

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण शर्मा : दोनों को मिले । आप बिड़ला को बन्द करिये, टाटा को बंद करिये, किसान को पहले दीजिये । आप अमरीका से गेहूं मंगाइयें और हम को ट्रैक्टर भी नहीं दीजियेगा और कहियेगा कि गेहूं पैदा कर लीजिये, हम कहां से पैदा कर लेंगे ?

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : आनरेबल मंत्री वही बात कर रहे हैं जो बात ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले कारखाने वाले आज कह रहे हैं कि ट्रैक्टर के लिये लोन ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिया जाय ताकि उनके ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री होती रहे और उनका प्रोडक्शन जारी रहे । वही बात कारखानेदार कह रहे हैं और वही बात यहां मुझे ताज्जुब है किसानों के और खास तौर से छोटे किसानों के हमदर्द मंत्री कह रहे हैं । जैसा मैंने कहा कि अगर पैसा काफी हो तो मैं तो यह भी चाहूंगा कि किसान और उसकी बीबी को जीप पर बैठाकर खेत पर ले जाने के लिये जीप के लिये भी लोन मिलना चाहिए । इसमें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : यहां बीबी का क्या जिक्र है ।

Gobar gas plants

@*304. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: SHRI V. VENKA-j-

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of Gobar Gas plants installed in the year 1981-82, State-wise and the target fixed by Government for the year 1982-83?

(^Previously Starred Question 103 transferred from the 15th July, 1982,

-j-The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri V. Venka.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Information given in the Statement I and II is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

I. Number of biogas plants set up during 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of biogas units set up
1	Andhra Pradesh	515
2	Assam	23
3	Bihar	2064
4	Gujarat	1807
5	Haryana	47
6	Himachal Pradesh	10
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3
8	Karnataka	1282
9	Kerala	262
10	Madhya Pradesh	468
11	Maharashtra	3061
12	Meghalaya	1
13	Nagaland	8
14	Orissa	280
15	Punjab	505
16	Rajasthan	1230
17	Tamilnadu	1275
18	Tripura	4
19	Uttar Pradesh	12188
20	West Bengal	274
21	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9
22	Delhi	5
23	Goa	46
24	Mizoram	2
25	Pondicherry	10
TOTAL		25369

II. State-wise targets fixed for setting up of biogas plants during 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Targets (No. of plants)
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	5000
2	Assam . . .	200
3	Bihar . . .	6000
4	Gujarat . . .	6700
5	Haryana . . .	2500
6	Himachal Pradesh . . .	15
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	200
8	Karnataka . . .	5000
9	Kerala . . .	2500
10	Madhya Pradesh . . .	7000
11	Maharashtra . . .	7000
12	Meghalaya . . .	5
13	Manipur . . .	5
14	Nagaland . . .	15
15	Orissa . . .	3000
16	Punjab . . .	2500
17	Rajasthan . . .	5000
18	Tamilnadu . . .	5000
19	Tripura . . .	100
20	Uttar Pradesh . . .	14000
21	West Bengal . . .	3000
22	Andaman & Nicobar . . .	5
23	Chandigarh . . .	10
24	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	25
25	Delhi . . .	15
26	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	100
27	Mizoram . . .	5
28	Pondicherry . . .	100
TOTAL . . .		75000

SHRI V. VENKA: Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister as to how many plants have so far been established.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: How many plants are established? That is what you want to know?

SHRI V. VENKA: Yes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The details have been given in the statement. Sir, all these details are given in the statement that I have laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI V. VENKA: For 1982-83, you have proposed to set up 75,000 units. Already four months have passed. So, I want to know, in these four months, how many units have been installed.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, during the Plan period. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this would require notice. Have you got the figures with you, Mr. Minister?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, during the Plan period, four lakh plants were to be set up. In 1981-82, 25,369 units have been set up and in 1982-83, that is, during these three months of the year 1982, 5,299 units have been set up.

