

आवश्यकता है और आवश्यक संशोधन करने के बाद राज्य सरकार द्वारा उन्हें शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। राज्य सरकार से संशोधित योजना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Representation of Inmates of Ratai Colony (Rajasthan)

121. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the inmates of Ratai Colony in Rajasthan in the months of May and July, 1977;

(b) if so, nature of their demands; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main needs represented by the migrants include good quality agricultural lands, construction of residential quarters, medical and education facilities, and drinking water supply.

(c) The scheme is administered through the Government of Rajasthan, who have reported that the main needs and grievances of the inmates of Ratai Colony have been redressed.

Representation of Refugee Inmates of Sohagpur Camp (M.P.)

122. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation in June, 1977

from the refugee inmates of Sohagpur Camp (M.P.);

(b) if so, nature of the grievances; and

(c) steps taken by Government to ameliorate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations were: no deductions be made from the wage bill by the State canal authorities; cash doles deducted and the new born children not included in Family Cards during the operations for Family Planning should be set right; families discharged from the camps should be re-admitted; land suitable for paddy growing be given to migrants; and the benefits of utensils and clothings should be given.

(c) The grievances have been attended to and redressed. The deductions from the wage bill are done under the rules of State Government. Paddy land is also being given as far as possible to the migrants subject to availability.

Drinking water in Tamil Nadu Villages

123. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the schemes of supply of drinking water to villages in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount sanctioned by Centre for the Scheme in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and during the current year; and

(c) whether Government propose to contribute more towards such schemes in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, particularly because of their limitation of resources due to loss of revenue by prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to information available, out of 15,735 villages in the State of Tamil Nadu about 3,900 villages were provided with drinking water facilities at the end of 1975-76.

(b) For all State Plan schemes including water supply, Central assistance is made available to States in the shape of Block grants and Block loans. The amount of such assistance utilised by the Tamil Nadu Government on rural water supply during last three years is not known.

During the current year, a new Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has been launched for providing drinking water to problem villages. Under this programme 100 per cent Central assistance is being given to States during 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu during 1977-78 under the above mentioned programme. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 37.30 lakhs has been released as the first instalment of Central assistance to that State.

(c) Further releases of Central assistance to Tamil Nadu or Gujarat or any other State, under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, will depend upon the progress of execution of water supply schemes approved for execution under this programme. The programme does not envisage compensation to States for loss of revenue, if any, caused due to prohibition.

Dual Pricing Policy for Sugar

124. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI UGRASEN:

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

DR. BAPU KALDATY:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to abandon the dual pricing policy for sugar; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Proposals were received from various quarters, including the industry, trade associations, etc., both in support of continuation of the present policy of partial control on sugar and also for abandoning the dual pricing policy for sugar. After careful consideration of all the aspects and repercussions in various quarters Government has decided to continue the existing policy of partial control. However, States will be advised to treat the rural and urban population in a similar manner for purposes of distribution of levy sugar.

(b) Those in favour of giving up the dual pricing policy usually put forward the reasons that controls breed corruption and that levy sugar did not really reach the masses particularly in the rural areas. Those in favour of continuation of partial control felt that to the common man who gets sugar from the public distribution system, the price of sugar would go up from Rs. 2.15 per kg. to Rs. 3.00 or more per kg. and the rural industries sector of Gur and Khandsari will find it difficult to operate economically in such a situation.