

The Atomic Power Station No. 1 was established in Kota in Rajasthan in 1973 with the Canadian collaboration. The total capacity of this station was 220 megawatts. In 1984-85, the electricity generated was zero per cent. In 1985-86, it was 4 per cent and in 1986-87 the electricity generated upto July 1986 was 9 per cent.

In this way Rajasthan Atomic Plant No. 1 has remained an headache for the Rajasthan Government. It remained closed in 1984-85 for 8,070 hours, in 1985-86 for 7,579 hours and in 1986-87 it remained closed for 3,672 hours upto July 1986.

The Government have spent more than one crore rupees on the repair of this plant in the last three years. It has been learnt that the Government will take a final decision upto to the end of this year in regard to this plant... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Had this unit been in operation, it would have generated 1,150 million units of power which comes to 60 per cent of its capacity.

It is hoped that the Government will look into the matter and find out who is responsible for the loss incurred upto now and who is responsible for not taking action till date. I would like that action must be taken against the guilty persons and they must be punished. Explanations must be sought and action taken against them to ensure that the public funds are not wasted in this way in future.

[*English*]

(ii) Demand to survey and sanction money for establishing road communication link between Bihar and West Bengal by connecting Delhi-Dewanganj to Harishchandrapur

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj) : In the 'Inter Provincial' Economic Scheme, it was decided more than four years back to connect NH 31 in Bihar near Katihar with NH-34 in Gazole in Malda district of West Bengal via Harishchandrapur and Chanchal

in West Bengal. For this, money was sanctioned for a bridge over Mahananda River at Alal and the Bihar portion of the Road from Katihar to Delhi-Dewanganj. But no money has yet been sanctioned for the West Bengal portion of the road from Delhi-Dewanganj to Harishchandrapur. No survey work has also been done for this portion of the road. So, this should be done soon to establish a very important road communication between Bihar and West Bengal for the interest of the public.

(iii) Demand for measures to meet the power requirements of Orissa

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Orissa is running short of power for years. Now the situation has become acute. On account of power shortage, the agricultural and Industrial production has been seriously affected. Now Orissa is purchasing power from neighbouring States. But the situation remains very much disturbing.

The State of Orissa is entitled to a share of power from Farakka Generation System. But transmission line for transmitting power from Farakka to Orissa is not available. The projects remain incomplete. I urge upon the Government to expedite the steps for completing the transmission line so that the power can be transmitted to Orissa.

The Indravati Hydel Project which will be very much helpful to answer the power problem in the State is not being implemented according to the Schedule. So effective steps should be taken to complete the project.

Unless power is available, the Seventh Plan targets are not likely to be achieved. This is for immediate attention of the Government.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Demand for opening an Ayurvedic College at Khalilabad in Uttar Pradesh

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : In a vast country like India where the percentage of literacy is too small in comparison with other countries and

where large number of people are poor, a system of medicine which is cheaper and efficacious as also within the reach of the common man should be available in the rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary that in the interest of the people as well as the country. Ayurveda, which forms the basis for all other systems of medicine should be developed and propagated. There is shortage of Ayurvedic doctors in the Khalilabad area of the Basti district of the eastern Uttar Pradesh where the whole population consists of the poor people. In the absence of this facility, a large number of people are not able to provide proper treatment to the members of their families and thus meet untimely death. I would like to request the Hon. Minister for Health that the Central Government should establish an Ayurvedic College in Khalilabad at the earliest with a view to produce qualified doctors so as to make available their service to the poor.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : *in the Chair*]

- (v) Need to expedite work on construction of a new bridge on Mandovi river in Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : People of Goa are absolutely perturbed over the fact that despite the prompt visit to Goa by the Minister of State for Surface Transport, Shri Rajesh Pilot, upon the collapse of Nehru Bridge on the river Mandovi, in Goa, proposals for the erection of a new bridge are not attended to with seriousness by the concerned departments of the Central Government. It is indeed a matter of regret that the loss and damage that has been caused to Goa on account of the sudden collapse of the bridge and the future damage it is going to cause to its economy is being taken very lightly.

Goans are apprehensive that the tough stand taken by Minister for Surface Transport is melting down.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to expedite the work of construction of new bridge on the river Mandovi without any further delay.

[*Translation*]

- (vi) Demand for fixing the procurement price of Narma cotton at Rs. 700 a quintal

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance in the House. Last year the price of cotton was Rs. 450 per quintal which has now fallen to between Rs. 370-380. The farmer has produced 'narma' quality of cotton by using quality seeds, costly insecticides and fertilisers and by putting in hard labour but he is not getting remunerative prices therefor. The crop of 'narma' cotton has reached the market. If the Government does not pay attention towards this, the economic condition of the farmers will deteriorate.

I would, therefore, firmly submit to the Hon. Minister that the rate fixed for 'narma' quality of cotton is less. The rate should be fixed at Rs. 700 per quintal so that the farmers may get remunerative price of their produce. The farmer is the backbone of the economy of the country. There should be a discussion on this subject in the House and the C.C.I. should be instructed to purchase cotton on the fixed price from the markets in cotton areas wherever they exist and the cotton which is to be exported should be lifted at the earliest so that the farmer gets the benefit in time.

[*English*]

- (vii) Demand for underground metro rail system in big cities to solve the traffic congestion problem

DR. S. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet) : The growing population and increasing number of vehicles in Metropolitan cities and other big cities like Hyderabad, has created alarming congestion for the road traffic movements. The number of road accidents has been increasing day-by-day. Due to the traffic congestion on roads in big cities, a lot of inconvenience is being caused to the public. It is, therefore, essential that underground metro railway system should be provided in such cities for quick movements of the travelling public and to remove congestion