

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

have been badly damaged in Keshorai Pattan. To deal with the situation the major impediment before the State Government is acute paucity of funds.

I would urge the Central Government to set up a revolving fund to meet such exigencies. The Central Government should give plots of land free of cost to the flood-affected people of these districts and also loans on low rate of interest for construction of houses as has been done under the 20 point programme for the rural poor. Besides this, sufficient funds should be made available by the Central Government so that the work of soil conservation could be started in Kota and Bundi districts on a war footing.

[English]

(xiii) Need to give early clearance to the construction of proposed dam on Subarnarekha at Bhasraghat in Midnapore, West Bengal.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Under rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance. Delay in giving clearance to the project of construction of a dam on the subarnarekha at Bhasraghat in Midnapore, West Bengal by the Planning Commission has been a matter of concern for the lakhs of agriculturists in such blocks as Dantan, Mohanpur, Egra, Buda, Narayangarh, Iuriany, Patanpur, etc. Only 6 to 10% of the cultivable land gets irrigation water in this backward belt of Midnapore. Only the proposed dam if constructed can bring the blessing of irrigation to the people of the area a substantial number of which belong to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes communities. The Planning Commission is withholding clearance to this vital project by raising one plea or the other. I request the Government to grant immediate clearance to the project so that other allied jobs can be started forthwith.

(xiv) Need to provide funds to the State Government of Rajasthan for Water Supply Schemes in Alwar district.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, the city of Alwar and area of six

Tehsils i.e. Alwar, Ramgarh Tijara, Kishangarh—Bas, Mandawar, and Behrore of district Alwar, Rajasthan State are comprised in area of the National Capital region.

Matsya Industrial area and old Industrial area, Alwar are attracting and already have attracted prestigious industrial units which besides industrial production have generated employment potential also.

Industrial growth and expansion has led to unprecedented growth of human population in Alwar city and colonies in industrial areas. Existing Drinking water supply sources and reservoirs can not cope with the requirement of drinking water for the residents of Alwar city. Residents of Alwar city specially residing in Mohallas—Ladiya, Nawabpura, Akharpura, Brahamchari, Johada, Chameli Bag, Delhi-Gate and new colonies like Kala-Kuan, Daudpur, Shikari-bas, Ramanand Nagar and Sonava Doongri could not have drinking water supply even for an hour a day during the months of April, May and June, 1986. There are two rivers in district Alwar named Roopa-rail and Sahabi. Tube-wells for drinking water can be sunk in the basins of these rivers to supply drinking water to the residents of Alwar city and of villages of adjoining Tehsils.

Sahibi-river basin can supply water for the residents of city Alwar and villages of Tehsils Mandawar, Behrora and a part of Kishangarh-Bas. Rooparail river basin can supply drinking water for the residents of villages comprising Tehsils Alwar, Ramgarh, Malakheda and Laxmangarh, besides Alwar city.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to provide funds by according sanctions to drinking water supply schemes based on the ground water obtainable through tube-wells to be sunk in the basin of rivers named Rooparail and Sahabi of district Alwar, Rajasthan State.

[Translation]

(xv) Need to enforce Land Ceiling Act in the country.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir,

unemployment in India is increasing at a rapid speed and it has caused lawlessness in the country. The number of jobless persons has gone up to 7 crores. The poor and downtrodden people are leaving villages in search of work. The implementation of laws regarding land ceiling and minimum wages are the main points of the 20-Points Programme of the Government. But so far this programme has not been implemented in the rural areas which has created tension in the villages. I ask the Government to implement the Land Ceiling Act on war footing so that the landless people could get land and the unemployment problem and the resultant tension in the country-side may ease.

(xvi) Need to adopt necessary measures to check underground water pollution in the country particularly in various districts of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhour): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the problem of underground water pollution has been increasing every day in many States of the country due to the industrial policy and specially the underground water sources in Uttar Pradesh have been turning salty. This problem is also affecting private tubewells and deep wells due to seepage of salty water.

According to the report of Central Underground Water Board, the concentration of metal elements (Cadmium, Malbidiurium, Zinc, Nickel, Lead) has been increasing in underground water and this problem is widespread specially in Kanpur city, Bhadohi (Varanasi), Mathura and Lucknow. The quantity of chemical fertilizers (Phosphate, Nitrogen, Potash, Calcium) is also increasing in the districts of Rampur, Gonda, Lakhimpur, Bijnor etc.

As the American Ecology Protection Agency made a law in 1980 to check underground water pollution after a detailed survey in 1979, likewise some legal provision in our country has also become necessary in the public interest. The Central Government should pay immediate attention to save people from underground water pollution.

(xvii) Need to provide relief to the people of Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh who are faced with famine conditions.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government under rule 377 to the expected famine in Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh.

Sir, there had been only 50 per cent paddy plantation due to heavy rains. There have been continuous rains for the last two months and about half of the total annual rainfall has already taken place in the area.

The excessive rains have caused the rotting of 25 per cent of seeds and fields are lying barren where paddy could not be planted earlier. Now the sowing time is also over. About 90 per cent population of Chhattisgarh is dependent on agriculture. Only one crop i.e. paddy is cultivated in Chhattisgarh. It is futile to expect production when the sowing had not been possible.

Emigration will increase at such a difficult time and relief work are required to be undertaken in the area.

So, I request that the Government should immediately provide right advice and facilities to the agricultural labour so that their emigration could be stopped and this famine situation could be tackled.

In this connection, I request the Government to exempt the farmers from repaying all agricultural loans.

[English]

(xviii) Need to redress the grievances of the officers of Indian Economic Service

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): The Indian Economic Service officers have been agitating for quite some time demanding adoption of a system of a time-bound pay scales at par with the promotional pattern prevalent in other organised Class I Services. The IES officers submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 24th February 1986 in a silent