

(a) whether farm research priority is to be given to items which are now being imported commercially or otherwise such as edible oil, sugar and pulses ;

(b) whether Government will also ensure that milk which is not readily available to vulnerable groups is given highest priority ; and

(c) whether Government propose to create a favourable work environment for motivated and dedicated Scientists in Indian Council of Agricultural Research to encourage farm research ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) It is the policy of Government to lay emphasis on items which are in short supply, including edible oils, sugar and pulses. To augment their supply, a number of research and developmental programmes have been launched. Action has been taken, to revamp and intensify research programmes in respect of oilseeds, sugar and pulse crops for breeding potentially superior varieties resistant to major insect pests and disease. An ambitious five year plan for production of breeder seed, crop-wise and State-wise has also been formulated.

(b) The existing institutes viz. National Dairy Research Institute, Indian Veterinary Research Institute Central Institute for Research on Buffalo and Coordinated Projects on Cattle, Buffalo, Agricultural by-products utilization and Epidemiology of food and mouth disease, which are undertaking research on milk at national level, covering all aspects of dairy production, processing technology and health, are being further strengthened and their research and training facilities are being geared to meet the research needs of our dairy development programmes. To cut down the cost of milk production and promote more milk and adequate nutrition, priority is also given for fodder production technologies, grassland development and recently through agro-forestry for promoting milk producing livestock feed.

(c) The working environment for motivated and dedicated Scientists of

Indian Council of Agricultural Research is quite favourable and conducive for productive research e.g. policy of promotion through five yearly assessment irrespective of the existence of vacancies, increased facilities for working expenditure on contingencies, opportunities for higher education within and outside. India, freedom for planning and pursuing scientific work to meet the national needs and also several prizes and awards for individual and team work to develop further the competency of the scientists.

#### **Profiteering by Super Bazar**

2141. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present policy of the Super Bazar is to make purchases from the producers/manufacturers so that it can serve the consumers most effectively ;

(b) the reasons for selling essential commodities at market rates and earning more profit than an ordinary retailer like selling Rath 5 Kg. polypack vanaspati ghee at the maximum price of Rs. 91.20 after buying it at Rs. 87.52 from the producers whereas an ordinary retailer also sells those articles at the same rate ; and

(c) if so, how Super Bazar is serving the consumers as a Cooperative Society and as a catalyst to bring down the price level for the benefit of consumers ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :**

(a) The aims of Super Bazar are :—

(i) to undertake wholesale and retail distribution of consumer goods and essential commodities ; and to establish department stores ;

(ii) to develop an effective link between the producers and the consumers with the object of transforming production on a continuous basis to suit the changing market ;

- (iii) to raise the quantity of products and maintain minimum standards;
- (iv) to foster the growth of new products and new manufacturing units through market support, and management advice ;
- (v) to lower distribution costs and to introduce fair and better trading practices as fixed prices, etc. ; and
- (vi) to provide an information service to both producers and consumers.

keeping the above aims in view, the policy of Super Bazar is to make purchases from the manufacturers of their authorised distributors/stockists and apex bodies like NCCF, NAFED and other Government agencies.

(b) As regards sale of 5 kg. Rath vanaspati, Super Bazar has informed that after procuring 5 kg. polyback of Rath vanaspati at the rate of Rs. 87.62 they have to incur expenditure on transporting the same to all their 98 retail outlets spread over different areas of the city and 60 mobile vans. Such polybacks are sold by Super Bazar at the rate of Rs. 91.20, the mark-up being about 4%. However, the system necessitates storage, handling at various stages and transportation cost, all of which are met from within the 4% mark-up, which cost do not figure in the private retailer cost structure. The retail price of Rs. 91.20 per 5 kg. polypack is marginally less than the maximum retail price of Rs. 91.56 (inclusive of sales tax) recommended by the manufacturers.

The Super Bazar serves the consumers in the capital effectively by supplying quality products and laboratory tested food items on reasonable rates, with correct measurement. Its prices are generally compared in the prominent newspapers and Super Bazar Patrika. Super Bazar has informed that every effort is made by them to keep prices in Super Bazar lower than those prevailing in the outside market.

[*Translation*]

#### Lotus Seeds

2142. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which lotus seeds are grown and Makhanas prepared therefrom and their quantities in each case ;

(b) the quantity of Makhanas exported to foreign countries ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Lotus seeds are collected for preparation of Makhanas mainly in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Lotus also grows in a very small way in the States of West Bengal and Rajasthan. Data on lotus are not collected as this is a very minor crop.

(b) & (c) The quantities of Makhana exported in the last two years and their value are given below :

Year	Quantity of Phool Makhana exported	Value in Rupees,
1983-84	3759 kg.	87,917
1984-85 (Provisional)	11836 kg.	2,95,771

[*English*]

#### Effect of Import of butter oil from EEC on Indian vanaspati and milk industry

2143. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Scheme to dump EEC butter in India" appearing in the "Indian Express" of 26 October, 1985;

(b) if so, whether EEC Chief visited India and discussed making available of butter oil at a very low prices, a raw material used in the manufacture of Vanaspati ghee and whether the Minister