

Irregularities in implementation of IRDP and NREP

3497. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any report from the Comptroller and Auditor General for 1985-86 in respect of State Governments revealing serious irregularities in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme ; and

(b) if so the names of the States and the details of the irregularities made by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) The Department of Rural Development has not received any such report.

(b) Does not arise.

Families Benefited Under Anti-Poverty Programmes in Orissa

3498. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two lakh poor families in Orissa were helped under various anti-poverty programmes during the year 1985-86.

(b) if so, the details thereof and what was the target of Government in this regard : and

(c) whether the targets have been fully achieved, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) to (c). The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the major family oriented anti-poverty programme. IRDP is being implemented in Orissa as in the rest of the country. In Orissa, 1,73,427 families were assisted as against the target

of 1,14,400 families during 1985-86. The physical targets have therefore been fully achieved. In financial terms the State has been able to utilised about 90% of its allocation for the year 1985-86.

Incentives to Sugarcane Growers

3499. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the incentives that Government have given to the sugarcane growers to make the country self-sufficient in sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : In order to increase production and productivity of sugarcane, the Government of India is supporting the measures of the State Governments to provide incentives to the farmers by way of subsidy on good quality seed-cane, irrigation, fertilizer, plant protection measures, credit facilities, link road etc. Government of India also fixes statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. For 1986-87 season, the statutory minimum price of sugarcane has been fixed at Rs. 17.00 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery, with appropriate premium for higher recoveries.

[Translation]

Criteria for Small Marginal and Big Farmers

3500. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for classification of farmers into small, marginal and big farmers in different States in the country ;

(b) whether according to this classification, there is difference between the farmers of Jhunjhunu region of Rajasthan and the farmers of other States ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the efforts made to remove this difference ; and

(d) whether in view of the fact that rainfall in Jhunjhunu is scanty, Government propose to supply special variety of seeds to them to so to ensure good crops and benefits to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). So far as the Integrated Rural Development Programme is concerned, a cultivator with a land holding of 5 acres or below is classified as a small farmer. Where a farmer has Class I Irrigated land, as defined in the State Land Ceilings Legislation, with 2.5 acres or less he will also be considered as small farmer. Where the land is irrigated but not of the Class I variety, a suitable conversion ratio may be adopted by the State Government with a ceiling of 5 acres. A marginal farmer is a cultivator with a land holding of 2.5 acres or below. In the case of Class I irrigated land, the ceiling is 1.25 acres. The land limits for small and marginal farmers in respect of areas covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme Desert Develop-

ment Programme differ from areas to areas. The land limits for such areas in respect of different States including Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan are shown in the statement given below. The target group under the IRDP includes the Small and Marginal farmers living below the poverty line. Since no assistance under this programme is provided to the big farmers, no criteria for classification of such farmers has been laid down under the programme.

(c) The difference in criteria is related to whether the farmer is located in irrigated, unirrigated, drought prone or desert areas. In view of this it is not proposed to change existing guidelines for classification of small and marginal farmers under the programme.

(d) The supply of seeds to the farmers is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of India has not received any request from the State Government for the supply of special variety of seeds in view of scanty rainfall in Jhunjhunu.

Statement

Statement showing land limits for identification of Small & Marginal Farmers in areas covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme/Desert Development Programme

(Area in Hectares)

State	District	Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers	
		Irriga- ted.	Un-irr- igated	Irriga- ted.	Un-irri- gated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor Kurnool, Mehboob Nagar Nalgonda, Prakassam & Cuddapah.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Bihar	Palamaum Monghyr, Navadah and Rohtas	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	(a) Arid areas Kutch, Banaskantha and Mehsana	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
	(b) Semi-arid areas Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Panchmahal, Bhavanagar and Ahmedabad.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Haryana	Mohindergarh, Bhiwani and Rohtak	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda and Parts of Udampur.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Chitradurga, Raichur, Bellary, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Kolar and Gulbarga.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Dhar, Sidhi, Betul, Khargone and Shadol.	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Maharashtra	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangali and Sholapur.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Orissa	Phulbani and Kalahandi	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Rajasthan	Nagaur, Pali, Churu and Jodhpur	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
	Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Barmer	1.50	10.00	0.75	5.00
	Ganganagar, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Ajmer, Bans-wara, Dungarpur, Udaipur.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
	Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Kota & Jhalawar.				

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri.	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur, Varanasi Allahabad, Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur.	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
West Bengal	Purulia Bankura and Midnapur.	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00

[English]

Soyabean Plantation

3501. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experiments on plantation of soyabean have shown encouraging results in the country ;

(b) whether Government plan to encourage mass plantation of soyabean, with a view to augment supply of edible oil ;

(c) the States which have great potential for soyabean plantation ; and

(d) whether these States have started Soyabean plantation on mass scale and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Northern Karnataka, Kota and Udaipur Divisions of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar, Bundelkhand and hill regions of Uttar Pradesh have shown great potential for soyabean cultivation.

(d) Madhya Pradesh has started soyabean cultivation on a mass scale. Hilly regions of U.P. have also taken up soyabean cultivation considerably. The crop is slowly spreading in Rajasthan, Gujarat,

Maharashtra and Northern Karnataka. However, in other States, necessary infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing needs to be suitably strengthened for the popularisation/mass scale cultivation of soyabean.

Non-Payment of Members' Contributions in-CMPF

3202. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of cases in which members' contribution in Coal Mines Provident Fund have not been paid for two years to five years and over five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.) SANGMA) : Information is being collected from Department of Coal and will be placed on the table of the House.

Implementation of Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour (1969)

3503. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) which recommendations of the National Commission on Labour (1969) are still to be implemented inspite of lapse of so much time ;

(b) the reasons for their non-implementation ; and

(c) when these are likely to be implemented ?