

[Shri Raj Behari Behera]

namely, Talcher and Ib Valley. Talcher Coal Field is under the administrative control of Central Coal Fields Ltd., Ranchi and Ib Valley is under the Western Coal fields, Nagpur. The two coal fields produce around 3 million tonnes of non-coking coal annually, which accounts for the 2.7 per cent of the total production of coal in the country. The reserves of coal in Talcher and Ib Valley Coal fields, which together constitute the largest non-coking coal fields in the country, have been estimated to be of the order of 35,000 million tonnes. Unfortunately, due attention has not been paid to development of coal in Orissa by Coal India Ltd., and its two subsidiaries viz., CCL and W.C.L.

For effective development of coal in Orissa, it is necessary that the two coal fields are brought under the administrative control of a separate subsidiary company of Coal India Ltd., with its headquarters at Bhubaneswar or Talcher or Brajraj Nagar as may be convenient. The large quarriable reserves of coal in Ib Valley Coal Fields can sustain establishment of a Super Thermal Power Station in the area which can meet the growing needs of power in the industrial belt of Orissa.

In view of this, I request the Hon. Minister of Energy, Coal and Petroleum to look into it and extend all possible help for the development of coal in Orissa.

(iv) SETTING UP OF NICKEL PROJECT AT SUKINDA ORISSA).

\*SHRI A. C. DAS (Jajpur): A serious discontentment has arisen among the people of Orissa due to the inordinate delay in setting up of Sukinda Nickel Project. Geological Survey of India discovered huge deposits of nickel ore in the Sukinda Valley in Cuttack district in 1970. Subsequently, a project for indigenous production of nickely metal was conceived by Government of India during 1971-72. But it is regrettable that the proposal to set up the above plant has not been implemented though more than a decade has passed. India imports her entire require-

ment of nickel and cobalt and the annual foreign exchange outgo is now more than Rs. 30 crores. The plant sanctioned by Government of India was to have an annual capacity of 5,000 tonnes. For a viable plant, the minimum capacity should not be less than 10,000 tonnes per annum, which would be adequate to meet the annual requirements of the country for some years to come.

If the Nickel plant is set up at Sukinda the import bill of the Government will be reduced to the tune of several Crores every year. Besides, the above plant will generate employment for some thousands of people. An annual capacity of 5,000 tonnes was envisaged on the basis of availability of 15 million tonnes of nickel-ore in Kansa sector in Sukinda Valley. An additional measure of the order of 14 million tonnes of nickel have since been found in Sukinda Valley, it should be possible to set up a Nickel plant of minimum 10,000 tonnes annual capacity.

In view of this, I urge the Government of India to take expeditious steps in this connection so that an important and strategic project of this nature can be set up in the State of Orissa in national interest.

(v) NEED FOR ELECTRIFICATION OF DURG-BHUSAVAL RAILWAY LINE ON PRIORITY BASIS.

श्री केशवराव पाण्डी (भंडारा) :  
 वाम्बे-हावड़ा (कलकत्ता) में रेलवे लाइन है जिसमें वाम्बे से भुसावल तक रेलवे लाइन का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो चुका है जो कि सेप्टुल रेलवे के अधीन है और हावड़ा से दुर्ग तक रेलवे लाइन का भी इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो चुका है। जैकि साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के अधीन है। बीच में दुर्ग से लेकर भुसावल तक रेलवे लाइन का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ नहीं है। जब कि इसी लाइन पर भिलाई जैमा लोहे का कारखाना, फैरोमैंगनीज के तीन कारखाने और अकोला, अमरावती, नागपुर, गोन्दिया, राजनन्दगांव जैसे औद्योगिक नगर हैं। बिजली के सभी

कारखाने पारस (भुसावल) रभापर खेड़ा, कोराड़ी और पैंथ जल विद्युत् परियोजना है जिससे रेलवे को बिजली सरलता से मिल सकती है। रेलवे लाइन भी डबल है। भुसावल से नागपुर तक इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए प्राथमिकता दे कर रकम भी पिछले वर्ष बजट में रखी गई थी और काम भी प्रारम्भ किया गया। इस काम के वास्ते नागपुर में आफिस के लिए काफ़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग किराये पर ली गई, स्टाफ के सभी स्थानान्तरण किये गये। इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सर्वे भी पूरा हो चुका है, मँटीरियल भी आया पड़ा है लेकिन इस वर्ष प्राथमिकता बदल कर दूसरी लाइन को प्राथमिकता दी गई जिसका सर्वे भी नहीं हुआ, इस काम को पीछे की प्राथमिकता दे कर कार्य धीमा कर दिया है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि भुसावल, नागपुर, दुर्ग रेलवे लाइन के इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन को जैसे पहले प्राथमिकता दी गई थी वह वैसे ही इस कार्य को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने के आदेश देने का कष्ट करें।

(vi) NEEDED FOR PROPER SURVEY TO IDENTIFY THE SMALL FARMERS WITH A VIEW TO ASSIST THEM FINANCIALLY.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): To assist small farmers—those with less than two hectares of land—the Government set up the Small Farmers Development Agency over a decade ago. But as a study sponsored by the U.N. Centre for Regional Development shows, it has had hardly any impact. For a start, the SFDA moves at a snail's pace. It reaches no more than a million families each year. At this rate, it will take 50 years to establish contact with the 50 million landless labourers. By that time, the number of small farmers would have shot up, further increasing the SFDA's responsibility.

The major flaw SFDA suffers from is that it invariably fails to conduct a survey to identify the people it intends to benefit.

As such, relatively well-off farmers, who are more organized, often manage to corner most of the subsidies it offers. Even as it takes steps to ensure that these go to small farmers, it must do much more to help them receive loans from commercial banks. This can be achieved by goading the Patwaris to produce the relevant documents speedily. Moreover, the SFDA will enable small farmers to supplement their income if it markets the products of their milch animals, many of which are obtained by loans it has extended. It can at least see to it that unhealthy animals are not palmed off on them, a frequent occurrence since few States have operational veterinary departments. Hence, I urge upon the Government at the Centre to see that these lacunae are dealt with, to help the poor for the successful implementation of programmes at the grass root level.

12.32 hrs.

#### STATEMENT UNDER RULE 377 AND QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): I miraculously escaped from an attempt on my life at about 9.15 p.m. on the 8th October 1982. On that night, I was coming from the northern side of Chanchal P.S. of Malda district in West Bengal by a motor cycle, after some party work. Another person was driving it. As we reached Chanchal proper and were entering the bazar, I saw an assembly of many people at the 'Sukanto Mor', a notorious spot with many shops belonging to the ruling party men. The motor cycle was stopped by a man. I got down, and saw a crowd with lathi, etc. advancing towards me. Some people warned me that there was a great danger in my staying there, and that I must not go forward. While I was running across the field, I could hear some people shouting "There goes the doctor; catch hold of him". I ran and approached a house on the southern side of the field, where two persons were standing in front of the door. I begged them for giving me shelter, and they took me inside through the front door and closed it. After a few minutes, one man