

samples of pesticides for quality control.

g) To examine the effect of processing of food commodities for removal of pesticide residues.

h) To maintain up-to-date information on pesticides residues and to provide guidelines to research and extension workers in the country.

i) To help the Government in rationalisation of its policy in safe pesticide usage.

c) Under the provisions of Insecticides Rules 1971, it is mandatory on the part of a manufacturer of pesticide to provide a legally required label and leaflet along with a container of pesticide. These labels and leaflets are printed in Hindi, English and also in one of the Regional languages to facilitate the farmers to follow the prescribed safety precautions, symptoms of poisoning, First-aid and emergency treatment etc. The leaflets also contain the recommended doses and methods of application to avoid any possible health hazards due to wrong usage of pesticides.

The Central Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad is imparting training to the functionaries from States/Union Territories in the field of plant protection. These trainees, in turn, disseminate the information to the farmers. Considerable emphasis is given in all the training courses on safe use of pesticides. Special training programmes are also organised for the agricultural aviation pilots to educate them in the safe handling of pesticides, their hazards to the human beings, cattle and other components of environment etc. A total number of 567 persons were trained during 1982-83, 502 during 1983-84 and 420 during 1984-85 (upto January, 1985).

For popularising the concept of integrated pest management, the Central Plant Protection Stations and Central Surveillance Stations of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage have adopted a number of villages in various parts of the country. During this programme, the farmers are also specifically apprised about the safe and effective use of pesticides.

The Central Directorate of Extension also helps in apprising the farmers about the safe handling of pesticides in their various training activities. Most of the State Departments of Agriculture organise 'Krishi Melas' and 'Shivirs' before the principal cropping seasons in which the safe use of pesticides remains an integral component. Besides, some States also organise regular training programmes for the farmers.

(d) The Government encourages the use of indigenous natural pesticides wherever they are safe and cost effective. Some safe natural pesticides like Pyrethrum are currently in use in the country in limited amount.

In recent years, 'Neem' seeds and their extraction have attracted attention primarily as an insect repellent. Good deal of research efforts by the scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as well as others have been devoted to make these preparations practical, but these have not yet been fully commercialised.

To popularise the use of 'Neem', the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has started publishing a Neem News letter, and Khadi & Village Industry Commission have also taken up the collection and supply of Neem seeds for user agencies. Since these efforts are not yet organised, no precise statistical data on its usage are available.

Unauthorised Occupation of Land in Basai Darapur

343. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report that 112-bigha Government land worth crores of rupees situated in the Basai-Darapur area in Delhi is being occupied unauthorisedly on a large scale ; and

(b) the full facts and the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :
(a) Yes.

(b) DDA has reported that the lands under dispute are 'Shamlat' land of the village. DDA had had fenced part of this land and constructed a shopping centre (about 70 shops/stalls) and a park adjacent to the centre in one corner of this land. The villagers occupied part of it and made unauthorised construction thereon. Two writ petitions filed by villagers are also pending in the High Court involving an area of about 20 acres. Stay orders were issued in these cases on January, 13 and May 26, 1982.

Pending hearing of the cases, villagers have started encroaching further and constructing unauthorisedly. DDA has taken two steps to meet the situation. They have requested Secretary (L & B), Delhi Administration to move applications for early hearing of the cases. They have also decided to remove encroachment from the park since it is not covered by the stay order.

Hiring of Private Godowns by Food Corporation of India

345. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee constituted to go into malpractices in the matter of hiring private godowns by the Food Corporation of India and in fixing hire charges has submitted its report and if so, the principal

recommendations and the action taken thereon ; and

(b) the details of private godowns that have been taken by FCI on hire. State-wise, the scheme for which was implemented by FCI in four phases and the annual hire charges that have been paid by FCI to each of the godown owner since the date of taking the godown on hire ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Committee constituted by the Food Corporation of India to go into the matter of hiring of godowns in Andhra Pradesh under the ARDC Scheme has submitted its report. The Food Corporation of India, which set up the Committee, is considering the report.

(b) A Statement showing the number of godowns and the storage capacity taken on hire, State/Region-wise, is attached. The annual hire charges paid by the Food Corporation of India for the ARDC godowns during each year is given below :-

Year	Rent paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	881.32
1979-80	1319.77
1980-81	1437.67
1981-82	1422.88
1982-83	1310.36
1983-84	1151.68

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/ Region.	Godowns taken on hire under ARDC Scheme.	
		Number	Storage Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71	4.40
2.	Assam	34	1.56
3.	Bihar	49	3.01
4.	Gujarat	13	2.30
5.	Haryana	75	6.44
6.	Karnataka	25	1.56
7.	Kerala	5	0 17