

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of works	Units	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98*		Total	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Topographical Survey	000 ha.	75.00	117.92	115.00	130.00	104.00	129.59	294.00	378.37
2.	Planning and Design	000 ha.	75.00	108.45	115.00	125.50	104.00	120.79	294.00	354.74
3.	Area Covered under on-Farm Development Works	000 ha.	75.00	117.08	121.00	126.00	99.625	112.02	295.625	355.10
4.	Kacchi Gul (Unlined field channel)	Kms.	5250	7686.22	7670	8364.40	7095	7817.39	20015	23868.01
5.	Pucchi Gul (Lined field channel)	Kms.	1050	751.54	1296	1244.22	1424	813.76	3770	2809.52
6.	Drains	Kms.	525	416.67	685	563.00	581	446.60	1791	1426.27
7.	Structures	Nos.	10500	8134	13480	12581	11590	7907	35570	28622
8.	Osrabandi	000 ha.	300	198.42	225	205.79	155.00	170.25	680	574.46

Note : \* These figures are tentative.

[Translation]

**Spurious Pesticides**

1152. SHRI MOTI LAL VORA:  
SHRI BASWARAJ PATIL SEDAM:  
SHRI A.C. JOS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies producing spurious pesticides identified during the last year in the State of Karnataka;

(b) whether the farmers have to suffer heavy losses due to the use of these pesticides and whether the provisions of the present law are sufficient to check their production ;

(c) if not, whether necessary provisions are likely to be made in this regard;

(d) whether honey bees are also affected by pesticides and a large number of people in these two States have fallen sick due to affect of pesticides on vegetables and fruits also;

(e) the quantum of chemicals and fertilisers is ton (metric) used in Andhra Pradesh during this year;

(f) whether the milk of Mother Dairy in Delhi is contaminated by DDT and BHCD; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government to prevent use of pesticides in such a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Names of the companies producing mis-branded pesticides identified during 1997-98 in the State of Karnataka is given in the enclosed Statement. Out of these, 4 companies have their manufacturing units in Karnataka.

(b) and (c) Use of misbranded pesticides is one of the many reasons identified for loss of crop in Karnataka. Although the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and Insecticides Rule, 1971 are sufficient to check the quality of pesticides, some lacunae have been observed in their implementation. As a result, the Government is considering suitable amendment to the relevant provisions.

(d) Pesticides have variable toxicity to honey bees. However honey bees are not affected by pesticides if good agricultural practices are followed.

No categorical information regarding people fallen sick due to effect of pesticides on vegetables and fruits is available in respect of Karnataka.

(e) The estimated consumption of pesticides in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1997-98 is 7291 MT (Tech. Grade). The estimated consumption of fertilizers for 1997-98 is 36,63,730 M.T.

(f) Milk of Mother Dairy in Delhi is not contaminated by DDT or BHC as per analysis of samples of milk lifted from Mother Dairy in the recent past under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(g) The Union Government has taken the following steps to prevent large scale use of pesticides:

(i) Adoption of Integrated Pest Management Strategy.

(ii) Promotion of biopesticides and plant products and their registration under liberalised criteria as per Insecticides Act, 1968.

(iii) Phasing out/banning/restricting the use of hazardous pesticides.

(iv) Human Resources Development (HRD) in IPM through establishment of "Farmers' Field Schools" and conduct of "Season Long Training" Programmes for imparting IPM training to farmers, Agricultural Extension, Officers and subject Matter Specialists. Publishing of literature on IPM practices in Rice, Cotton, Vegetables, Mustard, Groundnut, Pigeonpea and Gram.

(v) Large scale production of biocontrol agents by educating farmers about the techniques of production and through State Biocontrol Laboratories. Financial assistance has been given to each State to set up at least one Biocontrol laboratory.

#### **Statement**

*List of Companies producing misbranded pesticides during the year 1997-98*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Chemical (s)
1	2	3
1.	Pesticides India Ltd., Udaipur	Dichlorovas 76% EC
2.	Agrochem Industries, Bangalore	Methyl Parathion 50% EC Monocrotophos 36% SL Copper Oxy Chloride 50% WDP Dimethoate 30% EC
3.	Sardar Patel Chemicals, Hyderabad	Malathion 5% DP
4.	Vantech Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Madak (A.P.)	Fenvelarate 20% EC Fenvelarate 0.4% DP Endosulfan 35% EC
5.	Industries & Chemicals, Ranipet	Dimethoate 30% EC
6.	J.K. Ltd., Gujarat	Monocrotophos 36% SL
7.	Voltas India, A.P.	Carbondazim 50% WDP Quinolphos 25% EC

