

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिए सहायता संबंधी कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की है ;

(ख) इस समय कितने कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं; और

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा वर्ष 1980 से अब तक दी गई सहायता का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :** (क) जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना 1-10-1964 को हुई थी। प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) योजना "कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना और विकास" के अन्तर्गत भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों को उनकी स्थापना और विकास के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना और विकास के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा जो सहायता दी गई है वह निम्न प्रकार है :—

(रुपए लाख में)

(क) III प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) —	1961 से 1966	5.68
(ख) IV प्लान	1969 से 1974	221.97
(ग) V प्लान	1974 से 1978	115.04
(घ) मध्यावधि प्लान	1978 और 1980	170.00

(ख) मौजूदा समय में केवल एक ही कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अर्थात् जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय है जो मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर नामक स्थान में स्थित है।

(ग) छठे प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) (1980-85) के दौरान "कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना और विकास" योजना के अन्तर्गत जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय को 292.91 लाख रुपए की राशि आवंटित की गयी है। इस राशि में से 1980-81 से 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान इस विश्वविद्यालय को 251.44 लाख रुपए की रकम दी गई है जिसका ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

(क) 1980-81	37.91 लाख रुपए
(ल) 1981-82	65.00 लाख रुपए
(ग) 1982-83	69.00 लाख रुपए
(घ) 1983-84	79.53 लाख रुपए

कुल 251.44 लाख रुपए

#### Animals Imported for Research by ICAR

7572. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research imported sheep/goats and other small animals for research from 1970 ; if so, the number sex-wise and age-wise of each type imported year-wise, price paid and where kept and how utilized vis-a-vis the number of each imported type existing on 1 April, 1984 with usage thereof ;

(b) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research is making further import of sheep/goats and other small animals ; if so, when, how and number proposed to be imported, country-wise, with anticipated cost of each ;

(c) how Government justify continuous imports of such animals without major breakthrough in produce of these animals ; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute a high power committee to probe into the details of these imports and usage

thereof ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has imported some sheep, goats and rabbits for research at its research Institutes and for the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Sheep and Goat. Information regarding the number of sheep, goats and rabbits imported sex-wise and year-wise from 1970 is furnished in statement-I. These exotic animals have been kept and utilised at CSWRI, NDRI and MPKV, Rahuri for the research projects of the Institutes and the Units of the AICRP on Sheep and Goats. The information regarding the age-wise number of each type imported and numbers of each imported type existing on April 1, 1984 is being collected from Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Central Institute on Research on Goats and National Dairy Research Institute and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha later on.

(b) Yes, Sir. The ICAR is proposing to import sheep, goat and rabbits for its research programmes at its Institutes and under the AICRPs on Sheep and Goat. The details of the number proposed to be imported with anticipated cost are furnished in statement-II. The above mentioned animals are to be imported primarily from USA. Further, detailed procedures regarding the import of these animals are being finalised.

(c) The major achievements in sheep breeding are the evaluation of two new strains viz. Apparel (Avivastra) and superior carpet wool strain (Avikalin). Avivastra produces 2.5 kg greasy wool annually of 21 micron diameter and with 4% medullation. Avikalin produces 2.0 kg greasy wool annually of 25 micron diameter and 21% medullation. The breeding strategy for improving apparel wool production and quality in hot arid and semi-arid regions has been developed. Under the AICRP the crossbreds for mutton involving local coarse carpet wool breeds with exotic mutton breed viz. Suffolk and

Dorset have been developed which attain 30 kg live weight at six months of age under an intensive feeding system with improved feed efficiency and carcass quality. It has been visualised that these cross bred will produce a kg of meat at almost half the price of that of the native breeds. The halfbred of Chokla and Nali with Rambouillet and Soviet Merino have shown substantial improvement in wool production and quality and the halfbreds produce 2.5 kg greasy fleece per year of apparel quality and there is little to gain by increasing exotic inheritance beyond 50%.

Karakul and Karakul crosses with indigenous coarse carpet wool breeds have produced acceptable quality lamb pelts both under hot and cold arid conditions.

