

(iii) Oman: 35 Indians. There are also 7 illegal immigrants in Manama Prison; Our Mission is reminding the local Foreign Office for permission to visit the prison.

(iv) Qatar: 22 Indians. Charges are: traffic accidents, alcoholic offences; murder, rape, adultery, embezzlement, forgery, theft and impersonation,

Indians serving prison terms have been tried in competent courts according to local laws and sentenced to varying prison terms; they are normally released from Jail after completing terms

• (v) Kuwait: 95 Indians. Charges are: forgery; drug trafficking; illicit liquor; rape; embezzlement; cheating; defamation; murder; theft; illegal entry; telephone tapping; drinking in public places; traffic accidents.

(d) and (e) Some persons have been interviewed in jails and cases taken with the Foreign Ministry to expedite fair trial and assist in securing early release. In Saudi Arabia all expatriates after serving sentences are deported. In Oman all those undergoing imprisonment will be automatically repatriated by Oman Government on completion of their sentences. In suitable cases, our Embassy gets in touch with the concerned authorities to expedite matters.

Average yield of Crops in the Country

1273. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the per hectare yield of crops like wheat, rice and pulses etc., in the country from the dry land and the irrigated land for years 1979—1982:

(b) what was the quantity of consumption of fertilisers during the last three years and the reasons for shortfall in the consumption; and

(c) whether there is a lack of enthusiasm amongst the agricultural scientists to evolve new methods to increase production and if not, what new strains have been developed which give high yields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) A statement showing weighted all-India average yields rates for rice, wheat, gram and tur (Red Gram), separately for irrigated and unirrigated lands for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, as compiled by the National Sample Survey Organisation, is given below:

Yield Rate in Kgs/Hectare

	1978-79		1979-80	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Rice	1903	1064	1628	842
Wheat	1819	874	1713	739
Gram	339	661	692	453
Red Gram		559		603

All-India yield rate is based on the estimates from the States from which the results are available. Figures for 1980-81 and 1981-82 have not been received from a number of State Governments so far.

(b) A statement showing consumption of fertilizers during the last three years is given below:

<i>Consumption of Fertilizers</i>			
Year	N + P + K Consumption (Lakhs) Tonnes)	Growth Rate over previous year (%)	
1980-81	55.16	4.9	
1981-82	60.64	9.9	
1982-83 (Estimated)	64.18	5.8	

From the above figures, it may be observed that there has been a continuous growth in the consumption of fertilizers, although the level of consumption was short of the target. The main reasons for the shortfall are increases in the price of fertilizers and drought and aberrant weather conditions.

(c) There has been no lack of enthusiasm amongst the agricultural scientists to evolve new high yielding varieties and production technologies to increase agricultural production in the country. The new varieties released in crops like wheat, rice and pulses during the last two years by the Central Variety Release Committee are given below:—

Crop	Year of Release	Variety/Hybrids
Wheat	1931	Lok-1, Kshipra, KSMI-3, HS-86, HW 517, MILKS-11, HB-203, HUW-37.
Rice	1931	IR-36
	1982	KD-6-2-1, KD 6-18-7.
Pulses	1931	Black Gram : Pant U-19, Pant U-30.
		Gram Pant 114
		Lentil Pant 1, 639
		Mong Pusa-7, Pusa-10
	1982	Arla : Pusa 74
		Gram Pusa 212

These varieties have given better yield* and shown better resistance to various diseases and pests.

Achievements under the NREP

1274. SHRI SURESH KALMADI;

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the achievements of targets for the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan under the National Rural Employment Programme, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA): The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages generation of 300—400 million mandays of employment each year under National Rural Employment Programme. As against this target, the employment generated during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 has been 420.81 and 354.52 million mandays respectively. A statement showing employment generated as mandays created during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 is enclosed.