

housing programme. As I said, this question is entirely related to the formation of the National Commission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I seek your protection. The National Housing Commission is with a view to undertaking a massive housing programme in the country. He has not come out with a categorical answer. He just now said that the previous Government has taken a decision in three deliberations with the Planning Commission. I want to know whether you are going to accept that or not and whether you are going to absorb all the unemployed engineers in that massive housing programme; or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to know whether you would absorb the unemployed engineers in the country in such a massive housing programme.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Yes, Sir. We have got some schemes—quite a number of them. But, they have nothing to do with the appointment of the National Commission. The schemes are: integrated subsidised housing schemes for the industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community, low income group housing schemes, subsidised housing scheme for the plantation workers, rental housing scheme for the State Government employees, scheme for providing housing sites to the landless section etc., etc.

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware that one of the reasons for the acute shortage of houses was that the house construction had been stopped on account of the enforcement of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. What is the Minister going to do to see that the construction of houses may be started early and the act amended.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The Ministry is aware of the impediments created by the Urban Land Ceiling Act. We are studying the question as to

how we can get the work of construction done.

श्री राम बचचैस सिंह : हाउसिंग में रूरल हाउसिंग और इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग की दो स्कीमें हैं। जो मजदूर टाटांगर और रांची आदि में बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों और श्रमकृतियों के कारखानों में काम करते हैं, उन के लिए तो सरकार घर बनाती है, लेकिन गांवों में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, जिन्हें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन उन एगरेरियन लेबर के लिए कोई मकान बनाने की योजना है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह सवाल प्रारिजिनल सवाल से तो पैदा नहीं होता है, लेकिन जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, रूरल हाउसिंग का प्रोग्राम श्री है और उस पर ब्रमल किया जा रहा है।

Allocation for Major or Minor Fishing Harbours in Andhra Pradesh

*508. **SHRI DRONAMARAJU SATYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the allocation for major or minor fishing harbours in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and when it was taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when it is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). According to the Draft Fifth Plan 1974-79 it was envisaged that besides a fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam major port, fishing harbours would be developed at minor

ports of Kakinada, Nizampatnam and Narasapur in Andhra Pradesh.

Government has already sanctioned fishing harbours at Visakhapatnam (Stage I) and Kakinada costing Rs. 344 lakhs and Rs. 77 lakhs respectively. The proposal in regard to Visakhapatnam (Stage II) and Nizampatnam have been referred to the World Bank for assistance as part of an integrated marine fisheries project. The quantum of mechanised boat operation at Narasapur at present does not justify construction of a fishing harbour. The Project on Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours has accorded a low priority for Narasapur and recommended that landing and berthing facilities be built at Narasapur only if it can be established that 9 metre boats can work profitably.

SHRI DRONAMARAJU SATYANARAYANA: I would like to know whether there is any proposal before the government to construct fishing harbour at Bhimilipatnam?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There is no such proposal before the Government for the time being.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Sir, it has been mentioned in the statement that Government has already sanctioned fishing harbours at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada costing Rs. 344 lakhs and Rs. 77 lakhs respectively. I would like to know how much actual amount has been disbursed so far and what programmes have been implemented. Secondly, I would like to know when did they write to the World Bank for assistance and what progress has been made in this regard. Thirdly, about Narasapur whether the Andhra Pradesh government has referred the matter to the Government of India? If so, what is the opinion of the Andhra Pradesh government and the reaction of the Central government thereto?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as the integrated marine fishing project is concerned, I would like to submit that the Andhra Pradesh

government has submitted a proposal in May 1977 only. It covers Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour (Stage II), Nizampatnam; introduction of mechanised boats and large vessels; developing of processing complex and assistance to traditional fishermen. The overall cost of this proposal is about Rs. 28.62 crores. The project reports have been forwarded to the World Bank with a request for early appraisal. Further developments are awaited. Regarding Nizampatnam, we are considering the feasibility of economic operation of mechanised boats. The proposed harbour has designed capacity for the operation of 60 mechanised boats and 60 non-mechanised boats.