A number of strains of rabbits have been imported and introduced for meat and fur skin production and have shown highly satisfactory production. It has opened new job opportunities for the rural population in the North temperate region. Two new colour variants viz. Black and Dutch have been evolved through crossing in fur skin rabbits.

Crosses of Beetal goats with Alpine and Sannan produce 342 litres of milk against 157 litres in Beetal. An Indian Mohair breed has been developed through grading local goats with Angora in Maharashtra.

(d) The question does not arise. The progress of the research programmes at the Institutes is monitored by the staff research council of the Institutes and by the Quinquennial Review Teams comprising experts from outside the ICAR constituted by the Council. Further, the progress of the AICRP is reviewed at the annual workshops of the projects and by the Mid Term Review Committee appointed by the Council. The recommendations of the above mentioned monitoring agencies are implemented by the various Units of the Coordinated Projects, and the Institutes concerned. The monitoring agencies have found the progress of these projects to be satisfactory.

## Statement-I

## Details of Sheep and Rabbits imported by Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute

Breed	Male	Female	Date/year	Country of Import	Price paid	Remarks
<b>Sheep</b>						
Russian Merine	75	150	October, 1971	USSR	Rs. 2,98,050	Payment made to SITC
Suffolk and Dorset	118	—	Nov.-Dec. 1973	Australia	\$A. 31,157	(CIF value) free gift
Suffolk	32	25	May 1975	UK	Rs. 3,92,049.40	Through SITC
Dorset	—	25	May 1975	UK		
Karakul	50	200	November 1975	USSR	Nil	Free gift under Indo-USSR Protocol
<b>Rabbit</b>						
New Zealand White Rabbit	10	50	March, 1978	UK	Rs. 19,705.06	Through SITC
Chinchilla	25	100	November, 1979	USSR	Nil	Under Indo-USSR Protocol
Grey Giant	25	100				
White Giant	25	100				
Angora	12	53				

*Details of Goats imported by National Dairy Research Institute*

Goats						
Saanen	38	—	October, 1972	Switzerland	Nil	Free gift
Alpine	6	12	February, 1975	USA	\$5400	Through STC
Saanen	—	12	February, 1975	USA	\$3600	Through STC

## Statement-II

*Details of animals proposed to be imported*

Type	Breed	Number	Aproximate cost per animal*
Sheep	Dorset	70	350\$
	Suffolk	30	
	Rambouillet	51	
Goat	Sannan	31	350\$
	Anglo Nubian	46	
	Alpine	21	
Rabbit	White California	50	25\$
	Angora	50	

\*Excluding transport cost.

**Plan Funds Released by ICAR**

7573. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the plan funds ICAR released upto 31 March, 1984 during 1983-84 separately for ICAR Institutes, research coordinated projects, for educational programmes and for others vis-a-vis amount that was sanctioned, budgeted and proposed at revised estimate stage under each ;

(b) the reasons for discrepancies between proposed amounts versus actual releases in each sector ;

(c) the amount sector-wise, plan-budgeted for 1984-85 and how much ICAR anticipates allocating under each during Seventh Plan with justification for increases and shortfalls sector-wise ; and

(d) how Government monitor relevancy and efficiency of ICAR plan programming and its fiscal operations and what corrective measures are proposed to improve operations of ICAR plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Statement showing the provision in the Budget Estimates 1983-84 final appropriation 1983-

84 and approximate utilisation upto the end of March 1984 in respect of research coordinated projects and educational programmes is enclosed. The statement also indicates the expenditure in the Research Institutes upto February 1984 alongwith Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates and the final appropriation Expenditure figures upto end of March, 1984 are yet to be compiled by the Institutes. The figures are all provisional, as the annual accounts are not yet due for compilation.

(b) It would be seen from the statement that the utilisation compares favourably with the final Appropriation 1983-84.

(c) The sectorwise plan budget of I.C.A.R. in 1984-85 is in statement-II. The allocations for the VII Plan have not yet been finalised.

(d) There is a regular system of review of the work being done in each Institute by their Management Committees followed by a comprehensive review made by Quinquennial Review Teams (QRTS) set up for each Institute and Coordinated Project. The recommendations of the QRTs are processed and examined at the Headquarter and a programme of follow-up action is prepared to channelise the activities of these Institutes/Centres and to re-orient their programmes to meet the emerging needs.