

tion arrangements against illicit felling of trees.

- (iii) Administrative vigilance in vulnerable areas has been intensified and mobile patrols have been introduced.
- (iv) Most of the States and Union Territories have eliminated the agency of contractors in the working of forests.
- (v) The Central Government has issued guidelines to the States and Union Territories for the preparation of management plans of forests.
- (d) Upto 1979-80, about 3.56 million hectares of area in the country have been covered under various afforestation schemes. The Sixth Plan (1980-85) aims at covering an additional area of 2.15 million hectares.

High Powered Central Team to assess the wide spread damage by floods

3295. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to set up a high powered Central team to assess the widespread damage brought by the devastating floods affecting more than 50 lakh people and the misuse of flood relief money in West Bengal ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). As per existing procedure Central Teams are sent to States, affected by natural calamities on receipt of a memorandum which inter-alia gives details of extent of damages caused and the assistance required to mitigate the effect of the calamity.

In respect of West Bengal floods, no memorandum seeking central assistance has been received so far from the State. There-

fore, there is no proposal to depute a central team at present. No Central assistance has been sanctioned to the State so far. The State is meeting the situation from within the margin money of Rs. 1360 lakhs available with them, for rescue and relief, in the affected areas.

Assistance to States Affected by Natural Calamities

3296. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which were affected by floods, drought and other natural calamities during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the assistance given on this account to each such State ;

(b) the assistance given to State of Gujarat on this account during the same period and the amount asked for ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce insurance scheme in the country and particularly in rural areas against losses occurred in the natural calamities ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Two statements giving information about names of States affected by drought and floods/cyclone during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 and ceiling of Central assistance sanctioned are given as statement-I and statement-II respectively.

(b) The information in respect of assistance sought and ceiling of central assistance sanctioned to Gujarat for natural calamities for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given as statement-III.

(c) and (d). A pilot scheme of Crop Insurance is in operation in the country since 1979. The salient features of the scheme is given as statement-IV.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Ceiling of Central Assistance sanctioned to various States for Drought Relief—1981-82 to 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.25	68.77	28.26
2.	Assam	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	25.01	8.98
4.	Gujarat	—	30.60	9.18
5.	Haryana	8.25	11.82	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.65	13.02	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	13.81	8.81	14.00
9.	Kerala	—	4.10	42.46
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	34.36	22.29
11.	Maharashtra	—	56.89	11.63
12.	Manipur	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	—	15.98	24.65
16.	Punjab	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	87.83	74.00	39.85
18.	Sikkim	—	0.17	0.13
19.	Tamil Nadu	49.77	18.39	59.15
20.	Tripura	1.10	0.91	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1.57
22.	West Bengal	1.50	74.27	30.59

Statement-II

Statement showing the Ceilings of Central Assistance Sanctioned to States for Flood, Snowstrom, Cyclone etc.—during 1981-82 to 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	—	96.70
2.	Assam	—	9.47	11.07
3.	Bihar	20.74	17.48	—
4.	Gujarat	—	41.94	39.22
5.	Haryana	—	1.75	17.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.41	4.03	8.29
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.40	—	1.00
8.	Karnataka	2.81	4.42	3.29
9.	Kerala	8.43	0.11	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	2.07	5.69
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	24.68
12.	Manipur	1.60	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	0.33	1.90
14.	Nagaland	—	—	0.77
15.	Orissa	0.56	170.52	—
16.	Punjab	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	45.06	0.32	8.93
18.	Sikkim	2.22	—	4.40
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	41.18
20.	Uttar Pradesh	45.46	67.23	65.79
21.	West Bengal	18.18	7.57	—
22.	Tripura	—	0.56	4.50

Statement-III

Statement showing the details of Central Assistance sought and sanctioned to Gujarat for Natural Calamities during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84

Calamity	(Rs. in crores)					
	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Amount sought	Ceiling approved	Amount sought	Ceiling approved	Amount sought	Ceiling approved
1. Drought	—	—	202.00	30.60	included in 1982-83	9.18
2. Flood	—	—	154.63	41.94	161.85	39.22

Statement-IV

Statement showing the Salient Features of Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme

A pilot scheme of crop insurance is in operation in the country since 1979. The scheme was formulated by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) in consultation with the Government of India and the State Governments. It is based on area approach under which the rates of premium and indemnity are uniform for all the insured farmers in a selected areas. The scheme is linked with crop loans. The amount of sum insured per farmer is 150% of the crop loan not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in irrigated areas and Rs. 5,000 in unirrigated areas. Insurance policies cover all the risks operating during crop season except war and nuclear risks. In the case of crop loss, indemnity is payable to all the insured farmers if the average yield of the area falls below guaranteed yield. In order to keep the premium low non-indemnifiable limit is fixed while calculating guaranteed yield for an area. The pilot scheme is being implemented by the G.I.C. in collaboration with the State Governments. Insurance policies are not issued in the name of individual farmers. Only one policy against a lump-sum amount indicating the sum insured is issued in the name of the concerned Central Cooperative Bank. The Central Co-operative Banks pay premium to the G.I.C. for

entire insurance policy. A number of modifications have since been made in the scheme in order to make the scheme more effective. The rates of premium are as follows :

- (i) Low risk areas —where premium go upto 5% of sum insured ;
- (ii) medium risk areas —where premium vary between 5% to 7.5% of sum insured ;
- (iii) high risk areas —where premiums vary between 7.5% to 10% of sum insured.

2. Initially, the scheme was adopted by 3 (three) State Governments viz. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal during the years 1979 and 1980. Twelve State Governments, namely : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have so far adopted the scheme. All the State Governments were impressed upon to adopt the scheme in a National Workshop on Crop Insurance which was held during February, 1983 where they participated.