

cottage industry is given in the extended abadi "Phirni" of the village to the original residents on the basis of the certificate to that effect issued by the SDM/Revenue Assistant concerned.

- (iii) Industrial power connection not exceeding 20 HP for running non-obnoxious industries in the Lal Dora of a village is granted to the bonafide residents of the village on the basis of Lal Dora certificate issued by the S.D.M./Revenue Assistant.
- (iv) Power connections not exceeding 20 HP within the extended abadi of a village may be given to the bonafide residents of the same village subject to the prior approval of the Administrator of Delhi in terms of the provisions of Section 23 of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954.

(b) Grant of electricity connections in unauthorised colonies of Delhi.

Electrification of any colony is the responsibility of the concerned colonising agency. Unauthorised colonies started coming up in Delhi long back and most of them had been electrified by DESU at the request of colonising agencies/residents welfare associations in accordance with the policy of DESU by charging requisite share of cost etc. applicable from time to time.

Electric connections in the electrified portions of unauthorised colonies (regularised/slotted for regularisation or rejected) in the premises built prior to 1.1.81 are to be given in consonance with the policy laid down by the Delhi Administration in February/March, 32 with a view to curbing unauthorised constructions. For the purpose of establishing that the premises/structure concerned existed prior to 1.1.81 the applicant is required to furnish ade-

quate proof/evidence and where satisfactory evidence to that effect is wanting, an affidavit duly sworn in is accepted as such. However, in the case of post 31.12.80 structures, requests for electric connections are entertained on production of valid sanction/sanctioned building plan issued by the concerned local body as per orders of the Delhi Administration.

Income of Skilled and Unskilled Rural Agricultural Labour

4111. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration for conversion of all unskilled small agricultural workers into skilled workers in order to reduce the gap in the income of the rural agricultural workers ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

However, the Seventh Plan envisages an annual growth rate of 5 per cent in GDP. Besides the sectoral programmes, the package of poverty alleviation programmes such as NREP, RLEGP, and IRDP, aimed at giving self-employment and wage employment to the poorer sections of the community and especially those in the rural sector, will continue on a significant scale during the Seventh plan. It is expected that additional employment of the order of 40.36 million standard person years would be generated during the Seventh plan.

Paddy Production Programme in States

4112. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of blocks that Government have taken up to boost paddy production in the country :

(b) the concession made available to the farmers :

(c) the details of impact of the scheme;

(d) whether Government propose to extent the scheme to more blocks in the country in the near future ,

(e) the total allocation made for the scheme, State-wise and year-wise during the last two years and the current year ; and

(f) whether the allocations have been fully utilised in Orissa and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme is under implementation in 430 selected blocks in 6 eastern states.

(b) The main concessions made available to the farmers under the scheme include :

(i) Training in improved rice production technology.

(ii) Limited supply of seed, fertilisers, pesticides, PPE, improved farm implements & machinery. water pumps, etc on subsidised cost.

(iii) Paddy seed minikits and fertiliser & micronutrient minikits free of cost.

(iv) Assistance in the form of inputs for raising rice community nurseries.

(c) The implementation of the scheme has created an awareness amongst the farmers for the need to develop on farm resources and adopt improved rice production technology. Rice production in these 6 states, namely Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal increased from 309.97 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 359.15 lakh tonnes in 1985-86, and the productivity increased from 1128 kg/ha to 1295 kg/ha.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The state-wise and year-wise financial outlays sanctioned for the Central Sector pilot Project during 1984-85 and for the main scheme during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as under :

Year	(Rs. lakhs)						
	Assam	Bihar	M P.	Orissa	U. P.	West Bengal	Total
1984-85	48.95	98.70	86.40	66.01	100.00	100.00	500.06
1985-86	270.00	169.92	400.00	252.00	841.20	670.00	2603.12
1986-87	370.00	1180.00	400.00	252.00	1019.80	700.00	3921.80

(f) Out of Rs. 252.00 lakh sanctioned for 1985-86 to Orissa state an amount of Rs. 181.18 lakh was utilised. The main reason for non-utilisation of full funds was the inability of the state to provide full matching contribution.

Regional Oilseeds Banks

4113. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board has proposed to set up a regional oilseeds bank in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how far it will help to solve the problem of vegetable oil in the country ; and

(c) when the proposed bank is likely to be set up and the steps being taken in this direction ?