

In conclusion, the Report suggests that if steps are now taken to satisfy the legitimate socio-economic aspirations of the people of the area, mere talk about ecology and environment will be met with cynicism and with the question, "Who is more important man or monkey?". On the other hand, if we proceed with the implementation of the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project without taking advantage of alternative methods of providing energy, employment and irrigation, will future generations forgive us for destroying a 50-million year old genetic heritage, particularly at a time when the solar energy option is not an illusion? The alternative pathways available immediately for providing power, irrigation and jobs at no ecological risk will help to achieve the desired social goals more speedily and economically. It should not be beyond our political, intellectual or financial capability to find solutions which can enable the present day human population of Palghat and Mallapuram districts to experience a better quality of life without destroying a priceless biological endowment. The expenses so far incurred on the preparation for the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project cannot be considered infructuous since this project can always be activated if we reach a stage when there is no other way of meeting the regional power needs. The project blueprints should hence be carefully preserved. If say by 2000 A.D. it becomes absolutely essential to tap the power potential of the Project, it can probably be done with less risk of damage to the rest of the rain forest, since by then the National Rain Forest Biosphere Reserve would have helped in the protection and regeneration of the entire area of nearly 40 000 hectares. Development without destruction will then not be an idle dream, as it will be if the present project is rushed through. If on the other hand, the project is rushed through leading to the destruction of the forests and to the loss of valuable genetic material, the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project will become one more testimony to the statement, "Every new source from which man has increased his power on

earth has been used to diminish the prospects of his successors. All his progress has been made at the expense of damage to the environment which he cannot repair and could not foresee".

**Unauthorised Construction in East of Kailash, New Delhi**

677. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6 on 9th July, 1979 regarding unauthorised construction of unauthorised mazniñe floor by the plot-holders of DDA's shopping centre in Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi and state:

(a) what punitive action has been taken by the D.D.A. against these defaulters of the approved plans which have resulted in giving them accrual of rental income on a permanent basis; and

») the manner in which such deliberate deviations made in connivance with the D.D.A. Engineers and other staff are proposed to be dealt with finally?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that such cases came to their notice regarding D.D.A.'s shopping centre in Community Centre, East of Kailash and show cause notices, have been issued to the defaulters of the approved plans.

The position will become clear only on receipt of replies to the show-cause notices.

**Foodgrains to Meghalaya under Food for Work Programme**

678. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quota of food and other materials have been given to the State of Meghalaya under the Food for Work Programme;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(c) whether the State Government has lifted the quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). During the current year i.e. the year 1979-80, the Government of Meghalaya were allocated 2,000 M.T. of foodgrain under normal Food for Work Programme and 1000 M.T. under the special Food for Work Programme. The State Government have yet to start the process of utilizing the allocation.

मध्य प्रदेश में घने जंगलों को कृषि योग्य भूमि में परिवर्तित करना

679. श्री काली चरण शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या डाकुआ की समस्या का हल करने के लिए तथा उम क्षेत्र के विद्वाम के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की चम्बल घाटी में घने जंगलों को कृषि योग्य भूमि में परिवर्तित करने की कोई योजना आरम्भ की गई थी .

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी उपनियमना क्या है और इसे भिण्ड जिले में आरम्भ न किया जाने के क्या कारण हैं , और

(ग) क्या यह योजना शीघ्र ही भिण्ड जिले में भी आरम्भ की जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शंकर १० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) डाकुआ की समस्या को हल करने के लिए और क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए चम्बल घाटी में घने जंगलों को कृषि योग्य भूमि में परिवर्तित करने की राज्य वन विभाग की कोई योजना नहीं है । भिण्ड जिले में घने जंगल नहीं हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

### National Grid of Rural Godown and Post Harvest Technology to prevent Distress Sales

680. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a national grid of rural

godowns and post-harvest technology centres to prevent distress sales of poor farmers and panic purchase of affluent consumers; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A scheme for the establishment of a National Grid of Rural Godowns has been launched from the current financial year. The objective of this scheme is to create a network of rural godowns in the States and the Union Territories primarily to take care of storage requirements of agriculture producers, particularly small and marginal farmers. The implementing agency in this scheme can be either a state warehousing corporation, or a market committee or a cooperative society. The implementing agencies would be entitled to a cash subsidy, not exceeding 50 per cent of the cost of construction. The expenditure on subsidy is to be shared between the Centre and States on 50:50 basis.

The scheme for setting up post harvest technology centres has not yet been finalised and is still at the proposal stage. A post harvest technology centre is aimed at the dissemination of information and demonstration of technology and practices of scientific storage and processing. The actual financial requirements for a Centre will depend on its location, crops grown in the area and activities undertaken by the centre.

विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुशासनहीनता

681. श्री हरि कृष्ण शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान विश्वविद्यालयों में बढ़ती हुई अनुशासनहीनता के मुख्य कारणों की जांच कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है?