

(Translation)

Cess Collection for Bidi Workers

3040. SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN : will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise figures of collection of bidi cess during the last three years ;

(b) item-wise expenditure in each State under the Bidi Workers Welfare Scheme ;

(c) whether there is any other scheme for the welfare of bidi workers for the future ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Details are given in annexure-I.

(b) The expenditure figures are collected Regionwise. Details of expenditure in 1983-1984 are given in annexure-II

(c) and (d). The following welfare schemes are being implemented.

1. Setting up static and static-cum-Mobile Dispensaries.
2. Build Your Own House Scheme.
3. Housing Scheme for economically weaker sections of beedi workers.
4. Grant of scholarships to children of beedi workers.
5. Reservation of beds in T. B. Hospitals.
6. Grant of financial assistance to co-operative societies of Beedi Workers for construction of sheds and Godowns.
7. Reimbursement of actual treatment charges to workers suffering from Cancer.
8. Financial assistance to School going children for supply of one set of dress.
9. Schemes for organising sports, games, and cultural activities.
10. Scheme for supply of spectacles to Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Workers) free of cost.

Annexure-I*Receipts of Cess Under Beedi*

State	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (upto Dec)
1. Assam	45,495.68	47,394.34	32,202.65
2. Bihar	15,16,819.63	18,86,486.00	9,05,906.32
3. West Bengal	21,66,845.76	22,29,151.62	7,04,420.10
4. Orissa	3,36,521.45	3,28,872.90	2,24,092.02
5. Uttar Pradesh	9,79,510.26	21,48,190.95	9,79,503.03
6. Andhra Pradesh	50,99,858.77	55,26,315.50	29,81,168.36
7. Kerala	13,30,307.43	14,65,059.54	6,33,526.43
8. Karnataka	48,78,520.59	52,88,366.55	32,65,630.92
9. Tamilnadu	41,54,248.02	45,13,604.83	21,76,858.67
b10: Rajasthan	4,09,275.55	3,63,956.15	1,70,022.86
11. Gujarat	1,33,326.22	1,00,619.10	48,100.85
12. Maharashtra	38,87,214.22	32,02,482.33	22,10,655.21
13. Madhya Pradesh	70,53,368.84	74,75,186.37	51,16,692.45
Total	3,19,91,312.42	3,45,85,686.18	1,96,48,779.87

Annexure-II

Expenditure for the Year 1983-1984 Regionwise and Itemwise in Respect of Bredli Workers Welfare Fund ; Referred to in Part (b) of the Answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3040 for 15th April, 1985,

Regions	Administration	Items				Housing
		Health	Education	Recreation	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
ALLAHABAD (Bihar & Uttar Pradesh)	4.15	16.68	6.81	0.10	—	
JABALPUR (Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra)	4.45	14.50	18.00	0.08	—	
BAGALORE (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Kerala)	7.76	51.52	14.45	—	17.33	
BHILWARA (Rajasthan & Gujarat)	1.90	11.58	5.48	0.09	—	
BHUBANESWAR (Orissa, West Bengal & Eastern States)	3.95	9.67	1.00	0.25	—	

[English]

Water Requirement for Paddy per Acre

3041. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of water now being used on an average per acre of irrigated paddy crop in our country and the comparative figures for Japan and China ;

(b) the quantity of water required for one acre of paddy crop in Black Cotton soil as per research experiments ;

(c) whether water is being wasted in the form of excess usage in some States ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) steps being taken by Government to propagate the need to prevent wastage of water among farmers through different media and channels ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

BUTA SINGH) : (a) The quantity of water being used on an average per acre of irrigated paddy crop in India, China and Japan are 4032-8445 m³, 3454 m³ and 2804-5242 m³ respectively.

(b) The quantity of water required for one acre of paddy crop in black cotton soil under irrigated conditions as per research experiments is 7187 m³.

(c) In general, if water is available, farmers everywhere apply greater depths of water in paddy fields than is actually required. This is done due to the apprehension that next turn of canal supply may not come in time. Besides, greater depth of water in paddy fields is sometimes required for effective weed control.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, through its All India Coordinated Project on Water Management spread over 34 Centres in ICAR Institutes/Agricultural Universities in the country, has been propagating the correct use of water to paddy crop and also have demonstrated appropriate location specific methods for