

Government of India is always revising its crop insurance policy from time to time. In the last Budget, Government revised the crop insurance policy. Later on, they added some more crops like horticulture, bajra etc. Government may add some more crops like vegetables, grapes, cotton, sugarcane, potato, jawar, tobacco and other crops which come under its purview. Looking to the cycle of drought, cyclone and flood, farmers have become the victims of the natural calamity with no fault on their part.

The farmers have not only to face the handicaps imposed by soil and weather, but they are also disinclined to adopt improved technological practices because they are sceptical about their utility and also nervous due to the financial losses in the event of drought manifesting itself.

To allay the suspicions of the farmers about the new technology and to provide them positive inducement to go in for improved practices, a scheme of insurance which will take care of the risks involved, is absolutely necessary. The crop loan insurance scheme should be made applicable to all crops in the drought prone areas and Ahmadnagar district in particular. Unless the Government are able to induce confidence in these farmers by guaranteeing them against losses on account of drought and other natural calamities, they would never be able to come out of the vicious circles of defaulted loans, dues and a traditional agriculture. There would be a steady income under the protection of the crop insurance scheme. Government should consider this matter.

[Translation]

(ii) Need to provide employment to at least one persons of each family displaced due to acquisition of their lands for Singrauli Project in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the local people and especially the displaced persons have not been offered employment in Kakri, Bina and Kharia projects of Singrauli coalfield area (MP) despite the agreement with the local people conclude at the time of acquisition of their land resulting in acute discontent and resent-

ment among the public against the Government.

It may be recalled that before the acquisition of land, the officers of Singrauli Project, local public representatives and the representatives of displaced persons had unanimously reached an agreement which *inter-alia* provided that one person from every displaced family will be provided employment according to his ability and without any prejudice if vacancy exists. But the management of Singrauli Project has stated that under the directions of Bureau of Public Undertakings, the displaced persons will not be employed even though the vacancies exist.

The outside people are being recruited there and it has led to a serious problem. If the displaced persons are not employed according to the provisions of the agreement, the production will suffer due to the agitating mood of the public and the officers who concluded the agreement unanimously will be solely responsible therefor.

Therefore, I draw the attention of the Energy Minister and request him to direct the Project Officers to provide employment for the benefit of the Project and Public to at least one person of each displaced family if vacancies exist.

(iii) Stringent measures needed to check the widespread use of intoxicants in the country, particularly among students

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 1980 report of the International Narcotics Control Commission did not make any mention about the use of narcotic drugs in India. The increasing use of narcotics in India during the last five years has become a matter of serious concern. Today India has become the biggest centre for the supply of these drugs. The Government of India have themselves admitted that the volume of smuggling along Indo-Pak border has greatly increased now. It should be immediately stopped. Heroin can be purchased under the name of brown sugar and smack in many big cities of the country. Some recently concluded surveys have disclosed that about