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 AWASTH1 (Bilhaur) : 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 Malbidirium, 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 Servie

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