

**COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA)** : (a) and (b). The authentic figures of imports of pesticides during the past three years are not available. However, the information that has become available; reveals that the imports during 1983-84 were about 18 per cent more than those in 1982-83 while in 1984-85, they were about 23 per cent more than those in the previous year.

(c) According to the available information, the value of pesticides imported during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 was as follows :

Year	Value of Imports (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	21.14
1983-84	27.72
1984-85	29.96

As already mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b) above, no authentic figures are available. Similarly, precise pesticide-wise information is not available.

(d) The available information shows that imports during the past three years were between 5 per cent to 7 per cent of the total consumption of pesticides in the country. This quantum is not much, looking to the fact that many of the pesticides are not yet produced in the country. However, with a view to encourage the indigenous production, the import policy is so formulated that, in cases, where the indigenous production is sufficient to meet the domestic demand, or where the indigenous production is likely to come up, restricted imports should be allowed, wherever necessary. However, where the domestic production is either not there at present or is not sufficient to meet the demand, the Import Policy is a little more liberal. While laying down the Policy, the fact that the alternatives/substitutes for a particular product may be available in the country, is also taken into account. It is the Government Policy to encourage the indigenous production of pesticides and to reduce the dependence on import to the maximum extent possible.

(e) Yes, Sir. These are likely to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan mainly in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P., Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, out of the approvals given, two projects are likely to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### Construction of Houses for landless rural workers

8017. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu was far behind in the construction of houses for landless rural workers under the 20-point Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of houses built, State-wise for landless rural workers during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) how much more amount Government are going to provide/allocate to the States for the purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)** : (a) and (b). Housing, being a State subject, all the social housing schemes including the scheme of the allotment of house sites-cum-construction assistance to rural landless workers, which forms part of the 20-point Programme, are implemented by the State Governments/ Union Territories. A statement indicating State/UT-wise achievement of the scheme of construction assistance during Sixth Five Year Plan is annexed.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages a total provision of Rs. 541 crores for construction assistance for the rural landless workers.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the achievements in respect of construction assistance of the various State Governments during the Sixth Five Year Plan.*

S.No.	States	Achievements
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,27,318
2.	Assam	56,713
3.	Bihar	40,777
4.	Gujarat	1,68,010
5.	Haryana	10,563
6.	Himachal Pradesh	747
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,174
8.	Karnataka	2,92,568
9.	Kerala	10,102
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,92,711
11.	Maharashtra	1,36,358
12.	Orissa	16,396
13.	Punjab	27,863
14.	Rajasthan	1,22,634
15.	Sikkim	60*
16.	Tamil Nadu	1,59,900
17.	Tripura	16,597
18.	Uttar Pradesh	59,055
19.	West Bengal	57,658
<i>U.Ts.</i>		
1.	A&N Island	1,020
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	955
3.	Delhi	2,699
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,121
5.	Lakshdweep	...
6.	Pondicherry	9,520

\*Sikkim has taken construction assistance 1984-85. Their target is 60 families.

NOTE: Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshdweep and Mizoram and programme in Chandigarh was not significant,

**[Translation]**

**Supply of drinking water through Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan**

8018. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi Canal is the only permanent solution to end the drinking water shortage in desert areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the State Government with the cooperation/assistance of Central Government in this regard during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the provision made by Centre and State Government for this purpose, separately?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Schemes for providing drinking water are formulated and implemented by the States and are based on ground water, surface water including canal water, and other sources. Water from the Indira Gandhi Canal would also be utilised for providing drinking water facilities in Rajasthan. The revised Stage II Project of the Indira Gandhi Nahar provides for supply of 0.65 million acre feet of water for drinking and industrial purposes in the districts of Churu, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Sriganganagar.

(b) and (c). During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 400 crores has been approved for the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project. The approved outlays for the Seventh Plan for the State Rural Water Supply Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme is Rs. 150 crores. Under the Central Sector Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Central assistance of Rs. 27.32 crores was released to the State during 1985-86 and Central assistance of Rs. 21.22 crores is proposed for 1986-87.

**[English]****Regional Grid of telecasting**

8019. SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: