

the seminar and the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A Regional Seminar on Adult Education and National Development, organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat in collaboration with the University of Manchester, was held in New Delhi in March, 1974.

(b) The Indian Delegation comprised of the following:—

- (1) Shri Shahid Alikhan
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare
- (2) Shri D. P. Nayar
Education Adviser
Planning Commission
- (3) Shri J. Veerarahgavan
Director
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare
- (4) Shri Anil Bordia
Director
Government of Rajasthan.

(c) The Seminar suggested *inter-alia*, that the concept of continuing education should be the basis of all future educational development and that non-formal education for adults should be coordinated with formal education. This is in line with Government thinking.

Sanction for Scheme of All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project

7879. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by Government to West Bengal during last three years under the scheme of All India Coordinated

Rice Improvement Projects and All India Coordinated Research Project of oil seeds;

(b) if so, outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the result achieved so far in the country State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes. Rs. 2,56,478/- and Rs. 52,20,391/- have been sanctioned for the improvement of rice and oilseeds respectively for the year 1971-72 to 1973-74.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been supporting two research stations at Kalimpong and Chinsura on rice and one research centre on oilseeds at Berhampur in (West Bengal) under All India Coordinated Projects on rice and oilseeds. The main objectives of these research centres are:

- (i) to evolve high yielding varieties of rice and oilseeds with better built in agronomic attributes, resistant to pest and diseases and well suited to the various agro-climatic conditions existing in West Bengal;
- (ii) to develop improved agro-techniques for getting high yields per unit area and unit time;
- (iii) to popularise high yielding varieties of rice and oilseeds among farmers by organising 'Farmer's Day', through Extension Agencies and by publishing Farm Bulletins and Magazines.

(c) The Coordinated Rice Improvement work was taken up at Kalimpong and Chinsura in 1965 with the

establishment of All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project. Within a short time a large number of high yielding rice strains were generated at these two research stations. Besides, the materials received under AICRIP were also tested. Based on the results of the trials conducted at these research centres the high yielding varieties of rice found suited to commercial cultivation for the various agro-climatic conditions existing in West Bengal are Bala, Cauvery, Pusa-2-21, IET 2508 and CR-36-148 for rainfed conditions; IR 20, Vijaya, Jaya and Jayanti for upland irrigated condition; Pankaj, Jagannath, IR8 Vijaya for lowland condition; Ratna, Krishna, Pusa-2-21, DE 489, CR-36-148 and CR-44-1 for boro season and Bala, Ratna, Krishna and Pusa-2-21 for summer season.

Similarly, three improved varieties of groundnut viz., AH-1192, J11 and KG61-240 with an oil content of 50% and seed dormancy of about a month were isolated at Berhampur. Efforts are being made to isolate improved varieties of Rape-mustard, sesamum, castor, sunflower and safflower also.

The improved agro-techniques for getting high yields of rice and oilseeds per unit area and time have been also developed and have been recommended to the cultivators for adoption.

Requirement and production of edible oil in North-Eastern States

7681. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of edible oil of West Bengal, and North-Eastern Region States during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the production of edible oil in these States, State-wise during the said period; and

(c) the quantity of edible oil supplied to these States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey on consumption and in view of the fact that requirements vary to some extent depending on such factors as changes in prices, levels of incomes, consumption patterns, growth of population, etc. it is not possible to frame precise quantitative estimates of the requirements of edible oils of different States in the country.

(b) Information asked for is not available.

(c) The undermentioned quantities of imported rapeseed only were supplied to the following States by the Central Government during the last 3 years, 1971 to 1973:

(In tonnes)

	1971	1972	1973
West Bengal	29,329	44,708	35,411
Assam	5,546	1,084	..
Meghalaya	1,130
Nagaland	524	226	..