

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will not do this.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Sir, are we now to understand that you are not going to allow us to make our submissions ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Ramoo-
walia. Matter under rule 377.

[Translation]

(vi) Demand to take steps to check
unemployment in countryside

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,
India occupies only 2.4 per cent area of the
world as against 17 percent of the world's
population. It is clear from the above
figures as to how much pressure the
population exerts on the land. In an
agricultural country like India more than
80 per cent of the population is dependent
on agriculture for its livelihood but the
situation is now changing gradually.
According to the figures available, the total
number of unemployed persons registered
with the Employment Exchange as on 31st
March, 1986, was 6,55,430. Out of this,
as many as 3,68,629 unemployed people
belong to the rural areas. Now unemploy-
ment is gradually increasing in the rural
areas as compared to the urban areas
because production capacity of the land has
reached a saturation point where more
people can not be provided employment in
agriculture sector. Consequently, they ouths
are being compelled to go to other areas
for earning their livelihood. Recently a
study team report on the state of the
economy of Punjab has been published by
P. H. D. Chamber of Commerce and
Industries in which it has been stated that
the growth rate of industries in Punjab is
the lowest in the country even though there
is sufficient scope for the growth of

industries in Punjab. I would, therefore,
request the Government to encourage cottage
industries based on agriculture in the rural
areas. A time bound programme should be
formulated to link every village having more
than hundred families with the district
Headquarters by a metalled road and until
this programme is implemented, arrangements
for purchase, on wheel should be made
in the rural areas on the pattern of a
"Market on Wheel" provided for the
consumers in the cities areas, in the interest
of the cottage industries. This will put a
check on growing unemployment in the
rural areas.

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA
(Tamluk) : Sir, is it your ruling ? Can you
not allow us to have our say ? We have
been punished.

12.18 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basudeb Acharia and
some other hon. Members left the House.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
Sir, you have to decide this aspect. Every
time they are walking out against your
ruling. You have to decide this aspect.
You cannot allow them just to go away,
without being punished. (Interruptions)**.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Gaekwad—
Matter under rule 377.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

(vii) Precautionary measures in and
around Baroda to check effects
of freak gas

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD
(Baroda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on friday, the
27th March, 1988 in my constituency of
Baroda a serious and tragic accident was
averted. It was feared that like the Bhopal
incident which occurred 2 years ago,
thousands of people would have died in this

[Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad]

incident. However, whereas the Bhopal tragedy was man made, the Baroda incident would have been a natural calamity. The details are as follows. On Friday, the 27th March, 1988, when labourers were undertaking boring of a well for drinking water purposes in a densely populated market area of Sayasiganj in Baroda, natural gas started gushing out of this well at a very high pressure of 36.48 metres and it posed a great danger to the people living nearby. However at about 7 p.m. the flow of gas reduced of its own.

As soon as the Fire brigade was informed about it, its men reached the spot immediately and they informed the Natural Gas Commission headquarters in Baroda. Though the gas stopped coming out after seven hours, but as a precautionary measure the fire brigade personnel put 10,000 litres of water inside the well. I want to request the Government and the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas Commission to take precautionary measures in and around Baroda, where there is gas deposits while undertaking boring of wells and all equipment should be kept ready for use so that such kind accident of could be averted.

12.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89—
Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Annanambi.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Yesterday the Home Minister was allowed to make a statement without the prior permission of the Chair or giving any prior notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Chair must have taken everything into consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How was he allowed ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. Whoever was in the Chair at that time must have done it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Buta Singh cannot get up and make a statement when the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry are being discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I cannot go back. The person who was in the Chair must have done it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : All of you now please sit down and start business. Half an hour is wasted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : My submission under Rule 377 is not get over.

MR. SPEAKER : Now it is all over.

[English]

Tomorrow. I have gone to the next item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It can be laid on the Table.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : All laid on the Floor of the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Sir. This is quite natural if the person like Choubeyji would intervene in the matter.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What about the discussion on the submarine deal ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I said it a number of times that I have no objection to a discussion on the matter. There is no dispute in this regard. In so far as discussion