

(c) whether cotton crops in other countries are similarly affected; and

(d) the steps proposed to contain pestilence in cotton cultivation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

(SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) A team of scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural research had undertaken a study the heavy losses suffered by farmers of Andhra Pradesh in cotton crop due to adverse wheather conditions and severe pest attack. The study was conducted in January, 1998 and covered the districts of Warrangal, Karimnagar and Khamman which were reportedly worst-affected. The team in its report has mentioned that Spodoptera and Heliothis have been the most serious pests causing heavy damage not only to cotton but also to sunflower, redgram, groundnut and chillies.

(c) Heliothis is a major pest of cotton in almost all cotton growing regions of the world.

(d) Steps proposed to be taken to prevent pestilence in cotton crop include:

- (i) Implementation of Integrated pest Management (IPM) strategies by organising more Farmers Field Schools.
- (ii) More effective surveillance to give fore-warning of pest attack to farmers.
- (iii) Pre-season campaign in groups of villages to educate farmers in pests/disease problems and safe and judicious use of pesticides.
- (iv) Increased production and use of biocontrol agents like NPV and neem products for control of Heliothis.
- (v) Public awareness through mass media and farmers' meets for success of IPM approach.
- (vi) More vigorous action by quality control implementation agencies.

भारत को नई विदेशी कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी की आपूर्ति

160. श्री मोहिन्दर सिंह कल्याण: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कौन-कौन से देश भारत को नई कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदान करने पर सहमत हुए हैं;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ भारत ने उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोमपाल):

(क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत में कृषि अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, आस्ट्रेलिया, इज्राइल राज्य, त्रिनिदाद तथा टोबैगो गणतंत्र, ओमान सल्तनत, फेरू गणतंत्र तथा युगाण्डा गणतंत्र के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन/समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

(ग) इस सहयोग में अध्ययन दौड़ें/प्रशिक्षण के लिए वैज्ञानिकों की अदला बदली करना, जननद्रव्य तथा वैज्ञानिक सामग्री का विनिमय करना तथा दोनों पक्षों की आपसी सहमति से सहयोग के लिए पता लगाये गये अपने-अपने हित के क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त अनुसंधान प्रयोजनाएँ चलाना शामिल हैं। समझौते ज्ञापन/समझौते द्विवर्षीय कार्ययोजनाओं के जरिए, जिनमें दो देशों के बीच विनिमय हेतु निश्चित गतिविधियों का उल्लेख होता है, कार्यान्वित किये जाते हैं।

Crop Insurance Scheme in Orissa

161. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Crop Insurance Scheme has been introduced in every state;

(b) if so, the various crops to which the Insurance Scheme has been extended in Orissa; and

(c) the compensation likely to be given to the farmers for their crop loss during the year 1997-98 and 1998-99?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**
(SHRI SOMPAL): (a) The existing Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is voluntary in nature and participation by the State is optional. 15 States

and 2 Union Territories participated in the scheme in the Rabi 1997-98 season.

(b) CCIS is under implementation in Orissa State. During the year 1997-98, the crops covered in the State are paddy, groundnut in Kharif and paddy, groundnut and mustard in rabi season.

(c) Compensation under the Crop Insurance is worked out on the basis of yield data made available by the concerned State at the end of the crop season.

For 1997-98, complete yield data for both the crop seasons is not yet made available, therefore an assessment for the total claims for the year 1997-98 cannot be made. Compensation for 1998-99 cannot be worked out as the crop season(s) actually have not commenced.

Fall in Rice Production in Orissa

162. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of rice in Orissa is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for continuous decrease in production of rice;

(d) whether any new strategy has been prepared to increase rice production in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (c) The average production of rice in Orissa has increased from 47.44 lakh tonnes during the triennium ending 1986-87 to 56.52 lakh tonnes during the triennium ending 1996-97. Though there is increasing trend in production of rice in Orissa, it has not increased to the desired extent and has fluctuated year to year depending on the rainfall behaviour. Some of the major constraint impeding the production of rice in Orissa are; dependence of the larger crop areas on monsoon, less coverage under location specific high yielding

varieties, low input use, water logging, occurrence of drought, floods and cyclones, etc.

(d) and (e) For increasing the production of rice the strategy proposed to be adopted by the State includes enhancing the seed replacement rate of rice, creation of additional irrigation potential, promoting the use of fertilisers, encouraging the mechanisation in rice cultivation etc. Besides, to supplement the efforts of the State Government in increasing the production and productivity of rice the Government of India is also implementing a centrally sponsored scheme "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping System's Area's (ICDP-Rice)" in Orissa.

Loss of Orange Crops in Maharashtra

163. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crop of oranges in Nagpur in Maharashtra were almost destroyed due to untimely rains during winters of 1997-98;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have provided any relief or compensation to the orange growers of Nagpur division; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) No report has been received from the Government of Maharashtra in this regard.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Suicides Committed by Farmers in Karnataka

164. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of suicides committed by farmers in Karnataka due to indebtedness; if so, the number of farmers who committed suicides during the last four months;