

से गिर गये हैं। राज्य में एक लाख मकान ऐसे हैं जो चक्रवात की स्थिति में पूरी तरह नष्ट होने की स्थिति में हैं। सरकार ने तीन लाख परिवारों के लिए पुनर्वास आवास योजना के बारे में प्रस्ताव रखा है। इस योजना के तहत लाभ उठाने वाले लोगों को ऋण की राशि पर आने वाले दश वर्षों तक सात प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज देना पड़ेगा तथा पूरी राशि 120 मासिक किश्तों में अदा करनी होगी। भारत सरकार से राज्य सरकार ने यह प्रार्थना की है कि सभी तीन लाख लाभान्वितों को ब्याज अदा करने से छूट दी जाए। अतः भारत सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि राज्य सरकार को 300 करोड़ रुपये की राशि ब्याज मुक्त दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई जाए ताकि तीन लाख घर बनवा कर बाढ़ तथा अतिवृष्टि से प्रभावित लोगों को फिर से बसाया जा सके। इस संबंध में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री चन्द्रबाबू नायडू ने माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को 4 सितम्बर, 2000 को पत्र लिख कर निवेदन किया था किन्तु अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। अतः मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी मांगी गई 300 करोड़ की राशि राज्य सरकार को उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा की जाए ताकि बेघरों के दर्द को कुछ कम किया जा सके।

सभापति महोदय, इसके साथ साथ बुनकरों के विषय में भी हमारी राज्य सरकार से बहुत से पत्र मुख्य मंत्री ने लिखे हैं लेकिन भारत सरकार के द्वारा जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहियें वह नहीं उठाए गए हैं। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने 25000 वृद्ध बुनकरों को पेंशन दी है और 30 प्रतिशत छूट दे कर एफ़को से वस्त्र बेच रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि बुनकरों के लिए कुछ ठोस कदम उठा कर राज्य सरकार की मदद करें ताकि आत्म हत्याएं रोकी जाएं। धन्याद।

**Approval of Shri Venkateswara Jananidhi Scheme
Under Section 35 Ac of IT. Act, 1968.**

SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA (Andhra Pradesh): The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam administers the Shri Venkateswara Temple and other temples connected to it. Almost 50.000 pilgrims visit the Temple every day. Thus, during the last three years, more than 15 million pilgrims have visited the Temple every year. With a view to increasing the availability of water in Tirumala, the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam is executing a project called "Akasa Ganga Project" at a cost of Rs. 11 crores. Another project, which involved pumping of water to a height of about 750 metres from the Kalyan Dam, was executed in a record time of ninety days, at a cost of around Rs. 13 crores. The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam has also plans for some other projects, the total cost of which will exceed Rs. 100 crores. This includes the Kumara Dhara Project, the Pasupu Dhara Project and the Kapilathirtham Project. In addition, Haritha Project, which is an integrated project for soil and water conservation and afforestation is being implemented at a cost of Rs. 15 crores. There is no doubt that completion of all these projects would improve the shortage and supply position at Tirumala. The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam has decided to set up a

separate trust called the Sri Venkateswara Jalanidhi Scheme for such projects. A request has been made to the Government of India to grant exemption under Section 35 AC of IT Act so that donations can be mobilised to execute the project in as short a time as possible. A letter in this regard has also been written by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. I, would, therefore, make a request to the Government to take an early action in this regard keeping in view the amenities that it would provide to the people.

Repatriation of Reang Refugees in Tripura to Mizoram

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura): I bring to the notice of the Government of India that since October 1997, the Government of Tripura has been facing a problem of influx of Reang tribals in Tripura from Mizoram. These refugees presently number 31,811 and are accommodated in six camps in North Tripura district. The Government of Tripura has time and again been taking up the issue of their immediate return with the Government of Mizoram as well as with the Government of India. In November 1997, after persuasions by the Home Minister of Tripura and Mizoram, 3,000 Reangs returned to Mizoram, but they came back subsequently. There have been a number of meetings between the Chief Ministers of both the States since May, 1996. The Union Home Minister also held a meeting in August, 2000. Decisions were taken, but nothing happened so far. Subsequently, the Additional Secretary (Home), Government of India, held a meeting with the Chief Secretaries of both the States on 15th March, 2001. The latest decision is that the Joint Secretary (N.E.) of the Union Home Ministry shall visit Mizoram in April, 2001, and after consultations, would draw up a phased repatriation programme. Earlier, in October 1999, the National Human Rights Commission, after a spot assessment, had emphasised that it is the Constitutional obligation of the Government of Mizoram to take back Reang refugees and ensure their peaceful settlement. Even after more than three years, nothing concrete for return of the refugees has yet been done. The situation has adverse implications for the State of Tripura in terms of the strain on the administrative machinery, deforestation, competition with the local population for wages and employment and insurgency. I demand that the Government of India must ensure resolution of this long-standing problem in a time-bound manner.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with this.