

and 40 quintals of mustard per hectare is likely to be achieved by IARI scientists and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the maximum yields of pulses and oil seeds achieved in all the research and other farms controlled by the ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) What was stated by Dr. H. K. Jain at the time of the Indian National Science Congress held at Mysore in January 1982 while delivering the B. C. Guha memorial lecture was that the Indian scientists had already demonstrated the yield potentialities of high yielding varieties of pulses and oilseeds on the farmers' fields. Yields as high as 50 quintals of pulses and 40 quintals of mustard per hectare were the targets that would soon be achieved.

This is a scientific speculation at present and a target to aim for, by scientists in future years.

(c) Yields of these crops vary from crop to crop, variety to variety and one geographic area to another. There are a number of pulse and oilseed crops grown in India. The present average yield of pulses and oilseeds in India is low. For example, the average yield of different crops (in quintals/hectare) are bengalgram 7.41; arhar 7.19; mung, urd etc. 3.4; rapeseed-mustard 5.0; groundnut 8.2; sesamum 2.1; niger 2.2; safflower 3.0; sunflower 5.0; linseed 2.5 etc.

With good management yield levels of 15-20 quintals/hectare in case of arhar; 20-30 quintals/hectare in case of bengalgram; 14.5-30.0 quintals/hectare in case of mustard have been obtained.

Figures on the highest yields of pulses and oilseeds recorded in all

the ICAR Institutions and Agricultural Universities are not available at the moment. But at IARI the highest yields recorded were—Bengalgram 38 quintals/hectare; arhar 25 quintals/hectare; greengram 11 quintals/hectare and mustard 32.8 quintals/hectare.

Shortage of Indian Breed Work Bullocks

326. SHRI M. R. APPAROW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have obtained the opinion of experts about exotic cattle breeding for milch purposes and for field work; if so what are the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the All-India Krishna Goshena Samiti expressed an opinion against exotic breeds being introduced in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that the requirement of Indian breed work bullocks is 12.50 crores while the availability is only 7.37 crores; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to encourage indigenous cattle as against exotic breeds to meet the shortage of Indian breed work bullocks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Keeping in view the country's milk and draught power requirements, cattle breeding policy had been periodically reviewed by appropriate bodies of experts/scientists. It was last reviewed by the National Commission on Agriculture. Based on the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture's Report (1976), the breeding policy recommended in the Sixth Plan document envisages that the general breeding policy for improvement of cattle to be followed in different States would be that of cross breeding (crossing of indigenous females with high quality

bulls of exotic breeds). Cross breeding may not be taken up in the home tracts of well-defined indigenous breeds of cattle where selected breeding be adopted for improvement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) According to the Report of National Commission on Agriculture (1976), bullocks and he-buffaloes being used for draught purposes were estimated at about 8.0 crores and their draught potential is under-utilised.

Cooperative Development Board in Delhi

327. SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration is considering a proposal to appoint a Cooperative Development Board; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard together with the functions proposed to be assigned to the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Delhi Administration has already constituted a Cooperative Development Board vide Delhi Administration's Notification No. F. 34(4)/75-P & S/Cooperation/919, dated the 28th January, 1982.

(b) The Delhi Cooperative Development Board consists of 25 members including the Chairman. The term of office of the members is one year. The functions of the Board are:—

(i) to suggest and formulate plans and policies for the development of cooperative movement in Delhi;

(ii) to suggest ways and means to remove difficulties experienced by cooperative societies; and

(iii) to advise the Delhi Administration on all matters relating to cooperation.

Curbs on the hoarding of essential commodities

328. SHRI M. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the details of the arrangements made by Government for the promotion of strong consumer protection movement to check black-marketing and hoarding of essential commodities and creating artificial scarcity in the country with a view to implement the 20-point programme (Items 17 and 19) announced by the Prime Minister of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): At present, there are a number of laws relating to consumers protection such as Essential Commodities Act, Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, etc. to provide protection to the consumers against various mal-practices indulged in by the unscrupulous trade and industry. These Acts and Orders issued thereunder are being administered by the concerned Ministries/State Governments. The laws and regulations relating to consumers protection are being constantly reviewed to make implementation more effective by plugging loopholes. In addition to strengthening set-ups at the level of Central and State Governments necessary steps are also being taken to encourage greater involvement of voluntary consumers organisations in activating consumers protection measures in the country.

329. [Transferred to the 4th March, 1982].