

के अन्तर्ग हैं। वे चल रही हैं, तभी तो दुकानें हैं, अगर बन्द होती तो दुकानें कहीं रहती? ज्यादातर चीजें गांवों और शहरों के लिये बराबर वितरण की जाती हैं। चीनी की मात्रा ग्राम तौर पर 425 ग्राम फी-कस फी-महीना है, यह गांव वालों के लिये है, गांव की दुकानों पर शहर के लोग खरीदने नहीं जाते हैं, यहां गांव के लोग ही खरीदते हैं।

इन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या-क्या चीजें तकसीम होती हैं—इस में हमारी तरफ से ज्यादा जरूरी चीजें फूड-आइटम्स हैं, जैसे गेहूं, चावल, चीनी। बहुत सी स्टेट्स में माचिस तकसीम की जाती है, मोटा कपड़ा, कैंरोसीन आयल तकसीम की जाती है। ये वे चीजें हैं जो इन दुकानों के जरिये दी जाती हैं, कहीं पर 8 आइटम्स हैं, कहीं पर 10 आइटम्स हैं।

Mortgage Insurance Scheme to Boost Housing Construction in country

*104. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN;
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to launch a mortgage insurance scheme to boost housing construction in the country;

(b) whether such scheme is proposed to be started on an experimental basis and confined to certain selected centres;

(c) if so, the names of those selected centre which have been identified so far;

(d) the terms and conditions proposed to be laid down before the purchaser; and

(e) the expected time of the implementation of such proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (e). The proposal is under consideration of the Government. The details are yet to be worked out.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: May I know whether it is a fact that the so-called mortgage insurance scheme has been under the consideration of the Government for the last three years and the Housing Ministry is yet to give finishing touches to the above scheme, and if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): There is no Question of any delay. We have received the recommendations of the working group only this month and it is under active consideration of the Government.

News Item "Increase in Plant Disease Worries Farms"

*105. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Increase in plant disease worries farmers" appeared in the Statesman dated 30th October, 1981;

(b) whether the first National Congress of Plant Breeders held in Karnal recently has expressed concern over the increase of the deadly Karnal Bunt afflicting the high yielding varieties of wheat including Sonalika which covers 80 per cent of the wheat crops;

(c) what were the other points/suggestions made at the Congress; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although the Government does not have yet the proceedings of the National Congress of Plant Breeders held at Karnal from 12th to 15th October, 1981, according to the convener of the Congress the subject of Karnal Bunt did come up for discussion at the Congress, including its incidence on high-yielding varieties of wheat such as Sonalika.

(c) According to the convener of the Congress, other points discussed at this forum were—

1. Development of new generation of high-yielding varieties through more basic research in genetics, plant breeding and disease resistance,

2. Better plant types with more efficient utilisation of renewable and non-renewable resources such as solar energy, water and fertilisers for higher crop yields,

3. Development of crop varieties for problem areas and stress environments such as dry farming environments such as dry farming areas, saline and sodic soils and water-logged situations.

(d) The Government has been fully seized of these problems and has organized strong research centres to develop disease-resistant high-yielding varieties, with broad genetic base to serve as barriers for spread of diseases and varieties suitable for stress environments such as rainfed areas and saline sodic soils. Based on researches done already a great deal of improved technology for the crops and specific situations has already been generated which is now being extended to farmers. The Govern-

ment, however, is conscious of the need for continuing research support to these areas and has accordingly planned its future strategies to strengthen research.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: May I know whether it is a fact that this disease was first reported in the 1930s, whether the wheat directorate under the ICAR has completely failed to curb this disease and many other diseases and whether it is a fact that this disease has affected the wheat production in the country very badly, as expressed by the National Congress of Plant Breeders held in October?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is a fact this disease was first noticed in 1931, as the hon. member has said. Since then constant efforts have been made to try and control it. There is also no doubt that the area affected by this disease has been increasing in Punjab and Haryana, Western U.P. and parts of Rajasthan like Ganganagar district and other places. But we have been trying to control the disease through various methods. But the main emphasis is on developing disease-resistant varieties of new wheat. That is being done. Some varieties have already been identified and we are covering larger areas with those varieties.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Already fifty years have passed and we have not been able to bring out a wheat variety which is resistant to this disease. There are many other common diseases which are affecting the wheat crop and we are unable to do anything about them. May I know what concrete steps Government is taking to do something about it? The other question is regarding the hybrid varieties of pulses and oilseeds. Nothing has been done in this field also. What action does the Government contemplate in this connection?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is a very general question pertaining to all the diseases. With regard to one particular disease, I have already

admitted that we have not been able to effectively control this particular type of fungal disease. There are many other diseases like that. Even in the case of malaria from which human beings have been suffering for hundreds of years, we have not been able to check it completely. So, efforts are going on to control it.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: What about developing of hybrid varieties in pulses and oilseeds?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have developed certain high yielding varieties in groundnut, soyabean and some short duration varieties of pulses have also been evolved. So, very useful research work has been done.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां. : अभी मंत्रों महोदय ने बताया है कि एसी व्हीट वेराइटीज पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जिन में डीजीज को रीसस्ट करने की ताकत हो। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, जो दवाएं आई. सी. ए. और आप की दूसरी इंस्टीट्यूशन ने डेवलप की थीं बीमारी को मारने के लिए, वे शुद्ध में तो इफेक्टिव नहीं लेकिन आज उन डीजीज के लिए वे दवाएं इनइफेक्टिव हैं, जिस से पता लगता है कि वे दवाएं सब-स्टैंडर्ड हैं !!

