

has become uncultivable and it has not been possible to undertake sowing work at many places. People in the municipal areas of Satna Town are facing unprecedented difficulties due to acute shortage of drinking water in the town. There is acute unemployment among people due to the policy of the Birlas and other big industrialists of not providing employment to the local people in Satna and bringing people from outside. As a result, a large section of the people is not even getting a square meal. Therefore, the Central Government should direct the Government of Madhya Pradesh to start relief works on war footing in Satna Parliamentary Constituency and the entire Vindhya area to provide employment to the people. Moreover, those people, whose crops have been damaged and whose cattle have perished should be given full compensation after proper verification. Adequate arrangements should be made to provide drinking water in the municipal area.

Vindhya region of Madhya Pradesh, which was called Vindhya Pradesh previously, is endowed with rich natural resources but it is a very backward area where the poor people, Harijans, Adivasis and people of other backward classes have been exploited for centuries. No special attention has so far been paid towards the development of Vindhya region although there is great potential for irrigation projects and power projects. Moreover, the region is lagging in the matter of roads also. No special development has been undertaken in Chitrakoot and Mahiyar from tourism point of view which are places of religious, historical and cultural importance.

Therefore, the Centre should ask the Government of Madhya Pradesh to set up Vindhya Development Agency having all the M.Ps. and M.L.As. of Vindhya region as its Members. For this purpose special assistance should be provided to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

(xii) **Need to formulate a Common Civil Code for the country**

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, in the recent Supreme Court Judgement, while interpreting Section 125 Cr. P. C. the Muslim women under this law

even after divorce is entitled for getting maintenance allowance from her husband. Supreme Court desired that passing of Common Civil Code which has been contemplated under Art. 44 of the Constitution is rather delayed. It is incumbent on the part of the Government to formulate a common Civil Code which will bring about integrity among the various people living in this great country. Without fear or favour to any particular community the formulation of a Common Civil Code has to immediately be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, Mr. Banatwalla has walked out in anticipation.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he walked out even before the statement ?

(xiii) **Need to clear and include the Samakoi irrigation project in Pallahara area of Orissa in Seventh Five Year Plan**

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, Samakoi Irrigation Project in Pallahara area of Orissa is planned to be a reservoir Project across river Samakoi, a tributary to River Brahmani. The river originates from the Malyagiri range of forest in the Keonjhar district and flows southwards to meet Brambani nearly 32 kms. down stream to Rengali multi purpose project. The project site is situated at a place named Chaudhar nearly 20 kms. from Khamar in the Pallahara sub-division situated by the side of National Highway No. 23 linking Talcher and Pallahara.

The Scheme envisages a masonry dam joining the two adjacent hills across Samakoi. The topography of the reservoir does not suggest any earth dam or dykes to preserve the water at the required level. This project which will not present any serious problem of submergence will provide irrigation to nearly 60,000 acres of land in the down stream in drought affected areas of Pallahara, Talcher and Kanakshya Nagar sub-division of Dhenknel district. It is also proposed that the people of the few submersible villages will be resettled in the irrigated areas of the project. Water will also be made available from the project to the displaced families from the Rengali Reservoir already settled in the proposed ayacut area of the Samakoi Project.

The cost of the Project including the cost of constructions of Masonry Dam, the Canal system and the cost to resettle the families from the reservoir area, has been estimated to be Rs. 43.179 crores. The project being very sound both technically and economically, has already been cleared by the Central Water Commission and Technical Advisory Committee of Government of India. In anticipation of clearance from the Planning Commission the State Government in their anxiety to provide irrigation in this backward and drought affected areas dominantly inhabited by the tribals have by now spent nearly 1.5 crores of rupees on preliminary infrastructure works of the project. What is, therefore, required in this regard is the clearance of this project by the Planning Commission and its inclusion in the Seventh Plan for execution on priority considering its special features.

[*Translation*]

- (xiv) **Increasing complaints of short supply and breakdown of electricity in Delhi and need to take necessary steps in this regard.**

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The output of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station is 350 MW as against its capacity of 720 MW.

The production of power of Indraprastha Power Station, which is under the Corporation, is 238 MW and, therefore, these two thermal power station together produce 588 MW power per day whereas power consumption of Delhi is 850 MW per day. The remaining power requirement is met from outside Delhi. Therefore, Government should set up a Super Thermal Power Plant in Delhi so that instead of the present requirement of 850 MW, 1500 MW can be produced in view of the increasing population of the capital. Moreover, in the rural areas and resettlement colonies there is chronic shortage of power and when a complaint is made, it is said that the transformer was small and it has burnt due to heavy load or that some fault had developed in the cables and it

would take 2 to 3 days to rectify the fault. People have to sit without light in their homes. I would, therefore, suggest that there should be adequate stock of big transformers, cables and other electric equipments in your complaint offices.

At the time of Rabi crop in April and May, 1985, twenty-four hour supply was made available to farmers and that is why they had been able to lift their foodgrains from barns before rains and sold it in the market or brought in their homes. For this I would like to thank the Hon. Minister and the DESU staff.

But now again there is restricted power supply in the streets and houses in rural areas and resettlement colonies which results in loss to small factory owner. The Hon. Minister is, therefore, requested to see that complaint is attended to promptly and faults are removed and power supply is resumed within one hour after it is made. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, a Super Thermal Powers Station should be set up to ensure regular power supply to Delhi.

11.40 hrs.

**RE : NATIONAL AIRPORTS  
AUTHORITY BILL**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, I have given consideration to your idea regarding this Bill just raised by you. The Bill is good. There is nothing controversial in it. Still it cannot be passed by Rajya Sabha in this Session. So, there is no haste. We will take it up in the next Session.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Please permit me to make my statement under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got so many. There are about eighty. Physically it is not possible for me to adjust.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : What did you announce, Sir ? Did you refer it to the Select Committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. No.