

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

then Ministry. The only alternative now left to deal with the present difficult situation of Paradeep port is to provide outer port facilities to tranship cargoes from and to the big ships which will anchor in the high seas. Such facilities already exist in the Vizag Port. Unless this is done the iron ore mines of Orissa will suffer heavily and this will retard the economic progress of the State of Orissa.

While providing out of port facility is an immediate need, the question of increasing the draft of the port as suggested by MMTC be considered once again because the position of oil is likely to continue to be difficult and we cannot force the importers to import our minerals in smaller ships. The progress of work of the second cargo berth should be expedited and a third one which has been approved in principle should also be taken in hand immediately. Unless this is done the steel plant project, fertiliser projects and the oil terminal which the Centre has already sanctioned will suffer from slow execution and acceleration of economic progress of the state will be slowed down. I hope and trust that the Ministry of shipping and Transport will kindly take immediate measures to save the port of Paradeep and ensure that the foreign importers do get the facilities and they are not compelled to boycott the port of Paradeep.

(vii) ALLEGED EVICTION FROM LAND OF MINORITIES BY TAMIL NADU POLICE AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDA-CKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, mass eviction of linguistic minorities are going on at Gudalure taluka of Tamil Nadu. Minority language people are cultivating land in Gudalur taluka for the last 15 years. Some have got licences from District Collector for selling their coffee crops to the coffee Board. But unfortunately, the Police and forest authorities are destroying the crops of the poor cultivators and burning their houses and evicting them on a mass scale. I request the Home Minister to interfere in this matter and save the minority language speaking people.

(viii) MEASURES TO INCREASE MILK PRODUCTS IN THE COUNTRY.

SHRI GUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (PERIYAKULAM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, to cope up with the increase in population and food requirements, there is urgent need to increase the food production by all means. Thanks to the national efforts in achieving 'green revolution' through extensive and intensive agricultural operations which resulted in self sufficiency in foodgrains and to the

'operation flood' I & II which aimed at 'White revolution' and helped to increase the country's milk production to the tune of 290 lakh tonnes in 1980.

Feeding of the animals with best feed is an important aspect to be borne in mind. Of all these feed items, Hawaiiin giant or Koobabul tree leaves are considered to be "the Queen of forages." Americans call it "Goolden Green" because of its importance and economic values in milk production. Unlike other greens and grasses which have short life, the Hawaiiin giant has a long span of life over 60 years and yields greens throughout its life. It grows in all types of soils excepting acidic and marshy land.

The green leaves of Hawaiiin giant are good feed for milching cow and other cattles. It is a tested fact that cattle fed with greens of Hawaiiin giant tree yields more milk. About 10 Kg. of greens per milching cow or 1/2 to 1 kg. per goat or sheep per day are sufficient for obtaining good returns.

The nation needs to learn a lesson from the work being done by the Bharathiya Agro-Industrial foundation at Urulikanchan in Maharashtra. The foundation initially acquired 100 acres of land and planted Hawaiiin giant. By feeding the greens to milching cow, milk production was significantly increased. This encouraging result prompted the foundation to develop nearly 700 acres with Hawaiiin giant. The socio-economic conditions of the people of the region were considerably uplifted.

There is urgent need for such impact making programmes in other regions of the country too to achieve "White revolution". In addition to its use as cattle feed, the leaves could be used as green manure. The dried leaves are in good demand in Japan and it may be exported to earn foreign exchange. It is also used in paper industry, used as live fence, as shade giving trees on the road sides, provides timber and gum; serves as wind breakers and prevents soil erosion.

Because of its multi-use, it would be beneficial to cultivate it in hitherto unutilised slopy hill ranges and revenue lands. Even plantation in public places such as schools, hospitals, various offices, railway stations, bus-stands and inspection bungalows should be encouraged to derive maximum benefit out of this wonderful tree. Appropriate steps are called for from the Government side on a priority basis for its propagation.

(ix) NEED FOR DETERRENT ACTION AGAINST THOSE EVICTING HARIJANS AND LANDLESS PEOPLE FROM GRAM

SABHA SURPLUS LAND ALLOTTED TO THEM IN RURAL AREAS OF DELHI.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : (Adoor) : I wish to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to the serious situation that has arisen in the Rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi due to the concerted attempts being made by the landlords to evict the Harijans and other landless people from the Gram Sabha, surplus lands allotted to them.

Ever since Government decided as a matter of policy to ensure distribution of surplus gram Sabha lands to the Harijans and other landless poor, the casteist sections of the landlords had been carrying on a persistent campaign against this policy. They have been resorting to all kinds of methods to thwart the process of land distribution and to prevent the acquisition of land by Harijans and other landless poor. Tempering with land records, grabbing of lands by force or by resort to bribery and corruption during land consolidation proceedings in league with upper caste revenue officers etc. were some of the methods adopted by the landlords to negate the Government policy regarding distribution of land.

The first attempt to dislodge the Harijans from the lands allotted to them was made at Khanjhawala village in 1977-78. Due to the firm stand taken by the Government at that time, and the countrywide protest raised against the Khanjhawala agitation, this attempt did not succeed.

Numerous incidents of intimidation and violence had taken place in the last two years. The former Lt. Governor convened a joint meeting of the concerned officials and representatives of the Harijans and other landless people in April, 1980 wherein it was decided that Bhoomidari rights be conferred on all allottees of surplus Gram Sabha lands who were entitled to such conferment under the provisions of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. In pursuance of this decision about a thousand applications from eligible allottees were submitted to the Administration for conferment of Bhoomidari rights. But no decision has been taken on these applications so far. Tension has mounted up in Malikpur in Najafgarh block, Jinpur and Saraspur in Alipur block and Juanta in Nangli-Khanjhawala block due to concerted attempts at eviction of Harijans.

Representatives of Harijans and landless people from 100 villages in Delhi have started a 72-hour Dharna under the auspices of the Delhi Grameen Shram Jeevi Union demanding justice and Prime Minister's intervention. I request the Government to promptly intervene on this issue and to

see that deterrent action is taken against all those who try to illegally and forcibly take away surplus gram sabha lands allotted to Harijans and other rural poor and Bhoomidari Rights are conferred on all genuine allottees without delay and all encroachments on Gram Sabha lands by landlords are vacated.

(x) NEED FOR AN INDIAN CORRESPONDENT ON THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : The Foreign Correspondents Association of the Press is there since mid-fifties and has correspondents from nearly 50 countries. Indians working for foreign media comprise about 45% of the membership and they always had two representatives on the Committee.

This year, the British President first called a meeting on or about 28-8-81 but, suddenly postponed it to 11-9-81. On 9-9-81, a circular for a meeting giving names of three members for the committee was sent out. There are five posts in the Committee. Therefore, these three would have automatically become committee members.

But, suddenly on the election date, 9 names were produced and five were elected. Then by certain manipulations, Indians were kept out. The Americans succeeded in getting their people elected.

This year, the Committee has a Britisher as its President, the two Americans, one West German and one Scandinavian woman married to a German, and a Japanese. Besides, there is a correspondent from a Socialist country. This is the first time that there is no Indian on the committee, although they are working on the soil of India itself. The matter should be looked into and necessary action should be taken to bring harmony in the whole affair.