

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 (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, 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

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

procession from Raj Path to Boat Club. Piqued by inaction of the Government, the Association had once again written a letter to PM on 10th June 1986 forwarding more than 200 letters received from the members demanding immediate implementation of their demands. The Government did not react even to this gesture. In another letter sent to the PM on 10th July 1986, the Association mentioned that they would be constrained to further their struggle if their just single-point demand is not implemented by 1st August 1986. More than 200 letters received from members were forwarded to the PM on this occasion too. Despite several attempts, the Government has not done anything concrete to solve the long standing problems of the service.

The Indian Economic Service which was set up with the great vision of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India and with the recommendations of the expert Committee under the chairmanship of Shri V.T. Krishnamachari, the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in 1961 for formulation, review, monitoring and planning of economic policies and programmes as also economic administration of the country for ensuring rapid economic transformation has been allowed to languish over the last 25 years of its existence due to gross mismanagement, administrative apathy and prejudicial approach by the cadre controlling authorities of the service. It is really distressing to note that for last 25 years since the inception of the service, there has been no cadre review, although it should have been done once in every three years.

In view of the prevailing dissatisfaction among the IES officers and the course of agitation undertaken by them, I urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter immediately and redress the grievances of the officers of this service.

(xix) Need to send a Central team to assess the damage caused by cloud bursts and heavy rains in Ladakh and Leh districts of Jammu & Kashmir and adopt remedial measures urgently

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, six people are reported to have been

killed, many injured and wide spread damages to property, residential houses, cultivated lands, plantations and hundreds of goats, sheep and other cattle have perished caused by cloud-burst and unprecedented heavy rains in the last week of July and first week of August 1986 in many villages of Ladakh region including Bosso, Ney, Shang, Deskit, Lingshad and Fotoksar of Leh District and some areas of Zauskar and Karchey Valley of Kargil District. Some of the affected villages like Lingshad, Fotoksar and Lungnak area are lying in the most remote part of the Districts over hundreds of Kilometres from the district headquarters of Leh and Kargil and relief and assistance from the Government cannot be reached immediately. There is every likelihood of occurrence of such natural calamities in many remote areas of the region, information from such distant places may not have reached yet.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India for engaging Air Force helicopters to make aerial survey of the remote areas like Lingshad, Fotoksar, Yulchung-Neyrak, Tangyar-Digar of Ladakh district and Shoon-Shadey, Lungnak and Karchey nullah of Kargil district for possible occurrence of natural calamities and also for supply and dropping of essential commodities and medicines etc. to the affected people immediately. The State Government may also be directed to release relief and assistance to the affected people at the earliest. Also, a central team may be sent to Ladakh to assess the damages caused by floods and cloud-burst.

(xx) Need to ensure early sanction of licence to various Nationalised Banks and Gramin banks by the Reserve Bank of India for opening of their branches in Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Una districts of Himachal Pradesh

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The inordinate delay in the grant of licences to the various Nationalised Banks by the Reserve Bank of India for opening new Branch Offices has resulted in extreme frustration among the people and the places where the