

(b) the progress made and the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(c) the details of the work still to be implemented and the estimated cost thereof;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(e) whether the total expenditure is likely to exceed the original estimated cost of the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a). The construction work on Mirkarwada Fishing Harbour was commenced in March, 1978.

(b) About 80% physical progress has been achieved and the expenditure incurred till the end of September, 1992 was Rs. 1435.40 lakhs.

(c) Works on dredging, repairs to the western breakwater deluged due to cyclone in July, 1989, auction hall and internal roads are yet to be completed. The estimated cost of the works still to be implemented is around Rs. 435 lakhs as per the estimates framed by the State Government.

(d) to (e). The State Government has to complete the project out of on the resources, as the Government of India has already its matching contribution on the revised cost estimate of Rs. 1107 lakhs.

Compensation to Pepper Growers

2960. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pepper crop is more prone to diseases in comparison to other cash crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to give compensation to those farmers who have lost their pepper crops due to disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b). Pepper vines are highly prone to quick wilt disease. Quick wilt disease is caused by the fungus *Phytophthora capsici*. This disease infects all stages of the crop as well as all parts of the plant. Improved management practices such as phytosanitation cultivation practices and chemical control measures have been evolved to control the disease.

(c) and (d). The Central Sector Integrated programme for the Development of Spices being implemented during 1992-93 has various components which provide relief to the farmers, whose pepper crops are affected by quick-wilt and other diseases. These include (i) rehabilitation of old pepper gardens which are senile and disease affected, (ii) supply of input kits and plant protection sprayers and (iii) supply of disease free planting material to the farmers.

Oil Seed Production in N.E. Region

2961. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of various oil seeds in North Eastern Region during the last three years;

(b) whether any special measures are being taken by the Centre to increase production and modernise the cultivation of oil seeds in North Eastern Region;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the financial allocation and production target envisaged in the

Eight Five Year Plan for the production of oil seeds, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Statement I is enclosed.

(b) and (c). To increase production of oil seeds, a centrally sponsored oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is in operation in the States of Assam Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, and Tripura. Under this programme assistance

is provided for production and distribution of seeds, plant protection chemicals and equipments, Rhizobium Culture, improved farms implements etc. In addition National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has also taken up programmes for Oilseeds production in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Assam in current year.

(d) The State-wise financial allocation and production targets are fixed on year to year basis. In the year 1992-93, the first year of the Eight Five Year Plan, the production target and financial allocation under OPP is as per statement. II.

STATEMENT-I

Production : 000 Tonnes

Crop	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
1. ASSAM			
Castor Seed	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sesamum	7.0	7.2	7.3
Rape Seed & Mustard	135.2	157.9	177.7
Lin-Seed	3.2	3.4	3.8
Total	146.2	169.3	189.6
2. ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
Sesamum	0.6	0.7	0.7
Rape Seed & Mustard	14.8	16.5	16.5
Soyabean	2.4	2.6	4.2
Total	1.2	1.3	1.2

Production : 000 Tonnes

Crop	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
3. MANIPUR			
Sesamum	0.2	0.5	0.5
Rape Seed & Mustard	1.0	0.8	0.7
4. MEGHALAYA			
Sesamum	0.7	0.7	0.7
Rape Seed & Mustard	3.8	3.8	4.1
Soyabean	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	5.4	5.4	5.7

Production : 000 Tonnes

Crop	1990-91			
	1	2	3	4
5. MIZORAM				
Sesamum		2.7	4.0	3.9
Rape Sed & Mustard			1.0	1.1
Siyabean			1.0	1.7
Total		2.7	6.0	6.7
6 NAGALAND				
Groundnut		1.6	1.8	1.9
Sesamum		0.9	1.2	1.3
Rape Seed & Mustar		6.0	6.3	6.9
Kin-Seed		-	0.3	0.4
Sunflower		-	-	0.1
Soyabean		2.4	2.0	3.5
Total		10.9	11.6	14.1

Production : 000 Tonnes

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
7. SIKKIM			
Rape Seed & Mustar	7.8	6.9	6.3
Soyabean	7.3	7.5	4.8
Total	15.1	14.4	11.1
8. TRIPURA			
Groundnut	2.1	2.2	2.2
Sesamum	1.8	1.8	1.5
Rape Seed & Mustard	6.3	6.3	7.1
Total	10.2	10.3	10.8

STATEMENT-II

State	Financial Allocation (central share) (Rs. in lakhs)	Production targets (Lakh tonnes)
1	2	3
1. Assam	160.00	1.70
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6.75	-
3. Manipur	15.00	-
4. Meghalaya	6.75	-
5. Sikkim	43.00	-
6. Tripura	16.00	-