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दवाएं नहीं बल्कि उन दवाओं को बनाने वालों की नीयत सब-स्टैंडर्ड हो गई है ।

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां : आप सही फरमा रहे हैं। हर किसान की नालिज में यह बात होगी कि स्ट्रेडिंग पहले ग्राम पर इफेक्टिव थी, आज वह स्ट्रेडिंग उसी ग्राम पर इफेक्टिव नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बजाय ऐसे बीज पैदा करने के क्या आप इस बात की कोशिश

करेंगे कि क्वालिटी कंट्रोल हो और दवाएं स्टैंडर्ड की बनें ताकि वे इफेक्टिव हों डीजीज को मारा जा सके

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: दोनों बातें ठीक हैं। दवाएं भी घटिया मिलने लगी हैं और उन में मिलावट हुई है पीछे। आपको मालूम है कि हम ने पीछे 5 टीमें बनाई थीं और सारे मुल्क का एक सर्वे कराया था। 5 जोन बना कर ताकि सब-स्टैंडर्ड दवाओं का पता लग सके मेनूफेक्चर के लेबिल पर; फार्मूलेशन के स्टेज के ऊपर और विक्री के टाइम पर रिटेल तक। इनका काम यह पता लगाना था कि कितनी कितनी मिलावट कहाँ कहाँ पर होती है। हम ने सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा है कि लेबोरेट्रीज और ज्यादा कायम करें। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी और नई लेबोरेट्रीज बनाना चाह रही हैं। एक रीजनल सेन्टर बना कर एन्फोर्समेंट स्टाफ और ज्यादा मुक़र्रर करना चाह रही है ताकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मदद दे सकें और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी कड़ी निगाह रख सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक बहुत बड़ा चोर पकड़ा गया था, उस को फांसी लगी या नहीं ?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: May I draw the attention of the Minister to the 8th conference of the Asian Pacific Weed Science Society held recently in which weed scientists from 17 countries took part. It has been stated in that conference that almost one-third of the crop in India is lost due to weeds. The Minister has given us an answer of a very general nature. As a specific remedy to save loss of food from weeds, does the Government plan to establish a National Weed research body so that we can develop a specific weedicide?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There are certain types of weedicides specifically effective for particular crops. Lot of work is being done by universities and also by our agricultural scientists in various institutes. But it is also a fact that even now there is quite a substantial part of our crop that can be saved, if we can eradicate weeds altogether.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Have you set up a National Weed Research Centre? However, a proposal to establish a National Centre on weeds, to work on various aspects of seeds affecting our crops is under consideration.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There are centres for that research already existing in the country.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, पंजाब जो हैं उनमें फसलों को कीड़ा लग रहा है और यह बात सब को मालूम है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो प्रान्तीय सरकारें कीड़े के प्रकोप को रोकथाम नहीं कर सकती हैं क्या उनमें भारत सरकार जैसे पहले एरियल स्प्रे किया करता थी, क्या वह अब भी करने का विचार रखती है।

राव बरेन्द्र सिंह: एरियल स्प्रे की स्कीम भी हमारा है। अब भी हमारे पास एगोमल्वरल एप्रिपेशन किंग है जिसके पास हुआई जहाज हैं। जिस स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जरूरत होती है वहाँ हम सेन्टर को एगोमल्वरल मिनिस्ट्रो के हुआई जहाज स्प्रे के लिए भेजते हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: बिहार में तो यह हुआ नहीं है। वहाँ पूरी फसल काड़ा खा गयी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री केयूर भूषण।

बाहुका उदबहन सिचाई परियोजना

* 106. श्री केयूर भूषण: क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले में प्रस्तावित बाहुका उदबहन सिचाई परियोजना के बारे में प्रस्ताव केन्द्र के विचारार्थ भेज दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ की महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना को तत्काल क्रियान्वित किया जा सके?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) As per information available with the Centre, the State Government have not formulated this project so far.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री केयूर भूषण: यह जो प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया है उस से यह मालूम नहीं होता कि छत्तीसगढ़ जो मध्य प्रदेश का पिछड़ा इलाका है वह 20-25 वर्षों से अकाल ग्रस्त रहता आ रहा है उसके लिए क्या किया जा रहा है, रायपुर और दुर्ग ये दो जिले हैं जहाँ पर सिचाई के बहुत जोत हैं। इस बाहुका बाँध से ये दोनों जिले लाभान्वित होंगे। अगर इस बाँध के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई सिफारिश नहीं आयी है तो भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस ओर पूरी तरह से ध्यान