

व्हीट मई और जून में प्रोक्क्यूर होता है, उसमें लॉसिज का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता, बल्कि गोडउन में आने के बाद, स्टोरेज करने के बाद, व्हीट एक्सेस हो जाना चाहिए। मई और जून में व्हीट को प्रोक्क्यूर किया जाता है, जबकि वह बिल्कूल सूख जाता है। बरसात में उसमें मायस्वर बढ़ जाएगा। 1973-74 में ट्रांसिट एंड स्टोरेज लॉसिज 2 परसेंट से ज्यादा थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि काली स्टोरेज लॉसिज 7 परसेंट किस स्टोरेज लॉसिज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि जो हूँ कि लॉसिज कितने हों रहे हैं और क्यों और उन्हें खत्म करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या मोजर्ज ले रही है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं मानता हूँ और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी जानते हैं कि गेहूँ सूखने के बाद भी और फर्दर सूखता है, घटता है, लेकिन म्वायस्वर की वजह से बरसात में जरूर वजन में कुछ बढ़ जाता है। लेकिन यह कहना गलत है कि स्टोरेज में वह बढ़ जाना चाहिए। बढ़ने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है बल्कि दूसरी तरफ कोई चीज जब हंडल की जाती है.....

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खा : हमारा तो बढ़ जाता है, आपका नहीं बढ़ता होगा क्योंकि आप बड़े किसान हैं और अब आप हो गए हैं मिनिस्टर, इसलिए अपने डिपार्टमेंट को डिफेन्ड कर रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर के गोडाउन्स में वजन नहीं बढ़ता होगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मेरा यहां भी वजन बढ़ जाया करता था जब हीण्डया से लेकर गोडाउन में डाला करते थे।

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खा : अगर ठीक से रास खलिहान से गोदाम में चली जाए तो वजन जरूर बढ़ जाएगा। मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब आगे कोई बात कहने के लिए नहीं है।

Stagnation in Sea Food Industry

*862. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sea food industry in the country is suffering from stagnation and is in a mess; and

(b) whether Government propose to decide on a national fishery policy to provide direction for future growth of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) India's marine fish landing in the last three years as reported by the State Governments have been as follows:

	Lakh tonnes
1979	14.92
1980	15.48
1981	16.68 (Provision)

(b) The Policy on fishery development already exists and is reflected in various programmes and schemes of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: The idea of putting this question was, according to my finding, the deep sea fishing industry has gone through a slump. Obviously, the Ministry's findings are otherwise. It is very heartening to know that. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that neighbouring maritime countries like Taiwan, Korea, Thailand and even Japan have built up their fishing fleets and it is said are active in fishing in Indian territory. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how our fishing fleet stands in comparison with the above mentioned countries which are far smaller than ours in almost all respects; and what are the immediate plans to improve the industry and activate it?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: To a certain extent, the hon. member is correct. I want to tell him that after the exclusive economic zone has been declared, we have got 2 million sq. km. area and we have got vast area for fishing. Our estimate is that 45 lakh tonnes of fish area to be exploited, but there are getting only 15-16 lakh tonnes; also our traditional non-mechanised sector contributes 63 per cent; mechanised —36 per cent and the deep sea fishing trawler less than 1 per cent;

thus the total is 100 per cent. We have not many trawlers considering the area; we have got only 60-69 trawlers. In the Five Year Plan, we have got a plan to increase our trawlers to 350. It is said that the number of trawlers is being increased. When we have a large number of trawlers, we will be able to exploit more efficiently the deep sea and we will get more fish. For example, as compared to India, Thailand has about 3000 trawlers as reposed recently by their delegation to India. Now, we have taken up this matter. This is the reason why we are not able to get more marine catch.

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: In view of the reply given by the hon Minister, I am glad that the Centre has taken keen interest in developing fishing industry. May I know from the hon Minister—in the present year there is a drought stricken area, coastal area in Karnataka State? Practically, trout fisheries become a bare necessity for the people living in coastal area. It has become hard to secure, daily food for the people there. I want to know what steps the Government is going to take to improve their condition, or to eradicate the drought in this area.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: This is a question about sea food industry. Hon. Member is referring to traditional fishermen. It is true that their condition is very poor. They are all poor people. We are taking many measures to ameliorate and improve their condition.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu. He is not here. Mr. Horo, he is here.

Butter Oil Received from Foreign Countries

*863. **SHRI N. E. HORO:**

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received butter oil free from foreign countries;

(b) the names of countries from which butter oil was received during last year and the quantity received from each country and expenditure Government has to incur on this account;

(c) whether it is also a fact that its price has been raised recently; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of butter oil imported on gift account from the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) during 1981-82 (upto Jan. 82) was 8,737.770 tonnes. The Government did not incur any expenditure on the import of butter oil as the supplies were received as free gifts ex-Indian ports for the Operation Flood II Programme. Indian Dairy Corporation, however, incurred the usual internal costs like handling, transport storage, etc.

(c) and (d). The issue price of commodities viz., skim milk powder and butter oil supplied to dairies by the Indian Dairy Corporation for recombination has been raised so that the availability of cheaper gift commodities does not adversely effect the indigenous milk production. Similarly, upward price revision has been effected for butter oil for use as cooking medium.

SHRI N. E. HORO: We started getting the imported butter oil in 1970 under the Operation Flood Programme. This was for a limited period and was to end in 1975. I would like to know what was the justification in continuing this programme further and to get this imported butter oil: What is the justification? Is it because we want to save certain dairies which are producing milk and other products, like the Amul Co-operatives? Is it because we want to help them that we are continuing to receive this free gift of butter oil from abroad?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We are getting free, that is why we are having it. Also, this butter oil is used when there