

where it is never consumed. That is we have to make this distinction. Normally these coarse grains are short-lived and they are consumed in local areas. For example, bajra can go to Rajasthan but Rajasthan has got a bumper crop of this. It shall not accept bajra. Where shall I send it? It can go to Gujarat but they also have good production of this. Therefore, it is very difficult for us. You cannot expect us to purchase and dump them and put the entire loss in the FCI. Then you will shout on me that I have put the FCI to loss. Therefore, with certain kinds of grains, there is no intention or idea that there should be any discrimination. The only point is that we have the compulsion of situation and the kind of grains, that is why we do that. In the last part of my statement I have said not discrimination but I have said that until now all these grains were being purchased by the State Governments also. For example, Maharashtra has purchased jowar almost every year and has always alerted its markets that whenever there is less support price for any of the grains, they should enter the market. I have also told FCI to do the same. Therefore, the entire policy, the entire principle behind this is to keep a balance between the consumer and the purchaser and keeping that in mind, we fix the support price, we procure it and we distribute it.

14.05 hrs.

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce and of the Department of Supply (SHRI WISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI WISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

14.06 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING TEA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

The Minister of Commerce and of the Department of Supply (SHRI WISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.

14.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO MERGE PAPER TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE, PILOT PLANT AND CENTRAL PULP AND PAPER RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND ITS TAKES OVER BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एशिया में अपनी तरह का अकेला सहारनपुर का कागज प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान आरम्भ में हाई स्कूल उत्तीर्ण छात्रों के लिए तीन-वर्षीय सार्टिफिकेट कोर्स एवं बी० एस० सी० उत्तीर्ण छात्रों के लिए दो-वर्षीय डिप्लोमा कोर्स तथा सम्पूर्ण देश के कागज एवं सम्बन्धित उद्योगों के लिए आपरेटर एवं सुपरवाइजर तैयार करने वाला संस्थान है। यह संस्थान 1977 से बी० एस० सी० उत्तीर्ण छात्रों के लिए एक अन्य कोर्स डिप्लोमा इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन कोर्स—चलाता रहा है। कई बार इसे राष्ट्रीय संस्थान बनाने हेतु इसकी घोषणा कई। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एक अध्ययन दल ने सारे देश का भ्रमण करने के पश्चात् कागज प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, सहारनपुर को ही राष्ट्रीय पल्प एवं पेपर अनुसंधान केन्द्र में परिवर्तित करने की सिफारिश की थी।

1977 के बाद इस संस्थान की विकास योजनाएं काफी प्रभावित हुई हैं और इसकी अविकसित स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए एवं इस संस्थान को राष्ट्रीय संस्थान बनाने के