

3. Expansion of tourist accommodation at Shantiniketan.

4. Trekking facilities in the Western Tracts of Midnapore, Bankura rural area.

5. Tourist accommodation at Gadiara.

6. Wayside facilities at Durgapur.

#### New Schemes:

1. Flating accommodation at Sunderbans.

2. River rafting on Teesta and Rangpoet Rivers

3. Launch for River Hooghly.

4. Tourist Complex at Mukutmanipur.

5. Construction of a Jetty-cum-Pontoon Bridge and Allied Shore facilities at the River Bank in Calcutta.

6. Construction of Wayside facilities at Mecheda.

7. Construction of Tourist Lodge at Sagar Island.

#### Development of Instant Tea

3180. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDRI set up for R and D Training in Dairy Development has now discovered Instant Tea after its earlier discovery of Instant Coffee as reported in the 'Times of India', of the 25th February, 1988;

(b) whether any scientists had been given awards for developing instant coffee; if so, whether similar awards are proposed to be given to the Scientists engaged in the development of instant tea; and

(c) whether similar discoveries are also expected in milk production by the NDRI Scientists; if so, the details of recent, expected breakthrough, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Research work was carried out at the National Dairy Research Institute to develop a process for the manufacture of instant coffee. This process was developed by a group of scientists headed by Mr. J. L. Bhanumurthy during the year 1972-74. Initially, the product was made from sweetened condensed milk incorporating the instant coffee powder in predetermined proportions. The product has not been developed with the help of spray drying technology. Instant coffee is on sale at the Institute's Milk Parlour. The product is quite acceptable. Some trials were also made on the production of instant tea. This product was found to lack the typical delicate aroma of tea.

(b) No awards for developing instant coffee were given to any scientist working at National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI).

(c) National Dairy Research Institute scientists, as a result of their sustained research efforts, have produced two strains of high yielding dairy cattle adaptable to sub-tropical conditions as at Karnal. These two strains are called as 'Karan-Swiss' and 'Karan-Fries'. Karan-Swiss produces 3000 kg of milk per lactation. Karan-Fries produces 3400 kg of milk per lactation; both on mature equivalent basis in 305 days lactation. The age at first calving in both cases is 32-34 months and inter calving period is around 14 months. In comparison with average Indian cow, whose production is 300 kg per lactation, the age at first calving is 45-50 months and inter calving period is 18 to 20 months. The current efforts are in dispersal of the germplasm of the superior bulls to the various parts of the country and testing the performance in other agro-climatic zones in collaboration with other institutions like Punjab Agricultural University Ludhiana; Kerala Livestock Development and Milk Marketing Board, Kerala; Southern Regional Station of National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and the surrounding institutional herds and the farmers' herds, Simul, Surat in Gujarat.

The future expected breakthroughs will utilize the superior germplasm of outstanding cows and buffaloes through embryo transfer technologies. The superior females will be induced to produce multiple ova. These ova will be harvested and fertilized *in vitro*. They will be stored after freezing and introduced after thawing in recipient cows and buffaloes. Thus, from each superior female we can produce 250 to 300 superior female progeny compared to about 2-3 that can be obtained in the life time of a cow which is not treated in this fashion. This new technology is expected to bring about a significant break-through to multiply the superior genotypes by exploitation of both male and female genomes.

#### Publicity to increase the production of Soya products

3181. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give publicity regarding Soya consumption by masses for better health through All India Radio and Television;

(b) if the reply to part(a) above be in the affirmative, what are the details of such programmes;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of wide publicity through All India Radio and Television for Soya consumption for better health of the masses; and

(d) if so, what is the probable schedule for starting such a programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All Radio stations broadcast periodically in all the regional language programmes on utility and nutritional value of Soyabean and these programmes are directed at farmers, rural and general women. 66 Farm and Home Units of All India Radio put out special radio support programmes to the Applied Nutrition Programmes on the utility and nutritional value of Soyabean and its products.

Doordarshan also telecast programmes on Soyabean and its utility for a balanced diet. A list of programmes telecast is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Statement

##### Details of Programmes Telecast on Soya Publicity

SNo.	Date	Name of Programme	Name of Expert	Subject	Duration of Prog.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	17-6-87	Krishi Darshan	Smt. Sneh Wadhwa	Ankurita va Kamir wale padarthon ke mahatva	15 mts.
2	24-6-87	Grameen Mahilaon ke Liye	Smt. Renu Chauhan	Bachchon Ka Paushtik Ahar	15 mts.
3	29-6-87	Krishi Darshan	Sh. N.K. Mohta	Soyabean ki Kheti	10 mts.
4	1-9-87	Krishi Darshan	Smt. Anita Sharma	Gavon mein Paushtik Ahar aur iske mahatva	10 mts.
5	9-9-87	Krishi Darshan	Sh. N.K. Mohta	Tilhan aur Dalhan Ki Upaj Kaise le (including Soyabean).	15 mts.