

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Nuclear science is being used in agricultural research for the following:—

(i) for developing new varieties through mutation having characters like high yield, better quality, resistance to stress conditions etc.;

(ii) for studying the efficiency of fertiliser and water use by the plants under different cropping systems;

(iii) for quick estimation of oil content in oilseed varieties;

(iv) for control of insect pest through introduction of male sterility;

(v) for estimation of residual effect of pesticides;

(vi) for preservation of grains, fruits and vegetables.

(b) Nine research Institutes and seven Agricultural Universities in the country are using radio-active isotopes in agricultural research. The main work is being done at Nuclear Research Laboratory, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Bombay.

Salt effervescence in coastal Gujarat

*288. **SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA:**

SHRI SHANTI TYAGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the coastal areas of Gujarat are facing a severe problem of salt effervescence rendering hundreds of square kilometres of fertile lands barren; and

(b) if so, what are the causes of this problem and what remedial measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Coastal belt salinity problem is a natural phenomenon connected with the high tides and waves of the sea. The problem is caused during the tide inundating large areas of the coastal land. Frequent inundation with saline water render the land progressively saline and in course of time make it unfit for cultivation. Beyond this natural limit, many cases of human interference viz. heavy withdrawal of sweet ground water etc. have contributed to the aggravation of the problem. The problem of salinity in Gujarat State is prevalent in Saurashtra and Kutch Regions, where according to an estimate, about five to eight kilometres of the land from the shore line has become saline.

However, available technology can offer some level of protection to the escalation of the phenomenon of coastal land salinity. Government of Gujarat are implementing various measures such as tidal regulators, bandharas, check dams, recharge tanks, recharge wells, nalia plus, afforestation, etc. as per need. The Khar Land Development Board of Gujarat has been continuing protection measures for coastal land against ingress of sea water by constructing earthen bunds with necessary cross drainage work as per the provisions of Gujarat Khar Land Act, 1983. Technical guidance is given to the farmers to reclaim their lands through leaching of salt, addition of gypsums green manuring and recommending various salt tolerant crops.

Export of Kids as slaves

*293. **SHRI J. P. GOYAL:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Times of India on the 6th February, 1986 under the caption 'Alleged export of kids as slaves';

(b) whether any investigation has been ordered into the alleged export of children to West Germany from the Kalahandi famine area in Orissa as 'bonded labour' under the cover of fake guardianship, if so, what is the outcome thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or are proposing to take to check the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the information received from the State Government of Orissa, which had inquired into the matter, some children, whose mothers had died after delivery or who were abandoned by their unmarried mothers at the Christian Mission Hospital at Khariar, came under care of the Mission Hospital. The District Court, under the provisions of Guardians and Wards Act 1890, granted necessary clearances, and thereafter these children were sent to West Germany for adoption by issueless German families. The State Government of Orissa have not come across any evidence that children are used as Bonded Labourers. Still the State Government have asked our Embassy in Bonn to verify the condition of children.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बारी से पहले फ्लैटों का आबंटन

*294. श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

1985 के दौरान और 1986 में अब तक कितने विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कितने कितने फ्लैट बारी से पहले आवंटित किये गये हैं तथा किन-किन व्यक्तियों को ये फ्लैट आवंटित किए गए और उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शहरी विकास मंत्री (श्री अब्दुल गफ्फर) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अब तक वर्ष 1985 के दौरान 143 फ्लैट तथा

1986 के दौरान 41 फ्लैट बिना बारी के आधार पर आवंटित किए हैं। जिन व्यक्तियों को ये आवंटित किए गए हैं उनके व्योरे कारणों सहित अनुसूचक में दिए गये हैं। (बीछए परीक्षित CXXXVII, अनुपत्र संख्या 27)

Decline in mica production

@*295. SHRI S. W. DHABE:

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Mica has gone down considerably from about 10,000 tonnes in 1972 to 3,300 tonnes in 1984;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production of mica?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Production of crude mica declined from 14,173 tonnes in 1972 to 6,179 tonnes in 1984, and waste and scrap mica from 4916 tonnes in 1972 to 3324 tonnes in 1984.

(b) The reason for the decline in production of crude mica are: decline in the number of working mines; uneconomical workings; poor concentration of mica; falling demand in export market; increase in mining costs of production; influx of water in mica mines through percolation; and non-availability of suitable mining machinery on easy commercial terms.

(c) Increase in production depends on the demand for mica. The Central Government have set up a Working Group to monitor and review the progress in setting up of mica based industries. The group is required to recommend the entire range of policy resources that will be required to stimulate the establishment of mica based industries. This would help

@Previously Starred Question of 235 Transferred from 11th March, 1986.