

(b) if so, the total number of camels available in the two States;

(c) whether any annual export ceiling has been fixed for milching and breeding purposes;

(d) if so, what is the annual export of camel! during the last five years, year-wise; and

(e) vi- whether Government are aware that camels are smuggled across the borders and eventually shipped to the Gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI SFOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) All India Livestock Census, which includes enumeration of camels, is conducted quinquennially.

(b) As per Livestock Census 1982 (Provisional), camel population in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan were 74,382 and 7,52,887 respectively.

(c) No, Sir, Export of camels is allowed on merit for breeding purposes only.

(d) The number of camels allowed for export yearwise are as under:—

1980-81	Nil
1981-82	Nil
1982-83	75
1983-84	Nil
1984-85	One

(e) Reports received by the Govt. of India do not indicate smuggling of camels across the borders and their eventual shipping to the Gulf countries.

Tender for purchase of fishing Boats

2034. DR. SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that global tenders for the purchase of any fishing boats are required to be called;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not adopting such a system in India;

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to make a thorough cost analysis of the cost of Indian made boats also, being financed by the S. D.F.C. vis-a-vis foreign boats; and

(d) what is the existing structure for safeguarding the interests of the country in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes: deep sea fishing vessels are being acquired by fishing companies who are free to select the type of fishing vessels and source of supply. As such the question of Global Tenders does not arise.

(c) and (d) The cost of Indian made boats is being thoroughly scrutinised by an Inter-ministerial Committee before they are recommended for financing by the Shipping Development Fund Committee. The cost of imported boats is considered by the Inter-ministerial Fishing Vessels Acquisition Committee and the Screening Committee before the cases are recommended for import and S.D.F.C. financing. The indigenous trawler building yards are provided 33 % subsidy on the cost of construction. In addition, there is also a 10% price preference in respect of Indian built fishing vessels.

Paharias Community in Santhal Pargana and Sahebganj District of Bihar

2035. SHRI RAM XARESH KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the paharia Community in Santhal Pargana and Sahebganj district in Bihar is facing extinction and the tribe is likely to become extinct within the next 15 to 20 years with the present rate of deaths;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor: and

(c) what steps has been taken by Government to save the tribe?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :

(a) to (c) There is no positive evidence to indicate that paharia tribe is declining in population. The population trend of Paharia tribe during 1961-7) Census was as follows:

	Population	
	1961	1971
(i) Sauria paharia	55,606	59,947
(ii) Mal paharia	45,423	48,636

The 1981 tribe-wise Census population figures have not been finalised. Both groups of paharia have been identified as primitive for according special treatment for their development. The Government of India provided Special Central Assistance of about Rs. 207.08 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period for taking up developmental programmes for the nine tribal groups identified as primitive in the State-Beneficiary oriented programmes including health and education are taken up for these groups. Gram Sabhas have been organised to render assistance to these communities in their economic upliftment. Government sanctions grant-in-aid to these Gram Sabhas. Credit facilities at concessional rate of interest are extended to the members through respective Gram Sabhas.

बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने के महाप्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप

2036. श्री हुस्मदेव नारायण यादव: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने 19 सितम्बर, 1985 को

उनके लिखे अपने पत्र में बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने के महाप्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के गंभीर आरोप लगाए हैं तथा उन आरोपों की जांच करने की मांग की है, यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों से संबंधित सभी दस्तावेजों को नष्ट किया जा रहा है ?

उर्वरक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० नटवर सिंह) : (क) माननीय सदस्य ने दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 1985 तथा 19 सितम्बर, 1985 के अपने पत्रों में बरौनी उर्वरक संयंत्र के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा खाली ड्रमों तथा प्रयुक्त मोबिल आयल के विक्रय, वर्दी हेतु कपड़े, कोयले को तोड़ने के लिए लाईम बीडर, पोलिथीन के थैलों की खरीद, ने फ्या/कोयले के अपव्यय, यूरिया के स्टॉक में कमी मरम्मत पर अपव्यय आदि से संबंधित मामलों में कुछ कथित अनियमितताओं की और ध्यान आकर्षित किया।

हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन ने सूचित किया है कि प्रबन्धकों ने उक्त आरोपों की जांच की थी। विभिन्न दस्तावेजों की जांच करने तथा वास्तविक जांच के पश्चात् विभागीय समिति ने बरौनी सिलो में अप्रैल-मई, 1983 के माह तक 11,000 टन यूरिया की कमी पाई। समिति ने विचार व्यक्त किया है कि यह कमी मुख्यतः रिकाडिंग उपकरण में खराबी के कारण थी। प्रारम्भिक जांच के पश्चात् खाली ड्रमों की विक्री का मामला केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को सौंप दिया गया है। शेष सभी आरोप तथ्यहीन पाये गये हैं।

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथापि, निगम को इस संबंध में सारी स्थिति की पूर्णतया जांच करने के लिये कहा गया है।

2037. [Transferred to the 16th December, 1985.]