

पीप बाध का निवारण

* 532. श्री मूल बाध बाग : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) पीप बाध का निवारण कार्य किमतिथि को पूरा हुआ था तथा उस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ,

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि का मूल्यांकन दिया गया, और

(ग) पीप बाध को क्षमता कितनी है और कुल कितने एरर भूमि की सिंचाई होगी तथा राजस्थान में सिंचाई भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ?

सिंचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : (क) पीप नर व्याम बाध जन, 1974 में आनी पूरी ऊर्बाई तक निर्मित हो गया था परन्तु स्पिल-वे फाट्ट इन् मानसून के बाद लगाए जायेंगे। जन 1974 तक इन् पर 191.35 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हो चुके थे।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में अधिग्रहीत भूमि तथा सम्पत्ति के लिए परियोजना बाग 36.28 करोड़ रुपये मन्नायजे के रूप में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) बाध का डिजाइन 6.9 लाख हैक्टयर मीटर के सक्रिय सवय के लिए बनाया गया है। सचिन तथा प्रवाहमान अब के पूर्ण विधान हो जाने पर इन्में लगभग 16 लाख हैक्टयर क्षेत्र के लिए बाग्हमानी सिंचाई सुविधा की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव हो सकेगा जिसमें से लगभग 12 लाख हैक्टयर क्षेत्र राजस्थान में होगा।

Availability of Cement through Fair Price Shops

* 523. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL, Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to ensure the availability of cement to the consumers through fair price shops after the price hike allowed by it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) : Price and distribution of cement is at present controlled in terms of the Cement control Order, 1967. While a uniform F O R destination price is fixed by the Central Government, the wholesale and retail price at which cement may be sold within a State is fixed by the State Governments under Clause 10 of the Order. Cement has also been declared as an essential commodity for purposes of Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

With a view to make cement available at prices fixed by the Government all the State Governments were requested to issue orders under the Essential Commodities Act regulating the sale of cement by grant of permits licences and most of the State Governments have issued such an order.

To distribute equitably the available quantities of cement, quotas were also fixed for each State for the period 1st July, 1973 to 30th June, 1974, on the basis of its average consumption during the preceding five years. These quotas are exclusive of the requirements of Central Government Works and requirements of Large and Medium Industries which are met separately by the Centre. Allocations are made every quarter on the basis of the quarter.

In order to improve the distribution of the available quantities of cement, rail transport movement of

cement is regularly scrutinised by a high level committee of Secretaries with a view to extending such assistance as may be possible, to the factories facing movement difficulties.

Licences and letters of intent for additional capacity of over 17 million tonnes have also been issued, out of which a capacity of about 17 million tonnes is likely to materialise during 1974-75

Export of Equipment by Indian Telephone Industries

*534 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the net profit earned by Indian Telephone Industries by export of equipment during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDI): The net profit earned on exports by the Indian Telephone Industries during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Profit
1971-72	Rs 621 lakhs
1972-73	Rs 350 lakhs
1973-74	Rs 148 lakhs

Production of Items of Mass Consumption

*535 DR H P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his address on 'Workshop on Financing of Rural Industries' organised by the National Institute of Bank Management in

July, 1974 he indicated that Government was re-assessing its policy of allowing the manufacture of sophisticated items in urban areas with a view to increasing the production of items of mass consumption; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in regard to the review of the industrial policy in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). While addressing the 'Workshop on Financing of Rural Industries' organised by the National Institute of Bank Management, the need to give a positive shift to the small industries programme through production of items of mass consumption and production based on indigenous raw materials as against production of so-called sophisticated items for urban consumption was stressed. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 continues to govern Government's decisions in this regard as amplified by the Industrial Licensing Policy statement of 2nd February, 1973. It is Government's endeavour to ensure that licensing decisions conform to the growth profile of the Plan and that techno-economic and social considerations such as economies of scale, appropriate technology, balanced regional development and development of backward areas are fully reflected.

Visit of Specialists from European Countries

*536. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether a group of six specialists from the European countries would visit India shortly to get first hand account and discuss specific areas of co-operation in the field of manufacture of equipment, consultancy and other services;