

nection between drug trafficking and terrorism must be broken.

(III) Need to consider 'Mandal' as the defined area in place of 'Taluka' for crop insurance benefits

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme introduced by the Government of India is being implemented from Kharif, 1985 season. As per the guidelines issued by the Union Government 'taluka' is the defined area. If the actual average yield per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area determined on the basis of crop cutting experiments in the insured season falls short of the specified threshold yield, all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined areas are eligible for the benefit under the scheme. Even if the actual yield is less than the threshold yield in a mandal or village, and the taluka average is more than the threshold yield, farmers in that mandal/village area, are not eligible for the benefit. The Government of India has been requested to declare the 'mandal' as the defined area in place of 'taluka'. Since the Union Government has not yet communicated its administrative approval for the implementation of the crop insurance scheme during 1988-89, it has not been possible for the State Government to issue necessary notification for the implementation of the scheme during 1988-89.

Therefore, I appeal that this matter be taken up on priority basis.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to construct a railway line between Bar (District Pali) and Bilara (District Jodhpur)

SHRISHANKAR LAL (Pali): Rajasthan only has 16.41 kms. of railway line as compared to the national average of 18.81 kms. per 1000 kms of railway lines in the country. Keeping in view the need for economic development of Rajasthan and public inter-

est, it is essential to construct a railway line between 'Bar' station in the district Pali and Bilara Station in district Jodhpur. Survey of this project was undertaken earlier also, but in changed circumstances, another survey should be conducted in a time-bound programme keeping in view the suggestions made by the representatives of the people. As the State Government is ready to provide full assistance, the survey should be completed and the project should be cleared and its work should be undertaken on a priority basis.

(v) Need to complete Manmad-Indore Railway Line to make it possible to open a third railway line between Delhi and Bombay

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): There is urgent need of third railway line between Bombay and Delhi due to heavy traffic caused by south bound trains on busy Jhansi-Itarsi section of Central Railway. The demand for Manmad-Indore railway line is very old. Recently, Gwalior-Pune-Indore railway line has been constructed. Hence, if Manmad-Indore railway line is completed, it will become possible to open a third railway line between Bombay and Delhi. Thus, the distance between Delhi and Bombay will be reduced by about 150 kms. as compared to the Western Railway route. Out of about 1,250 kms between Delhi and Bombay (via Gwalior-Indore-Manmad) only the stretch of about 259 kms between Manmad and Indore remains to be completed.

I urge upon the Railway Minister to give a serious thought to this proposal and sanction it. This will cater to the needs of tribal and backward areas of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and passengers travelling between Delhi and Bombay including goods transportation. This will benefit the Railways as well.

(vi) Need to sanction and complete the second stage of Sri Ram Sagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Sec-

[Sh. B.N. Reddy]

ond stage of Sri Ram Sagar from Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh State is a part of original plan of an integrated project irrigating 16 lakh acres in Nalgonda, Khamam and Warangal districts. But it is only confined so far to the first revised stage up to 284 km length of canal. Now it is high time, at least after 10,15 years, the original plan consisting of Kakatiya canal up to 347 km. leading to Musi river be taken up for completion.

It is learnt that the second stage is technically viable and can be taken up in Seventh Plan if funds are provided. According to the Survey Report required water from Godavari is available. As it is established that there is no question of water shortage, against this background a big convention involving thousands of farmers was successfully held on 30th of July, 1988 demanding completion of the Project which can irrigate 16 lakh acres totally including 5 lakh acres concerned with second stage.

So, I request the Union Government to sanction the second stage and assist the State Government to complete the same.

(vii) Need to look into the affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Beneath the superficial calm, the situation in Aligarh Muslim University is developing ominous dimensions and it may explode soon, unless steps are taken towards amelioration and for remedial measures. The University has not elected its Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Treasurer though the terms of the incumbents expired more than a year ago. The court of the University has not elected its representatives or the Executive Council. The Court itself has no representatives of the old boys or of the students. The Court, the highest governing body of the University, has not met since August, 1987. In the meantime, the University is being run by the Vice-Chancellor under emergency powers. The annual report and the annual accounts of the

University for 1987-88 are yet to be placed before and approved by the Court. The elections to the University Union for 1988 to 89 are due and the date has not yet been announced. The University is involved in many legal cases with its teachers and students. The admission policy of the University, particularly the system of equalisation has created a wave of discontent in the Muslim community.

A number of MPs and others, members of the Court have submitted a Memorandum to the Visitor requesting him to instruct the Vice Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Court. But no meeting has yet been convened.

The Government is requested to pay attention to the affairs of the University and advise the Vice-Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Court immediately.

[Translation]

(viii) Need to pay higher compensation to the farmers of Delhi for the land acquired by Delhi Administration

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the farmers of Delhi whose land is acquired by Delhi Administration get inadequate compensation. Besides, no land is left for the construction of play grounds, panchayat houses, parks, dispensaries etc. while acquiring land due to which the original residents of the areas are put to great hardships. Therefore, Delhi Administration should ensure that whenever any land of any village is acquired, land is left for providing aforesaid facilities.

Secondly, the farmers whose land is acquired should be paid compensation at the minimum rate of Rs. 100 per yard and each family should be provided with a developed plot. If a person is holding more than 2 acres land and it is acquired he should be given a plot of 400 yards. Government should also take action to provide one shop or employment to one member of each displaced family.