

trawlers. According to this Bill, a distance of five kilo miles should be allowed only to fishermen where no mechanised boat can fish within this limit. Beyond the area of five miles and upto 10 kilo miles, the mechanised boats should be permitted to fish, and beyond 10 kilo miles the deep sea vessels/trawlers can operate. Some of the Governments, for example Orissa and Goa have already passed the Bill, and the other States are contemplating to do that. The West Bengal Government has not passed the Bill as yet. I would request my hon. friend Mr. Haldar to use his good offices and see that this Bill is passed by the West Bengal Government also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): We are interested in a Central Law. The States cannot give protection in the coastal areas.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: These coasts come under the Jurisdiction of the States. That is why we have sent them a model Bill. There is no difficulty in passing a central law; but that would not serve the purpose. The States have to pass a Bill, and we have sent them a model Bill, as I mentioned already.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is already beyond six. We cannot sit beyond this unless we decide otherwise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After the Minister completes his statement, there are a few speakers, Shri Yadav, Shri Verma and some Members from the ruling party. The Minister for Information & Broadcasting has also to make a statement. Is it the sense of the House that we sit upto 6.30 p.m. today?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will sit upto 6.30 p.m. or so.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The World Bank is also assisting in quality Fish Seed Production Programme in five States, that is, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya

Pradesh and Bihar through construction of Fish hatcheries. The availability of good fish seeds was a major constraint in development of inland fisheries. We have an ambitious fish-seed programme in the 6th Plan. We are also having technical collaboration for some of the cold water fish like trout fish etc.

We are also developing major and minor fish harbours. For instance, five major fishing harbours that are being developed are at Madras, Cochin Roychowk, Vishakhapatnam, and Sassoan Docks. Roychowk is in West Bengal and that has been completed. It will be inaugurated on the 17th April. I have been invited to attend the function by the hon. Minister of Fisheries in West Bengal and I will be going there on the 17th April.

It was also mentioned that the mechanised boats and trawlers are finding it very difficult to work because of the high cost of diesel. We do agree and appreciate their difficulties. Many representations have been made in that regard. Prof. Madhu Dandavate led a delegation from Bombay small boat owners and met our Prime Minister also. We are considering this. We are taking it up with the Finance Ministry to give exemption from excise duty.

These are the few points that I wanted to make.

18.05 hrs.

STATEMENT re: INTRODUCTION OF COLOUR TELEVISION IN THE COUNTRY.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The question of introduction of colour Television has been considered by the Government on the basis of the recommendations made by a number of Expert Committees including the Media Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It has now

tion and Broadcasting. It has now been decided to introduce colour Television in the country in a phased manner.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I am not interested in colour TV. But I want to know from the Hon. Minister when Calcutta AIR will be upgraded to short-wave transmission so that the Calcutta programme can be heard all over India at any time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For individual grievances you can meet the Minister separately.

18.06 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1982-83 — Contd.

MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri D. P. Yadav

श्री डी. पी. यादव (मुंगेर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले नवंबर मास में देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने बैंकडागल मेमोरियल लेक्चर में एक बहुत ही माकूल विषय की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। उन्होंने कहा था:—

"The world's major producers are unwilling to give up the advantages of so-called free market forces and the opportunity to use food as a political weapon."

देश के प्रधानमंत्री के इस एक वाक्य में सारे विश्व की रणनीति और खाद्य नीति समाहित है। मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति ने भी 4 अप्रैल, 1981 को इसी सदन में कहा था कि वह जमाना दूर नहीं है कि जब लोग न्युक्लियर वैपन्ज के बदले फूड वैपन्ज यूज करेंगे, ऐसी स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान क्या

करेगा, यह मौलिक प्रश्न देश के सामने हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सदन और देश की बड़ी गंभीरता से इस मौलिक प्रश्न के बारे में सोचेगा।

फूड फ्रंट पर हम कहाँ हैं, इस बारे में जब हम "आर्थिक समीक्षा, 1980-81" में दिये गये आंकड़ों को देखते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि पिछले दस सालों में खाद्यान्न के मामले में हमारी जो उपलब्धि होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं हुई है। पिछले दस सालों में खाद्यान्न का औसत उत्पादन 113 मिलियन टन और पिछले पाँच सालों में 119 मिलियन टन रहा, जबकि आज की आवश्यकता 132 मिलियन टन है। यह हमारे लिये एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती और बहुत बड़ी चेतावनी है। एक तरफ प्रधान मंत्री कहती है कि फूड विल बी यूड एज एन इंटरनशनल वैपन, और दूसरी तरफ हम फूड प्रोडक्शन की क्षमता रखते हुये भी आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। चाहे जितना तर्क, आंकड़े, भाषण और आश्वासन आप हमें दे, सिचाई यह है कि खाद्यान्न के मामले में हमारी परीक्षण लगभग स्टैटिक है। 1971-72 में हमने 105.17 मिलियन टन पैदा किया और 1979-80 में 108.85 मिलियन टन पैदा किया, अर्थात् पिछले नौ दस सालों में हमारी प्रोडक्शन में केवल तीन मिलियन टन का ही अन्तर रहा।

दूसरी तरफ सिचाई मंत्री श्री केदार पांडे ने कहा है कि हमने 61 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सिचाई की व्यवस्था कर दी है। योजना आयोग की पुस्तक "छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना, 1980-85" के पृष्ठ 131 पर कहा गया है:—

"10.7 पिछले 30 बरसों में सिचाई क्षेत्रक में भारी मात्रा में निवेश किये जाने और सिचाई में असाधारण वृद्धि होने के बावजूद निवेश से होने वाला लाभ उत्पादन और वित्तीय दोनों दृष्टियों से निराशाजनक रहा है। सिंचित भूमि में प्रति-हेक्टेयर