

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन, इन योजनाओं को प्रशासित करने के लिए नियम बनाने में सक्षम हैं बशर्तकि सम्बन्धित योजनाओं में निर्धारित मोटे सिद्धान्तों को पूरा करे। केन्द्रीय सरकार की भूमिका राज्यों को "समेकित ऋणों" और "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देने और सामान्य नीति विषयक मार्गदर्शन देने तक ही सीमित है।

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आवास स्थलों का मुफ्त वितरण, अर्ध संरचना की व्यवस्था, समस्त भूमि हीन ग्रामीण जनता को मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की गई है। इसे 10 वर्षों में पूरा करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Regional Imbalance in Food Production

932. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider that increase in the production of food-grains achieved during the years has been uniformly spread all over the States;

(b) if not, to what extent there has been regional imbalances on food front and what are the main reasons for these imbalances; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove these imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) The rate of increase in the production of foodgrains has not been uniform for all States. The annual growth rates (compound) for food-grains production between the triennia ending 1970-71 and 1978-79 in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan have been of the order of 2.73 per cent or above, in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh in the range of 2.15 to 2.29 per cent and for the remaining States below these levels. The main reasons for the imbalances arise from several factors including conditions of soil and climate, water availability, the extent of development of infra-structural facilities, the levels of inputs uses, institutional arrangements and the technology available in respect of crops grown in the area etc.

(c) Under the successive plans, efforts are being made to promote, development of irrigation, soil conservation, development arrangements, for agricultural extension, training and education, research for evolving improved technology for various crops and agro-climatic conditions, facilitate increased use of inputs like quality seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc., to improve institutional arrangements and expanding infra-structural facilities to meet farmers' needs. Also, a number of Special Development Programmes, e.g., SFDA, Integrated Tribal Development Projects, DPAP, Programmes for Desert Development and Hill Areas etc., are being taken up for improving the levels of production in the under-privileged areas and facilitating higher production by weaker sections of the agricultural population. Apart from these, Food-for-work Programme is also being implemented to accelerate the pace of agricultural development in the ecologically handicapped regions and to benefit the weaker sections of the community. Similar objectives are set under the schemes being im-

plemented in the context of Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Task Force for Aid from UNICEF for Rural Reconstruction

933 SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the projects and proposals recommended by the Task Force for assistance from UNICEF in the field of rural reconstruction in different States for the period 1981-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): The Task Force appointed by the Government of India to suggest the approach for the UNICEF assisted country programme for the period 1981-83, in the rural development sector, has recommended the following approach and proposals:—

The basic approach to the programme suggested is to provide a set of basic services in selected integrated rural development blocks, to accelerate the progress of economic development programmes and to secure enduring results in the fields of mother and child care. The specific objectives are to bring down the infant mortality and their morbidity by a specified date, increase in the literacy rate for girls and women and to reduce death rate due to diarrhoeal diseases and mal-nutrition, by a specific percentage. The basic services recommended to be provided in the project areas are, supply of safe drinking water, non-formal education, applied nutrition activities, basic health services, environmental sanitation, pre-school education, child care centres, village technology and income-generating activities.

The Task Force has suggested the implementation of a programme in some of the integrated rural development programme districts, selected on the basis of the backwardness of the districts, to be determined by the rate of female literacy; infant mortality rate; pre-ponderance of child popula-

tion in the age group of 0-6; and backwardness of the area, geographically, economically and socially. The number of districts to be allocated to each state will also be determined by the backwardness of the states in terms above mentioned criteria.

मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित खुली बिक्री की चीनी

934. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जुलाई से अक्तूबर, 1980 के दौरान खुली बिक्री की चीनी के मूल्य क्या रहे; और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को खुली बिक्री के लिए कितनी मात्रा में चीनी आवंटित की गई तथा कितनी चीनी वितरित की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शार. बी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जुलाई और अगस्त, 1980 के महीनों के दौरान भोपाल और इन्दौर के बाजारों में चीनी के खुदरा मूल्य इस प्रकार थे :—

माह	खुदरा मूल्य	रुपये/किलो	
		भोपाल के बाजार में	इन्दौर के बाजार में
जुलाई, 1980	6.95 से 8.25 तक	6.80 से 8.00 तक	
अगस्त 1980	7.70 से 8.40 तक	7.50 से 8.25 तक	

पहली सितम्बर से 15 नवम्बर, 1980 तक लागू खुली बिक्री की चीनी की स्वच्छिक मूल्य विनियमन योजना के अधीन, घरेलू उप-भोक्ताओं को खुली बिक्री की चीनी का वितरण करने के लिए खुदरा मूल्य, जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है, 6.50 रुपये प्रति किलो निर्धारित किया गया था।