

man beings. Instructions are there that the persons who spray these insecticides have to be certain articles like spectacles, gloves, shoes, and all those things. But these articles have never been provided to the workers who spray these pesticides. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take when these pesticides are used by the industrialists and for the non-providing of these articles to the workers who spray these pesticides?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: It is expected that the tea garden owners will provide sufficient protection to the persons who are spraying these insecticides and if there is any complaint, we shall look into them.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: There is a complaint.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijayaraghavan.

AN HON. MEMBER: One last question.

MR. SPEAKER: This was the last question.

There is a time limit for every question.

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question Choudhary Saheb. Before you reply to the next question, I would like to say this much to you that you tighten up your control. Whatever things are produced, should be genuine. Please get it examined thoroughly.

[English]

Introduction of 'kalyani' paddy seed

*123. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a paddy seed called 'Kalyani' which matures in 60 days was introduced in Orissa and Kerala;

(b) whether this seed was developed in the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL: (a) Yes, Sir. A new early maturing paddy variety Kalyani-II was tested under the number CR 666-36-4 in Orissa, Kerala but after final evaluation, it was recommended for adoption in upland and post-flooded situations in Orissa, Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Kalyani-II is an extra early variety maturing in about 60 days. It has long, bold grains and yields, on an average, 2.5 to 3.0 t/ha of paddy.

[English]

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, want to know in which area in Kerala, 'Kalyani' seed was tested and what was the result?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, state-wise details are available with me. If he so desires, I can give him the same.

MR. SPEAKER: Please place them on the table.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Yes, Sir, I am placing them on the table because these are very lengthy.

If he requires the figures in respect of

Kerala, I can tell him. But the areas in which it was done cannot be identified. If he wants state-wise figures, I would like to tell him that in Kerala it was done in 17.19 million hectares of land in 1984-85 and the yield was 17.8 quintal per hectare. If he needs the details, I am placing the material on the table which he can see later on.

[English]

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I want to know whether any other variety of seed which has early maturity and suits Kerala is being tested at present and if so, the details.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his question he has desired to know about the variety of paddy seed that matures in 60 days, especially the Kalyani variety. In this connection I would like to tell him that this seed was developed after the research in Cuttack and this variety of seed was distributed. This variety is particularly sown in flood-prone areas where water gets dried up. It is sown in those areas because it does not need more water and mature by the time moisture remains in the land. Similarly Kalyani is sown where the level of the land is high and the water is in scarcity.

There are several varieties which mature between 90 to 120 days. There are 312 such varieties which have been released by the I.C.A.R. These varieties are sown in the entire country. There are 282 varieties of seed which are distributed to different states. Varieties with different yields which matures between 60 to 120 days have been developed. If he wants to know in detail, I would like to tell that I.R. 50 is the best variety which gives 70 to 75 quintals per hectare.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out to the agriculture expert and learned Minister that

the Kalyani variety, which has been developed in Cuttack, the land of Shri Jagannath, is not only sown in flood affected areas but in drought affected areas also where it matures within 70 days. I would like to know if he will allocate funds to the National Sensing Sattelite Research Agency, Hyderabad so that it could be possible for the special Geological Survey of India to identify the areas where large quantities of Kalyani variety of seed could be sown in the country. It will help us in saving time and sowing other crops also.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The hon. Member has rightly said that Kalyani variety was developed to be sown in the areas where water is available in scarcity. This variety sown in flood-prone areas and the areas where level of land is not plane, where the land is slopy. This variety has been developed for this type of land.

Secondly, he wanted to know the places at which it can be sown. This can be sown in places which experience scarcity of water. It has been fully successful there. But as compared to other varieties, its yield is low.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: That is why I suggested that different areas should be identified so that the farmer could come to know that Kalyani variety could be sown in those particular areas.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We are going to conduct a survey in this regard. We will inform about that. A pamphlet has been prepared in this regard which gives information as to which varieties of seeds are suitable for different States. I will also furnish this to the hon. Member for his information.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mishra, P.K.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, his name is Prabhat Kumar and you are saying P.K. It was being said about an

hon. Member that he was driving in a drunken state, but he does not drink at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no outer intoxication, I am intoxicated by my inner soul.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: When you say P. K., I am definitely normal then. But I get intoxicated by the reply of the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: What a correct assessment!

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Through you, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that this variety of seed which matures in 60 days is generally sown in the areas having less moisture and where the drought situation remains. I would like to know that after the paddy matures in 60 days, of what use the land will be to the farmer for full year if the land has no moisture and what the measures the farmer has to take to maintain his livelihood. Did the Government prepare any scheme for growing any other crop in that land so that despite drought situations the farmer may utilise the land and maintain his livelihood throughout the year.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: There are some other varieties also. When there is a little moisture in the land the farmer can sow rapeseed and moong. These varieties also mature in 60 days.

SAARC Summit

*127. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:
SHRI S. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the issue on which consensus was reached in the recently concluded SAARC Summit;

(b) the time by which action is proposed to be taken on the said issues; and

(c) the strategy adopted by the

member countries to check narcotics trade and the time by which it is likely to show results?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) (a) to (c): A statement is given below.

Statement

At the Fourth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad from 25-31 December, 1988, the Heads of State or Government discussed a wide range of subjects concerning cooperation among the member countries following which the following major decisions were taken, on the basis of unanimity:

(i) Education was included an area of cooperation and a Technical Committee set up to work out a programme of work in this area.

(ii) Specific projects for cooperation in the field of trade, manufactures and services, which are feasible immediately, are to be identified.

(iii) 1989 has been designated as the SAARC Year for Combating Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. Member countries are to launch a concerted campaign, as suited to the situation in their respective countries, to significantly augment their efforts to eliminate drug abuse and drug trafficking.

(iv) The possibility of a regional convention on Drug Control is to be explored.

(v) 1990 has been designated as the SAARC Year of the Girl Child.

(vi) South Asian Festivals are to be held from time to time. India will host the first such festival.