

Operation Flood-II will end in middle of 1985 and if so, the reasons for this avoidable expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government is aware that the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) has entered into a collaboration agreement with the Wellcome Foundation Ltd., U.K. for setting up of a Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Plant at Hyderabad. The foreign collaboration agreement has been taken on record by the Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers in November, 1981. The vaccine plant has been set up with the assistance of the Overseas Development Administration of the British Government, which has entered into a contract with the Wellcome Foundation Ltd., U.K. for payment of consultancy fees etc. The question, therefore, of payment of consultancy fees by the IDC does not arise.

(b) The existing capacity of FMD vaccine production in the country is around 4.5 million doses per year. A Task Force constituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for in-depth study on the requirement of FMD vaccine in 1977 estimated that the demand for FMD vaccine in the country by the year 1980, would be 40 million quadrivalent doses annually if only the requirement of dairy development and cattle breeding projects were considered. The requirement would increase to 70 to 75 million quadrivalent doses if 100% vaccination programme is taken up in the southern States. In order to meet this demand, the Govt. of India approved the setting up of a Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Plant by the ILC to manufacture 25 million quadrivalent doses per annum.

(c) It is true that Operation Flood-I and II has gone on for 13 years. The FMD Vaccine Plant set up under Operation Flood-II will, however, meet the continued demand of FMD vaccine in the country for controlling the disease in cattle, sheep and goats because all

susceptible animals are required to be vaccinated every six months for many years to come.

Issuing of Notification by MCD for taking over of Nirman Vihar, Madhuban, Preet Vihar, etc.

2333. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the MCD have issued any notification for taking over the colonies such as Nirman Vihar, Madhuban, Preet Vihar and other adjacent colonies for providing sanitation and other civic amenities there ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing scavenging services in these colonies either by DDA or MCD ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The M.C.D have stated that they had issued an Office Order in March 1983 for taking over the services of only Madhuban.

(b) The sanitation as well as sewerage system of Madhuban is being taken care of properly by the MCD.

National Price Commission for Essential Commodities

2334. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 23rd National Convention of Farmers has suggested the establishment of a National Price Commission for all essential commodities ;

(b) if so, whether the main object of setting up of such a commission would help to get rid of middlemen who derive maximum benefits from agriculture produce ; and

(c) if so, what were the other recommendations made by the National Convention of Farmers and how many of them have been considered by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The 23rd National Convention of Farmers of Bharat Krishak Samaj held at Haridwar, Uttar Pradesh, on 26th and 27th December, 1983 has suggested the establishment of a 'National Price Commission' to examine and determine the prices of farm and industrial products at par.

(b) The objective of the resolution is "to examine and determine the prices of farm and industrial products at par".

(c) The various recommendations made by the National Convention of Farmers are given in the statement attached and they are under examination.

Statement

23rd National Convention of Farmers of Bharat Krishak Samaj following Resolutions were passed unanimously :

1. Implementation of crop insurance in all the states will take several years. Hence at the State level farmers relief fund should be created to help the farmers under Natural Calamities and Crop Losses like complete damaged Cotton crop in Punjab this year. Therefore, this convention resolves that a "Natural Calamities Relief Fund" be collected from Government, Mandies, Markets,

Traders and farmers and should be used for helping affected farmers.

2. Cultivable agricultural land should not be converted into industrial or residential purposes. Hence 'Urban Land Ceiling Act' be so amended and such land be, released from such acquisition. If such acquisition are unavoidable farmers be given compensations at market rates prevalent at the time of actual acquisition.
3. There has been variable provisions and variable progress of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act in the country creating psychological pressures on farmers. In some States, mainly in Rajasthan different Acts prevailed since 1966 to 1973 giving rise to many unsettled disputes. The Samaj urges the State Governments to correct these Acts for uniform application of family size and ceiling limits and quickly dispose off and unsettled cases paying compensation and interest.
4. The Government has constituted Agricultural Prices Commission to decide the price for Agricultural Commodities but there is no such price commission for industrial products. Therefore, it is resolved that Agricultural Prices Commission be dissolved forthwith and a "National Price Commission" be constituted to examine and determine the prices of farm and industrial products at par.
5. This Convention demands that central sales tax and excise duty from all the agricultural implements, tractors, combines etc., should be abolished and these items be treated as essential goods and margin limit for traders and manufacturers be fixed.

