

[श्री स्वामी नाथक]

आदिवासी की सूची में है, कुछ राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में है और कुछ राज्यों में पिछड़ी हुई जाति की सूची में है। इन सब को मिलाकर अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में लाने के लिए सरकार से बार-बार प्रार्थना की गयी है, कई बार सम्मेलन द्वारा प्रार्थना की गयी है, प्रधान मंत्री जी को प्रतिवेदन दिए गए हैं, इस सभा के द्वारा प्रार्थना की गयी है। और-तो-और पंजाब, हरियाणा हाईकोर्ट ने सरकार को मलाह दी थी कि वहाँ पर जो बाजीगर विमुक्ति जाति के लोग अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में हैं, उनको अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में लाना चाहिए। ऐसी भी सिफारिश सरकार को की गयी, उसके बावजूद भी ये सारी बातें सरकार सभा के सामने नहीं लाई है और इस बारे में कांग्रेसिव विधेयक लाने के लिए बार-बार प्रतिवेदन दिए जाते हैं।

महोदय, मुझे आज ख़ुशी है कि मन्तनीय मंत्री श्री केसरी जी हैं और नरसिंह राव जी प्रधान मंत्री हैं। लेकिन ये छोटे-छोटे बिल जैसे कभी कश्मीर का ले आए, कभी मिजोरम का ले आए, कभी गोवा का ले आए, इसके बजाय मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि एक कांग्रेसिव बिल लाया जाय। महोदय, राजीव गांधी की सरकार में जब बृट्टा सिंह जी गृह मंत्री थे उनकी अध्यक्षता में कैबिनेट की सब-कमेटी इन सारी चीजों की जांच पड़ताल के लिए बनी थी। उस सब कमेटी ने काफी जांच-पड़ताल के बाद सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी और वह बिल लाना बाकी था, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से उस वक्त सरकार के गिरने की वजह से, वह सामने नहीं आ सका। उसके बाद इन जातियों को अध्यादेश द्वारा लाया गया और आज बिल लाया गया है।

मैं इसके लिए स्वागत करता हूँ और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट आपके पास धरी हुई है, उसको राजनीतिक दृष्टि से सुधारने की आज जरूरत है। अगर उनको ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर छोड़ देंगे तो

और कई साल लग जाएंगे और जो गरीब लोग हैं, पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जो इससे वंचित हैं, वैसे ही रह जाएंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केसरी जी से और नरसिंह राव जी की सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जल्द से जल्द इस ओर ध्यान दें क्योंकि इस अध्यादेश में लाई गई जातियों को भी निकाला गया है, अध्यादेश में लाने के बाद उन्हें जो सहूलियतें मुहैया की गई थी, लेकिन अब बिल बन जाने की वजह से कर्णाटक के नाथक, नाथका और बेदार लोग इससे वंचित हो जाएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : आपको कितना टाइम लगेगा?

श्री जी० स्वामी नाथक : अंत में, मैं केसरी जी, मंत्री जी से आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि आने वाले सत्र में या इस सत्र तक जो है एक कांग्रेसिव शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (अमेंडमेंट) बिल लाएंगे और उन सारी जातियों को जो छूटी हुई हैं शामिल करेंगे ताकि उन सारे लोगों को फायदा हो सके। इस आश्वासन की मांग के साथ ही मैं सरकार द्वारा लाए गए इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANN AJI MASODKAR): The debate on the Bill will continue. In between we have a statement by the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Balram Jakhar.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Sir, I seek leave of the House to make a statement on the rainfall situation in the country during the current southwest monsoon.

The forecast for the south-west monsoon made by India Meteorological Department (IMD) on the 27th May, 1991 is that the quantum of rainfall in the coun-

try as a whole for the season would be 94 per cent of the long-term average value, within the estimated error of +4 per cent

The south-west monsoon set in over Kerala on 2nd June, 1991, around the normal time. During the first two weeks of the south-west monsoon, i.e. 1st June, 1991 to the 15th June, 1991, the rainfall was quite satisfactory throughout the country. The Northern Limit or monsoon (NLM) continued to advance till the 15th June, slightly ahead of schedule, and passed through Veraval, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Sagar, Khajuraho, Kanpur, Bareilly, Oerhadun and Dalhousie. The monsoon during this phase was active in the Peninsula, central India, east India, east Uttar Pradesh and parts of North India. However, it did not advance further for about 3 weeks upto 10th July, and the amount of precipitation declined from 183 per cent of normal on the 12th June to 89 per cent of normal on the 10th July. However, it reached Delhi and the neighbouring areas on the 16th July and covered the entire country by the 19th July. The rainfall position in the country has shown some improvement since the middle of July, 1991. Normally, the south-west monsoon covers the entire country by the 15th of July and so, this year, there was a delay of four or five days in covering the entire country.

