

The coverage under the High Yielding Varieties programme in Tamil Nadu reached a peak level during 1972-73. In the subsequent three years, the targets could not be fulfilled. The shortfall during 1974-75 was particularly marked due to unprecedented drought conditions in that year. However, in 1976-77 the target is expected to have been fully achieved.

As regards improved seeds, the Planning Commission do not fix any targets under the Annual Plans. However, according to the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, it is anticipated that the available supply of seed would be sufficient to meet the effective seed requirement.

(c) As production of foodgrains is affected by a number of factors, such as, cultivated area, irrigation, inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds, and plant protection, adoption of improved technology and weather, it is not possible to give a precise quantitative idea of the effect of a single factor such as drought and scarcity conditions on production. However, the extent of fall in production in 1974-75, a year of severe drought, in comparison with the levels attained in the preceding years gives a rough idea of the impact of drought in that year.

(d) The Central Government has been taking various steps to increase production in different States including Tamil Nadu. These steps include: (i) implementation of the Central Sector scheme for distribution of Minikits of rice, maize and millets to help the State Government to identify varieties suitable for different areas and to ascertain farmers, reaction before cultivation of new varieties is extended to larger areas; (ii) organisation of training courses at the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes for quick transfer of improved production technologies to the farmers; (iii) research support by the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and under the All-India

Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects aimed at finding out varieties suitable for different situations and resistant to pests and diseases; (iv) a fertilizer promotion campaign to step up consumption of chemical fertilisers in selected districts and (v) sanctioning of short-term loans to the State Government for meeting the State Government's credit requirements, to the extent possible, for purchase of agricultural inputs viz. seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

Teachers detained under MISA

1125. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Teachers (Primary, Secondary, College and University) detained under MISA throughout the country during last emergency;

(b) whether all of them have been taken in service after their release from prison;

(c) if not, how many of them are still out of service; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take in case of those teachers who are still unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) This is mainly a State matter and information is not available with the Centre. Even the States are not likely to maintain these details in terms of categories and sub-categories of staff.

(b) to (d). Necessary instructions have been issued to States and other organisations. Individual cases of non-compliance with the instructions if brought to notice would be promptly looked into.