

[Shri Ram Ratan Ram]

- (iii) Thirty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Bank of Baroda and credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

12.08½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

[English]

(i) Eighteenth Report

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

(ii) Minutes of the Sitting

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I also beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Eighteenth Report.

MR. SPEAKER : Matters under Rule 377. Shri Soren. Not here. Shri Jena.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Only Mr. Jena goes on record.

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Demand for fixing the procurement
price of Paddy

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) :
Nationalisation of the rate of paddy fixed

by the Government all over the country became a curse for the paddy growers in several areas, for the fact that the production cost of paddy varies from place to place.

A detailed survey conducted by the eminent economists, experts in Agriculture Technology and Heads of Department of various Universities in their detailed study report, stated that, the production costs of paddy in tribal districts and hilly regions like Fulbani, Kalahandi, Karaput, Bolangir is more than rupees twenty per quintal than that of plains and coastal districts of Puri, Ganjam, Cuttack and Balasore of Orissa State, which is just an example. This shows that, the paddy growers of those districts, who are mostly poor tribals and backward, are sustaining heavy losses every year. The study report further stated that due to such state of affair the paddy growers are either gradually reducing their paddy areas year to year or going for "Jhum" cultivation, which is encouraging deforestations and creating serious environmental problem.

I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to give a serious thought to this very vital issue and announce the procurement rate of paddy after taking into consideration the production cost demarcating the zones areas-wise according to geographical location so that at least paddy growers of each such region may get the support price for their produce, if not the remunerative prices. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I myself initiated a general discussion on Electoral Reforms with special reference to Garhwal.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Professor, It was raised yesterday also. I cannot do anything in this regard.

[English]

This I cannot take up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : My dear friend, I have allowed it. Now it is for the Business Advisory Committee. I have admitted it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection if, you get it cleared by the B.A.C. There is nothing to get annoyed.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Yesterday, after the Question Hour I raised a point about my Adjournment Motion regarding the statement of the former Finance Minister which you said you could not admit. (Interruptions)

Later in the afternoon when the debate was going on the Defence Ministry's grants, suddenly the Home Minister got up and made a statement. How can the Home Minister make a statement without the previous permission of the Chair...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : This has been decided yesterday. You come to me. I cannot take it up now.

- (ii) Demand for amendment to the election laws in order to bar the independent candidates and the communal parties from contesting elections

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : The experience gained in the last forty years call for a radical change in the Election laws. Looking to the growing number of independent candidates in every election, it is high time we bring some suitable legislation and ban this unhealthy trend as we have eradicated the evil of political defection by passing Anti-Defection Law. Similarly all State level regional, communal, religious and sectarian political parties should be banned. Only such national political parties which have faith in unity and integrity and do not preach and practise narrow and sectarian outlook, should be recognised by the Election Commission. No political party which has not been duly recognised by the Election Commission should be allowed to contest any election. Democracy presupposes existence of two parties and in the election a mandate is given by voters not to any individual candidate but to the policies and programmes of a political party.

I suggest that laws may be amended accordingly.

- (iii) Measures to improve supply of drinking water in Delhi

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) ; Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of Delhi is rising day by day. The D.D.A. has constructed a large number of flats. The Housing Societies too have constructed a large number of dwelling units. Large number of people reside in unauthorised colonies, jhugis-jhonparies, rehabilitation colonies and J.J. colonies. There is shortage of drinking water. There is only one water treatment plant of the Municipal Corporation at Hyderpur. At that time the Delhi population was 40 lakhs only, which has now gone upto 80 lakhs. It is, therefore, essential to install a second water treatment plant at Hyderpur so that raw water from Yamuna could be brought there and treated. Since requirement of water is much more, the supply of raw water from Haryana should be increased and in lieu Haryana should be supplied sewage water for irrigation of their crops. The slum Department of Delhi may be asked to supply drinking water to Jhugi-Jhonparies and unauthorised colonies by boring tube-wells in these localities. In view of drought, Delhi Administration has installed some tube wells. But they are not enough. The Government of Uttar Pradesh may be requested to provide Ganga water to meet the requirement of water in Delhi. Clean and potable water may be provided to those villages where only saltish water is available so that diseases may not spread in these villages and they may get safe water.

- (iv) Demand for increasing the age limit of candidates intending to take the Civil Services Examinations

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the age limit for appearing in the Civil Services Examinations of the U.P.S.C. has been reduced from 28 to 26 years in the year 1987. Due to this the candidates belonging to rural areas, no matter they belong to general category of reserved category, are being deprived of appearing in the examinations. Therefore, keeping in view the difficulties of candidates belonging to rural areas as also the difficulties of the candidates