1	2	3
8.	Searia Agro Chemicals, Bombay	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
9.	Northern Minerals, Gurgaon, Haryana	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP Monocrotophos 36% SL
10.	Cencca ICI Agro Chemicals, Madras	Cypermethrin 25% EC
11.	United Phosphorous, Bombay	Cyberusthrin in 25% EC
12.	Meerut Agro Chemicals, Meerut	Mancozeb 75% WP Monocrotophos 36% SL Endosulfan 35% EC Methyl Parathion 50% EC
13.	Vaigal Agro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Salam	Chlorpyrifos 20% EC Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
14.	Blue Crystal Agro Chemicals, Bangalore	Fenvalerate 20% EC
15.	Golden Agro Chemicals, Hyderabad	Malathion 5% DP
16.	Devi Pesticides, Tamil Nadu	Quinolphos 25% EC
17.	Anu Products, Haryana	Dimethoate 30% EC Fenvalerate 0.4% DP Phorate 10% G
18.	Baskar Agro Chemicals, Hyderabad	Acephate 25% SP
19.	Karapur Agro Pvt. Ltd., Goa	Azadirachtin 0.15% EC
20.	Sri Ramcides, Madras	Quinolpphos 25% EC
21.	Sanya Raksha Industries, A.P.	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
22.	Pesto Chem. India, (Delhi)	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
23.	Seris India, Medak (A.P.)	Chlorpyrifos 20% EC
24.	Devi Pesticides, Madurai	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP Malathion 5% DP Quinolphos 25% EC Malathion 5% DP
25.	K.A.I.C., Raichur	Malathion 5% DP
26.	Ashoka Pesticides, Baroda	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
27.	Rhyme Organics & Chemicals, A.P.	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
28.	Bharat Pesticides & Industries, Ahmedabad	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
29.	Winfield Chemicals Ltd., Vijayawada	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
30.	Madusudan Industries, Chennai	Endosulfan 35% EC Quinolphos 25% EC

1	2	3
31.	Rajasthan Pesticides & Fertilisers, M.P.	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
32.	Rallis India, Bombay	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP Chlorpyrifos 20% EC
33.	Druva Pesticides, Bhopal	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
34.	Makam Agro Industries, Bangalore	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
35.	Haryana Chemicals & Pesticides	Endosulfan 35% EC
36.	S.P.I.C., Madras	Chlorpyrifos 20% EC
37.	Swastik Pesticides, U.P.	Malathion 5% DP
38.	Sri Ganesh Minerals, Himathnagar	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
39.	Paushak Ltd., Vadodara	Quinolphos 1.5% DP
40.	Rathra Agro. Chemicals, Nalgonda	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
41.	Super Crop Safe Ltd., Ahmedabad	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
42.	Hindustan Anti Biotics Hyderabad	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP Monocrotophos 36% SL Acyphate 75% SP
43.	Sulphur Mills, Bombay	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
44.	Parul Chemicals, Vadodara	Endosulfan 4% DP Quinolphos 1.5% DP
45.	Gujarath Pesticides, Ahmedabad	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP Quinolphos 1.5% DP
46.	Akola Chemicals India Ltd., Akola	Fenvalerate 0.4% DP
47.	Scientific Fertilizer, Trichi	Quinolphos 20% EC
48.	E.R.D. Party, Madras	Chlorpyrifos 20% EC
49.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi	Monocrotophos 36% SL
50.	Tropical Agro Systems India Ltd., Madras	Tridamofan 25% WP Acephate 75% SP
51.	Phyto Chemo India Ltd., Hyderabad	Carbaryl 50% WP
52.	Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals, Madras	Monocrotophos 36% SL

[English]

**Saving-cum- Relief Scheme**

1153. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the need for making the Saving-cum- Relief Scheme for marine fishermen a permanent scheme;

(b) whether the Government are considering to enhance the Central contribution to this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The component of saving-cum-relief was incorporated in the National Welfare of Fishermen' Scheme during the year 1991-92 and the same is being proposed for continuation in the Ninth Plan period.

(b) to (d) Modifications to this Scheme can be considered when the proposals for the Ninth Plan period are finalised.

**Indians in Pak Jails**

1154. SHRI SATNAM SINGH KAINTH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Indians are languishing in Pak jails;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have raised this issue with the Government of Pakistan to release them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The issue of early release and repatriation of Indian prisoners under detention in Pakistan has been repeatedly taken up with the Government of Pakistan. The matter was also discussed in the meetings of our External Affairs Minister with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in December, 96 and April, 97 as well as in the meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in Male in May, 97. This issue was taken up in the third round of Foreign Secretary talks held in September, 1997, and it was decided that concerned authorities of both countries would expedite the release of civilian prisoners belonging to either side. Our efforts to secure the early release and repatriation of Indian prisoners under detention in Pakistan would continue.