

(i) *National Biotechnology Centre for Crop Sciences (IARI)*

- (a) Eukaryotic genome organization and gene expression.
- (b) Organization [and expression of Organelle genome.
- (c) Microbial nitrogen fixation.
- (d) Plant cell genetic minipulation.
- (e) Micropropagation.

(ii) *National Biotechnology Centre for Animal Production (NDRI)*

- (a) Bioconversion of organic wastes.
- (b) Immunological biotechniques in reproduction and fertility improvement of cattle and buffalo.

(iii) *National Biotechnology Centre for Animal Health (IVRI)*

- (a) Recombinant DNA Technique for Genetic Engineering for Development of Vaccines and Improvement in Animal Production.
- (b) Embryo Transfer Technology and Engineering.
- (c) Development of Monoclonal/Hybridomas for Immunodiagnosis.
- (d) Haemoprotesta Research for better Immunodiagnosis, Immunoprophylaxis using above techniques.
- (e) Immunobiology of Animal Tumors.
- (f) Immunobiology of Reproduction.

(b) Experimental material with desired genetic characteristics has been created both in plants and microbes. Genetic engineering work in the atmospheric nitrogen fixing bacteria, Rhizobium, is also being done. Attempts would be made to work on disease free organisms/strains.

Comprehensive Policy for Floods and Droughts

1472. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a comprehensive policy to contain the natural calamities like floods and droughts ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposed policy ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) India is afflicted by one form of natural calamity or other because of long coast line and variegated agroclimatic conditions. No degree of human efforts can prevent occurrence of natural calamities. The administration of relief for drought and flood and implementation of Programmes relating to these natural calamities are the responsibility of the State Governments. However, various steps have been taken by the Government of India to reduce the incidence and intensity of natural calamities. In the case of drought a number of long-term measures have been taken by the Government. These include increasing irrigated areas, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Soil and Water Conservation Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Afforestation, etc. As regards controlling adverse affects of flood, the planning and execution of various flood protection works is done by State Government. These measures include construction of new embankments, drainage channels, raising of villages etc. The Central Government has prepared a Model Bill for Flood Plain Zoning and is persuading the States to introduce suitable legislation to check un-planned activities in the flood plains so as to reduce damage potential. The Central Government has also constituted the Ganga Flood Control Commission and Brahamaputra Board for preparing a comprehensive Plan of flood control in these basins.

Supply of Safe Drinking Water in Country

1473. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the achievement made by Government under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade launched in April, 1981 when an estimated 395 million or about 58.7 per cent of our total population was without safe water supply—362 million in rural areas and 33 million in urban areas ; and

(b) whether Government propose to seek the involvement of international bodies like the UNICEF in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The achievement made in coverage of population with drinking water supply facilities (as on 31.3.85) under International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme is given as under :

Water Supply	Population (in million)	Percentage coverage of total population
(a) Urban	127.229	72.9%
(b) Rural	313.556	56.2%

(b) Involvement of UNICEF in regard to provision of drinking water supply is mostly meant for providing support assistance for rural water supply programme in the form of supply of materials, etc. As far as urban water supply is concerned involvement of UNICEF is almost nil. However, international agencies such as, UNDP, World Bank and other bilateral agencies are already being involved for achieving the target coverage under International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme.

Financial Allocation for Agriculture in Seventh Plan to Orissa

1474. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial allocation made to agriculture sector for Orissa in Seventh Plan Period Programme-wise ; and

(b) the allocation of above during Annual Plan, 1986-87 for Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below

Statement

Financial Allocation for Agriculture in Orissa

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Head of Development	Seventh Plan (1985—90)	1986-87 Annual Plan
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Crop Husbandry including Dryland/Rainfed Farming and Small and Marginal Farmers Schemes	9225	1633
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	1300	250
3.	Animal Husbandry	1400	490
4.	Dairy Development	100	75
5.	Fisheries	1260	500
6.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	400	75