

3rd of this month be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *rose.*
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. It is now time for adjournment of the House for lunch. After lunch we will start and please do not do it again.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377. Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any other point will not go on record. Only Shaktawatji's speech will go on record. I will not allow anything else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got to take my permission even for raising a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because I am not permitting you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Point of order cannot be raised between two subjects.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anything

(ii) NEED TO SET UP A RURAL HOUSING BOARD

श्री गिरमल कुमारी शक्तवात (चित्तौड़गढ़): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मानव की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यक आवश्यकताएं भोजन, वस्त्र तथा मकान की हैं। देश के अधिकांश व्यक्तियों के पास रहने का मकान नहीं है। अतः केंद्रीय सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दें।

नगरों में इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए आने हाउसिंग बोर्ड या आवासन बोर्ड बनाए हैं, पर देश की 75 से 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या जो गांवों में रहती है, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

मेरा मुझाव है कि आवास मंत्रालय आवासन मण्डल की स्थापना करे जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ते, स्वच्छ तथा हवादार मकान बनाकर ग्रामीण किसानों तथा भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को बनाकर दे।

गांवों में भोजन तो जैसे तैमे मिल जाता है, वस्त्र की पूर्ति भी वाकि कर लेता है पर आवास की समस्या है। कच्चा फूस तथा खपरेल से बनी झोपड़ियों में ही मानव अपनी जिंदगी के सुनहरे दिन निकाल रहा है। या फिर ग्रामीण व्यक्ति गांवों को छोड़ कर नरक की तरफ पलायन कर रहे हैं। अतः सरकार सस्ते मकान बनाकर आसान किस्तों पर ग्रामीणों का देगी तो यह नगरों की तरफ भागने की प्रवृत्ति काफी अधिक रुकेगी।

इन मकानों के लिए भूमि प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई नहीं। संबंधित वाणिज्य मकान बनवाने में श्रम भी दे सका है। आसान किस्तों पर लंबी अवधि में जमा होने वाली किस्ते भर दी जावें तो मान्यवर भारतीय ग्रामीण किसानों के लिए यह ग्रामीण आवासन मण्डल एक बरदान ही सकता है जो किसानों के जीवन को बदल देगा। अतः इस विषय को राज्य सरकारों पर न छोड़ कर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं देखे।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For your information you are now raising a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did it as soon as you resumed your seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The proviso to the rule reads:

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House."

I am not permitting your point of order. Now Matters under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)*

(iii) STEPS TO SUPPLY PROPER VARIETY OF COAL TO ANDHRA PRADESH CEMENT COMPANY, VIJAYAWADA

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada): The Andhra Cement Company Limited at Vijayawada was for years getting 10,000 tonnes of coal per month from the Singareni Collieries, as per the allotment made by Linkage Committee. The supply re-

ceived so far by the Company was separator nut coal, but in November last the Singareni Collieries stopped the production of separator nut coal and began supplying the slack or the round coal, which they started producing. Though these varieties were not suitable for the manufacture of cement, there were no proper supplies of even these varieties of coal. The collieries have now started sending lump coal, which is not suitable for the production of quality cement.

The quality of the coal being received from the collieries has been deteriorating from time to time and its ash content has gone up from 26 per cent to 40 per cent. The higher the ash content, the higher the consumption of coal and the higher the cost of production. Sometimes the coal from run-of-zinc is also supplied, which is quite unsuitable for cement production.

During the last six months, against the linkage of 10,000 tonnes of coal per month, the actual supply was much less and during last February it was only 66.44 per cent of the specified quantity. The average supply was found to be only 75 per cent and this is considerably affecting the production of the cement factory.

The collieries have also increased the all-inclusive price of coal from Rs. 115.70 to Rs. 156.61 from 14-2-1981. There is also an increase in the freight rate of coal to an extent of 18 per cent. Thus, the cost of coal has increased considerably and the industry in turn has to pass on the burden to the cement consumers.

In recent weeks, the railways have not been moving any coal from Singareni collieries and some cement factories in Andhra Pradesh have already closed down.

The situation needs prompt action on the part of the Government. The

*Not rerorded.