

Rural Employment in Dairy

2257. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the rural employment generated through Technology Mission for Dairy Development (TMDD) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have fixed any target for providing rural employment under this scheme by 2000 AD; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL):

(a) to (c) There were no targets under the Technology Mission on Dairy Development (TMDD) for generation of rural employment. The TMDD was launched to support and supplement the efforts of the Operation Flood programme by dove-tailing the activities and sources of various agencies working for the dairy development such as dairy cooperative under Operation Flood, Animal Husbandry Departments, DRDAs and NGOs etc.

Wastage of Foodgrains

2258. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI VITHAL TUPE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of foodgrains are wasted due to non-utilisation of necessary post harvest techniques by the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to develop a post harvest technique to avoid this loss of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wastages in foodgrains occur during different unit operations such as harvesting, threshing, on-farm handling, transportation, storage and processing.

According to the estimates made by different committees including All India Coordinated Research Project on Post Harvest Technology (ICAR), the extent of losses during different post harvest operations have been estimated at 13-15% of the production, varying from crop-to-crop and place-to-place.

It could therefore, be inferred that India losses about 13-15% of the foodgrains produced because of inadequate post harvest technology use.

(c) The Government has made significant efforts in the area of developing post harvest techniques to avoid losses of food-grains in the country at technology development institutes like, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal, Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur Departments of Food Science and Technology Departments of Post Harvest Engineering, Agricultural Structures and Process Engineering in State Agricultural Universities. IIT, Kharagpur established Rice Process Engineering Centre now, called as Post Harvest Technology Centre, Deptt. of Food established Paddy Processing Research Centre in Thiruvavur/Thanjavur. Efforts were also directed towards developing human resource at post-graduate level as well as vocational. Indian Council of Agricultural Research established All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Post Harvest Technology, Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana and sponsored a number of other programme addressing to harvest and post-harvest loss prevention and on-farm value addition.

Important technologies developed for reduction in post harvest losses specially at farmer's level are crop dryers, improved storage structures for foodgrains, mechanised grain markets and post harvest technologies for value addition and generation of income & employment in rural areas.

Nuclear Bomb

2259. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Are Pak N-Arms more dangerous" appearing in *Times of India*, dated January 18, 1999, referring to a CIA revelation that the material used in the nuclear tests by Pakistan in May, 1998 contains low levels of weapon grade plutonium;

(b) if so, in what respects the Nuclear bombs tested by Pakistan were more dangerous than the ones developed in India; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and steps taken by the Government to raise a matching Nuclear deterrent?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Nuclear devices, whether based on fission of Uranium or Plutonium, cause the same effect if the yield is identical. However, the CIA revelations, about the possibility of transfer of Plutonium from a third country to Pakistan, if correct, would be a matter of concern. Government's decisions relating to our nuclear policy will continue to be taken in accordance with our own assessment of national security requirements.

[Translation]

Appointment and Deputation

2260. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provision for appointment and appointment on deputation to the Gazetted posts in the Government Departments and Commissions;

(b) the maximum period of deputation and the provision for repatriation of the officer on expiry of his deputation period;

(c) whether the said provisions are also applicable to the Public Service Commission, Law Commission, Human Rights Commission, Water Commission and Inquiry Commission; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN): (a) Appointments to the Gazetted posts in the Government Departments are made as per provisions contained in Recruitment Rules for such posts under the respective Departments. The method of appointment for a post is decided keeping in view of its nature of duties, qualifications and experience required. Under deputation rules, an officer from outside the cadre is appointed for

a limited period by the end of which, he is reverted to his parent cadre. The appointments in the Commissions are regulated as per the terms and conditions of appointment regulated under the Act under which such commissions are set up.

(b) The period of deputation for a particular grade or cadre is dependent upon the pay scale of the post to which the deputation is made. While for top level posts, the normal period of deputation is 5 years, for Middle Management level this period is 4 years and for other lower levels, the normal period of deputation is 3 years. The Ministries/Departments decide the period of deputation in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Training and UPSC taking into account their requirement, the field of availability and qualification prescribed for the post. The maximum period of deputation is therefore indicated in the Recruitment Rules for various posts or the Central Staffing Scheme, as the case may be, and at the end of that period the officer has to be reverted to his parent cadre.

(c) and (d) Since the Commission are set up under the provisions of the Constitution of India or relevant statutory rules and are, therefore, statutory in nature, the appointments in the Commissions are regulated as per the terms and conditions of appointment regulated under the Act whereby such Commissions are set up.

Animal Research Farms

2261. SHRI RAMPAL UPADHYAY:
SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of Animal Research Farms in the country and existing farms are not functioning efficiently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the places where such farms are located; and

(c) the names of different breeds developed in these farms during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No new breeds of livestock have been developed and released during the last two years.