

[Shri Chitta Basu]

dams. Till today only four at Maithon, Panchet, Tilaiya and Konar have been built. The fifth reservoir at Tenughat has no flood control functions.

Though Mr. Voorduin planned for a flood water reserve of 29.15 lakh acre feet, the four flood control reservoirs can theoretically hold back only about 15 lakh acre feet of water. The catchment areas of the existing dams is about 7.63 lakhs acre feet, which is approximately only half their intended capacity. In 1971, a Committee headed by K.V. Srinivasa Rao found that the drainage channels in the lower valley were not even capable of discharging 60,000 cusecs of water which is just 30 per cent of the flow, that was estimated by Mr. Voorduin.

Considering the above facts, I would urge upon the Government to immediately clear the projects for increasing the storage capacity of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

- (iii) Need to tighten the Security measures at Proof and Establishment Depot of Defence Ministry at Chandipur in Balasore (Orissa)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : There have been series of theft cases committed at Proof and Establishments Depot of the Ministry of Defence at Chandipur Dt. Balasore (Orissa) in the recent months despite the assurances of the Government on the floor of the House that the recurrence of such cases will be stopped and the culprits be punished severely. Recently it was reported that anti-tank live-shells have been missing from the site since 2nd May, 1984. But no police information was lodged by the authority till May, the 24th. When the local newspapers published the incident then only the FIR report was lodged with the DIG (Intelligence) at Cuttack, who referred it for inquiry at Balasore. But no one involved in the case has been arrested till date. Such cases are common and happen every now and then at

Chandipur despite its importance on the national security.

Since the Government have taken decision to have the National Range in its adjacent places keeping Chandipur as the nucleus, unless steps are taken to tighten the security in the area, the desired goal and the security of the national defence may be in jeopardy. Hence, early steps may be taken in this direction.

- (iv) Development of Alleppy as a satellite part of Cochin Port

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : I make the following statement under Rule 377 :

The Alleppy port in Kerala was one of the most important roadstead ports in the country before Cochin was developed into a major port. With the development of Cochin as a major port, there has been a steady decline in the traffic handled by the Alleppy Port.

This port is situated about 48 kms. South of Cochin and has all the facilities for handling cargo during the period between September and May. This port has a pier fitted with electric cranes, trolley lines and trolleys, barges and tugs for transportation of cargo to and from ships and godowns. But, due to the decline in traffic, these facilities mostly remain unutilised.

The Cochin port is congested. Presently it handles import of foodgrains, fertilizers, cement and other cargo in bags consigned to areas formerly served by Alleppy port. Diversion of a small portion of this traffic to Alleppy port would reactivate this port and reduce congestion in the Cochin port.

A working group set up by the Ministry of Commerce has made out a strong case for making Alleppy a satellite port of Cochin port and has suggested that the development of this port should be taken up a part of the National port development activity.

Therefore, I would request the Government to take speedy steps to declare Alleppy as a satellite port of Cochin and develop it.

- (v) Bringing the Talcher coal fields and IB valley coal fields in Orissa under the administrative Control of a separate Subsidiary Company of Coal India Ltd.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

Orissa accounts for about 3% of the total coal production in the country. The total coal bearing area in the state in Talcher and IB valley coal field is approximately 3,000 sq. kms. With only 10% of the total coal bearing area covered by exploration so far, the total resources of coal established are of the order of 5,800 million tonnes. Recent exploration activities have resulted in the discovery of thick coal seams to the west of the present mining areas in Talcher field. There is positive indication of occurrence of large resources of coal around Gopalpur in Sundargarh districts. Most of these coal resources are easily quarriable with low overburden to coal ratio.

As the resources of coal available in Orissa are essentially of thermal grade, development and utilisation of the coal resources should be awarded top priority. But practically it is seen that due attention has not been given for the development of coal resources in Orissa. The main reasons of inadequate attention paid for development of coal field in Orissa is that the Talcher coal fields and IB valley coal fields are functioning under two different coal companies. I request, for systematic and expeditious development of the coal resources of Orissa and to ensure co-ordination and efficiency, the two coal producing areas in the State should be brought under the administrative control of a separate subsidiary company of Coal India Ltd. with headquarters in Orissa.

- (vi) Need to provide raw materials to weavers at low prices and procure their produce through Government agencies.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश में बुनकरों के समक्ष भीषण आर्थिक संकट व्याप्त हो गया है। सूत की कीमतों में बेतहाशा वृद्धि के कारण हथकरघा उद्योग संकट में पड़ गया है और अनेक बुनकर परिवार भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंच गये हैं। पिछले चार माह में सूत की कीमतों में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने से बुनकरों को कमर-तोड़ महंगाई करना पड़ रहा है। सूत के मूल्यों के साथ ही केमिकल्स के भी मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं। मूल्यों में इस वृद्धि को प्रभावशाली तरीके से तत्काल रोका जाना अति आवश्यक है। अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि सूत और केमिकल्स के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोका जाय और सूत की कीमत को भी कम किया जाए। सरकार को चाहिए कि बुनकरों को सस्ते मूल्य पर सूत और केमिकल्स उपलब्ध कराये और इसके लिए सरकार के द्वारा पर्याप्त संख्या में सेल्स डिपो खोले जाने चाहिये। साथ ही बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किये गए कपड़ों को सरकार द्वारा खरीदे जाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ताकि उन्हें अपने माल का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में बनने वाले सूत का 75 प्रतिशत भाग हथकरघा उद्योग के लिए ही सुरक्षित कर दिया जाना चाहिए और उन कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता भी बढ़ा दी जानी चाहिये।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whatever is read from the Chair is a direction to the Government.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्योंकि आप ने इनके बदले पढ़ दिया इसलिये ये तो प्रिविलेज्ड पोजीशन में हो गये।