

impetus to the growth of the country's own dairy equipment manufacturing industry. Now, from a mere half a dozen manufacturing units in the early seventies, there are over 25 indigenous units and number of ancillary units manufacturing dairy equipment. Even public sector units such as Hindustan Machine Tools, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels etc. have started manufacture of sophisticated dairy equipment.

The study wrongly states that bulk vending machines and cattle feed plants were imported under Operation Flood II. This is not true. All the 300 bulk vending machines currently in operation in the country were indigenously developed and manufactured and no cattle feed plants were imported.

The study further alleges that the dairy project are underutilised. Actually, the dairy throughout of the four metropolitan city dairies has gone up from 9 lakh litres in 1971 to 22 lakh litres as against 8 lakh litres mentioned in the study in 1980, and the 18 feeder balancing dairies under the project handled daily 27 lakh litres of milk in the flush season 1979-80 as against the target of 27.5 lakh litres.

The study claims that dairying diverts land from food to fodder. This is not true as the amount of land under fodder has stayed static at around 4 per cent between 1979-80, even though the milk production has gone up.

Thus Government's reaction is that the suggestions and observations made in the so called study, in so far as the programme in India is concerned, are incorrect and based on wrong information.

Irregular appointments and promotions in NDMC

1368. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD
MATHUR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press reports in the 'Indian Express' dated September 3, 1980 regarding irregular appointments and promotions made in the superceded New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The NDMC have reported that no irregular appointments/promotion have been made by them.

Sugar Cane Prices for High Recovery Zones

1369. SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA:

SHRI ADVIND GANESH
KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of demand for increased sugarcane prices by farmers up to Rs. 300 per tonnes for high recovery zones;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to compensate sugarcane growers to earn remunerative prices in view of high cost of production; and

(c) whether it has come to Government's notice that the Revenue Minister of Maharashtra has threatened to use National Security Ordinance against the farmers to suppress the demand, if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government fixes only the statutory minimum cane price payable by factories in all the States taking into account all relevant factors including the cost of production of sugarcane. On this basis for the current year 1980-81, the statutory minimum cane price of Rs. 13 per quintal as against Rs. 12.50 last year, linked to 8.5 per cent recovery with full proportionate premium for recoveries above that level has been fixed. Considering the capacity of the factories to pay higher cane price, the Prime Minister has also advised the States that actual minimum cane price of Rs. 16 per quintal may be paid to the cane growers by the factories in all the States. In actual practice the cane growers are likely to get much higher price for the cane supplied by them to the factories. The farmers will thus get remunerative cane price for their supplies of cane to the factories.

(c) Maintenance of Law and Order is completely within the jurisdiction of the State Governments concerned and any steps the Government of Maharashtra envisages to take for maintaining Law and Order in the State would be based on the exigencies of the situation and on their own judgement.

सिंचित क्षेत्रों में वृद्धि

1370. श्री सदाशिव नागाईकर:
श्री रामेश्वर सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान बृहद्, मध्यम 80) के दौरान सिंचित क्षेत्र में वर्ष-वार कितनी वृद्धि हुई; और

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान बृहद् मध्यम तथा लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग कुल कितने क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की गयी?

†[Increase in irrigated area

1370. SHRI SADASHIV BAGAIT-KAR:

SHRI RAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the year-wise increase in the irrigated areas during last four financial years (1976-80); and

(b) what was the total area irrigated separately under the large, medium and minor irrigation schemes during this period?]

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जे. आर. अंसारी): (क) 1976-80 के चार वर्षों के दौरान सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता के उपयोग में वृद्धि निम्न प्रकार थी -

(मिलियन/हेक्टेयर)

वर्ष	उपयोग में वृद्धि
1976-77	1.60
1977-78	1.58
1978-79	2.16
1979-80	2.13

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान बृहद्, मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत संचयी उपयोग नीचे दिया गया है:-

वर्ष	संचयी उपयोग			
	बृहद् और	लघु	कुल	
1976-77	20.70	26.2	46.90	
1977-78	21.18	27.3	48.48	
1978-79	22.04	28.6	50.64	
1979-80	22.77	30.0	52.77	