

(ग) मूल्य का निर्धारण कई कारणों पर निर्भर करता है तथा अन्य कालोनियों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारित किया जा रहा है।

Production of Food Grade Oil From Rice Bran

3134. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Food Corporation of India for a plan to promote production of food grade oil in India from rice bran;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) at Mysore has developed a process to prevent rice bran from becoming rancid; and

(c) if so, whether Government are satisfied with its programme and if so, further steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By installing Rice Bran Stabilisers, FCI have succeeded in producing Bran oil with low Free Fatty Acid content in their Sembanarkoil Solvent Plant. This oil was sold to the Vanaspati Industry at a premium price compared to the price of Industrial grade oil. Further research, development and extension work is being planned in order to promote this technique.

डी० डी० ए० के हस्तांतरिक फ्लैटों के आबंटन के बारे में नई रीति

3135. श्री रामनरेज कुशवाहा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी० डी० ए० फ्लैटों का आबंटन होने के पश्चात् परिस्थितियों से बाध्य होकर आबंटनी व्यक्ति वे फ्लैट अन्य व्यक्तियों को हस्तांतरित करके दिल्ली से बाहर चले गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी परिस्थितियों में नई नीति निर्धारित करके हस्तांतरित फ्लैटों को इस समय वहां रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम आबंटित करने की कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण नियमों के अनुसार, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के बने बनाये फ्लैटों का अन्तरण मूल आवंटनी के परिवार के सदस्यों को करने की अनुमति है तथा यदि आवंटनी का अपना कोई परिवार न हो तो उसके कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी को जिसकी परिभाषा हिन्दू उत्तराधिकारी अधिनियम, 1956 में दी गई है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने ऐसे अन्तरण की अनुमति दे दी है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) मौजूदा नीति से हट जाना सरकार आवश्यक नहीं समझती।

Rajasthan Canal Project

3136. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when is the Rajasthan Canal Project expected to be completed and what will be its estimated total cost:

(b) why is its progress slow;

(c) whether the French or Iran Governments come forward to finance

the project; if so the outcome of the proposals; and

(d) whether Government are aware of gross misuse of funds in the project by engineers and contractors; and do Government propose to inquire into the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Engineering works on Rajasthan Canal Project are scheduled to be completed by 1983-84 subject to availability of funds. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 396 crores at the 1975 price level.

(b) In the earlier stages, the progress on the project had been slow due to constraint of resources. This is no longer the case. Against an average annual expenditure of about Rs. 4.6 crores during the five-year period preceding the Fourth Five-Year Plan, and an expenditure of about Rs. 9.5 crores during the Fourth Plan, the annual expenditure during the first three years of the Fifth Plan has been about Rs. 21 crores and the outlay for the current year is Rs. 28 crores.

(c) There has been no proposal from the French Government to finance the project. However, Iran has shown interest in assisting the Stage-II of the Rajasthan Canal Project, and the proposal is under discussion between India and Iran.

(d) The Government of Rajasthan have reported that they are not aware of any gross misuse of funds on the Project by Engineers or contractors.

Diversion of Rajasthan Canal Water

3137. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) do Government know of a move to divert the waters of Rajasthan Canal Project and not let it reach the targeted end of canal upto Ramgarh in Jaisalmer district;

(b) what is the merit of taking up Lift-Irrigation Scheme out of the waters of Rajasthan Canal; how many such schemes are in hand and what is their progress; and

(c) are Government's experts convinced over viability of diversion of such waters; will it not create duplicity of efforts delaying the original plan of irrigation in desert?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). In 1974, the National Commission on Agriculture, in their Interim Report on Desert Development, had suggested recasting of Stage-II of Rajasthan Canal Project to cater to 3.1 lakh hectares of comparatively thickly populated (about 10-40 persons per square Km.) and developed flat lands by lift irrigation to protect maximum number of people against the ravages of recurring drought and excluding unsuitable and sparsely populated (about 3 persons per square Km.) area of 2.10 lakh hectares from the command of Stage-II served by gravity flow. To consider this suggestion, the Government of Rajasthan constituted a committee of experts and got prepared a detailed approach report for the Project. Messers Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited who were entrusted with the work of survey and preparation of the Project Report under the overall guidance of the above committee, submitted their report at the end of 1976, recommending the inclusion of 5 lift schemes in Stage-II of the project.

The Government of Rajasthan after taking into consideration this report and various economic and other aspects including the maximum opportunities for employment and in consultation with the Government of India, decided that under Stage-II of the Project 5 lakh hectares be covered by flow and 2.6 lakh hectares by 5 Lift Schemes with maximum lift upto 60 metres as against only 6 lakh hectares under flow proposed in the original Project. The