

down the sale price of popular brands of butter like Amul, (d) import of skimmed milk powder and butter oil, (e) promulgation of regulatory measures to control manufacture of milk products and (f) increase fodder production by offering incentives to small and marginal farmers.

(c) Cattle camps have been established in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Fodder is being supplied also through Pinjrapoles, Gauohalas, fodder cards, fodder depots, feeding centres etc. Grant-in-aid for this purpose has been sanctioned at the norm of Rs. 3/- per cattle per day generally and at an enhanced rate of Rs. 4/- in the severely drought affected areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Fodder is being mobilised from surplus areas and forest sources. Special fodder cultivation being undertaken under central grant and State Programmes.

(d) The European Economic Community has agreed to donate 75,000 MT of skimmed milk powder and 25,000 MT of butter oil over a period of seven years for implementation of Operation Flood HI Project.

Complaints Regarding Approval of T.V. Serial

1852. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government had recently received any complaints regarding favouritism shown by the Door-darshan authorities in the matter of approving Television serials?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): No, Sir. No complaint duly substantiated by facts has been received by the Government recently.

स्टील अवारिटी आफ इंडिया द्वारा कोयले का आयात

1833. श्री रशीद मसूद : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टील अवारिटी आफ इंडिया ने अपने इस्पात कारखानों में उपयोग के लिए कोयला आयात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या ब्योरा है ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार कोयला आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में इस्पात विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाणा) : (क) से (ग) जी, हाँ। स्टील अवारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० (सेल) मांग तथा देशी उपलब्धता के बीच के अन्तर को पाटने तथा धमन भट्टियों में इस्तेमाल होने वाले कोयले की क्वालिटी में सुधार लाने के लिए उत्तम किस्म का कोककर कोयला आयात करती है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 25 लाख टन कोककर कोयले का आयात किए जाने की सम्भावना है। देशी कोयले के साथ राख की कम मात्रा वाले आयातित धातु-कर्मिय कोककर कोयले को मिला कर इस्तेमाल करने से कोयले की राख की कुल मात्रा में गिरावट आती है जिससे आधारीक कच्चे माल की क्वालिटी सुधरती है। इससे कोक की शक्ति अपेक्षात अधिक बढ़ाने और इस्पात कारखानों की धमन भट्टियों की उत्पादकता में अधिक वृद्धि करने में सहायता मिलती है।

Building for Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Orissa

1854. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras established and functioning in Orissa; and

(b) whether it is a fact that constructions of buildings for such Ken-dra₃ has not been started so far and if so, what action Government are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established five Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the State of Orissa namely Keonjhar (Keonjhar District), Simliguda (Koraput District), Baliapal (Bela-sore District), Bhanjnagar (Ganjam District) and Kaushlyaganj (Puri District). Except the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kaushlyaganj, all the remaining four Krishi Vigyan Kendras are functioning under the administrative control of Orissa Agricultural University of Science and Technology, Bhubaneswar. The Kaushlyaganj, Krishi Vigyan Kendra is functioning under Central Research Institute on Fresh Water Aquaculture, Dhauli.

(b) No, Sir. The building construction in respect of Krishi Vigyan Kendras Baliapal, Keonjhar and Kaushlyaganj has been completed. The construction work of Simliguda and Bhanjnagar Krishi Vigyan Kendras is in progress.

Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP

1855. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the beneficiaries who were assisted under IRDP during the sixth Five Year Plan period yet could not cross the poverty line as revealed by the Concurrent Evaluation undertaken by the Department of Rural Development;

(b) if so, what are the major findings thereof and whether any corrective and follow up actions have been taken to improve the quality of the programme; and

(c) whether Government propose to streamline the process of implementation of IRDP and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) The Concurrent Evaluation Report for the period January—September, 1987 revealed that at the national level 61 per cent old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 13 per cent old beneficiaries the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400. Moreover, at the national level, 48 per cent old beneficiaries belonging to destitute and very poor group (whose initial income was Rs. 3500) had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500.5 per cent families of the same group has also crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400.

The Concurrent evaluation of IRDP is being undertaken with a view to streamline and improve the implementation of the programme. The areas of concern highlighted by the Concurrent Evaluation reports are noted and State Governments are apprised so that the quality of the programme may improve.

(c) Monitoring and evaluating IRDP is a continuous process for streamlining of implementation of IRDP. A few steps taken to improve the implementation of the programme during the Seventh Plan include raising the poverty line from Rs. 3500 to Rs. 6400 supplemental dose of assistance to the needy families assisted during the Sixth Plan period, gradual change in the approach from uniformity to selectivity, efforts to improve the linkages, streamlining the administrative set up at block, district/State levels, diversification of activities to include new and innovative programmes, qualitative monitoring, delegation of powers