

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 28, 1983/Phalgun
9, 1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met in the Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

MR. SPEAKER : वाजपेयी जी, रोजाना का शुरू हो गया है, कोरम नहीं रहता, घंटी बजती है। यह अच्छा नहीं लगता।

HON. Members, I do not like this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : देखिए हम तो डेकोरम के लिए हैं, यह कोरम के लिए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a collective responsibility.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BU-
TA SINGH): For the purpose of this
House, both are for both.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Pilot crop Insurance Scheme

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*102. SHRI G. Y. KRISHAN:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme in opera-

tion in the country has not made much
headway in its implementation;

(b) if so, the States in which the
scheme is in operation, the target set
for the whole plan period and the ac-
tual achievements so far; and

(c) the reasons for the slow imple-
mentation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The
Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme which is
being run on an experimental basis by
the General Insurance Corporation of
India (GIC) in collaboration with the
State Governments has been making
steady progress since its adoption in
1979.

(b) The scheme has so far been ad-
opted by 10 States namely, Andhra
Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal
Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra,
Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and
Madhya Pradesh. It covered an area
of 1.01 lakh hectares during the first
3 years of the current plan as against
the commulative plan target of 5 lakh
hectares.

(c) Lack of field organisation with
the General Insurance Corporation and
certain constraints namely the area
approach, non-coverage of high risk
areas, fixation of high non-indeminfin-
able limits, size of the area selected be-
ing too big to be homogenous, and de-
termination of guaranteed yield on ba-
sis of 10 years data, are the main rea-
sons for slow progress of the scheme.
Action has been initiated to modify the
scheme so as to overcome these con-
straints.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: It has
been stated that this scheme has been
introduced on an experimental basis.
Why not on a regular basis? Second-

ly, it is only extended to 10 States. Why not you extend it to other States also?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
In my reply itself I have stated that action is initiated to extend it to more States. There was a Committee of Secretaries which has gone into the matter. There was a Workshop on it which made several recommendations.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
Apart from the recommendation itself, now the position which the country is facing is that there is huge unemployment on a large scale, several people are without employment. Why cannot those people who are educated people be included under this scheme? Since 1979 this scheme is on an experimental basis, why cannot it be taken up on a regular basis and the benefits of the scheme extended to the poor agriculturists?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
It is not a question of providing employment. As I have said, the Government wants to cover as many areas as possible under this scheme. The Workshop has made several recommendations. These are all under the consideration of Government.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
From the reply to part (c) of the question you will find that the responsibility for all the loopholes and lacunae lies with the Central Government. Our agriculture mainly depends upon nature. Droughts and floods are there every year in one part of the country or the other.

Crop Insurance Policy is essential in the interests of the poor agriculturists. The West Bengal Government time and again has been asking the Central Government to take up high-risk areas for the implementation of the crop insurance scheme in the interest of the poor agriculturists. Moreover there is another part of the reply where you mentioned about the lack of organisers of the General Insurance Company. Why cannot you take it up with the Finance Department to recruit more field officers? It is the responsibility of

the Central Government and therefore you may take up the case with the Finance Department. Why are you not taking it up?

Secondly, why are you not taking up this crop Insurance Scheme for the high risk areas in the interest of the poor agriculturists?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
This is a good scheme but it requires the cooperation from the States; once the States are not ready it is not possible. We try to convince the States; for the Workshop we invited almost all the States to participate; Several recommendations have been made in the Workshop. One such recommendation is regarding the high-risk prone areas. We are considering these recommendations. Ultimately it is only with full coordination and help from Finance and other Ministries that we have to go ahead with the scheme.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:
This Scheme was started in 1979 and thereafter there have been so many recommendations with regard to the implementation of the scheme. My first question is this: Since 1979 how much money is paid to the poor agriculturists who came under this scheme? Secondly, will this scheme only confine itself to the narrow sphere of agricultural activity, will it not cover the entire field? These two questions may be answered.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
I would like to give the information Taking the second part of his question first, it is not a narrow area. We want to cover as many areas as possible. Higher risk drone areas are also to be covered as recommended by the Workshop. So far as the first question is concerned, I will give the year-wise figures. In 1979-80 the claims paid were 5.29 lakhs; 1980-81, 3.27 lakhs; 1981-82 7.30 lakhs, in 1982-83 Kharif figures are not available. The premium paid is: 1979-80 5.53 lakhs, 1980-81 6.94 lakhs; 1981

82 7.58 lakhs; 1982-83 Kharif 13.01 lakhs; these are the premia paid. If the hon. Member wants the number of farmers and area covered I can give it. In 1979 the area covered was 13,181 hectares and number of farmers covered was 16,268. In 1980-81, the area covered was 18,753 hectares and the number of farmers was 23,442. For 1981-82, the coverage was 24,553 hectares and the number of farmers was 24,831. In 1982-83, the area covered was 57,168 hectares and the number of farmers was 43,428.

Allotment for Drinking Water facilities in Villages

104. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently sanctioned some amount to cover a number of villages in the rural areas to provide drinking water facilities;

(b) if so, the number of such villages (state-wise); and

(c) whether any consideration has been given to the State of Orissa in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) Statement I and II are attached.

Statement I

It is a fact that grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme were released to State Governments and Union territory Administrations to supplement their resources in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. A statement showing the grants released Statewise during the year 1982-83 and the target of problem villages to be covered during the year is attached. Grants have been given to the Government of Orissa also for this purpose.

Statement-II

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme—Release of Funds during 1982-83 (as on 25-2-1983) and Targets of the Number of Problem Villages to be covered during the year.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	State/Union Territories	Funds released during 1982-83 as on 25-2-1983			Total Problems Villages to be covered during 1982-83
		Works	Monitoring & Investigating units	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	473.50	..	473.50	3061
2	Assam	581.50	2.49	583.98	1902
3	Bihar	863.75	..	863.75	3084
4	Gujarat	138.00	6.00	144.00	800
5	Haryana	273.00	..	273.00	285
6	Himachal Pradesh	273.73	..	273.73	1240