

(b) if so, what are the comprehensive details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A water supply and sewerage project at an estimated cost of Rs. 137.69 crores covering rural water supply in about 2000 villages in 10 districts of Ajmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagpur, Pali and Sikar and improvement and extension of water supply in four cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner) and extension of sewerage system in 3 cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner) has been negotiated for a World Bank credit of U.S. \$ 80 million. Agreement has been signed on 3-6-1980. The project is to be completed in a period of five years.

राजस्थान नहर के लिए निर्माण सामग्री

1086. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि सीमेंट, कोयला इत्यादि की सप्लाई की कमी के कारण राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य में बड़ी भारी रुकावट आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना के लिये सीमेंट और कोयले की सप्लाई बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि हाल के वर्षों में राजस्थान नहर परि-

योजना के कार्य को कोयले की कमी के कारण धक्का पहुंचा है, जिसकी आवश्यकता नहर प्रणाली की लाइनिंग में टाइलों को पकाने के लिए पड़ती है। परियोजना-स्थल तक कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए रेलवे वेगनों के उपलब्ध न होने से कोयले की कमी पैदा हो गई थी। कोयले की अत्यधिक कमी होने से लाइनिंग कार्य की गति मंद पड़ने के कारण अभी तक सीमेंट की कमी महसूस नहीं हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयले को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर परियोजना स्थल तक ढुलाई के लिए रेलवे वेगनों की व्यवस्था करने में राज्य सरकार की मदद की है जिसके फलस्वरूप कोयले की सप्लाई में सुधार हुआ है। जहां तक सीमेंट का संबंध है, उसकी कमी देशव्यापी है। लेकिन यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं कि सीमेंट कारखाने सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कोटा रिलीज करें।

(ग) यह सवाल पंजा नहीं होता।

Wastage of foodgrain

1087. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is 10 per cent wastage of grain from threshing floor to market and storing it in godowns;

(b) if so, what preventive measures are contemplated;

(c) the wastage ratio in godowns of Food Corporation of India; and

(d) whether by preventing that (wastage) we can tide over the shortage of procurement target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No reliable or precise estimates are available

for the country as a whole on wastage of grain from threshing floor to market and storing it in godowns. Reliable data on the qualitative and quantitative losses at the post harvest phase are, however, yet to be collected in different States of the country and for individual commodities.

(b) The following steps are taken to avoid losses to foodgrains in storage:

1. The godowns constructed are rat proof, white ant and damp proof.
2. Pre-monsoon inspection of the godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water.
3. Modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to check the insect, rodent and bird trouble.
4. Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of the foodgrains.

For want of adequate covered storage accommodation, the food Corporation of India had to resort to CAP Storage at some centres and while undertaking this type of storage, additional precautions are taken for curtailing storage losses as detailed below:—

- (i) Bags of foodgrains are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated polythene covers;
- (ii) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to avoid damage due to storms etc. Nets and cover tops are also provided as additional precautions to save the foodgrains from the vagaries of nature.
- (iii) During clear weather, covers are lifted and free aeration allowed to maintain the health of the foodgrains;
- (iv) Special care is taken to inspect the stocks, treat them with approved chemical insecticides and proper fumigants;

(v) A country-wise Save Grain Campaign programme is under implementation for education, motivation and persuasion of farmers to adopt scientific storage practices thereby minimising farm level storage losses.

(c) The Food Corporation of India ensures preservation of foodgrains using modern scientific techniques for minimising losses.

The losses have been minimal during 1976-77 (0.7 per cent), 1977-78 (0.9 per cent) and 1978-79 (1.0 per cent). The losses are on the basis of quantity of foodgrains sold.

(a) All round efforts are being made to prevent storage losses. The saving on this account would mean higher quantities of foodgrains being available, to that extent supplementing the quantity obtained through procurement.

Water supply in Lodhi Road, New Delhi

1088. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an acute shortage of water supply in Lodhi Road, Government quarters, New Delhi throughout the year; if so, since when and the causes thereof;
- (b) whether water supply was adequate there some years back; if so, reasons for deterioration instead of improvement;
- (c) whether water supply from Lodhi Road water line was extended to Pragati Vihar without augmenting its capacity and resulting in loss to Lodhi Road;
- (d) whether construction of overhead water tank in Lodhi Road can solve the problem, if so, whether it is under consideration of the Government; and