

18 लाख हैक्टयर करने का लक्ष्य है और 14.40 लाख मीटरी टन का उत्पादन करने का अनुमान है। इस परियोजना के तहत सोयाबीन की खेती मुख्य रूप से परती भूमि में करने का प्रस्ताव है। परियोजना की कुल लागत का अनुमान 15 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है, जिसे पूर्ण रूप से भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) और (ङ): इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उर्वरकों की खरीद करने के लिए किसानों का कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। तथापि, बीजों के लिए निम्नलिखित राज-सहायता दी जा रही है :—

- (1) प्रमाणीकृत बीजों पर 150 रुपये प्रति कि्वटल।
- (2) सही ढंग से लेबल लगे हुए बीज पर 100 रुपये प्रति कि्वटल और
- (3) सामान्य बीज पर 60 रु० प्रति कि्वटल।

इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शनों खरपतवार-नाशी औषधियों राइजोक्विम को खेतों, वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों, किसानों तथा विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रचार पर भी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

Urbanisation Policy to Check Unrestrained Growth of Metropolitan Cities

7449. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether formulation of a comprehensive urbanisation policy to check unrestrained growth of metropolitan cities is being considered by Union Government;

(b) if so, whether Government are alive to the fact that this growth has begun

to put severe strain on fiscal and social infrastructure;

(c) whether country has 12 cities whose population has crossed the limits;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to check the growth of big cities; and

(e) by what time the scheme which has been prepared will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e) The Urbanisation Policy of the Government is contained in the Sixth Five Year Plan Document 1980—85). The thrust of the Urbanisation Policy is to give preater emphasis to the provision of adequate infrastructural and other facilities in the small, medium and intermediate towns to reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan cities. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is in operation for the development of 231 small and medium towns by March, 1985. It is true that there are 12 cities according to 1981 consus whose population is more than 10 lakhs.

Steps taken by Central Government to provide infrastructural facilities in Metropolitan Cities and check the unrestrained growth include:

(i) A scheme for Integrated Urban Development of Metropolitan Cities and Areas of National Importance was implemented by the Central Government during the years 1974-75 to 1978-79. A loan of Rs. 136 crores was released for 31 metropolitan cities and areas of national importance.

(ii) Schemes are being implemented in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur to provide urban infrastructural facilities with the assistance of World Bank. Schemes for urban development are being executed by State Governments and local agencies.

(iii) The slum improvement scheme is being implemented since 1972 to provide basic facilities in urban slums. The scheme is in the State Sector. A sum of Rs. 151.45 crores has been provided for environmental improvement of slums during the 6th Plan period.

(iv) Action is being taken to decentralise industrial, commercial and administrative activities from cities with a population exceeding 5 lakhs, to other growth centres.

(v) The industrial policy resolution generally bans further establishment of industrial units in metropolitan cities and provides a variety of incentives for location of industries in backward districts and smaller cities.

(vi) Some of the State Governments have started or are considering the development of satellite towns within or near the metropolitan cities such as Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. N.C.R. Plan is being re-activated.

डी० डी० ए० के डिप्टी चेयरमैन के कार्यालय को सज्जित करने में हुआ खर्च

7450. श्री लहना सिंह तुर: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के डिप्टी चेयरमैन के कार्यालय को सज्जित करने में वर्ष 1980-81 में कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक वर्ष पूर्व इसी कार्यालय को सज्जित करने में बहुत अधिक खर्च किया गया था ;

(ग) दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल के कार्यालय को सज्जित करने में वर्ष 1981-82 में कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उप-राज्यपाल का कार्यालय एक बहुत पुराने भवन में है जहां साज-सज्जा की यदा कदा आवश्यकता होती है लेकिन डिप्टी चेयरमैन का कार्यालय नये भवन में है जहां साज-सज्जा की कोई विशेष आवश्यकता नहीं है यदि हां, तो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय को सज्जित करने के लिए इतना अधिक खर्च करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :
(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Financial Assistance for Flood Control in West Bengal

7451. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals and financial assistance of Government for the flood controlling activities in West Bengal; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Flood Control being a State subject, the responsibility of planning and implementation of Flood Control Schemes rest with the State Governments. The anticipated expenditure by State Government on Flood Control Works during 1981-82 is Rs. 2854.75 lakhs. Besides, above, Government of India also provides loan assistance to some important and identified Flood Control Schemes taken by the States for their expeditious completion.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82, Central Government has provided loan assistance to West Bengal Government on the following Schemes.

Name of Scheme	Loan sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)	
	1980-81	1981-82
1. Urgent Development Works in Sunderbans Area	29.89	100.00
2. Ghea Kunti Drainage Scheme	52.28	42.00
3. Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme	20.20	..
	162.37	142.00