

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 The restrictions imposed by the new rule should be withdrawn.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

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

12.21 hrs.

wheat yield in Punjab and Haryana has gone down by 25 per cent this year. 40 people have died and thousands of houses have been destroyed in various parts of Bihar due to the heavy rain during the past one week. Losses to orchardists and farmers will run in several crores of rupees. The havoc caused to the cash crop is bound to affect badly the economy of the farmers and the States. Over 5,000 farmers of Amritsar District and the same number in Sangrur had held a rally demanding immediate relief. It is a national calamity. So, I request the Union Government that it should rush to the rescue of these helpless farmers, and an immediate relief of Rs. 20 crores to each State should be granted. The NAFED should be directed to arrange to maintain the supply of vegetables in city areas so that consumers do not suffer due to short supply of vegetables which have been destroyed by rains and hailstorm.

(ix) Need to supply adequate power from central power plants to meet the shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry): There is acute shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh. Against the requirement of 46 MU per day, Andhra Pradesh is in a position to provide about 37 MU on its own which means a shortage of about 20% of the energy requirement. This has forced a power cut on about 3100 HT consumers. There is no adequate drinking water available to the urban as well as the rural poor people. The cattle and agriculture are suffering because of power shortage. The State is not getting its share of power from Central power plants like Neyveli, Kalpakam and Ramagundam. I request the Central Government to give Andhra Pradesh its due share of power from the central power plants as is being given to other States.

**DISCUSSION RE: INDO-US RELATIONS-
Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion under rule 193. Shri Syed Shahabuddin to continue his speech.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was yesterday placing before you the characteristic of the geopolitical domain where I said there are no good guys and no bad guys. Sir I would like to add that there are no eternal purists or ascetics and there are no compulsive rapists neither are there any eternal virgins or damsels in distress. And, therefore, when we look at the world scene, we must try to visualise in the broad framework of our policy what our reaction to a particular power in a particular situation ought to be. Sir, I would like to say that we have to deal with the big powers; we cannot wish them away, they are there. But, in the context of the present day world where we speak of juridical equality of States and we also sometimes speak of the moral dimension of power, the fact is that super powers have world wide interests. They have global involvements, they have their own concerns. And their technique ranges from gun-boat diplomacy to peacefully maximising their areas of influence and check-mating whom they consider to be their global adversaries. Now in this game and to this extent, every super power is an imperial power. I am not deliberately using the world 'imperialist power'. Every super power wishes to broaden and widen its area of influence. Now, US is one such power. Sir, I would like to state that I do not think that we have any basic or permanent conflicts with the United States. We have differences. And we shall have differences. I am aware of the time when USA wanted India to be subservient in the name of democracy versus dictatorship under the slogan of free enterprise versus regimentation, freedom versus slavery and all that.