

this benefit is not enjoyed by the rural mass. The population control is needed more in rural areas. For this, the rural people should be encouraged. Is there any proposal to give to these rural people Rs. 50 per month for five years through national savings banks and post offices for following a small family norm?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: About the question raised by the hon. Member, I think, it depends on the Government as to what incentives they give to the people in the State. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: She has evaded the answer. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: About 13 years ago, a proposal was made of various possible incentives and disincentives to make effective the family planning programme. A whole list of proposed incentives was drafted by the Ministry itself along with other institutions. Since 13 years, no new incentives have been given or thought of to be given. Therefore, I have, for the last five years, been talking about nothing else but incentives and disincentives on the Floor of this House including introducing a Private Members' Bill in 1985 for discussing this. It is still gathering dust because getting a Private Members' Bill introduced is like getting a lottery. I have asked the Ministry: "would you allow Government time for discussing this Private Members' Bill?" May I request that the time be given for discussion of the Private Members' Bill? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO: Population control is a major problem. We want a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this. It is a very burning issue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: She has not answered the question. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: India was the first country to provide money for the family planning in the First Plan. Still, we have not been able to achieve our goal. Even in the 40th year, we have not been able to give one job to one person in a family. May I know from the Madam, under these circumstances, how long she will take to reconsider the matter? The Maharashtra Government had already passed a Bill and sent it to the President for his assent. I would like to know what happened to that Bill—about the compulsory sterilization. The Maharashtra Government passed this Bill in 1976.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I need a separate notice for this question.

[Translation]

Housing Technology from Foreign Countries

*295. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to obtain housing technology from foreign countries which can be utilised for providing cheap and multipurpose housing facilities in the rural and hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose know-how is considered beneficial for the purpose;

(c) whether the matter has been discussed with some countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A number of innovative and low-cost housing technologies compatible with the climatic conditions and terrain of this country have already been developed indigenously by various organisations like the NBO, CBRI etc. Many of

these technologies have been successfully tested and applied in the field. However, under various bilateral Science and Technology programmes, information and know-how about housing technologies in different countries are discussed and exchanged.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? There is no order in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister said in his reply that two Government organisations have developed a technology which can be used for low-cost housing in rural and remote hilly areas. Unless this technology is transferred to State Governments, the benefits of this will not reach the people. Has this technology been transferred to house-building organisations in the States, and if so, the places where it has been implemented?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The National Buildings Organisation had given demonstrations at 91 places until mid-1987. This was done in the States with the co-operation of the State Governments. We are adopting the latest technology, particularly in rural areas, compatible with the climatic conditions, material available locally and choice of the people. People in those areas are educated through demonstrations conducted by N.B.O., C.B.R.I. and S.R.E.C., Madras.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some countries have developed a technology which is useful for making low cost housing. Have talks been held with such countries, particularly those of Western Europe, for transfer of such a technology? If so, the details thereof?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, talks were held with East Germany in February, 1989 regarding production of construction material from fly-ash. Talks on transfer of technology are going on with companies in West Germany, Denmark, Singapore and Austria.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: The Hon. Minister has been replying to several questions in the last four or five years. Just now he was telling that the technology consultancy was made between West Germany and India. I want to know whether in the last four years they have taken at least one agreement between this country and any other country where the technology is developed for constructing cheap houses and whether they have built any houses at all with this technology in the last four years.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I think we have the best technology to meet the needs of our country and our agencies like NBO, CBRI etc. demonstrate the construction of cheap houses in every part of the country on the basis of climatic conditions and material locally available. Besides we also enter into collaboration with other countries.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it was not a fact that Shri G.D. Naidu, an eminent industrialist and a person who had many innovative thoughts, has submitted a proposal to the Government of India regarding construction of very cheap houses on a very low cost basis. If so, what is the reaction of the Government? I would like to know whether the Government has taken necessary steps to recommend those designs and models to the State Governments. I also want to know the steps being taken by the Government to utilise the fly ash coming from the thermal power stations to prepare bricks so that the problems of the thermal power stations are solved and at the same time bricks can also be prepared. What concrete steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, so far as the question of Shri G.D. Naidu is concerned, I would request the hon. Member to give a separate notice so that we may ascertain as to what proposal he has actually given.

So far as the latest technology is concerned. We are endeavouring through NBO and other such agencies. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: In this country where thousands of people have no place even to sleep under, some people are building big mansions. This is a constraint on the resources. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of bringing a legislation limiting the size of the house and putting a ceiling on the expenditure which an individual can spend on house building.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Rice Bran Oil

*285 SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scientists of the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) have developed a new technology for extracting edible oil from rice bran, as reported in the 'Deccan Herald' dated 1st November, 1988, if so the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken to popularise this technology and use of rice bran oil as edible oil among the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A technology for the stabilisation of rice bran by using hydrochloric acid has been developed by

CFTRI, Mysore. The acid treatment of the bran helps in the extraction of edible grade oil. The method consists in the mixing of bran with hydrochloric acid (4% by weight) at room temperature. The suitability of the process under plant conditions is being assessed.

(b) (i) In order to popularise the technology and use of rice bran oil as edible oil amongst the masses, a number of symposia/seminars have been organised.

(ii) The technology of stabilisation of rice bran has been included in the programme of activities of the Government.

(iii) Fiscal incentives have been provided so as to encourage increased production of edible grade rice bran oil.

Production of Vegetable Oil

*289. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committees constituted for formulating strategies for augmenting the production of vegetable oil, both for edible and industrial purposes; and

(b) the details of strategies worked out by these Committees and the progress made in implementation thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) takes major policy decisions regarding oilseeds/oils. The Empowered Committee on Oilseeds with the Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman and the Secretaries of the concerned Ministries/Departments as its members has been constituted exclusively for formulating the strategies for augmenting