

should remain with the landless labour, is the job of the State Government, they have to look to it and the Hon. Member can help the State Government in that respect.

**SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE :** Sir, is the Government aware that the very purpose for which this land was allotted to the landless is defeated in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the land is passed on to other persons than the real allottee? And if the Government is aware of it, what action or what protection does the Government want to give to these landless people?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Sir, I would request the Hon. Member, through you, to pass on this information to the State Government concerned so that the State Government can take necessary action.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Sir, the Annexure attached to the answer mentions: 'The National Commission Agriculture—Report, 1976.' So my question would be whether the Government of India is monitoring this programme, whether they collect the information from the State Governments and whether the text of the information is received. Here simply the answer has been given: 'The National Commission of Agriculture—Report, 1976.' That is one thing.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Only one question only.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Another thing I want to know is, in Orissa the re-settlement process is very very low. *(Interruptions)*. I would like to know whether they have taken up this issue.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Sir, if the settlement rate in Orissa is low, it is for the State Government of Orissa to do it...

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question is of State Government, the answer is for the State Government only.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** And the Hon. Member can impress upon the State Government to do it.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Whatever it is, the State Government is a State Government.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** So far as the figures are concerned, I have taken the figures from the 'National Commission Agriculture—Report, 1976' because that is the document which gives them, and as I earlier said, it is for the State Government to do all this. In Parliament I cannot reply on all these questions.

**Tissue culture techniques for grapevine and coconut**

\*813. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether grapevine and coconut plantlets have been produced commercially, using the technique of tissue culture; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the survival rate of these plantlets; and

(c) whether new genes have been transferred through this technique; if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** There are reports that the tissue culture technique is being developed in the country in several Universities and also in the NCL, Poona. I would like to know whether Government

has found out from these laboratories whether this could be applied to some of the crops.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** We have developed tissue culture in this country and there are certain plants where it is very successful and in certain other plants, it is on an experimental basis. Unless we are sure of its advantage, we cannot do it on a commercial basis. At present we have done it in coconut and in other areas also. In palm it is very successful. But to maintain the genetic purity of the plant we have to see whether it remains the same or not. Therefore, before doing it commercially, we have to look into all these problems.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Where it has been successful, what efforts have been made to see that it is further encouraged and is applied ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** This is basically for multiplication. Multiplication of particular plants takes time and, therefore, we resort to tissue culture method, and wherever it is necessary, we have done it. In the case of flowers, in the case of palm, in the case of some medicinal plants and aromatic plants also, tissue culture is being resorted to multiplication is done and it is given to the farmers.

**Development of Hyderabad and  
Secunderabad**

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**\*814. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI  
LAKSHMI :  
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanction of Rs. 820 crores for the development of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the response of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose ?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh included a proposal for twin cities' development in their draft annual plan for 1987-88. The proposed outlay was Rs. 885 lakhs. The scheme was discussed in the Working Group discussions for the annual plan, in the Planning Commission. The exact amount to be allocated for this scheme is yet to be finalised.

**SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :** I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how much time it will take for the Centre to finalise the scheme and release the funds.

**SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :** I cannot give the time, by what time it will be finalised. As soon as it is finalised, funds will be released.

**Unemployed rural labour**

**\*815. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the trend of unemployment among the rural labour during 1986; and

(b) the percentage of rural labour unemployed at present ?

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

**Statement**

As per the Seventh Plan Document the unemployment in the rural areas in March, 1985 was estimated at 4.97 million (3.76 rural males + 1.21 rural females) for the age group of five plus. The percentage of unemployed to the labour force in the rural areas according to usual status as given in