

(viii) **Setting up of a Super Zinc Smelter Plant in Chittorgarh**

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : राजस्थान औद्योगिक दृष्टि से देश का पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। राज्य के औद्योगीकरण में केन्द्रीय पूंजी निवेश बहुत कम है।

राज्य में कच्चे खनिज पदार्थों की बाहुल्यता है। राज्य में जिक के नए भंडार मिले हैं, जिन की जांच हो चुकी है और इसके परिशोधन का कारखाना लगाने की बात भी मानी जा चुकी है।

राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री ने इस कारखाने की स्थापना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रारम्भ करने के लिए योजना आयोग एवं केन्द्र सरकार को सिफारिश की है।

वतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि राज्य के औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से इस पिछड़े प्रांत में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री की सिफारिश के अनुसार चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर की स्थापना की जाये।

(ix) **'Uvati' Irrigation Project in Assam.**

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati): The 'Uvati' Irrigation Project over Batha rive in Rampur Development Block, Kamrup District, Assam was constructed in 1974. But the said project became a total failure due to defective planning. The canals from the Irrigation Project have all dried up long back and no water flows through them. This has also caused loss of several lakhs of rupees and led to the frustration and consequent resentment among the people of the area, who are mostly extremely poor people of the Rabha Community of the plain tribals and Rajbanshis. Besides poor people, whose land had been acquired by government for

the project have not yet been paid their due compensation. Now the project stands as an epitome of bad planning and an eyesore to the people.

Nevertheless the Project 'Uvati' can be revived and revitalised and thereby the hopes and aspirations of the people of the area can be fulfilled to a great extent if the proposal for a small scale multi-purpose project by constructing a dam over the Kulsri River near Kulsri Forest Inspection Bungalow is accepted. The water will then be kept in reserve in the famous "Chanddubi Bill" wherefrom the water for irrigation purpose may be drained out through the 'Uvati' Irrigation Project. If the scheme is executed water will be available throughout the year through the canals of the 'Uvati' River Irrigation Project.

I would like the Government of India to consider the matter in all its aspects and take an early decision.

(x) **Demand for an Electronic Telephone Industry at Bhubaneswar.**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): The State Government of Orissa has been requesting the Government of India for setting up a unit of Electronic Telephone Industry at Bhubaneswar for a long time. A site selection team of the Government of India had gone round various areas at Bhubaneswar for finalising the site.

The Electronic Industry is conspicuously absent in the eastern region and particularly in Orissa. The Government of India have taken a decision to remove the regional imbalances in respect of setting up of electronic industry in the country. The setting up of a telephone industry at Bhubaneswar will go a long way in removing this regional imbalances. Bhubaneswar is ideally suited for the location of the telephone industry. It has not only got all infrastructural advantages, but its clear climate is immensely suitable for setting up any type of electronic industry. The State being industrially backward in general and with regard to the electronic industry in particular, the setting up of this industry at

Bhubaneswar will help in establishment of a large number of ancillary and downstream electronic units around it and help growth of industrialisation in the nucleus industrial complex in Chandakar area.

In view of this, I request the Government of India to make all possible efforts to expedite the implementation of the proposal so that the Electronic Telephone Industry is set up at Bhubaneswar before the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

13.25 hrs.

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**PUNJAB PANCHAYAT SAMITIS  
AND ZILA PARISHADS (TEMPORARY  
SUPERSESSION) SECOND AMEND-  
MENT BILL**

As passed by Rajya Sabha

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now we take up the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Second Amendment Bill.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :** I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Act, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration”

I would like briefly to relate the circumstances in which I had to come up with this proposal to this House. As you know, Sir, the Panchayat Raj institution is a subject in the State list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. It is the state legislature which enacts the necessary laws for the establishment and functioning of the different tiers of the panchayati raj institution in the State. This is what has taken place in Punjab too. Thus in August 1976, elections to the gram panchayats, were held by the State Government. Unfortunately the subsequent

process, that is, election to the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, could not be completed on account of exceptionally difficult circumstances. The State legislature had, therefore, to enact a law entitled the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Act, 1978 in order to supersede the then panchayat Samitis and zila parishads.

The one year period of supersession, originally provided for in this law, had to be extended from time to time, in view of the fact that the State Government was examining the restructuring of the panchayati raj set up in the State. Several other contingencies also necessitated further postponement of these elections.

The State Government was very keen to see all the tiers of the panchayati raj system duly elected and take their rightful place in the rural society of Punjab. With that objective in view, the gram panchayat elections were conducted in September, 1983 on expiry of the five-year term of the gram panchayats elected in August, 1978. It was expected that this would be followed by elections to the panchayat samitis and zila parishads. But in order to take this follow-up measure, it was necessary first to complete all the formalities associated with the election of the gram panchayats. Thus the oath-taking by panchas and sarpanchas as well as co-option of panchas had to be completed for every gram panchayat before effective measures for election to the panchayat samitis and zila parishads could be taken. As you know, Sir, under the principal law, 16 members for each panchayat Samiti are to be elected from amongst the elected panchas of the gram panchayats falling within the jurisdiction of the samiti. Two members representing the co-operative societies and one member representing the marketing committee were also to be elected in order to constitute the Panchayat Samiti. These members would have elected from amongst themselves four representatives to the Zila Parishad from each Panchayat Samiti. One of these four members has to be from the scheduled castes. In addition, there is provision for co-option of four women members and two members from the backward classes, should the requisite number be not elected by the panchayat samitis,