

(c) and (d). (i) During the Sixth Five Year Plan oilseeds research is being strengthened further by establishing a few research centres as also by strengthening existing centres with additional staff and working facilities. It has also been decided to establish a communication and training centre at Hyderabad for imparting training for various levels of extension and research functionaries to speed up communication of research results to farmers;

(ii) In groundnut, about 30 improved varieties have been developed and released for cultivation having an average yield ranging from 800 to 3000 kgs. per hectare. The significant achievement is the development of the variety JL-24 which matures in 90 days with a yield level of 1800 kgs. per hectare against national average of 830 kgs. per hectare;

(iii) In rapeseed and mustard, improved varieties have been evolved with a yield range of 1000 to 2500 kgs. per hectare when they are grown as pure crop against national average of 500 kgs. per hectare;

(iv) About 14 varieties of sesamum have been developed and released for cultivation;

(v) Six improved varieties have been developed in sunflower. Their yield ranges between 380 to 1500 kgs. per hectare against general yield level of 300 kgs. per hectare;

(vi) Exotic sunflower varieties have been purified for introduction in different parts of the country. High yielding hybrid, BSH-1, has been developed with an yield of 1600 kgs. per hectare. A short duration variety maturing in 75 to 80 days has been developed;

(vii) In linseed, about 12 improved varieties have been developed. Their yield level varies from 700 to 1200 kgs. per hectare against the national average of 250 kgs. per hectare;

(viii) In castor, short duration high yielding varieties have been developed. Their yield potential is upto 1500 kgs. per hectare with crop duration of 150-160 days against the general average of 490 kgs. per hectare with crop duration of 220 days;

(ix) The Government of India have been announcing the support prices for imported edible oilseeds. Support price operations in various States are carried out by NAFED.

Import of Milk Powder

1580. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Milk Powder has been imported by Government in the Month of June, 1982;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange has been paid for its purchase;

(c) what would be the retail price of the imported milk-powder per litre for consumers; and

(d) whether country is at present short of milk, milk-powder and its other products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As part of the commitments by the European Economic Community for implementation of Operation Flood-II Project in the country, Indian Dairy Corporation received approximately 2500 MTs of skim milk powder as gift during June, 1982 from the European Economic Community.

(b) No foreign exchange expenditure was involved as the supplies of skim milk powder were received as **free gift**.

(c) The imported gift commodities received from the European Economic Community under operation Flood-II Project are intended for supply to dairies or recombination into liquid

milk. The issue price of skim milk powder to dairies for the calendar year 1982 is Rs. 12,000 per MT.

(d) Though the overall milk production in the country has increased progressively, it has, however, not been able to keep pace with the growing demand in the country. The present *per capita* availability of milk in the country is far below the average minimum nutritional requirement of 201 gms. of milk per head per day recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture (1976). Accordingly, there is a shortage of liquid milk and also the milk available for conversion into products.

Number of villages supplied drinking water upto 1982

1581. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of WORKS

AND HOUSING be pleased to state how many villages were provided with drinking water facilities from (i) 1947 to 1977, (ii) 1977 to 1979 and (iii) 1980 to 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): According to the 1971 census the number of villages in India was about 5.76 lakhs. Of these, there were about 2.31 lakh villages identified as problem villages and remaining to be provided water supply facilities as on 1-4-1980. The year-wise break-up of the number of problem villages provided with drinking water from 1977-78 is as follows:—

Year	No. of Problem villages covered.
1977-78	12922 + 1782 habitations
1978-79	20920
1979-80	22822
1980-81	25978
1981-82	28873 (Provisional)

ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण

1582. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1165 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें से कितनी घनराशि उत्तर प्रदेश में खर्च की जानी है और इस संबंध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) छठी योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए राज्य क्षेत्र में 1165 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय सुलभ किया गया है।

(ख) छठी योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य योजना में ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए 315 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय सुलभ किया गया है जिसमें से 46 करोड़ रुपये 1980-81 की वार्षिक योजना में और 31.33 करोड़ रुपये 1981-82 की वार्षिक योजना में सुलभ किए गए थे। 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना में 60 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।