As regards Narasapur, we are considering the feasibility as to whether 9 metre boats can work profitably there or not. As soon as we have the feasibility report from the State, we will consider this matter?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह चाहे प्रांश्व प्रदेश का मच्छ-पत्तन हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्र का हो, उड़ीसा का हो या गुजरात का हो, इन सभी मच्छ पत्तनों में जिन का प्राय निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं, छोटे मछेरों को लाइसेंस देने के बजाय बड़े-बड़े लोगों को, टाटा ब्रिजला धीर बालनियाँ जैसे लोगों को लाइसेंस दिया जा रहा है, इससे छोटे छोटे मछेरों की जीविका मारी जा रही है, तो क्या अब प्राय यह तय करेंगे कि प्रायों से बड़े बड़े लोगों को इस के लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे और केवल छोटे छोटे मछेरों की ही इस के लिए लाइसेंस देकर उन्हें उत्साहित करेंगे।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस की भी कोशिश की जाती है, छोटे मछेरों को इन्टर का कर के उन की कोआपरेटिव बनायी जाती है और उन को दनकरेज किया जाता है। इनलीड फिनारिज में उन को लगाया जाता है। यह तो इसलिए ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ गई कि वो सो मीश की संभूद हमें जो नया मिला है उस में नयी

मछली खोजने और उन को पकड़ कर बाहर भेजने के लिए यह सब काम किया जा रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का साफ उत्तर नहीं आया। अभी तक पिछली सरकार ने बड़े लोगों को लाइसेंस दिया है, तो नयी सरकार भविष्य में इस की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होने देगी, इस की गारंटी देगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : बड़े लोगों को भी लाइसेंस कुछ देने पड़ते हैं क्योंकि इस में बड़े जहाज काम में आते हैं जो दो सौ मील की दूरी पर जा कर मछली पकड़ते हैं। वह बास किस्म के जहाज होते हैं जो कुछ बाहर से भी मंगाए जाते हैं और कुछ यहां भी बनाए जाते हैं। छोटे मछेरों का भी बहुत ध्यान रखा जा रहा है। इस बात की तरफ बड़ी तबय्यह है सरकार की कि छोटे मछेरों को कोई नुकसान न हो और उन की आमदनी में कुछ ह्राफा हो।

Building of Foodgrains Storage by Non-Government Agencies

*511. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has offered to utilise private and non-Government agencies in building fresh storage facilities for foodgrains; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India have launched a scheme to encourage construction of godowns by private and other agencies on their own lands for letting them out to the Corporation. Some feature of the scheme are given below:—

(a) Godowns are to be built by private parties etc. as per the speci-

fications of F.C.I. for being let out to the Corporation on guaranteed occupation basis of 3 to 5 years.

(b) The rent ceiling fixed in such cases is 40 paise per sq. ft. per month for rural areas and 50 paise per sq. ft. per month for urban areas.

(c) The banks have agreed to give loans to such private parties at concessional rate of interest of 11 per cent as soon as the site and other conditions are approved by F.C.I.

(d) So far, the F.C.I. has executed agreement with private parties for 71.97 lakh tonnes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What was the estimate of loss sustained out of exposing foodgrains without any storage facilities? What is the requirement of funds for construction of godowns in the country?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have been constructing storage facilities, that is the FCI has been constructing, with the aid of World Bank, the capacity proposed to be built is about 3.2 million tonnes; we have encouraged private parties also to construct further capacity.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is: what was the estimated loss without storage facilities in the whole of India? What is the financial requirement for construction of godowns in the country?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The loss estimated in storage last year, that is 1976-77, is 0.6 per cent.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Not storage, lack of storage. What is the loss?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The total loss is 0.6 per cent.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, allowing the private parties to construct godowns will always lead to certain