6. There should be free movement of foodgrains like rice and wheat in the country to give fair return to farmers. Small rice hullers upto 7.5 h.p. installed in rural areas be treated under village industries and not under rice mills. While issuing export licences for rice, small farmers having hullers in villages be given priority.
7. The rate of interest on agricultural loans from Nationalised and Cooperative banks be reduced to 4 per cent and loan procedure be simplified. Weaker section farmers be given more reduction on interest. Bharat Krishak Samaj representatives be nominated on various committees or boards of these banks. Under Bank mortgage system only machinery should be mortgaged for loan not any other other things. Educated unemployed are being given Rs. 25,000/- for starting new projects, a similar amount be given for starting poultry, animal husbandary, fisheries and piggery etc.
8. This Convention is highly concerned over the deteriorating level of fertilizers and pesticides. Hence strict regulations be made to maintain the standard of these inputs. Like Agriculture Officers, B.K.S. Workers should also be given the right to examine the suspicious inputs from time to time at district and tahsil level.
9. Soil erosion and sand deposits alongwith big and small rivers are increasing in many states and damaging valuable lands. Hence land levelling measures be taken in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh states by giving economic assistance and such reclaimed lands be planted with trees.
10. Sugarcane farmers have raised the sugar production in the country at high cost and labour. But still sugarmills have not paid about Rs. 126 crores arrears to sugarcane growers. Hence this Convention feels that the above amount of arrear with due interest be paid immediately to cane growers. Government should also take measures that the cane payments be made cash and in time by the Mills. If quick principal payment of arrears is not possible the accrued amount with interest thereon be converted into share capital on behalf of farmers.
11. This Convention feels that the fruit containers be replaced by tin or craft paper to save the costly wood of the country. The excise duty on the tin and craft paper should also be abolished like polythene and white paper used for milk containers and educational purposes respectively.
12. Government should install community tube wells for giving irrigation water to farmers where the canal or pond water is not available.
13. The seepage problem alongwith canals is devastating valuable lands. Hence the BKS Convention demands that the canal linings be made pucca soon and hurdles in traffic be set right quickly.
14. This Convention feels concern over the low prices of onions. In Maharashtra onion was sold @ Rs. 5.70 per quintal. This Convention demands that NAFED should be asked to purchase onions on remunerative prices for export etc. and farmers should atleast get Rs. 150/- per quintal price of his produce.

15. This Convention recommends the establishment of "Indian Horticultural Development and Marketing Corporation" in the country to promote the production and equitable distribution of fruits and vegetables in the country.

छाबी सिंचाई परियोजना

2335. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के भालावाड़ जिले में छाबी सिंचाई परियोजना पर 1 जनवरी, 1984 तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और इसके कब तक पूरा होने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या धन का आवंटन निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सम्भवतः राजस्थान के भालावाड़ जिले में छाबी मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना का उल्लेख किया गया है। मार्च, 1984 तक इस परियोजना पर 1.34 करोड़ रुपए व्यय हो जाने की प्रत्याशा है जबकि इसकी अनुमानित लागत 18.22 करोड़ रुपए है। परियोजना को मार्च, 1987 तक पूरा किए जाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) वित्तीय संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण, राजस्थान सरकार इस परियोजना को कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरा करने के लिए अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में अपेक्षित प्रावधान नहीं कर पाई है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3)

का क्रियान्वयन

2336. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को क, ख और ग तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क, ख और ग राज्यों में स्थित उनके मंत्रालय, विभागों, सम्बद्ध एवम् अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्विति की प्रतिशतता का राज्य-वार एवं वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों में उक्त सभी चौदह मुद्दों को शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली स्थित, कृषि मंत्रालय (मुख्य) में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के कार्यान्वयन की प्रतिशतता नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	प्रतिशत
1981-82	91
1982-83	84
1983-84	94
(30-9-83 तक)	

'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों के