

has been spent during the 6th Five Year Plan on the above 2 Schemes respectively.

#### Use of Banned Insecticides

\*95. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item entitled "Videson Mein Pratibundhit Keetnaskon Ka Bharat Mein Upyog Jari" (Insecticides banned abroad continue to be used in India) appearing in daily 'Jansatta' dated 21 June, 1985;

(b) if so, the names of such insecticides that are banned abroad but are being used in India;

(c) the reasons why they have banned in foreign countries and why they continue to be in use in India ; and

(d) the names of the agencies through which these insecticides are being sold and whether Government propose to take action against them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information in respect of all the countries that have banned or restricted the use of certain insecticides is not available. However, according to available information, the USA has banned/restricted the use of 41 insecticides (European Economic Community has also restricted 6 of these insecticides). Out of these, only 11 insecticides are approved for use in India, namely, BHC, Sodium Cyanide, Dieldrin, Lindane, Chlordane, Heptachlor, 2, 4-D Chlorbenzilate, DDT, Aldrin and EDB. However, Dieldrin is approved only for use by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India in the scheduled desert area for the control of locust. Sodium Cyanide has the limited purpose of fumigation cotton bales, as and when imported, while use of EDB is permitted for fumigation of foodgrains only by the Government agencies and the operators working under them. Thus, out of 41 insecticides referred to above, only 8 have unrestricted use in the country.

(c) Though the exact reasons prompting other countries to ban or restrict the use of certain insecticides are not authoritatively known, it is understood that the major reasons for such a decision besides toxicological, are availability of safer bio-degradable but costlier substitutes, non-acceptability due to climatic reasons peculiar to a particular country, local studies about residues in animals and environment, development of insecticide resistance to insects, ecological considerations, etc. Since these factors vary from country to country, no uniform policy applicable to all the countries is possible. In fact, while 41 insecticides have been banned or restricted in the USA, only 6 of them have been restricted in many European countries. In India, only those insecticides are allowed to be used which are registered by the Registration Committee which takes into consideration all the relevant factors like bio-efficacy, toxicology, risk benefit ratio, agro-climatic conditions, etc. Government are keenly alive to the dangers of usage of insecticides. Out of 300 insecticides in the market in 1971, before the Insecticides Act was enforced, only 120 have been registered, taking into account safety factors. We are in close touch with Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which are conducting toxicological and residue studies of insecticides. Since 1971, the Ministry has refused registration of 18 insecticides, banned for import 2 insecticides phased out of use 2 insecticides and also restricted the use of 2 insecticides. My Ministry has also set up an Expert Committee headed by Dr. S. N. Banerji, an internationally known Expert, to screen the insecticides banned abroad and to advise whether they should be allowed to be used in India. Moreover, the Ministry is increasingly emphasizing non-chemical and ecologically acceptable methods of pest control including biological methods.

(d) The pesticides are sold through a large network of licenced dealers. They sell only the products which are registered for use in India. Thus, the question of any action being taken against them does not arise.

[English]

Deficiencies of DDA's Construction Work

\*96. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious deficiencies have been noticed in the construction work of Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether any investigations have been conducted into the matter and if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for the same; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Certain deficiencies in the construction work of Delhi Development Authority have been noticed from time to time.

(b) Investigations have been conducted from time to time. Action was taken against the erring officials.

Since 1981, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 113 officials of the DDA for defective construction works and 20 officials have been placed under suspension during this period.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Establishment of Film Archives in States

\*97. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a film archives in each State, so that, the students doing degrees and post-graduate courses in film studies now being introduced in different Universities may take advantage of;

(b) whether National Film Archives in Pune does not have films of distinguished producers like Borgman, Paseline and Polanski of international repute and if so, the details of proposals, to make the national archives more adequate and comprehensive; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce post-graduate course in film studies in any of the Universities of Delhi and is so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) National Film Archives of India, Pune have got, in their collection, representative films of Borgman, Pasoline, Polanski and other world renowned film-makers.

(c) The Mass Communication Research Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi runs a two-year M.A. course in Mass Communication involving theoretical and practical instructions in Radio, Audio Visual, Television and film production with special emphasis on the application of teconological aids in education. There is at present no proposal to introduce similar course in any other University in Delhi.

#### Setting up of TV Centre at Darbhanga

\*98. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a fulfilled Television Centre at Darbhanga;

(b) whether Government have taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. A low power TV transmitter is, however, under installation at Darbhanga which on completion shall have a service range of about 25 Kms. covering an estimated population of 14.15 lakhs approximately.

#### Bonded Labour

\*99. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Bonded Labour still persists" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 22 June, 1985;

(b) whether despite the existence of an anti bonded labour law, the problem of bonded labour still persists in several parts of the country;