

(Shri Narreddy Tulasi Reddy)

is being reviewed and requested the State Governments not to notify the areas and crops for kharif 1988-89 till a decision is taken by them. They have also asked that the banks may be advised not to collect the premium during kharif 1988 till a decision is taken by them.

Madam, due to this decision the farmers not only in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country will suffer considerably in the event of adverse seasonal conditions. Hence I request the Government of India to complete the review immediately and continue the scheme including for commercial crops with immediate effect.

Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Yes, Smt. Ratan Kumari.

श्री राम चन्द्र दिक्कल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभापति महोदया, मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ, सहयोग करता हूँ।

Alleged Mishap in Ordnance Unit, Itarsi

श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी (मध्य प्रदेश) :
उपसभापति महोदया, रविवार, दिनांक 23.8.88 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में छपे समाचार के अनुसार इटारसी, मध्य प्रदेश स्थित आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी में पिछले पांच महीने में छः एक्सीडेंट हुए यह चिन्ता का विषय है। इटारसी की आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी जर्मनी के सहयोग से कोई सत वर्ष पहले स्थापित की गई थी। इस फैक्टरी में मिसाइल और टैंकों में इस्तेमाल होने वाला अत्याधुनिक विस्फोटक पदार्थ बनाया जाता है, इसलिए इस फैक्टरी का महत्व और बढ़ जाता है। प्राप्त समाचारों में कहा गया है कि इस फैक्टरी में पिछले पांच महीने में छः बार घटनाएं हुईं। घटनाओं की तारीखें हैं—3 मार्च, 1 और 20 अप्रैल, 5 जून, 4 और 16 अगस्त, 1988। इन घटनाओं में कभी तो पैक्टोमेट पाउडर की जगह पत्थर पाए गए, कभी मशीनें खराब भाई गई और कभी फैक्टरी के

किसी हिस्से में आग लगी। लेकिन सबसे खतरनाक घटना 16 अगस्त को शाम 4 से 5 बजे के बीच हुई।

The vice-chairman (Shri Satya Frakash Malaviya) in the Chair]

ऐसी ही एक भयानक दुर्घटना 710 नंबर की वर्कशाप में हुई जिसमें 300 किलोग्राम की विस्फोटक सामग्री पूरी तरह से जल गई। अभी मार्च में जबलपुर आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी में आग लगी जिसमें करोड़ों रुपए का गोला बारूद जल गया। उसके बाद मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति गंभीर चिन्ता का विषय बन जाती है। इनसे कोई सीख नहीं ली जा रही है। और उनको रोकने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय नहीं किए गए हैं। मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे इन घटनाओं की स्वयं जांच कराएं ताकि तथ्य सामने आएँ।

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदेश) :
महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की संस्मर हूँ और चूँकि यह घटना हमारे प्रदेश में हुई है, इसलिए इसकी जांच की जाए।

SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA (Uttar Pradesh); Hon. Vice-Chairman, I want to associate myself with what has been stated by the hon. Member. This ordnance factory which is established at Itarsi is very important from the point of view of safety and security of the country. It produces highly explosive powder which is used in the missiles and tanks. In fact this is the only factory producing this material. But unfortunately, it has been plagued by accidents during the last five months which occurred six times. The cause of these accidents may be either conspiracy of some extra-territorial agency, or the intra-union rivalry on the issue of appointment of the Manager who has been appointed there and on the transfer of the earlier Manager. So, in either case, keeping in view the security of the country and importance of this factory, I feel a thorough

enquiry should be conducted to find out whether these accidents are due to intra-union rivalry or whether it is due to a conspiracy of some extraterritorial agency.

Problems Facing the Implementaiton of Central Schemes relating to Cooperative Credit Institutions

SHRI KAHNU CHARAN LENKA (Orissa): Hon. Vice-Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government to the serious problem that faces the small and marginal farmers of Orissa. Due to frequent occurrence of natural calamities in Orissa, the rural economy of the State in general, and the economy of the farming community in particular, has received a great setback resulting in default by most of the farmers to the co-operative credit institutions which is choking the cooperative credit pipe-line. The Central co-operative banks in such a grave situation have incurred a huge deficit in their internal resources which evidently affected their power of borrowing from higher financing agencies. It has resulted in a serious setback in the process of agricultural development in the State and a large number of marginal and small farmers of Orissa are deprived of agricultural co-operative loans from the co-operative societies. This warrants filling their huge gap in non-overdue cover. The present requirement of non-overdue cover as on 30th June, 1988, will be of the order of Rs. 10 crores. The releases from the Government of India under this head is not adequate to cover the actual requirement.

Therefore, I request the Government of India to release adequate amounts so as to cover the actual requirement by relaxing the existing norms, if necessary.

My second point is, the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund has

been created at the Orissa State Cooperative Bank level to meet the demand for conversion of S.T. loans into medium-term loans of those farmer members whose crops have been affected by natural calamities to the extent of 50 per cent or more. The present level of the said fund is of the order of Rs. 12 crores which is falling far short of the optimum level 15 crores. The annual releases from the Government of India under the scheme, which is fully aided by the Government of India, are inadequate. Therefore, I request the Government of India to release the total amount, required every year as the State is drought/flood-prone and the majority of the population belongs to small and marginal farmers. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Due to the reasons stated earlier, the co-operative credit institutions which are the main source of credit to the farming community have become, very weak and are unable to meet the credit needs of the people to the fullest extent. As such, there is absolute and imperative need for revitalising them by providing adequate share capital out of the L.T.O. funds of NABARD. I would request the Government to instruct NABARD to provide adequate funds to the State Government to be invested as share capital in the co-operative credit institutions of the State, relaxing the existing norms, if necessary.

At the end, I would like to point out that this is a Central sector scheme operating on 50 : 50 basis. Under the scheme, the LAMPS are being provided subsidy at 10 per cent of the total consumption loans issued by the LAMPS. As NABARD is not providing reimbursement facilities, the LAMPS whose own resource position is weak are not able to meet the consumption credit needs of their needy members to the fullest extent and, therefore they are not able to take full advantage of the scheme. I request the Government to instruct