

परवाह किए बिना इस धंधे में लगे हुए हैं। यह समस्या इसलिए अधिक जटिल हो रही है क्योंकि कानून लागू करने वाली एजेंसियां कई बातों को नज़रअंदाज़ कर देती हैं।

गरीबी, दहेज और अन्य कारणों से आन्ध्र प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 1500 से लेकर 2000 रुपए में आदिवासी अपनी बेटियों को बेचने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं। यह तथ्य राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिए हैं। उन्होंने इस बात की आलोचना की है गोद लिए जाने के संबंध में उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिशा-निर्देशों का पालन करने में केन्द्र सरकार पूरी तरह से अक्षम रही है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्र सरकार सभी बाल गृहों और गोद लेने वाली एजेंसियों का पंजीकरण करके गोद लिए जाने वाले बच्चों से संबंधित रिकार्ड की पूरी जांच करे और ऐसे परिवारों और बच्चों की कम से कम 20-25 वर्ष तक मॉनिटरिंग करें। इससे अवैध गोद लिए जाने का कुचक्र समाप्त होगा और बच्चों को बेचने का व्यापार भी बंद होगा। धन्यवाद।

Need to protect Kerala Coastline from Sea Erosion

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, sea erosion is a great problem that the fragile coastline of Kerala is facing during the monsoon season every year. During the current monsoon season, large portions of our seacoast have been ravaged by the sea. Kerala has 560 kms. of coastline, of which about 350 kms. is already protected by sea walls that have been constructed, with financial assistance from the Centre. But this Central Scheme was discontinued in the early nineties. In view of the fact that this coastline forms part of the country's frontiers and in view of the large-scale damage being caused by sea erosion every year, the State Government requested the Centre to recommence the funding and, accordingly, the State Government was asked by the Central Government to submit a proposal. A project report was submitted last year, the Central Water Commission officials inspected the coastline areas; and, as requested by them, a revised project report, envisaging the construction of 67 kms. new sea wall and 58 kms. of reclamation works, at a cost of Rs. 267 crores, was submitted. Construction of sea wall is the only long-term solution to this problem. So, I urge upon the Government to approve the proposal and sanction the financial assistance at the earliest.

Restoration and Rehabilitation of victims of recent severe floods in Orissa

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the House to the serious situation of evacuation, restoration and rehabilitation of the recent serious floods in Orissa and clearance of river beds. Because of heavy, unusual rainfall, there was a serious flood situation in Orissa and the water level of most of the rivers was above the danger level and there are around 200

breaches in rivers Baitarani, Mahanadi, Kattajudi, Kelua, Brahmani, Kharasstruta, Budhabalando, Thil, Kani, and Bhargavi. Around 150 blocks and more than one crore people are affected in Jaypur, Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Puri, Nayagarh, Balasore, Bhadrak, Kalahandi, Juapada, Ganjam, Gajapati, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Baragarh, Deogarh and Dhenkanal districts. Because of the callousness and carelessness of the Irrigation Department, the irrigation embankments could not be protected. As a result, there was a large number of breaches, thousands have lost their houses, more than 200 people have been killed in this floods, and 50 per cent of their crops have completely been damaged again. The total damage and loss of property, crop, embankments and roads would be more than Rs. 2000 crores, although the State Government has estimated it at Rs. 1000 crores. Orissa is facing such natural calamities one after the other -- cyclone, drought, flood. The people have become restless and hopeless. Natural calamities like cyclone, floods, drought have totally ruined the financial backbone of the State and the condition of each and every family of Orissa. The situation is precarious, serious and alarming. Of course, the Government of India has released Rs. 100 crores for the relief and restoration work. But that is not enough, in comparison to the loss and damage. So, we urge upon the Government of India to release Rs. 1000 crores for the restoration and rehabilitation work in the flood-affected areas, and also to make a special project for clearance of all riverbeds so that the excess water is cleared at the time of rainy season. Sir, even today, the water level is increasing. The officers say that the water level of Brahmani and Kharasstruta is above four feet, and it may further increase by one foot today. The situation is very serious. Even in my own district, Jaypur, the water is overflowing the National Highway. Sir, I request the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are going beyond what you have given in writing.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I urge upon the Central Government to provide assistance to the affected people.

MISS FRIDA TOPNO (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with what Mr. Khuntia has said.

SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with what he has said.

SHRI MAURICE KUJUR (Orissa): Sir, I also associate myself with what Mr. Khuntia has said.

**United Nations' Conference on Racism and other Forms of
Intolerance**

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Goa): Sir, the United Nations' Conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, will be held in Durban (South Africa) from August 28 to September 1, 2001. The Government of India has so far opposed the inclusion of caste and caste-based discrimination in the agenda of the Conference. However, like racism, caste discrimination is based on the UN definition of "Colour (varna), descent and ethnos" fortified by strict rules of endogamy and social segregation. Casteism is not a problem limited to India but exists in all countries of South Asia and beyond. India has its own constitutional remedies for the ills of casteism. Yet, this does not prevent us from receiving global solidarity to address this multinational problem, as we do in the case of other global issues like child labour, women, AIDS, ecology, human rights, etc.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to review its stance and allow the issue of casteism and caste-based discrimination to be included in the agenda of the UN Conference at Durban, as desired and urged by various *dalit* organizations in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Khagen Das. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. N. CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... The stand of the Government of India is completely justified from the view point of ...*(Interruptions)*... and in the cultural context of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJU PARMAR (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with what Mr. Faleiro has said.

SHRI R.S. GAVAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with what Mr. Faleiro has said.

Demands for effective operation of Non-Lapsable pool

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura): Since 1998-99, each Ministry is required to earmark 10% of its Budget for the development of the North-Eastern region. If a Ministry fails to spend the whole amount, the unspent amount is credited to the non-lapsable pool. This pool is operated by the Planning Commission. Out of this pool, the Planning Commission makes sanctions for innovative or important projects. The funding can be made for the Central or the State Government Departments/Agencies. This