

operational cost are available for the State Governments and UT Administrations. The Scheme has following three components :

- (a) Eradication of pests and Diseases in Endemic Areas :

Subsidy on operational charges at the ceiling rate of Rs. 6/- per acre for ground operations and Rs. 11/- per acre for aerial operations.

- (b) Control of Special pests of Agricultural Importance.

Subsidy to the extent of 50% on the cost of pesticides in addition to the subsidy on operational charges at the ceiling rate of Rs. 6/- per acre for ground operations.

- (c) Project for Weed Control :

Subsidy to the extent of 25% on the cost of weedicides.

The above subsidies are shared on 50 : 50 basis between the States and the Centre. However, in case of U.Ts. the entire cost is borne by the Centre.

(iii) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Establishment of Farmers Agro-Service Centre for custom hiring and popularisation of improved agricultural importance and handtools :*

This Scheme was offered to 9 Selected States including Assam in Eastern region during 6th Plan and first year of 7th Plan. The Scheme includes the following three components :

1. Establishment of Farmers Agro-Service Centres in 600 dry zone blocks of the country.
2. Demonstration of Agricultural implements.
3. Popularisation of implements and hand-tools at subsidised rate of 25%, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % and 50% to small, marginal and tribal farmers respectively.

(iv) *Transport Subsidy on seeds to North-Eastern State :*

This Scheme has been cleared for implementation during 1986-87 on trial basis. Because of special geographical

situation of the North-Eastern States, viz. Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, National Seeds Corporation (NSC) has been experiencing problems in the movement of these seeds to these North-Eastern States in time. To save on transport, NSC generally moves seeds to States only by rail. As the movement of seeds road costs considerably more than the rail freights, the seed gets moved by rail, which usually takes 2 to 3 months time. About 75%—80% of the seeds supplied to the North-Eastern States are meant for sowing in the rabi season. As there are no conditioned storages in the region, seed sent in advance would deteriorate in the humid climate. Seed can be moved only after the end of the monsoon season, which leaves very little time for rail transport. NSC is, the efore, required to move the seed by road to make it available for Rabi. This Scheme purports to subsidise the cost of difference between rail and road transportation of seeds to these States. In case of Assam cost of different will be subsidised for the 50% of the total quantities moved for Assam whereas for the other six States the differential cost will be subsidised for the 100% of the quantities of the seeds moved to those States.

#### Funds to States for Drought Prone area Programme

1346. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ,

(a) the amount allocated to different States in 1985-86 and 1986-87 under the Drought Prone Area Programme;

(b) the amount spent by different States in 1985-86;

(c) the names of States which have not spent the full amount allocated; and

(d) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) According to the information received so far, the total utilisation of funds during 1985-86 has been substan-

tially less than the amounts of allocation in case of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The expenditure incurred in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat is also marginally lower than allocation.

(d) The main reasons are late preparation and submission of annual action plans

by the project authorities which did not leave sufficient time for implementation of approved schemes, less favourable subsidy norms for soil conservation work under DPAP than under State Plan Schemes and lack of requisite expertise on the part of DRDA to plan and execute schemes on watershed basis.

#### Statement

*Amount allocated and expenditure incurred under DPAP.*

Name of State	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)		Expenditure during 1985-86  (Rs. in lakhs) (Provisional)
	1985-86	1986-87	
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	828	1035	808
2. Bihar	648	810	532
3. Gujarat	516	645	515
4. Haryana	108	135	126
5. Jammu & Kashmir	156	195	214
6. Karnataka	852	1065	898
7. Madhya Pradesh	588	735	737
8. Maharashtra	888	1110	952
9. Orissa	468	585	410
10. Rajasthan	360	450	236
11. Tamil Nadu	516	645	376
12. Uttar Pradesh	1044	1305	1086
13. West Bengal	408	510	426
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7380</b>	<b>9225</b>	<b>7316</b>

Note :—(i) In addition to allocation indicated above, the State Governments had certain Unspent Balances carried over from the previous year which were available for utilisation during 1985-86.

(ii) The expenditure figures are based on the reports submitted by DRDAs and are with reference to total available funds.

(iii) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are reported to have made some adjustments of outstanding balances (on 1/4/85) during 1985-86 which are not included in expenditure figures given above.