

dry lands is materially linked with variable rainfall and its intensity and distribution.

(b) Yes, Sir. An area based pilot crop insurance scheme covering important rainfed crops like paddy, jowar, groundnut, barley, wheat, gram, maize, cotton, etc. is already in operation in twelve States through the General Insurance Corporation of India in collaboration with the State Governments.

[Translation]

(c) Both area and commodity development schemes have been launched to reduce the risk and enhance the production in rainfed areas.

#### Talks with Nepal Regarding Water Resources

\*34. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of official talks held with Nepal so far on the issue of utilisation and distribution of water resources including Pancheshwar Project and the outcome thereof; and

(b) whether Government are considering holding of high political level talks on Pancheshwar Project as there are reports that Nepal has not shown requisite interest in its construction ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Since the Prime Minister's visit to Nepal in 1977, six Secretary's Level meetings have been held with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. These talks have helped in understanding the positions taken by each of the Governments, on various complex issues, more fully. So far agreement has been reached on the question of entrustment of the preparation of feasibility report on Karnali Project to an International Firm of Consultants with loan Assistance from the World Bank. In the case of Pancheshwar Project, it has been agreed to locate two power houses of equal capacity on each side. Further talks are contemplated.

(b) At this stage there is no proposal to hold high level political talks.

[English]

#### Provision of Dry Land Farming Technology to Farmers in Drought Prone Areas

\*35. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the major drought prone areas in the country;

(b) whether there are any plans to provide extensively dry land farming technology to farmers in these areas; and

(c) if so, the investments on this technology in the drought prone areas in the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A list of the states and districts covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) is given in the attached statement. These are the major drought prone areas in the country.

(b) One of the major objectives of the DPAP and the DDP is improvement in the productivity of dryland agriculture through restructuring of the traditional cropping patterns, adoption of suitable agronomic practices and techniques of soil and water conservation. These programmes lay emphasis, among other things, on the development of dryland farming on watershed basis by taking up schemes of soil and water conservation and improved dryland farming practices. Improved agronomic practices, new crops and crops rotations are introduced in these areas through crop demonstrations and application of desired quantities of inputs. Training programmes, seminars and field visits are organised for officers dealing with these schemes to update their knowledge about the latest dryland farming techniques. Field days and visit to the nearest dryland centres are also organised for the benefit of the

farmers. Agricultural scientists are being associated with preparation of plans for extension of the latest dryland farming technology to the farmer's fields.

(c) Since 1983-84, an expenditure of Rs. 10.54 crores was incurred on the development of agriculture including dryland farming under these programmes.

#### Statement

#### *Coverage of the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme.*

State	District	No. of Blocks covered under the programme
1	2	3
<b>I. Drought Prone Areas Programme :</b>		
1, Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur	16
	2. Chittoor	8
	3. Cuddapah	6
	4. Mahbubnagar	12
	5. Kurnool	13
	6. Prakasam	9
	7. Rangareddy	2
	Sub total :	66
2. Bihar	1. Palamu	24
	2. Santhal Parganas	7
		31
3. Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad	2
	2. Amreli	8
	3. Bhavnagar	3
	4. Jamnagar	2
	5. Kutch	7
	6. Panchmahals	7
	7. Rajkot	4
	8. Surendranagar	9
	Sub total :	42
4. Haryana	Mohindergarh	9
	Sub total :	9

1	2	3
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Doda	8
	2. Udhampur	5
	Sub total :	13
6. Karnataka	1. Bijapur	11
	2. Bellary	5
	3. Belgaum	4
	4. Chitradurga	6
	5. Dharwar	14
	6. Kolar	9
	7. Tumkur	6
	8. Gulbarga	8
	9. Bidar	3
	10. Raichur	4
Sub total :	70	
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Khargone	7
	2. Jhabua	12
	3. Shahdol	5
	4. Dhar	8
	5. Sidhi	8
	6. Betul	8
Sub total :	48	
8. Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar	8
	2. Sholapur	9
	3. Nasik	8
	4. Sangli	5
	5. Satara	4
	6. Dhule	4
	7. Aurangabad	4
	8. Jalna	1

1	2	3
	9. Jalgaon	4
	10. Beed	6
	Sub total :	53
9. Orissa	1. Phulbani	14
	2. Kalhandi	11
	3. Bolangir	8
	4. Sambalpur	6
	Sub total :	39
10. Rajasthan	1. Ajmer	2
	2. Bhanswara	8
	3. Dungarpur	5
	4. Udaipur	3
	Sub total :	18
11. Tamil Nadu	1. Dharmapuri	10
	2. Ramanathapuram	16
	3. Pudukottai	4
	Sub total :	30
12. Uttar Pradesh	1. Mirzapur	10
	2. Banda	10
	3. Jalaun	3
	4. Hamirpur	5
	5. Jhansi	3
	6. Lalitpur	2
	7. Bahraich	14
	8. Gonda	5
	9. Kheri	8
	10. Sitapur	3
	Sub total :	63

1	2	3
13. West Bengal	1. Purulia	17
	2. Midnapur	7
	3. Bankura	5
	Sub total :	29
	Grand Total :	511

## 2. Desert Development Programme

### HOT ARID AREAS :

1. Gujarat	1. Banāskantha	6
	2. Mehsana	2
2. Haryana	1. Hissar	10
	2. Bhiwani	7
	3. Rohtak	5
	4. Sirsa	4
3. Rajasthan	1. Ganganagar	9
	2. Bikaner	4
	3. Churu	7
	4. Jhunjhunu	8
	5. Sikar	8
	6. Nagaur	11
	7. Jodhpur	9
	8. Jaisalmer	3
	9. Barmer	8
	10. Jalore	7
	11. Pali	10

### COLD ARID AREAS :

4. Himachal Pradesh	1. Lahaul & Spiti	1
	2. Kinnaur	1
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Leh	5
	2. Kargil	1

Grand Total : 126