

[*Translation*]

(iii) Need to take necessary steps for timely and inexpensive dispensation of justice to tribals in Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Due to lack of means of transportation the Adivasis of Bastar district even today have to walk 60 to 70 kms which they have been doing since the ancient times. The judicial system has not instilled in them the confidence because they have to walk a long distance to reach the Court. The litigation process takes such a long time that the judgement regarding the crime committed by the father is pronounced after his death to his sons.

For mutual conflicts and against exploitation they have to go to the courts for justice but the litigation has become so expensive that their entire property is sold off by the time their cases are decided. In such a vast area, there is only one civil court at Jagdalpur from where the large population of 18,42,854 of Bastar is getting expensive justice. The link court sits for one day only at Sukama, Dantewara Koker and Naradanpur. If the judge does not attend the court that day, these people have to walk back on foot to their villages situated at a distance of 60-70 kms with a slip in their hand for the next hearing.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to take steps for providing inexpensive and timely justice to the innocent Adivasis of Bastar so that the feeling of getting justice can be maintained.

(iv) Need to streamline the procedure regarding payment of loans under IRDP and other schemes in Kota district of Rajasthan

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards a question of public importance regarding my constituency, Kota. The Central Bank of India is

the lead bank in this region and many branches of Hadoli Gramin Bank have been opened there. As these banks have not been making timely payment of loans to the farmers under Integrated Rural Development Programme, farmers are not getting benefits of this scheme. Farmers have to face many difficulties which is not only affecting the agricultural production adversely, national production too is suffering due to lesser yield. The loans being given to educated unemployed persons by Central Government are also not disbursed by the banks in accordance with the policy and rules made in this regard. The position of the unemployed is miserable in my districts. The banks are not letting the schemes relating to providing loans to the Scheduled Castes, unemployed youth and the urban people living below poverty line succeed.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that loans may be distributed immediately to the selected families to solve this problem. Loans should be provided to more people under I.R.D.P. and the procedure to provide loans to the unemployed youths should be simplified.

[*English*]

(v) Need to take appropriate action for eviction/vacation of encroachment on the premises of Ladakh Buddhist Vihar near ISBT Delhi

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): The Ladakh Buddhist Vihara situated near the ISBT, Delhi was got constructed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as a transit house for the Buddhist pilgrims from Ladakh. But the management of the Vihara has also been providing shelter in the Vihara to Buddhists from other Himalayan regions including Tibetans. However, some Tibetan and Ladakhi families treated the Vihara as their permanent abode thus depriving the *bona fide* Buddhist pilgrims of temporary shelter in the Vihara. The management

accordingly decided to evict the said permanent occupants from the premises. These families, mostly Tibetans, were given shelter within the complex of the Vihara on the condition that they could move out as soon as they made alternate arrangement.

Instead of looking for alternate arrangement, these families took law into their own hands by constructing houses in the Viharas compound with the knowledge of some Government officials, despite the management's objection that their permanent stay damaged the Vihara's sanctity and environment. Even a temple was constructed within the complex to stall the efforts for their eviction. The DESU has also recently provided electricity connection to the illegally-constructed dwellings. These families have now adopted a defiant attitude to hold on to the site.

I therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take appropriate action for eviction/vacation of encroachment immediately and allotment of alternate site to the concerned families at the earliest.

(vi) Need to ban import of Shellac and also include a representative of raw lac growers in the Shellac Export Promotion Council

DR PHULRENU GUHA (Contd.) Sir a Shellac Export Promotion Council was set up by the Government which is entirely dominated by monopolists. As a result the Council laid down a new rule. As a consequence, the small dealers and the cottage seedlac industry were completely wiped out from the market. The monopolists have imported inferior quality shellac from Thailand and then exported it to the USA and West Germany, which has adversely affected our credibility in the market. Our annual export of seedlac declined from 16,000 metric tonnes to 6,000 metric tonnes. The import of shellac should be banned. A representative of raw lac growers and the related cottage industries

should be included in the Shellac Export Promotion Council. The restrictions imposed by the new rule should be withdrawn.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to take necessary measures to provide drinking water in rural areas of the country, particularly in Jahanabad region of Bihar

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir I would like to submit the following under Rule 377 with your permission —

There is a serious crisis of drinking water in the entire country. Even after 40 years of independence this problem has not been resolved. Bihar State is the most affected in this regard. The cattle are dying for want of water in Doulatpur village of Makhdampur Block, Gonama and Ghosi villages of Jahanabad Block and Baijana Nadara Makkar and Jagdiha villages of Khijar Sarai Block. The water level in these villages has gone down by 400 feet and the people are fetching water from a distance of 1 to 2 miles.

Therefore I request the Central Government to resolve the drinking water crisis in these villages soon.

[English]

(viii) Need to provide financial assistance to those States where crops have been destroyed by recent heavy rains and hailstorms

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) Sir the recent unprecedented and untimely rains, hailstorm and gale have caused large scale devastation to wheat crop, orchards, stone fruit and vegetables in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Hundreds of kacha houses collapsed, many heads of cattle died and sheep-breeders have lost their animals. There is already gloom among the peasantry. Unfortunately the