श्री सभापति : बीस हजार तक एवरेज हो जाएगा ।

SHRI V. VENKA: We are getting subsidy of Rs. 1000/- per unit but the cost of the units now was increased. I want to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to increase subsidy rate because then only the villagers may get more benefit and they can be ready to instal the plants.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, under the new scheme subsidy rates have been increased. Other

incentives also have been provided, and now it is a scheme in which 100 per cent subsidy comes from the Government of India. The States do not have to contribute their share of 50 per cent. That is why the scheme is much more beneficial to the people than the earlier scheme and the number of plants that are being set up has certainly gone very high compared to the previous years, and the rates of the subsidy also differ according to the size of the plant as also the category of beneficiaries. And for tribal areas and States like Sikkim and other north-eastern regional States the rate of subsidy is much higher than in other areas.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : समापति महोदय, आजकल गांव में एक आदमी के पास चार या पांच जानवर बड़ी मुश्किल से होते हैं और एक गोबर गैस प्लांट के लिये कम से कम चार या पांच जानवर चाहिए । तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा विचार रखती है कि गांव के स्तर पर कम्युनिटी गोबर गैस प्लांट्स बनाये जा सकें जिससे कि गांव के सभी लोग मिल करके किसी एक बड़े प्लांट को बना सकें और उस सुविधा का उपयोग कर सकें ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is a separate scheme for community plants. That is being looked after by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It is rather unfortunate that they still call these plants as Gobar Gas plants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to call them?

PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Technically now they are called Bio-gas plants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a difference between the two.

PROF. B. RAMA CHANDRA RAO: I know. What I am trying to say is that it is better to popularise this by combining the Gobar Gas with agricultural waste. It is now known all over the world that cent per cent 'gobar' is not necessary. Well-known literature is available and work on this has been going on extensively. The point which I would like to ask is, among our States it is the State of Gujarat which has the largest number of Gobar Gas plants. I would like to know why it is not so popular in other States. There may be problems. It was said that there are problems of innumerable nature like the problem of the cost, as my friend stated. The cost is quite high, perhaps the minimum is Rs. 2500. The second is the problem of corrosion of the gas cylinder. The third is the problem of the availability of gobar. The fourth is the problem of low temperature in winter season. These are the problems. I wonder whether the Agriculture Ministry is coordinating with the Commission on alternate sources of Energy. This Commission should study these problems and try to make these plants popular. As you know, Sir, the bio-gas plant is the only way of solving our problem of not only energy but also of fertilisers and pollution. All the three problems can be solved only by bio-gas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good suggestions.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Steps have been taken to popularise the gobar gas plants. 'Gobar' is essential for such things. At least four to six cattle are required, and it is more difficult to set up larger plants. That is why, I said that community plants are the responsibility now of the Department of Science and Technology-

We want to develop a really efficient and economic type of community plant for which we do not seem to have the latest technology. So far the Ministry of Science and Technology has been looking after the "large-sized plants. But the amount of subsidy that is being given is very substantial. It is from Rs. 26401- for the smallest plant in the North-East region to about 12,9301-. For a plant in those areas, the subsidy element alone is about 50 per cent. In other areas, for Scheduled Tribes, there is a higher rate of subsidy up to Rs. 15001- for the smallest plant and for other plants in other areas it is a minimum of Rs. 10001- as subsidy. All of it comes from the Government of India. The States do not have to contribute anything and for some states it is nearly half of the money that is required to set up a plant.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Prof. Ramachandra Rao raised a point of technology. As far as I know, technology is available. Will the hon. Minister enlighten us?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lw temperature ox.'tts during the winter months \vi en the gas does not come out because there is no desiltation. What is the technology? Is there any chance of its being got over?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am sorry I am not an expert on the subject. The experts have visited China to study this subject. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has acquired sufficient experience in this field. We have some experts. But it is quite natural that the working of these plants would not be so efficient during the winter months. If artificial heat has to be provided, it will become very costly to operate these plants and the very purpose will be defeated.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Sir, the statement given by the

Ministe- says that the target fixed for seeing up of bio-gas plants for the year 1982-83 is 75,000. Just now he has stated that only 5000 plants have been set up in two months. I do not know how they are going to achieve the target of 75,000 by the end of this year..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The targets are always a little higher than what you achieve.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: At this rate, we will not be able to have more than 20,000 plants. Secondly, he said that cent per cent is being given for State units. I want to know the existing rates and the places where he is giving cent per cent subsidy for fixing bio-gas plants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said, "nearly half the price".

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Keeping in view the number of village, what percentage will the hon. Minister give?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The targets are fixed on the basis of money available with us. The subsidy that can be made available to the States depends on the implementation and the achievement of the targets. It also depends upon the interests that the States take in our schemes. Money is available and up to that number the plants can be set up. We shall provide subsidy and financial assistance. But if the people are not interested in setting up the plants, I cannot take responsibility for the achievement of the targets. There are States which have done very well. U.P. has done very well. U.P. has set up. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: 12,000.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:.... more than 12,000 out of 25,000 during the year 1981-82, 50 per cent of the total plants set up in the country have been set up in one State alone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gujarat is only 1800.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Gujarat is much less. So, it all depends upon the interest of the local authorities and the State Governments.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHER-JEE: Sir, I am interested...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Everybody is interested in gobar gas plants.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHER-JEE: Sir, I am specially interested. . .

