

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 देखें।

(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.

[Shrimati Vidya Chennupati]

Singareni Collieries should be directed to make available the proper variety of coal and in adequate quantity and the railways should make arrangements to move that coal from the collieries for the use of the Andhra Cement Company and other cement factories in Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can only make a request with folded hands. This is not the way how we can conduct the deliberations of this House. Then we may become a laughing stock before the public.

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) *

(iv) STEPS TO SOLVE DRINKING WATER SCARCITY IN BUNDELKHAND REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (Banda): There is an acute scarcity of drinking water in a large number of villages in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Particularly during ensuing summer, steps taken by Government to meet the vital demand of the people for drinking water may be made known. The annual arrangements made by the Government are quite inadequate to solve the problem permanently. The sum of money, which the Government has earmarked for the purpose of utilisation to solve this problem of drinking water should be increased.

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can only request you with folded hands to allow the deliberations to continue.

(v) MEASURES TO ENSURE A CONTINUOUS REMUNERATIVE PRICE FOR PATATO GROWERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज उत्तर प्रदेश व देश के अन्य राज्यों में आलू की पैदावार खेतों से निकल कर बाजार की ओर और कोल्ड स्टोरेज की ओर आने लगी है। आलू की फसल के प्रारम्भ में बाजार भाव लगभग 100 रु. क्विंटल था। परन्तु पिछले 2 सप्ताह से आलू की स्थिति बड़ी खराब हो गई है और बाजार में 25, 30 व 35 रु. क्विंटल हो गया है। कोल्ड स्टोरेज व अन्य भण्डारघरों ने आलू को अपने यहां रखने से इन्कार कर दिया है। इससे किसान का आलू या तो खेतों में पड़ा है या बाजारों में पड़ा है, लेकिन उसे बेचने की या रखने की मुविधा प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रही है। यदि आलू का तुरन्त ही बड़े स्तर पर निर्यात न किया गया तो किसान को अत्यधिक हानि उठानी पड़ेगी। कोल्ड स्टोरेज की क्षमता न बढ़ाई गई व भण्डार करने के स्थान मुहैया न किये गये तो किसान को अत्यधिक क्षति उठानी पड़ेगी। आलू एक ऐसी फसल है जिसमें किसान बीज, खाद, पानी, मजदूरी और कीटनाशक दवाओं के छिड़काव पर अपना सर्वस्व लगा देता है। यहां तक कि कर्ज ले कर आलू की फसल तैयार करता है। सरकार को भविष्य के लिये भी आलू को अधिक निर्यात करने की व्यवस्था, सरकार द्वारा नये कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने की आवश्यकता के अनुसार व्यवस्था और आलू के आयात पर अनेक उद्योग धंधों को स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि आलू का सदुपयोग हो सके और किसान को सही मूल्य मिल सके।

*Not recorded.