The cumulative rainfall position so far has been poor as compared to the corresponding period in all the past 5 years from 1986 onwards except in 1987. As on the 10th July, 1991, only 17 out of the 35 meteorological sub-divisions and 47 per cent of the districts of the country had received excess or normal rainfall as against 16 sub-divisions and 37 per cent districts in 1987. Subsequently, widespread rains improved the position considerably and as on the 24th July, 21 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions and 52 per cent of the districts in the country received excess or normal rainfall as against 10 meteorological sub-divisions and 33 per cent of districts in 1987 and 23 sub-divisions and 57 per cent of the districts in 1986.

The delay in the advance of monsoon over north-west India was mainly due to the prevalence of unfavourable pressure patterns over the area. From the second week of July onwards, three low pressure areas and one depression developed over the north Bay of Bengal and moved over land increasing the rainfall activity over Orissa and central and West India. This provided much needed rainfall to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. All these states have now come to "normal" category. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and West Rajasthan did not benefit much from the passage of these systems although these regions also received rainfall. As a percentage of normal rainfall, the precipitation as on the 24th July, was only 36 in hills of West Uttar Pradesh, varied from 50 to 59 in Bihar Plateau and Plains, East Uttar Pradesh, plains of West Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, and from 60 to 69 in Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi, East and West Rajasthan.

It is, thus, clear that rainfall has been very good over the Peninsula, northeast India, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, east Rajasthan and entire Gujarat State including Saurashtra and Kutch. Rainfall activity has been subdued over Bihar, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh although rainfall has occurred over most parts of Bihar and some parts of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana during the period from 2nd to 29th July.

The Central Water Commission monitors the storage position of 56 important reservoirs in the country. The total live storage position in these reservoirs stood at 37.47 T.M.C. (Thousand Million Cubic-Meter) on 5th July, 40.15 T.M.C. on 15th July and 56.54 T.M.C. on 26th July, 1991. The position is more than the average of last seven years' live storage position which is 34.94 T.M.C. However, the position of reservoirs located in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is at present not satisfactory.

Delay in monsoon has affected sowing and transplantation of Kharif crops particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Har

" [Shri Balram Jakhar]

yana. In Bihar transplantation of paddy has, by about the end of July, taken place on 33 per cent of the total area as against the normal coverage of over 70 per cent. Sowing the Maize has taken place only in 65 per cent of the normal area and oilseeds in 80 per cent of the normal area. In Uttar Pradesh, only 40 per cent of normal rice area has been transplanted. Coarse grain crops like Jowar and Bajra are also badly affected in Uttar Pradesh. The Maize sowing in Rajasthan is particularly affected and is not likely to improve as the sowing season is already over. The State Government is promoting pulses as an alternate crop. The sowing of oilseeds is progressing well in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In Gujarat, even though the sowing of groundnut was lagging behind substantially for some time, the good rains during last fortnight has improved the prospects. Cotton sowing in Northern States is already over in the irrigated areas and is in progress in the rainfed areas of Rajasthan. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In Haryana, the sowing operations in Rohtak and Rewari Districts have been affected. In the rest of the country the sowing and transplantation of kharif crops are on expected trends particularly as a result of good rains after 17th July, 1991.

The concerned State Governments have already geared up their machinery to meet the present adverse situation effectively due to delayed monsoon. Shortage of drinking water was experienced in some pockets of Gurgaon, Narnaul, Rewari and Rohtak distts. of Haryana, and the State Government has initiated prompt remedial measures. The Government of Bihar has drawn up a contingency agricultural plan and initiated steps for creating an awareness among farmers for taking up alternate crops. Steps have been taken to ensure uninterrupted supply of power for operating tube-wells and to provide employment under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana in needy areas. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has geared up the District machinery to ensure supply

of inputs, irrigation water and power. Instructions have also been issued for undertaking works to provide employment and remove drinking water difficulties in affected areas of Uttar Pradesh. Steady availability of diesel to meet the enhanced demand has been kept up and as a result the consumption of diesel in July, 1991 was 23 per cent higher in Bihar, about 30 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, 18.8 per cent in Haryana and about 38 per cent in Punjab over that during July, 1990.

The Central Government has been alive to the possible adverse impact of an aberrant monsoon and interacting with State Governments continuously. As early as in April, 1991, the Ministry of Agriculture had written to the State Agriculture Production Commissioners suggesting model Contingency Crop Plans to meet the adverse situation. The issue was also discussed in the Conference of State Relief Commissioners in May. In the light of the erratic trend of monsoon, the Ministry of Agriculture again advised the Northern and Western States on 12th July, 1991 to draw up emergency plans to meet the shortage of drinking water, fodder and power supply etc. They were also requested to draw up shelves of projects for providing employment to the people likely to be affected. The states have been alerted on the need to ensure priority supply of power and the easy availability of diesel for facilitating agricultural operations. The Crop Weather Watch Group in the Ministry of Agriculture is maintaining a close watch on the progress of monsoon and kharif operations. The States were also advised to convene similar meetings of weather watch group at the State level. The situation is also being monitored by a Committee of Secretaries.

