

assistance in the form of subsidy on the cost of pesticides and equipment to the farmers through Centrally Sponsored Schemes and other State Governments' Schemes.

(v) *Publicity:*

Information on pest and diseases and their control measures have been disseminated to farmers through leaflets pamphlets, mass contacts — Radio and T.V.

(b) and (c) Patchy infestations of locust hoppers and adults occurred over 40 hectares in two villages in Pokaran Tehsil of Jaisalmer District in August, 1987. These were promptly controlled by ground operations.

### Cotton Cultivation

3357. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area, State-wise, presently under cotton cultivation and the total production of cotton as per the latest information;

(b) the state/Union Territory producing the largest quantity of cotton; and

(c) the main reasons for the increase in cotton production in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Table below gives area and production of cotton, State-wise, during the crop year 1985-86:

*Statewise area and production of cotton  
(Area in lakh hectares)*

*(Production in lakh bales of 170 kgs. each)*

State	Area	Production
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6.00	7.19
Gujarat	14.04	19.87
Haryana	3.44	7.45
Karnataka	7.47	5.03
Madhya Pradesh	5.24	2.77
Maharashtra	27.53	18.95
Punjab	5.58	14.02

1	2	3
Rajasthan	3.33	4.74
Tamil Nadu	2.61	5.49
Others	0.57	0.61
All-India	75.81	86.12

Gujarat State is the largest producer of cotton, as may be seen from the above table.

(c) The main reason for increase in production of cotton in Punjab is larger irrigation coverage in the State at 98 percent, as compared to the all-India average of 29.4 percent. Further, efficient crop management in the form of utilisation of good quality seeds, ensuring proper plant population and efficient plant protection to control major pests has also enabled to increase the production of cotton in Punjab.

#### **Amendment to Delhi Rent Control Act**

3358. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 14(1)(a) of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 entitles the landlord/owner of a property to file an eviction petition against the tenant even if the property is situated in slum areas;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the avowed anti-poverty and other social uplift programme of Government, suitable amendments in Delhi Rent Control Act or in the Slum Areas Act are proposed so that poor people living in slum areas are not harassed by their landlords; and

(d) if so, when the necessary legislative measure is to be brought forward.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) the amendment of Delhi Rent Control, Act, 1958, is under consideration of the Government with a view to strike a balance between the interest of landlords and tenants. There is however no proposal at present to make amendments in the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

#### **People in Delhi without Basic Amenities**

3359. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of persons without shelter in the country as a whole;

(b) the break-up, State-wise;

(c) the number of families without shelter in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(d) the number of persons without water supply and electricity connections in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(e) the number of persons without private toilet, sanitation facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(f) the steps taken to provide shelter, drinking water, toilet, sanitation and electric-