

department for ground water, namely, Central Ground Water Board. Its main purpose is to bring up the water from the ground. But gradually the water level is going down. The bore wells are giving trouble in almost the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Some experts have advised that if there is any flow of water the borewells level will not be going down. Andhra Pradesh is one of the best rice producing States in the country. In Andhra Pradesh plenty of water resources are there. That water should be stored through the projects. Polavaram project is one of them. Under Polavaram left canal some parts of the East Godavari District and Visakhapatnam districts will be benefited. Through right canal, West Godavari District and Krishna District will be benefited. We can provide Navigational facilities in the Godavari river in the left main canal up to Visakhapatnam. Through this project we will get power generation also. So, please give early clearance to the Polavaram project.

**(vii) Need to set up a second unit of Digital Electronic Switching Equipment Factory at Bangalore**

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, early in 1983, the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore and the Ministry of Communication decided for the establishment of Digital Electronic Switching Equipment Factory costing Rs. 250/- crores in Bangalore at the ITI complex. The ITI had requested the State Government for land, water and power. The Government of Karnataka committed all these three requirements.

However, quite contrary to the recommendations of the concerned Ministry and the ITI, a decision was taken to locate the factory at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh over-ruling the technical opinion and the administrative recommendation of the concerned Ministry.

The Prime Minister in his letter dated 29-5-1985 has assured that there is no proposal for changing the second ESS factory from Bangalore. The hon. Minister for Communication has stated categorically in reply to the demands of his Ministry last year that the ESS II factory would be set up in Bangalore soon.

It is shocking that the hon. Minister for Communication in reply to a supplementary on 8-4-1986 has stated that the factory may not be set up at all in Bangalore due to lack of funds.

The people of Karnataka are very much agitated over this. If this factory is not set up, about 5,000 to 6,000 workers in ITI will have to be retrenched.

I, therefore, urge the Centre to keep up the promises and set up a second unit of Digital Electronic Switching Equipment factory at Bangalore.

**(viii) Need to open the blocked routes as roads lying incomplete on the border of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh States.**

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Sir, Jhalawar parliamentary constituency is one of the most backward areas of Rajasthan and it is located on one extreme of the State on the Borders of Madhya Pradesh which encircle it from three sides.

Jhalawar constituency is geographically closer to the towns of Indore, Ujjain, Mandisor, Guna, Gwalior and even Bhopal compared with the capital and most district towns of Rajasthan State. In view of its location and geographical proximity with Madhya Pradesh, the prosperity of the area depends on its being open out to M.P. towns by completing the roads leading to such towns and left incomplete at about a dozen and half places in Dag, Chaumehla, Bakani, Manoharthana, Pirawa, Chabra, Kishen Ganj and Shahbad tehsils.

Most of this area is a dacoit infested area which, as a matter of policy, is required to have a free communication system between bordering States from the law and order and the security point of view. Since nothing practical has been done to lay down roads or to complete the missing links between the roads on two sides, the development of Kota and Jhalawar districts has suffered a lot and the law and order situation has also continued to remain precarious.

In view of these facts, and in the interest of the development of a backward

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

area, I will request the Minister of Transport to expedite the completion of national highway and to open up the blocked routes on roads lying incomplete on the borders of the Rajasthan and the Madhya Pradesh States.

12.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1986-87—Contd.

[English]

(i) Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies  
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : May I now have the attention of the Houses ? We have got the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry on Food and Supplies now which are going on. We should try to finish it at the earliest. And then, we finish the demands relating to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting by this night.

Can it be done ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : So, day after tomorrow, we will have agriculture. I think, the House will agree with me. At any time, if you want to sit longer, I don't mind. You can sit longer and finish the business. Thank you.

Shri A.K. Panja. Please be brief.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : Thank you, Sir. I almost covered many of the points raised by the hon. Members. But after scrutinising it, I found some points need to be answered. I go point-wise because the time is short.

From the North eastern region, the hon. Member, Mr. Chingwang Konyak raised the point regarding occasional shortage of foodgrains because of the mountainous terrain, movement difficulties

specially during rains. Certain steps have been taken to cover these difficulties, say programme for additional storage capacity of 1.53 lakh tonnes in 24 centres in Northeastern region which includes 0.30 lakh tonnes for Nagaland. As the hon. Member being from Nagaland has stressed this point, it has also been taken up. In Nagaland, it is proposed to construct a capacity of 5,000 tonnes of storage each at Mokukchong, Tuensang, Mon and Kohima and 10,000 tonnes at Dimapur.

In fact, taking into consideration the difficulties of the North Eastern region, we have augmented the supplies and we have always attempted that two months' requirements should be kept in reserve.

As on 1st of February, 1984 the stock reserve was 65,750 metric tonnes. As on 1st February, 1985 it increased to 79,080 and I am happy to say that on 1st February, 1986 we could make it 1,84,570 which will take care of the problems of the North-Eastern region.

Another point raised by Shri Syed Masudal Hossain is as to why we are going for this CAP system of storage. The reasons are well known. Because of the good harvesting and good procurement, the capacity available after being utilised so far as covered storages are concerned, the excess shall have to be kept under the CAP system. The total of 20.01 million tonnes is the covered storage capacity of F.C.I. under the CAP system, as on 1st January, 1986 we have kept a little over 4 million tonnes which was available with FCI.

The details I have already given during Question hour in answer to a question put to me. I need not go into the details now.

Shri B.V. Patil raised a point to stop auction of foodgrains. It is known—we have also stated as a policy matter—we have stopped it because the need was over, as from 1st April, 1986. The Department of Food has also agreed to provide 2 million tonnes of rice and wheat for NREP and RLEGP.

The next point raised by Shrimati Basavarajeswary is to make higher allocation so far as drought areas are concerned. So far as drought areas are