

कल आ जाएगा। तथापि सरकार ने इस के लिए कोई मौसमवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है।

(ख) रबी 1977-78 की बुवाई से पहले, अनेक सलाह-मशवरो के दौरान राज्य सरकारो ने यह सकेत दिया था कि चाखू रबी की बुवाई के लिए, गेहू को छोड़ कर अन्य मुख्य खाद्यान्नों के बीजों की कमी होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ग) अप्रैल, मई, 1977 के दौरान कटाई के समय पर मुख्य गेहू उत्पादक राज्यों में बे-मौसमी वर्षा होने में काफी मात्रा में फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचा है जिसमें कि वह बीज के रूप में काम में लाने के हेतु अनुपयुक्त हो गया है। इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई थी कि बुवाई के मौसम में काफी पहले किसानों का सावधान करे कि उन के द्वारा रखा गया अनाज शायद बीज के रूप में प्रयोग करने के लिये उपयुक्त न हो और ऐसा होने पर उन्हें वैज्ञानिक प्रबन्ध कर लेना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि यदि कुछ कमी महसूस हो तो रोपण कार्य के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास उपलब्ध कुछ बढ़िया अनाज का लाभ उठाए। तदनुसार कुछ राज्यों ने इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाया है।

News item captioned 'Misuse of Houses Meant for Harijans in Chandigarh'

1669 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI
W1.] the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the news item at page 3 of the Tribune of 18th October, 1977 about the misuse of houses meant for Harijans and state.

(a) the total number of houses constructed by the Chandigarh Administration in villages for Harijans,

(b) how many of them have been actually given to Harijans;

(c) is it correct that a number of houses have been given to relatives of high officers,

(d) if so, the names of the officers who have got these illegal allotments, and

(e) what action has been taken against the Officers causing this scandal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Sixteen houses 8 each in villages Khuda Alisher & Maloya were constructed in 1972-73 under the special employment programme. The Administration framed rules for their allotment making eligible Scheduled Caste candidates and others with an income of less than Rs. 3000/- per annum or any person deemed fit by the Committee set up for the purpose under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner.

(b) All the 16 houses have been allotted to Harijans.

(c) No Sir

(d) and (e) Do not arise

वरणगाव रक्षा-उत्पादन कारखाने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

1670 श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर
क्या शिक्षा, मसाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में वरणगाव रक्षा उत्पादन कारखाने में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय न होने के कारण वहां बच्चों की शिक्षा एक बड़ी समस्या बन गई है,

(ब) यदि हां, तो वहां एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) वहां एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बडकटकी : (क) से (ग). रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय रक्षा मंत्रालय की विशिष्ट सिफारिशों पर खोले जाते हैं। वरणगांव रक्षा उत्पादन कारखाने में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Work under White Revolution

1671. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where work was done in regard to white revolution in the country during the last three years indicating the quantum of work done there; and

(b) the scheme of Government for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) For increasing milk production in the country and the various activities taken up during the last three years and the quantum of work done are as follows:—

(i) *Intensive Cattle Development Project.*

At present 90 such projects are functioning all over the country. These projects cover about 9 million breedable bovines through about 8,000 artificial insemination sub-centres. These projects also undertake fodder develop-

ment programmes, livestock health coverage and marketing of milk.

(ii) *Key Village Blocks.*

There are about 550 such blocks having about 5,000 A.I. sub-centres covering nearly 6 million breedable bovines.

(iii) *Central and State Cattle Breeding Farms.*

There are nearly 170 cattle breeding farms in various States which carry out the following functions:—

(a) Production of superior bulls of indigenous breeds for distribution in cattle development projects for upgrading the local stock.

(b) Rearing of exotic dairy type breeding bulls for supply to projects engaged in crossbreeding of indigenous cows.

(iv) In addition, there are Central Cattle Breeding Farms at Kerala, Punjab, Bangalore, Mandi, Almora; Haryana and Assam. The programme is further supported by establishment of frozen semen banks and maintaining nucleus of pure bred stock.

(v) Besides the above, under the Operation of Flood Scheme, a programme for increased milk production has been taken up in 57 districts of 10 States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra Punjab Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi. The Programme has organised about 7000 dairy cooperatives covering 6.8 lakh milk producers in its area of operation.

(vi) Assistance from the International Development Agency of World Bank has been availed for integrated dairy development projects in the 3 States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan covering a total of 22 districts. Work has been initiated to set up 10 dairy plants and about 1300 milk producers cooperative societies have been organised. These societies