किसानों को घरों का मुआवजा राजस्थान सरकार ने मंजूर किया है, बाकी गांवों का अभी नहीं हुआ है, मगर सेमे में आई जमीनों के बदले काश्त की भूमि अभी नहीं दी गई है । इन 18 डिपरेशनों का पानी खाली करने की स्कीम बनी हुई है मगर कुछ इंजीनियरों की नासमझी के कारण जहां पानी निकालना था उस हेड को 14 फुट लेवल ऊंचा बना दिया । इसीलिए पानी इन डिपरेशनों से निकलने में बाधा पड़ गई है । अब इस हेड को तोड़ कर ही पानी बाहर छोड़ा जा सकता है ।

इस स्कीम को कार्यान्वित न करने के कारण करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति किसानों की नष्ट हो गई है और सरकार को भी करोड़ों का नुकसान उठाना पड़ गया है । अगर इस पानी को राजस्थान नहर की लो लेवल ब्रान्च में डाल दिया जावे तो राजस्थान नहर में पानी बढ़ सकता है और इन सेमें में आये हुए किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये की जमीनों का मुआवजा न देने से सरकार का घाटा पूरा हो सकता है ।

आशा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को इसे लोक महत्व का प्रश्न समझ कर इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए आदेश प्रसारित करेगी ।

### (ii) Drinking water problem in villages in Western Region of Rajasthan

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्न वक्तव्य प्रस्तुत करता हूं :

"भारत में 33 वर्ष की स्वतन्त्रता के उपरान्त भी देश की जनता को शुद्ध पेयजल सुलभ नहीं हुआ है । राजस्थान प्रान्त के पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जल समस्या गम्भीर रूप धारण किये हुए है । वहां के अधिकांश भाग में पानी की प्राप्ति के लिए 10-10 मील दूर जाना पड़ता है और वहां भी खारा पानी उपलब्ध होता है । परिवार का एक व्यक्ति इसी कार्य में लगा हुआ रहता है ।

लगातार तीन वर्षों से सूखा पड़ने के कारण जल समस्या ने गम्भीर से गम्भीरतम रूप धारण कर लिया है । राज्य के करीब 400 गांवों को इस समय ट्रकों, टैंकरों एवं रेलवे टंकियों से पानी पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को पहुंचाया जा रहा है परन्तु सप्ताह में एक बार और बड़े गांवों में दो बार पानी पहुंचाया जा रहा है जो बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है और वे प्रति व्यक्ति औसत 1/4 गैलन पानी प्राप्त करते हैं जो उनके पीने के लिए काफी नहीं है । अत: मांग है कि तीन सौ ग्रामों की जनसंख्या के लिए प्रति सप्ताह में तीन दिन और जहां ग्राम संख्या अधिक है वहां एक और दो टैंकर प्रति दिन भेजे जावें ताकि कम से कम एक गैलन प्रति व्यक्ति पीने का पानी मिल सके । जिन ग्रामों में अकाल के दिनों में हर साल पीने का पानी 10 मील से 50 मील की दूरी से टैंकरों द्वारा भेजा जाता है और अधिक राशि व्यय करनी पड़ती है उन ग्रामों को केन्द्र सरकार प्रथम श्रेणी के समस्याप्रद ग्राम मानकर राजस्थान राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दे कि वे इन ग्रामों को पीने का पानी पहुंचाने की स्थायी योजना में प्राथमिकता दें ।"

### (iii) Neeed to set-up the Aromatic Complex in Kerala

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat)*: An expert committee had recommended Cochin, in Kerala, as a suitable place where an Aromatic complex should be set up. Now, to by-pass the recommendation of the expert committee and setup the factory in some other State would amount to neglect of Kerala and its interests.

The expert committee had recommended that the aromatic factory which will have an investment of Rs. 150 crores should be set up as a

*The original speech was \delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

subsidiary unit of the Cochin refinery. The report of the committee was submitted well in time. Initially, only Cochin, Bombay and Mathura were considered as probable sites but now it is understood that a place in Uttar Pradesh is also being considered. Thumba, which was originally considered a probable site in Kerala, had been rejected on the ground of atmospheric pollution. Excluding Ussar of Bombay, the expert committee had recommended Cochin in the first place Trombay in the second place and Mathura in the third place for setting-up this factory. Without any pressure from any side, Cochin was selected after due consideration. Now, certain vested interests are trying to get this project set-up in U.P. They are trying to ignore the report of the expert committee and select the site in U.P. for setting up this factory.

Therefore, I would earnestly request the Government that no one should be allowed to by-pass the expert committee recommendation and an assurance should be given to Kerala that this factory will be set-up in Kerala itself.

(iv) REPORTED DEMOLITIONS BY D.D.A. IN WEST VINOD NAGAR, NEW DELHI

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): On 9-3-1981 Delhi Development Authority demolished a number of houses in West Vinod Nagar, a colony near Mandavali Fazilpur village, in the trans-Yamuna area. This is one of the unapproved colonies. It is a matter of deep regret that a number of houses which were demolished are within the prescribed date of June 1977 for regularisation of unapproved colonies and construction thereon. This is obviously against the Government policy resolution and its intentions declared from time to time. A policy decision for regularisation and development of these colonies was taken by the Congress Government in February 1977 which has not been implemented so far. While I would firmly urge upon the people not to fall a prey to the manipulations of unscrupulous colonisers and racketeers and not any more purchase unapproved plots of land and make unauthorised construction thereon, sale of which is prohibited, I would strongly demand from the Government a quick approval of the unapproved colonies whose number runs to over five hundred. inhabited by about a million people. Along with the approval of these colonies faster steps should be taken to provide civil amenities to these areas which are woefully inadequate. This policy decision of the Government for approval of these colonies was taken on practical and humane considerations. However, to avoid the possibilities of further growth of such colonies and construction, more rapid provision of approved colonies with small plots on economical prices should be made Pressure of population of Delhi, both because of its natural growth and migration from almost all parts of India, creates such problems which need to be dealt with sympathetically. I would urge upon the Government to provide adequate amount and a revolving fund for development of such unapproved colonies. The problems created by the demolitions in question in West Vinod Nagar should be dealt with sympathy and understanding in accordance with the declared intentions of the Government, to help such people on humanitarian consideration.

(v) VIZHINJAM FISHERY HARBOUR PROJECT

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, under rule 377, I draw the attention of the House to the following matter:

The development of the Vizhinjam fishery harbour project is envisaged in three stages. The first stage development of the fishery harbour was sanctioned in 1960 at an estimated cost of Rs. 192.50 lakhs and the work was started in 1967. The first stage