

areas. We hope that various steps will be taken in this connection.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** In this reply, the hon. Minister has confined himself to the work which the State Government is to do. Perhaps I could confine my question to the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh only. That is why he could also confine his answer to the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh only. But I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister not only to the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, but to the all hill areas in the country. The areas of the Himalayas is very vast. It is a national need that the afforestation and soil conservation programmes are launched in this area. I want to know from the hon. Minister how much fund will be allocated in Eighth Five Year Plan for the afforestation and soil conservation in the hill areas and whether the hon. Minister will consider to start Central schemes for this, so that soil conservation and other problems in the hill areas could be tackled ?

**SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI :** The hon. Member has rightly said that this problem of soil conservation and afforestation is not related to a particular district, only, but it is the problem of whole of the Himalaya region. Planning Commission pays attention to all these problems. After all, the State Government has to implement the schemes. But the Planning Commission is also trying to help them on behalf of the Centre. From the figures of seventh plan, it could be seen that over the last three years there has been gradual increase in funds for agriculture and afforestation. Evaluation is being done to see as to whether the funds are being utilised properly or not.

**SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA :** There are two types of hill areas in Uttar Pradesh. One is the hill areas of Kumaun and Garwal regions and the other is 14 development blocks out of 20-22 development blocks in Mirzapur area where people belonging to Harijans, Tribals, etc. live. We had sent a request to the Planning Commission that the hill areas near Mirzapur should be developed. Will the hon. Minister of Planning consider our request ?

**SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI :** The points raised by you has been also mentioned in the report of Sunder Lal Buhuguna Committee. It is being studied and we hope that decision will be taken after some time.

[English]

#### Locations of Central Food Technological Research Institutes

\*537. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Food Technological Research Institutes in the country together with their locations;

(b) whether Government propose to set up such Institutes in different parts of the country to step up research and testing of food items;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any foreign assistance or technology has been or is being sought; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN**) : (a) There is only one Central Food Technological Research Institute in the country located at Mysore (Karnataka). The institute has six regional centres located at Mangalore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Nagpur, Ludhiana and Lucknow.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Food technology has not received the attention that it deserves. We have not got a separate Minister for Food Processing also. So, what is the use of having that Ministry if you do not strengthen the R&D with regard to food technology? Every day, we have been hearing about contamination of food. The quality of foodstuffs is very much deteriorating, and packaging of foodstuffs is a problem. Whenever we think of food preservation or any such thing, we think about the urban elite and the urban areas, where facilities like cold storage and fridge are available. But we have not done anything so far as the rural areas are concerned. We know what kind of food-stuffs the rural people use. Has anything been done by the Food Technological Research Institute about it so far?

So, my question is this: you have to go so many centres. You have given a list. I know about the working of the Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore. It is in my State. It is doing very good work, and has done a lot of innovations—I know it. But what are these centres doing? Will the Government take steps to strengthen this Food Technological Research Institute, and have more regional centres, or research centres in the country?

India is a very big country. If you want to test a sample, can you send everything right from Delhi or Agra or some such place a long way to Mysore? For everything, can you send them to Mysore? So, what steps are you going to strengthen R&D, with regard to food technology?

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** The hon. Member has said that the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore is working well. To its six centres also, we are giving support, so that they can deal with the local problem of food preservation, and develop new R&D methods.

I would like to tell the hon. Member that this is not the only food research laboratory available in the country. As the

question was about the Central Food Technological Research Institute, I mentioned that there was one at Mysore, with six centres in different parts of India. But there are other institutes which are specializing in different aspects of food technology. The CSIR itself has a Regional Research Laboratory in Trivandrum, which specializes in spices, coconut, palm oil etc. In Jammu, there is a Regional Research Laboratory which specializes in temperate fruits. We have a Regional Research Laboratory in Hyderabad which deals with research in oils and fats. For tea, for example, there is a big experimental centre at Jocklai, near Jorhat. There are also laboratories under Defence, viz. the Defence Food Research Institute in Mysore for making defence oriented food, specially needed for Defence personnel. ICMR has its National Institute of Nutrition in Hyderabad. BARC in Bombay has a Division of food Technology dealing with irradiation and similar problems. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has the National Dairy Research Institute in Karnal. There are others also, under the Ministries of Commerce and Food and Civil Supplies—they all have research institutes dealing with different aspects of the problem. Therefore, we cannot say that we do not have sufficient knowledge or enough number of institutes. But I will definitely agree with the hon. Member that we have to do much more, in order to utilize the vast resources we have in our own country, and to make them available to our people.

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Has the technology transfer been very effective? Will the Minister be able to tell me, especially with regard to the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore, in how many cases there have been transfer of food technology during the year 1987-88? How many industries have been benefited, or how many organisations have been benefited? Can the Minister give that information?

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** I can give general idea of it. Technologies have been transferred to nearly 450 entrepreneurs for commercial exploitation covering soft drinks, fermented beverages, nutritious

foods, convenience foods, grain processing technologies, and disinfestation procedures for grains, etc. This has been done by the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore. Actually they were transferred for commercial exploitation. Various other technologies have been transferred to other similar entrepreneurs also.

**SHRI K. S. RAO :** The Krishna—Godavari delta is one producing surplus food commodities and it is producing not only paddy but also pulses, cotton, tobacco, fruits, vegetables and so many other things. What is the point in having these regional centres in Hyderabad, Bangalore, Delhi, Calcutta and all that? They must be provided nearer to the place where these commodities are being produced. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he thinks in terms of opening one regional centre in any area near to the Krishna-Godavari delta.

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** This is the first time the Government is getting such a proposal. Naturally, we will look at it. But I think the State Governments also can take some steps in order to provide research and development in these fields.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREEWARA RAO :** Some tens of thousands of hectares of new mango plantations are coming up in the upland areas of Krishna and West Godavari districts in particular, apart from the other areas in coastal Andhra. In view of the necessity to increase our exports and earn more foreign exchange I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider a proposal to set up a regional centre in any suitable place near the Coastal Andhra to make available this latest technology developments as well as the fruits of research to be passed on to the farmers and other entrepreneurs to make the product more hygienic and suitable for export purposes. Also lot of vegetables are also being exported from our coastal areas to foreign countries. So, how best can the quality be improved to make our exports more viable, should also be examined. From that angle, will the Govern-

ment consider a proposal to set up a regional centre of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, at any suitable place in the coastal Andhra?

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** Whether it is feasible or not, the Government will certainly examine. But I have a feeling that what the hon. Member mentions probably falls within the purview of the Ministry of Food Processing for export development and all that. As far as technology for setting up of a research centre of the CFTRI is concerned, this will be examined. But I cannot say that it will be feasible to do that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil. Absent. Shri H. B. Patil. Absent. Shri Somnath Rath.

Posting of senior officers in centre

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\*440. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :**  
**CH. RAM PRAKASH :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effort is being made to ensure that only such officers as have served as District Collectors be brought to senior position in Centre so that the formulation as well as implementation of policies and programmes have the reflection of people's urges and reactions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Generally, only such Indian Administrative Service Officers are appointed as Deputy Secretary/Director in the Government of India who have had at least three years of experience on field posts as District Collector/District Magistrate; Sub Divisional Officer, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Secretary of Zilla Parishads and a number of posts in various States specifically identified as similar to the post of District Collector for the purpose of acquiring field experience.