

is needed and if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake research in this field and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also propose to adopt these methods or have already adopted and if so, what are the details thereof including the area covered by these innovative methods during the last three years; and

(d) what are the future programmes with regard to the research and development of agriculture with low water requirements, its budgetary allocations and other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. Hydroponics is a method of growing plants without soil in a nutrient solution, generally practised in some specific situations. We are aware of the research being done on this aspect in Israel and in some other countries for the cultivation of vegetables and ornamental plants. This system is in practice on a commercial scale where water is limiting. This technology is high input and high cost oriented besides being sophisticated.

(b) No, Sir. Not in the near future.

(c) It is not proposed to adopt these methods on any extensive scale.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has launched several research programmes to develop technologies for crop production with limited water use. The research programme include (i) the establishment of a Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture at Hyderabad with the 7th Plan outlay of Rs. 138.60 lakhs; (ii) an All-India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland agriculture with an outlay of Rs. 458.81 lakhs for rainfed areas; (iii) an All-India Coordinated Research Project on Water Management with 26 centres

for irrigated areas at an outlay of Rs. 430 lakhs. It is proposed to set up the Project Directorate for Water Management research during the 7th plan. Through these research programmes, efforts are being made to increase water use efficiency and reduce water requirements through such methods as drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. In addition to these, the Water Technology centres at IARI and Coimbatore and the proposed one in the Eastern Region will also undertake similar programmes on efficient water use. In addition, the Department of Agriculture, Government of India has launched a centrally sponsored scheme of 'National Watershed Development Programme' for Rainfed Agriculture from July, 1986 till the end of 7th Five Year Plan at an outlay of Rs. 239 crores for the unirrigated arable lands.

'Q' Mark Pumpsets

2403. **SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 770 given in the Rajya Sabha on 31st July, 1987 and state:

(a) the details of appropriate mechanism for prevention and substandard production at each stage in case of ISI pumpsets;

(b) the detailed comparison between the quality control mechanism of ISI and 'Q' mark pumpsets;

(c) the names of the members of the working Group of National Level Standing Committee for improving the operational efficiency;

(d) the major details of the report of the working group; and

(e) whether the said working Group was asked to give their comments on the quality of 'Q' mark pumpsets manufactured by small scale industries of Gujarat; if so, what are the comments of the Group?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND): (a) and (b) The details are given in Statement-I. (See below).

(c) The names are given in Statement-II. (See below).

(d) The major details of the report of the Working Group cover deficiencies in the irrigation pumpsets, conse-

quent waste of energy, preventive measures to avoid inefficiencies in the new pump-sets, case studies on rectification of irrigation pump-sets and scheme for rectification of pump-sets, etc.

(e) The Working Group was asked to identify the deficiencies of the existing pump-sets in the country and pin-point the remedial measures.

Statement-I

Comparison between ISI and 'Q' mark system in regard to inspection procedures for prevention of substandard production.

ISI mark system	'Q' mark system
(a) Successful completion of 500 hr. endurance test on an engine selected from the manufacturer in an independent laboratory.	(a) Type test for 500 hr. is not carried out by all the States giving 'Q' mark.
(b) Detailed drawing & specifications are required to be given by the manufacturers for all components parts.	(b) Specifications of components parts are not insisted upon by all the States.
(c) Wear and tear of the critical components should be within the specified limits after endurance test.	(c) & (d) Limits for allowable wear and tear after the test are neither specified nor checked by all the States giving 'Q' marks.
(d) In case any of the following critical component part is changed the type test for 500 hrs. is carried out again: Cylinder head, crank-case, cylinder block, cylinder liner, inlet and exhaust valves, valve guides, rocker arm, tappets, piston, piston rings, gudgeon pin, connecting rod, crankshaft, main bearings, big end bearings and small end bush for connecting rods, connecting rods bolts and nuts, camshaft, cams and timing gears, valve springs and governor springs, fuel injection equipment etc.	
(e) After initial approval the following checks are made during the manufacture:	(e) Checking of the component parts and checking of manufacturing and testing facilities including calibration of the gauges and testing equipments are not carried out regular basis. No control is also exercised on the sub-assemblies in some cases.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Checking of raw materials (ii) Checking of critical component parts (iii) Checking of sub-assemblies (iv) Checking of calibration of gauges and testing equipments. 	
(f) Before marking for despatch finished products are checked on 100% basis for routine performance test and also 12 hrs. rating test along with governing and fuel consumption tests are carried out on sampling basis.	(f) 12 hrs. rating tests along with governing and fuel consumption tests are generally carried out on the final product.

Statement-II

The names of the members of the Working Group constituted by the National Level Standing Committee.

1. Shri Jagman Singh
2. Shri R. N. Pandit
3. Shri S. P. Sangal
4. Dr. S. M. Patel
5. Dr. A. M. Michael
6. Dr. S. D. Khopar
7. Shri V. Nagraj
8. Shri S. M. Khandekar
9. Shri P. S. Das
10. Shri Hanumantha Rao
11. Shri K. S. Yadav
12. Shri D. P. Patel
13. Shri D. V. Brahma
14. Shri B. K. Bhattacharya
15. Shri Kuppu Swami
16. Shri M. L. Gupta
17. Dr. A. S. Chawla
18. Shri Dinubhai D. Patel.

Import of Insecticides etc. by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

2404. SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., importing various pesticides, fungicides and weedicides and their formulations including banned items in collusion with the influential private companies/parties and selling the same to such Companies/Parties at a nominal service charges, and that is too without valid registration from Central Insecticides Board in gross violation of import policy;

(b) the names of the pesticides, fungicides, herbicides and their formulations which HIL imported during the last one and half years alongwith quantity, CIF prices and sold to individual companies, product-wise and on what rates and terms;

(c) whether it is a fact that HIL are taking undue advantages being a Government enterprise and are importing and selling such products, which other companies could not import and are banned and that too without valid registration; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take against such irregularities and corruption in the management of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited has been importing various pesticides, fungicides and weedicides and their formulations including the baned items as per the provisions vide para 185 of the Import and Export Policy (April, 1985 to March, 1988), which allows import of banned items, if required, through a public sector designated agency, on the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and on the basis of foreign exchange released by the Department of Economic Affairs, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Government. Such products are imported and sold on high sea to the companies who posses valid registration under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Therefore, it is not necessary for M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited to hold the registration under the Act.

(b) The particulars of imports made by M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited during the last one and half years (January, 1986 to July, 1987) is annexed. (See Appendix CXLIII, Annexure No. 97).

(c) and (d) In view of the reply given at (a) above, the questions do not arise.