

has developed several varieties of rice. Among these Pusa 2-21 and Pusa 33 released in the late seventies, possess a yield potential of 4-5 tonnes/ha.

(c) These varieties have gained popularity in States like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and parts of Orissa, West Bengal and Assam.

(d) A seed multiplication programme for these varieties has been intensified by the National Seeds Corporation and the concerned States for making their seed available to the farmers.

(e) Other measures taken up for improving rice production in the country include development of varieties suitable for different stress conditions, disease and pest resistance, better fertilizer use, identification of appropriate agronomic practices and production of quality seed in adequate quantities. These measures will enable us to meet the increasing demand and to avoid imports.

राज्यों में भवनों का निर्माण करने के लिए "हुडको" की योजनाएं

3076. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "हुडको" ने विभिन्न राज्यों में भवनों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या "हुडको" द्वारा राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाएगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

शेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) हुडको राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न अधिकरणों को रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण, जहरी तथा ग्रामीण दोनों ही

क्षेत्रों में, प्लाटों के विकास, मूलभूत स्वच्छता सुविधाओं आदि के प्रावधान के लिए ऋण सहायता देता है। 31-7-84 की स्थिति के अनुसार हुडको द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋणों के विवरण संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

#### विवरण

31-7-84 की स्थिति के अनुसार हुडको द्वारा राज्यवार स्वीकृतियों का विवरण

राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत ऋण (लाख रुपयों में)	रिहायशी एकक
1	2	3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	12729.34	219763
असम	563.69	2249
बिहार	3616.29	41197
गुजरात	15009.60	263708
हरियाणा	5515.76	34301
हिमाचल प्रदेश	846.47	2889
जम्मू और कश्मीर	983.18	2755
कर्नाटक	8829.09	296067
केरल	7890.69	170821
मध्य प्रदेश	8623.77	56078
महाराष्ट्र	15144.03	318105
मणिपुर	208.66	282
उड़ीसा	3836.85	40320
पंजाब	5719.39	48493

1	2	3
राजस्थान	14607.13	140574
तमिलनाडू	13015.47	127395
त्रिपुरा	27.55	290
उत्तर प्रदेश	17155.32	117971
पश्चिम बंगाल	3527.16	14662
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9.00	15
बिहार	2663.65	15395
दिल्ली	2298.47	14343
मोखा दमन तथा द्वीप	55.78	206
पाण्डिचेरी	208.26	1341
योग :	143084.60	1729150

#### Stock Limit of Sugar Dealers

3077. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued an ordinance that the dealers dealing in sugar and khandasari should not keep more than 250 quintals (bags) of sugar and khandasari in stock at a time ;

(b) if so, when it was issued and by which date it will be effected ;

(c) whether there is resentment amongst

the sugar dealers and they have requested Government to withdraw this ordinance in the interest of consumers and public ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The Central Government issued an Order, on 22.5.84, under clause 3 of the Sugar (Control) Order, 1966 reducing, with immediate effect, the maximum stock holding limits for recognised dealers of sugar and khandasari and also making it obligatory for them to turn over their stocks within 10 days of receipt. Under this Order, the stock limit for sugar dealers in cities and towns with a population of 1 lakh and more was reduced to 250 quintals except in the case of recognised dealers in Calcutta and extended area who import sugar from outside West Bengal, for whom the stock limit prescribed was 3,500 quintals. For sugar dealers in other towns with a population of less than 1 lakh, a lower stock limit of 100 quintals was fixed. The maximum stock limit in respect of khandasari dealers was fixed as 250 quintals all over the country.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received from some of the sugar and khandasari traders and their associations suggesting withdrawal or modification of the aforesaid Order particularly in regard to the time limit stipulated for disposal of stocks. The Order was also challenged in various High Courts and the Supreme Court through writ petitions filed by the traders. While it has been upheld in the Supreme Court and some of the High Courts, the cases in some of the Courts are still pending.

The Order was issued in the wake of a spurt in the prices of open market sugar and khandasari in April/May, 1984, to check speculative hoarding by the traders and ensure availability of the commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices. In the interest of the public, it is not proposed to withdraw these restrictions for the present.