

results arrived at were valid, why were the prosecutions not launched against those concerns? I want a reply to that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The matter is not confusing at all as the hon. Member would understand. The requirement of taking samples for the purpose of prosecution, under the Act is that the samples have to be taken in the presence of certain witnesses. The officers of the Department for the enforcement of the Act in the State have also to accompany the sample taking team. The police personnel also are required to be with them. These teams were appointed only for the purpose of knowing the present status of quality control in various parts of the country. Our purpose was not to catch hold of the people who were indulging in mal-practices but to find out what was the situation prevailing and how it could be improved. In all the cases where legal formalities have been met, we have reported to the State Governments the facts about each sample wherever it has been analysed and, we hope the State Governments will take action in the matter of prosecution.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Secondly, the reply given by the hon. Minister to part (b) of my Question is incomplete. The question is:

“(b) whether Ministry of Agriculture or any State Government have provided a laboratory for testing pesticides which are used for protection of plants and crops in the country”;

The reply is:

“Yes, Sir.”

That is the only reply given. I wanted to know whether laboratories have been set up by the Government of India and whether all the States and Union Territories have also set up laboratories for testing pesticides. The reply is incomplete. Will the

hon. Minister tell us as to how many States and Union Territories have set up laboratories to test pesticides the spurious pesticides which have caused crores of rupees loss to the farmers of this country?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, as you rightly remarked, a lot of discussion has taken place on the Calling Attention motion and I have given replies to almost all these questions. If the hon. Member wants to know again, I say, there are 26 laboratories set up by the States in India. There are 3 laboratories set up by the Government of India. Five more laboratories are proposed to be set up by the Government in different regions. We also want to set up regional stations for surprise check in various States. The total capacity in all these 26 laboratories and 3 Central laboratories in the country today for analysing samples is, 32,000 samples. Actually what has been provided as a rule is that one sample per tonne of pesticides/insecticides used in the country shall be analysed. So far we do not have the required capacity. I have also stated that certain States have not set up any laboratory. Certain States have not taken any sample during the last 2-3 years. I gave figures for 1979-80. When I said that very few samples were analysed and very few prosecutions were launched, that was during the period of the previous regime. But now we want to streamline the whole system of controlling the quality of this important item used by our farmers.

Irrigation projects affected by short supply of building materials

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*107. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:**

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a shortfall in the supply of building materials has adversely affected a

large number of irrigation projects all over the country;

(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to rectify the situation and complete the projects under construction; and

(c) how many projects were affected and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shortfall has been mainly with regard to Cement and Coal. The Central Government has assigned priority to requirements of Irrigation and Power Sector in regard to Cement and Coal. So far as Cement is concerned, there is an acute country-wide shortage. The minimum requirements for irrigation projects are screened in the Central Water Commission and allocations of Cement are being made on the basis of this screening. However, the actual supplies are not commensurate with the allocations. Steps have been taken to

ensure that factories do release Cement in full and adequate number of railway wagons are allocated for transport. So far as Coal is concerned, the main bottleneck has been with regard to availability of railway wagons for transport. Steps have been taken to meet the urgent requirements of project requiring coal in large quantities. The allocations and receipts of Cement and Coal are being monitored for taking appropriate steps if and when necessary. So far as Steel is concerned, the main shortage has been regarding rounds and billets. Steps have been taken to meet the requirements of the projects from indigenous sources as well as from imports.

(c) In spite of the short supplies, the physical targets for the year 1980-81 have been largely met because scarce materials were diverted to such works which contributed to creation of potential in immediate future. The major projects which have reported shortfall are listed in Statement attached.

Statement

List of Major Projects that have reported shortage of materials like cement, steel, etc.

State	Name of Project	Shortage of material reported
Andhra Pradesh	Pochampad	Cement and Steel
Gujarat	Karjan	Cement
	Damanganga	Steel
Haryana	Modernisation of Canals	Cement and Coal
Karnataka	Ghataprabha Stage III	Cement and Steel
	Malaprabha	Cement and Steel
	Upper Krishna	Cement and Steel
Jammu & Kashmir	Ravi Canal Project	Cement
Kerala	Kanhirapuzha	Cement
	Kuttiadi	Cement and Steel
Madhya Pradesh	Hasdeo Bango	Cement and Steel
	Upper Wainganga	Cement and Steel

State	Name of Project	Shortage of material reported
Orissa	Potteru Irrigation Project	Steel
Rajasthan	Rajasthan Canal Project	Cement and Coal
	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Cement and Steel
Uttar Pradesh	Sarda Sahayak	Coal and Diesel
	Madhya Ganga Canal	Cement, Steel & Bricks
West Bengal	Tcesta Barrage Project	Steel

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know the quantum of shortfall of cement and steel?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): We were allocated last year 60 lakh tonnes of cement. Out of that, we got around 70 per cent of the supplies. The supply has now improved. It was 73 per cent last year. This year the allocation for Irrigation Department is about 50 lakh tonnes and we hope the supplies would improve because production of cement has also improved.

