

उत्तर देश के इटावा जिले को बिजली का संभरण

२९६५. श्री तुला राम : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला इटावा में किस परियोजना से बिजली देने जा रही है;

(ख) यह बिजली वहां कब तक पहुंच सकेगी,

(ग) किन किन स्थानों को पहले यह बिजली पहुंचाई जायेगी;

(घ) क्या रिहन्द बांध की बिजली जो कानपुर जिले को दी जा रही है, इटावा पहुंचाने में कोई विशेष रुकावट है; और]

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भ्रालगेशन) : (क) पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत् शक्ति सम्भरण कम्पनी (The Western U. P. Electric Power Supply Company Ltd.) इटावा जिले को बिजली देती है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). कानपुर को रिहन्द से बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है । यह तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को देखना है कि इटावा को रिहन्द से बिजली देना कहां तक संभव होगा ।

Invasion by Locusts

2996. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kohor:
Shrimati Shashank Manjari:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether several swarms of locusts have recently invaded Punjab and a swarm of locusts from Pakistan

has penetrated into U.P. through Rajasthan and Jagadhari;

(b) the estimate of damage caused thereby or likely to be caused;

(c) the steps taken to check the inroad or to minimise the consequent damaging effect; and

(d) the extent of area affected by the inroad?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Definite figures of losses have not been received from the State Governments concerned. However, according to the reports received, in Punjab damage ranging from 10 to 100 per cent has been reported to cotton, sugarcane and fodder crops. In Uttar Pradesh, cotton crop has been slightly damaged. It is not feasible to assess the damage likely to be caused.

(c) Locust invasions of India are the result of locust breeding and ineffective or inadequate locust control in the desert breeding area in Arabian Peninsula and elsewhere where they breed and develop into swarms. India is the Eastern most country in the desert locust distribution belt and its locust situation, therefore, is determined by the extent and thoroughness of control measures adopted in countries lying to its west. Locusts cannot be prevented from coming to India and the only way to deal with them is when they enter the country.

Several steps are being taken to minimise the intensity of the locust infiltration into India. Among the more important are:

(i) participation in the International Anti-Locust Campaign mounted by the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Saudi Arabia, where the Government of India have regularly sent self-contained anti-locust teams to fight the menace at its source;