श्री राधेश्वर सिंह : मैंने सजेसन दिया था कि प्राईम मिनिस्टर के घर में गोबर गैस प्लांट लगाया जाय ।

श्री उषा राय : राधेश्वर सिंह जी, आप क्यों आये हैं । क्यों बैठिये ।

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHER-JEE: Sir, I am specially interested because I understand that there is some solution to the cooking problem through this gas, and I saw the experiment in Tamil Nadu while I went there in connection with some Committee meeting. May I ask the hon. Minister that comparing the total number of villages here, what percentage you mean to cover by what time? Is there any scheme for developing that bio-gas and taking it to all the villages? Have you got any target regarding this?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, the scheme is not for covering villages. It is for covering families. They are set up by individuals in their homes. Any one villages that, is interested in it and likes these plants can set up as many as 200 or 300 according to the number of households whereas a large village may not set up a single one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, the hon. Lady Member was not quite clear in her question. She is not thinking of the family. She

is thinking of the community. Am I right?

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHER-JEE: Yes, Sir. This is about China. China is experimenting it and encouraging the villages . I have seen it personally. They are making this experiment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have cleared that misunderstanding.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already stated that the community plants are the responsibility now of the Department of Science and Technology. They are implementing the scheme and they are experimenting. And, maybe, sometime we can also think of setting up community plants in every village like China. But there are difficulties. Our culture and our system are such and as you know, Sir, in China how they are doing it. . .

"MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There everybody has got to carry the night soil to the community plant. Would the people take up that sort of system in India? We have to go a long way for things like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, we will wait for that journey. We have to go a long way. Question No. 305.

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOT-RA: Sir, as a housewife I am also interested and please allow me to put a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, with the permission of the House you can...

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: What have you got to do with the gobar gas plants?

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA: Will the Minister for Agriculture be kind enough to state that why

is it that Himachal Pradesh has to its credit only a few of these gobar gas plants? There are low altitude places and villages where these could have been installed. Is it because there is lack of incentive or because people do not know much about them? I would like the hon. Minister to kindly throw some light on this. And keeping in view that we have to preserve the forest wealth over there, this could be actually encouraged in the hill areas.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, part of the question the hon. Member herself has replied because the number is less on account of cold weather. And because of altitude also, there are smaller number of cattle in Himachal Pradesh and also smaller cattle.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The only way you can do is to give a bigger feed to the cattle.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They are trying to educate. There are schemes for organising orientation courses. We also hold training courses in every State. Every effort is being made to inform and educate the people. And, I hope Himachal Pradesh! will also get its due share. So far as money is concerned for subsidy, we have plenty of it. I suggest to the hon. Member that in her own area she should also take up this question with the local authorities and attend the meetings of the District Development Authority and see where the difficulties lie and why they cannot do what can be done.

श्री सभापति : मिस्टर मिनिस्टर,
आप मेरे पास चैम्बर में तशरीफ ले आये
तो एक चिरकी का शेर आप को
मुनाऊंगा । लेकिन यहां नहीं मुना
सकता ।

*305. [The questioners (Shri Lakhman Singh and Shri Ram Lakhman Prasad Gupta) were absent. For answer vide col. 41-42 infra.]

Temples and monuments in Orissa-

*306. SHRI B. C. PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the proper preservation of ancient temples and other monuments in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of such ancient temples and old monuments of Orissa which are receiving Government's attention; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken for the proper preservation of those old monuments, of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. Preservation of Centrally protected ancient temples and monuments is being carried out as per actual requirements.

(b) and (c) Out of the Centrally-protected monuments and sites in Orissa the following which required urgent repairs are being attended to during the current financial year; Jagannatha temple at Puri; Sun temple at Konark, Temples at Bhubaneswar; Rock cut caves at Khandagiri and Udayagiri; Daksha Prajapati temple at Banpur; Simhanatha temple at Gopinathapur; and the excavated remains at Ratnagiri.

Structural repairs and chemical treatment are being carried out to these monuments for preservation, according to archaeological principles.

SHRI B. C. PATTANAYAK: Sir, may I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that no tangible steps have been taken to preserve the most ancient monument, namely, the Konark temple in Orissa which is a place of major