

घरकी होती है और जिन की पहुंच होती है। ग्राम कर्मचारियों के साथ जो न्याय होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे ऐसा पैल बनाने की बात सोचेंगे कि जिस पैल के आधार पर जिस वर्ग में मकानात हों, वे उस के आधार पर दिये जायें ताकि कर्मचारियों को मकान लेने के लिए पैरवी न करबानी पड़े और न ही इसमें करपशन हो। क्या इस तरह को व्यवस्था ग्राम करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : माननीय सदस्य को इतना दुस्त नहीं है, मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ। एलाटमेंट का एक कामदा मुकर्रर है और उसी के मुताबिक मकान एलाट किए जाते हैं।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पीछे लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियेट की तरफ से एक पत्र लोक सभा के सभी मੈम्बर्स को भेजा गया था कि संसद् सदस्यों के लिए भी कुछ कोटा रिजर्व किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन के पास कुछ एप्लीकेशन्स आई हैं और अगर आई हैं, तो उन पर क्या एक्शन हुआ है। कितना कोटा रखा गया है और कितना एलाटमेंट हुआ है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The main question relates to allotment to the Central Government employees.

Crop Insurance

DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

*451. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to introduce and implement crop insurance policy throughout India;

(b) if so, the results of implementation in various States; and

(c) the reasons for the very slow progress in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The new scheme of crop insurance on an area basis is under the active consideration of the Government of India. This will be finalised and introduced in consultation with the State Governments and the General Insurance Corporation of India. In the past, at the instance of the Government of India, the General Insurance Corporation of India implemented certain experimental crop insurance schemes during 1973 to 1976. The scheme were implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal; the crops covered were cotton, groundnut, wheat and potato. The General Insurance Corporation had to pay indemnity of Rs. 36.06 lakhs against the premium income of only Rs. 3.38 lakhs. As the results were not encouraging, the schemes had to be discontinued. The General Insurance Corporation has now formulated a new scheme taking into account its past experience. The new scheme will be for homogeneous agro-climatic blocks with common premia rates and indemnity. This scheme involves collection of substantial data on crop cutting experiments and in-depth study for deriving indemnity limits as well as premia payable. In view of the past experience in implementing the crop insurance scheme, the new scheme has to be framed very carefully.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: May I know from the Minister whether the results of the past experiment during 1973 to 1976 were based on the mere economic point of view that you had paid so much claims and that you had received so much premium? Have the Government made any in-depth study of the failure of the scheme? I want the Government to re-examine insurance of food crops for the small

farmers and marginal farmers and not the large scale sugar-cane growers or sugar mills or cotton growers, because they can pay the premium. Will the Government get the study made through the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona or through Prof. Dandekar School of Research in Economics, of the crop pattern and then frame its scheme in collaboration with the State Governments? Will the Government re-examine the causes of the failure and frame such a scheme which will be beneficial both for the food crops as well as money crops?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: All these suggestions are under consideration. As I have stated, the details for the success of such a scheme are not easily available. For example, it is only in an irrigated area that crop insurance can be taken with some hope of success. In the past also, it is not only the cash crops which were insured but wheat was also insured. In the new scheme, we are adopting an area approach which means, whosoever falls in that area whether small farmer or big farmer, will be covered if he wants to get his crop insured.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Government also consider the scheme of having insurance for live-stock?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you will have to ask a separate question for that.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: He has included GIC in that Statement. Since the scheme is being re-considered, I want to know whether the Government is contemplating to include animals, crops and stocks, everything else which the small farmer owns, under stores.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is a good suggestion. But in implementing such a scheme, we have only to move very cautiously.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know whether all the crops in the area which is going to be taken

for the introduction of crop insurance, are to be insured; if so, whether the crop insurance is going to be voluntary or compulsory?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The scheme is not yet finalised. The concurrence of the State Governments is necessary before the scheme is implemented. Their concurrence has not yet been received. So, I cannot at present give any specific reply to such a question. But the scheme will be crop-wise and not covering all the crops in an area. It will be for individual crops from year to year.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Whether it will be compulsory or voluntary?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: That aspect is very much under our consideration.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: After hearing the reply of the hon. Minister, we are convinced that the Government is not sincere about the scheme. If they were sincere, the Government would have taken the decision to implement the scheme and asked the Department to enforce it. The reply is the other way round. May I ask him: Is he going to take a decision to implement the scheme immediately?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We will implement only such a scheme which is viable and acceptable to the State Governments and also acceptable to the cultivators of that area.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: The Government is considering the introduction of this new scheme on the basis of the past experience. I would like to ask one or two things in regard to the implementation of this new scheme. Firstly, will they consider the inclusion of Kerala in this scheme and, secondly, will they also be including paddy? In our State of Kerala, the yield is very low. Most of the cultivators are under heavy debts. They do not find any means to get out of the debts.

Every time, whenever there is a flood or a drought, they suffer all the more. So, there should be some sort of crop insurance to cover paddy. I also want to know whether the scheme will be extended to Kerala.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH The Kerala State Government is associated with this scheme. Actually, their representatives were with us and they have discussed their special problems also with us.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्ना किन-किन राज्यों में आप ने इस का सर्वेक्षण किया है—क्या वहाँ की राज्य सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में आश-यक्त वार्ता आप ने की है यदि हा तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ? यदि निकला है तो उस को देखते हुए उस के अनुसार कब तक आप इस में ठोस कदम उठा सकेंगे ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि आप थे और हमारे साथ वार्ता हुई थी। परन्तु उन्होने कहा कि अंतिम निर्णय वे वापिस जा कर कभी लेंगे ? अभी उनका अंतिम निर्णय प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में असम, गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक राजस्थान और केरल राज्यों में बातचीत चल रही है और उन राज्यों के विषय में प्रीमियम इंडेमनिटी टेबलज बनाने की तैयारी की जा रही है। यदि इन राज्य सरकारों ने स्वीकार कर लिया तो अगली खरीफ में सम्भवतः यह स्कीम लागू की जा सकेगी।

उपजाऊ भूमि में पानी का जमा होना

* 455. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :**

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न सिंचाई योजनाओं को अर्थज्ञानिक तथा अभ्यवस्थित ढंग से क्रियान्वित किये जाने के कारण देश में विशेषकर बिहार में कई लाख हेक्टेयर उपजाऊ भूमि

में पानी जमा हो गया है जिस से बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है और छोटे किसान और गरीब हो रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने पम्पो द्वारा पानी निकालने की कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए बिहार को कितनी राशि दी गई तथा पानी का इस तरह जमाव कब समाप्त होगा ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) waterlogging is caused by rise of sub-soil water level within and above the root zone which affects adversely the productivity of the soil. Introduction of irrigation can cause waterlogging under certain conditions. Waterlogging conditions had earlier developed in certain areas within the commands such as Sirhind Canal and Upper Bari Doab Canal System in Punjab, Western Yamuna Canal in Haryana and Chambal in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan but the problem in these projects is under control as a result of introduction of drainage and conjunctive use of surface and ground water. Waterlogging conditions however do prevail in certain pockets of irrigation commands.

So far as Kosi and Gandak projects concerned there is drainage congestion due to natural depressions and unfavourable outfall conditions during monsoon.

(b) and (c) Irrigation projects now provide for appropriate drainage measures and the problem areas are now being tackled by the State Governments by means of measures such