

सौराष्ट्र में वर्षा तथा समुद्री तूफान से प्रभावित सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

91. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान तथा इस वर्ष वर्षा तथा समुद्री तूफान से प्रभावित बड़ी तथा मध्यम श्रेणी की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या वर्षा तथा समुद्री तूफान से होने वाले नुकसान का मुख्य कारण पानी का जमा हो जाना है और इस बात का पता सरकार को कब लगा और इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में नवम्बर, 1982 के दौरान 70 बृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें तथा जून, 1983 की बाढ़ों के दौरान 95 बृहद और मध्यम बांध चक्रवात तथा बाढ़ों से प्रभावित हुए थे। इन क्षतियों में, मुख्य रूप से कच्चे तटबंधों का बह जाना तथा धंसना, पिचिंग का उखड़ जाना, वेस्ट वीयर चैनलों में प्रतिगमण, फाटकों, चिनाई संरचनाओं में विभिन्न मात्राओं में क्षति होना शामिल है।

(ख) छोटी अवधि के अन्दर अभूतपूर्व अप्रत्याशित एवं भारी वर्षापात का संकेन्द्रित होना बाढ़ें आने का मुख्य कारण है। इस प्रकार होने वाले अन्तर्वाहों से बांधों के उमड़मार्गों तथा प्राकृतिक नदी चैनलों, दोनों की सामान्य निस्सरण क्षमता से अधिक जल प्रवाहित हुआ।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा पुनः स्थापना सम्बन्धी कार्य आपातकालीन स्तर पर आरंभ किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार को बांधों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र के जल-विज्ञान का पुनरीक्षण करने, उमड़मार्गों की क्षम-

ताओं में वृद्धि करने, पर्याप्त फ्री बोर्डों की व्यवस्था करने की सलाह दी गई है।

**Diminishing Returns of Fertilizer Application**

92. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been found that increased fertilizer application is giving diminishing returns in cases of rich farmers ;

(b) if so what steps Government are taking to prevent this ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any assessment of the extent of per hectare application of fertilizers and the productivity of the land of rich farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The law of diminishing returns can apply to all categories of farmers, whether rich and big or small and poor, depending on level of fertiliser application. However, even in the technologically advanced State of Punjab, accounting for the maximum average fertiliser consumption per hectare, fertiliser application is below the dose generally recommended by the Agricultural scientists.

**Use of Aerial Photo Method**

93. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aerial Photo Interpretation Laboratory established at Jodhpur by his Ministry has been used to assist various development Schemes ;

(b) if so, what are those developmental schemes in which aerial photo interpretation technique is used ;

(c) whether aerial photo method is proposed to be used to conserve soil ; and

(d) what are other schemes in which aerial photo method is proposed to be used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Aerial Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Jodhpur, was established by the Government of Rajasthan in 1978-79 as a part of Soil Conservation Scheme under the Programme of Desert Development. In order to find out the feasibility of applying this technology for various developmental programmes, a Coordination Committee of various Heads of Departments has also been established. This Laboratory has used this technology in delineating the water-sheds and selecting sites for construction of anicuts. In addition to the Laboratory of the Government of Rajasthan, there is an Aerial Photo Interpretation Laboratory within the Basic Resource Survey Division of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Institute has been using this technique since 1960 for carrying out multi-disciplinary integrated surveys in delineating watersheds and identifying composite land units called 'Major Land Resource Units' which determine the present land attributes, existing production management, their potential and measures to realise the potential. The Institute has formulated a scheme with the help of this technology for the development of Upper Luni Basin, Rajasthan.

(c) The aerial Photographs and aerial photo interpretation are used to generate data relating to catchment delineation, codification and identification of catchment/watershed characteristics. These in turn are used for preparation of soil and water conservation programmes.

(d) The aerial photo interpretation technique can be used for preparation of development programmes in the field of agriculture, irrigation, forestry, land management, soil and land use survey, geological survey, town and country planning, transport, etc.

#### Production of Cotton

94. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of cotton during the current year is estimated to be lower than the previous year ; and

(b) if so, the total production of cotton during the current year and the steps taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The production of cotton is not likely to be less than 80 lakh bales during 1982-83 as compared to 78 lakh bales in the previous year and there may be no difficulty in meeting the demand.

#### Damage to Cash Crops due to Drought

95. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) have Government made any study on the question of damages to cash crops due to drought in recent years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the assistance given to the States, State-wise ; and

(d) what measures the State Governments have taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The States intimate to Government of India the cropped area affected by drought in the State, including area under cash crops. The total cropped area affected by drought in the year 1982-83 was 428 lakh hectares.

(d) The State-wise assistance given during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 is attached as Statement.

(d) The States give agricultural input assistance to help rehabilitate small and marginal farmers and cultivators belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.