With regard to steel, as my Hon. colleague has said apart from the improved supplies within the country, Government have taken a decision that with a view to execute all these Projects at the earliest, the Department will be competent to import steel according to its requirement.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Can we get an assurance that the Projects will not be affected this year because of shortage of cement and steel?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Even earlier, the delay in implementation of various Schemes has not been mainly so much on account of shortage of materials but for lack of finances. As our finances improve, there should be no difficulty in getting materials also. But I cannot give an

assurance that there will be no further delay in any Project. We are doing our best.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: As cement is required for Irrigation Projects, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government faces the same difficulty which the private builders face for purchase of cement. I would like to ask this specific question. In Maharashtra, for instance everybody in Bombay knows that if a bag of cement is to be purchased some extra money has to be paid besides the official price of a cement bag. A cheque is to be given for Rs. 35/- towards Indira Pratistan and Rs 15/- in cash in black. I do not know whether the same conditions are imposed on Government also whenever Government Irrigation Projects are required to purchase cement.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Somehow I cannot believe that a person would pay Rs. 50/- for a bag of cement over and above the price of a bag of cement. Anyway if it has happened in any case, it is very sad. If the hon. Member would furnish the particulars to the Government, we shall certainly make enquiries.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I am prepared to produce any number of purchasers from Bombay and I would like you to take action against the Maharashtra Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We shall certainly enquire and see what can be done in the matter.

श्री राजनशीला मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी को एक जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि सिंचाई की जो बड़ी-बड़ी परियोजनाएँ चलती हैं, बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बनते हैं, वहाँ के आस-पास के लोगों को बड़ी आसानी से सीमेंट मिल जाता है और मैं खुद इसको देखता हूँ । मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि ये जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ चलती हैं और इनमें 10 हजार, 20 हजार बोरी सीमेंट जो इजीनियरो को एलाट किया जाता है, तो क्या इस बात की खोजबीन की जाती है कि जो प्रोजेक्ट चलते हैं, उन में कितना सीमेंट लगा । आस-पास के जो लोग होते हैं, वे आसानी से रुपया देकर डाइरेक्ट सीमेंट खरीद लेते हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि वे यह बताये कि क्या इस बात की खोजबीन हो सकती है कि बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स में कितना सीमेंट लगा और अगर नहीं हो सकती है तो क्या भविष्य में वे इस तरह की कोई स्कीम बनाएंगे, जिससे सीमेंट का दुरुपयोग रोका जा सके और सीमेंट ब्लैक-मार्केट में न जाने पाए ।

राज बोरेंद्र सिंह : जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर एकजीक्यूशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का अपना है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने पैसे से ये प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाती हैं । मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि इसमें लीकेज की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है । लीकेज भी होता है लेकिन उसका इलाज जहाँ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करें, वहाँ साथ ही साथ मैं मानरेबिल मेम्बर से भी यह दरखास्त कलंगा कि अगर कहीं ऐसा होता है तो वे इस मामले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सहायता कर सकते हैं । इस खराबी को दूर करने के लिये अगर वे मदद दें, तो हम उन के मशकूर होंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार यह दावा करती है कि देश में डीजल की कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन यह जो वक्तव्य सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है, इस के अनुसार शारदा सहायक योजना इसलिये पूरी नहीं हो रही है । क्योंकि डीजल का अभाव है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह दावा कि डीजल की कमी नहीं है और यह स्वीकृति कि शारदा योजना के लिये, डीजल की कमी है, इन दोनों के अन्तर्विरोध को मंत्री जी कैसे दूर करेंगे ?

राज बोरेंद्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, यह तो एक जनरल स्टेटमेंट है कि किस-किस चीज की किस वक्त कमी हुई किसी प्रोजेक्ट के लिये । मैं ने यह दावा नहीं किया कि कहीं, किसी प्रोजेक्ट के लिये किसी वक्त कोई कमी नहीं हुई है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डीजल की कमी क्यों हुई है ?

राज बोरेंद्र सिंह : उस वक्त यह कमी हुई होगी । मैं आज की बात कर रहा था, यह पिछली बात हो सकती है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कितने पिछले वक्त की ?

राज बोरेंद्र सिंह : यह पिछली बात हो सकती है । इसमें कोई तारीख नहीं बताई गई और न ही कोई सन बताया गया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, वह यह स्पष्ट करता है कि जो भी जवाब दिये गये, वे पिछले वक्त के थे । चीनी के लिये 600 रुपये प्रति किण्टल की बात जो कही गई है, वह भी पिछले वक्त की होगी, जनता सरकार के वक्त की बात होगी ?