

Statement

(a) According to provisional twelfth Livestock census (1977) the fishermen population in the country is 60.85 lakhs and in Orissa State 2.05 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State and Central Governments have introduced various schemes to improve the economic condition of the fishermen by providing subsidies and loan for acquisition of fishing boats and fishery requisites, making available water areas on long term lease and financial assistance for fish culture. In order to better their living conditions, the Government of India have introduced two important Welfare Schemes viz. the Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen and the National Welfare Fund for Fishermen. The Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen provides monetary relief to fishermen families on death or permanent/partial disability. The National Welfare Fund for Fishermen seeks to provide basic civic amenities, such as, drinking water, medical and welfare facilities, education, housing, old-age pension, lean season relief etc.

(d) Various issues are discussed with the State Governments from time to time. Detailed instructions regarding implementation of the above mentioned schemes have already been issued.

Possession of DDA Flats to Allottees

*113. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that DDA have failed to give possession of houses built/being built by them under Self Financing Schemes which were allotted as far back in February, 1982 ;

(b) whether DDA have already received upto 90 per cent payment from the allottees ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to give possession of aforesaid flats to allottees without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) In February, 1982 the DDA had made allocations in respect of 13 construction schemes under its Self-Financing Scheme. Out of these, 7 schemes have already been completed and possession letters have also been issued to such of the allottees who have paid full amount and submitted necessary documents, Possession could, however, not be given in respect of the other 6 construction schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following measures have been taken in this regard :

(i) DDA has been instructed to remove the bottlenecks and step up construction of flats.

(ii) Instructions have been issued that top priority should be given to the clearance of back-log in Self-Financing Schemes.

(iii) The arrangements have been made to monitor the progress of construction of flats and their delivery to the allottees.

(iv) The allottees are being paid interest @ 7% per annum over their deposits if the delivery of flats is not given to them within 2½ yrs. of the receipt of deposit.

*** Expenditure on Social Forestry under NREP and RLEGP**

*114. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the Sixth Plan period certain percentage of the budget allotted for the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was to be spent on social forestry ;

(b) if so, the performance of West Bengal as compared to the performance of other States during the above period ;

(c) the coverage in physical terms in West Bengal as compared to the coverage in other States ; and

(d) the proposals for expenditure on social forestry under the NREP and RLEGP in different States during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d). 10% of the funds allocated in the National Rural Employment Programme were earmarked for Social Forestry work from 1981-82. Under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme which was started from 15th August, 1983 there was no earmarking of funds for social forestry during the Sixth Plan, although social forestry projects were approved and taken up under the programme.

The performance of West Bengal in social forestry sector from the year 1981-82 to 1984-85 together with the performances of other States during the above period is given in Statement-I enclosed.

The coverage in physical terms in West Bengal as compared to the coverage in other States is indicated in Statement-II enclosed.

From the year 1985-86 20% of the funds under both NREP/RLEGP have been earmarked for utilisation in the social forestry sector. The proposed outlay during the seventh plan being Rs. 2487.47 crores (both central and states sectors), under National Rural Employment Programme and Rs. 1743.78 crores under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Rs. 497.49 crores under NREP and Rs. 348.76 crores under RLEGP are expected to be utilised for social forestry works during the Seventh Plan period.

Production Target of Foodgrains During Seventh Plan

*115. SHRIMATI JAYANTI

PATNAIK :

SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) targets set for the production of different kinds of foodgrains in Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) details of the strategy proposed to be adopted in different States to bring about sustained agricultural growth and to achieve the plan targets ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The Planning Commission has fixed the following targets for different kinds of foodgrains in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

| <i>Crop</i> | (Million tonnes) |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| | <i>Seventh Plan Target</i> |
| Rice | 73.00— 75.00 |
| Wheat | 56.00— 57.00 |
| Coarse Cereal | 34.00— 35.00 |
| Pulses | 15.00— 16.00 |
| Total Foodgrains | 178.00—183.00 |

(b) The broad elements of strategy proposed to be followed during the Seventh Plan are (i) substantial increase in area under high yielding varieties (ii) increase in consumption of key inputs like chemical fertilisers, (iii) strengthening of institutional arrangements, for timely delivery of inputs of assured quality (iv) intensification of pests and disease surveillance arrangements and timely control operations (v) raising of cropping intensity and productivity particularly in the irrigated areas, (vi) reclamation and development of old fallow lands, saline and alkali land, water logged areas and coastal saline areas, (vii) other soil conservation measures to improve the quality of land or to check its degradation, (viii) provision of insurance cover to crops, (ix)