

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 877

### (i) CONSTRUCTION OF A FISHING HARBOUR AT PARADIP PORT

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK** (Jagatsinghpur): A serious discontentment has arisen in Orissa due to the inordinate delay in the establishment of a Fishing Harbour at Paradip. Fishing Industry has suffered a great setback in the absence of Fishing Harbour facilities. As many as 300 trawlers are under operation at Paradip.

Those Trawlers have been congesting the port area and obstructed traffic at the entrance channel. With the delay in the construction of a Fishing Harbour, the cost of the project is also going up.

It is regrettable that the task force set up under the Port Development Adviser has not yet finalised a suitable site to locate the project.

The site should be selected at an early date. Unless immediate steps are taken for the establishment of the Fishing Harbour, the Fishing Industry will continue to suffer. Therefore, I urge the Minister of Shipping and Transport to make all possible efforts for the construction of a Fishing Harbour at Paradip Port.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik:

### (ii) NEED TO CHECK SOIL EROSION IN ORISSA.

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** (Cuttack): Orissa is facing a serious problem due to soil erosion. About 47 per cent of the total surface land of the State suffer from soil erosion of some kind or the other. Previously erosion through wind was confined to coastal areas, but now it is spreading over to the adjoining districts like Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur. Erosion through water is the problem for the entire State.

About 31 lakh hectares of agricultural lands, which are mostly cultivated without bunds and terraces, suffer from soil erosion. According to some other estimate, about 28.8 lakh hectares of waste lands, devoid of adequate vegetation, are also affected by soil erosion. Besides, 2.5 million hectares of lands are affected by soil salinity or water logging. In the coastal regions, the cultivated lands, adjoining about 55 kms. of sea coast are affected by drifting sand through wind erosion.

Unless immediate measures are not taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, the erosion problem cannot be checked. Therefore, I urge on the Government of India to take immediate soil conservation measures like tree planting, bunding, terracing, pasture development.

### (iii) DECLARATION OF PORBANDER PORT AS ALL-WEATHER PORT.

**SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA** (Jamnagar): Porbandar is existing as a port since many decades and the mercantile community and sea-farers of Porbander have established a flourishing trade with Saudi Arabia, East Africa and Persian Gulf Ports. In 1904 when the India-Africa passenger service was started by the British Indian Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Porbandar was selected as a port of call for the passenger service and since then, there has been sizable passenger traffic between Porbandar and the African ports. Until recently, the Port has been a seasonable roadstead and cargo handling facilities were provided along with banks of river Ashrawati. Now, with the development of all weather direct berthing facilities, the port has assumed much more importance particularly because of its favourable location in respect to established sea routes between India and the Middle East and the European countries.

The physical conditions at Porbandar are favourable. Tide is moderate. Tidal currents are, practically, absent and

there is no problem of siltation. During monsoon, sea can become very rough but this difficulty is now overcome with the construction of a break-water. In spite of all the facilities available, however, since the port was a seasonal roadstead, its utility was, to a certain extent, limited. With the development of all weather direct berthing facilities, it is hoped that the port will be able to serve the hinterland in a much better way. I urge upon the Central Government to declare it as an all weather port immediately and develop it accordingly, looking into its importance in national interest.

(iv) REGULAR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY DURING ASIAN GAMES TO THE WESTERN DISTRICTS OF U.P.

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : जैसा कि सबको विदित है कि इस वर्ष भारत की राजधानी में नवम एशियाई खेल का आयोजन होने जा रहा है। इसके लिए सरकार यह चाहती है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इसे देख सकें और इसका प्रचार हो सके। परन्तु सीमित स्थान उपलब्ध होने के कारण ज्यादा लोग इसे यहां नहीं देख पायेंगे।

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन के प्रसारण से लगभग 150 कि० मी० दूर तक के लोग लाभान्वित होते हैं। एशियाई खेलों का भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोग, जो टिकट के अभाव में स्टेडियम पर आकर उन्हें नहीं देख सकेंगे, दिल्ली दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से देख सकेंगे।

परन्तु बड़े खेद का विषय है कि पूर्ण ग्रामीण अंचलों में (विशेषकर उ० प्र०) बिजली की आपूर्ति बहुत ही अपर्याप्त तथा अनियमित है। बिजली 24 घण्टे में अधिक से अधिक मात्र 8-10 घण्टे आती है और वह भी कब आयेगी और कब चली जायेगी, कोई निश्चित नहीं है।

ऐसी परिस्थिति में उ० प्र० के पश्चिमी जिलों के वे ग्रामीण जो दिल्ली दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से एशियाई खेलों को देख पाते, बिजली आपूर्ति के अभाव में देखने से वंचित रह जायेंगे।

अतः मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से साग्रह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस सदन के माध्यम से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र के ग्रामीणों को आश्वस्त करें कि एशियाई खेलों के समय बिजली की आपूर्ति बराबर बनी रहेगी और उसकी सुनिश्चित आपूर्ति के लिए तुरन्त आवश्यक विभागीय कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

(v) NEED FOR SUPPLY OF SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF COAL TO THERMAL UNITS IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY (Tiruche gode): Tamil Nadu is facing constant power cut of 30 per cent throughout the year. This may be due to the following reasons:

In thermal projects, the installed capacity would be 1500 megawatts. In hydel projects, the installed capacity would be 1600 megawatts.

Due to shortage of water out of total installed capacity in hydel projects, only about 1000 megawatts are available from January to July. 600 megawatts of power from Neyveli Corporation is being distributed equally to Southern States.

As far as Thermal Projects are concerned, out of the total requirements of 2400 mega watts, at present only 1500 mega watts are available. Work for the implementation of the first stage is in progress. A proposal for the second stage (Tuticorin: 710 MWs; Mettur 420 MWs; North Madras 1050 MWs.) has been sent to the Union Government on 30-12-81. It is more than 10 months, there is no response from the Government. This delay may