The primary responsibility of managing natural calamities is that of the State Governments. Emphasizing this principle, the IX Finance Commission recommended ready access to resources and autonomy in relief operations for the States. On the recommendations of the IX Finance Commission, from 1st April, 1990, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for financing relief expenditure has been consti-

tuted for each State, 75 per cent of which is contributed by the Central Government and the balance by the State Government concerned. An annual contribution of Rs. 804 crores for the State CRFs has been envisaged for, and of this amount Rs. 603 crores are contributed by the Central Government. Fifty percent of the Central share of the CRF for the year 1991-92 has already been released to States. The State Level Committee, headed by the Chief Secretary of the States, is empowered to decide on all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure, including norms of assistance. The State Governments are required to meet all expenditure on relief operations from the CRF.

To sum up, the progress of south-west monsoon has not been satisfactory in the northern India. However, in view of the improvement in the rainfall during the past two weeks, the situation has eased in certain parts. The coming weeks in August and September will be crucial to the kharif prospects this year. We will continue to maintain our vigilance and the Hon'ble Members may rest assured that no effort would be spared in initiating appropriate interventions at the relevant time.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMED SALARIA (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, it appears from the statement that the Central Government has written off Jammu and Kashmir... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Please sit down... (Interruptions)... There are two statements for clarifications before the House. It was announced earlier that clarifications with regard to water resources will be taken up first. The hon. Minister does not appear to be here... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, it was announced that the statement will be made by the Minister at 6 o'clock... (Interruptions)...

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH (Maharashtra): Sir, the time was fixed at 6 o'clock. So, obviously the Minister will

come at Six. In the meantime, whatever clarifications can be asked could be allowed and at 6 o'clock we can move on to the other business... (Interruptions)...

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, meanwhile, let us have clarifications on the drought situation... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Please, there will be no "meanwhile." We have to complete... (Interruptions)... There is no announcement that the statement will be taken up at 6 o'clock. Let us go ahead with the clarifications... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: "At 6 o'clock", it was announced... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, we can do one thing. In the meantime the Scheduled Tribes Bill could be discussed for 15 minutes... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SHABBIR AHMED SALARIA: Sir, there is one statement now and there is another statement also... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Let Us take up the Bill if the House so agrees. The clarifications can be asked afterwards. Now, we will go back to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1991. Yes, Mr. Khaleelur Rahman.

श्रीमती कमला सिंहा (दिल्ली):
महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि बि
सूचना के अधिनियम पर क्या क्लरिफिकेशन
होगा ?

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALA-VIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, there is another statement also on the flood situation. We should know when we can ask for clarifications. We should know about it... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Mr. Rahman, just one minute. We can do one thing now. We will take up the clarifications on the statement by the Minister of Water Resources after the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is over and, as for the clarifications on the statement just now made by the Minister of Agriculture, we can take up tomorrow at 6 o' clock. I think that will relieve you... (Interruptions)... It h at 6 o' clock tomorrow,

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY (Uttar Pradesh): Why at 6 o'clock? It can be at 5 o' clock after the Private Members' business is over... (Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): If that is the sense of the House, we will take up the clarifications on the statement by the Minister of Agriculture tomorrow at 5 o'clock. Now, we can proceed with the Bill, Yes, Mr. Rahman.

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) ..
BILL, 1991—Contd.

श्री मोहम्मद खलिलुर्रमान (आंध्र प्रदेश): जनम वाईस चैयरमैन साहब, मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन (शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज) ऑर्डर (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1991 की भरपूर तारीफ करता हूँ। महोदय, हमारी आजादी के 44-45 वर्ष गुजर जाने के बाद भी आज देश में कई जातियाँ ऐसी हैं जिनको शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज कटेगरी में लाना बहुत जरूरी है। अब जो बिल लाया गया है यह कश्मीर की गूजर और बकरवाल जातियों को कवर करने के लिये लाया गया है, जो पहले छूट गई थीं। इनको अब शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज कटेगरी में लाया जा रहा है। महोदय, इसी तरह से कर्नाटक में बायिता, नायिका जातियाँ हैं, अच्छा होता कि इन जातियों को भी इस बिल के द्वारा शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज में लाया जाता।

महोदय, रिश्तासे आंध्र प्रदेश में भी एक जाति है जिसको राजका कहते हैं। इस जाति की भी शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज की कटेगरी में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए था। काफी समय से यह मांग हो रही है कि इस जाति को भी शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज माना जाय मगर अफसोस की बात यह है कि इतने साल गुजरने के बाद भी इस राजका जाति को शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने आपको रिक्मेंड किया है कि राजका की जाति को शेड्यूल कास्ट में लाया जाय और अगर किया है तो क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर संजीदगी से गौर करेगी और इनको शेड्यूल कास्ट में लायेगी? मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बात की तवक्को रखता हूँ कि वह अपने जवाब में जरूर कहेंगे कि आंध्र प्रदेश की जो यह कम्युनिटी है उसके ताल्लुक से हमारे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की क्या पालिसी है?

इससे हट करके कई बिखरी हुई जातियाँ हैं जिनको शेड्यूल कास्ट या बैकवर्ड क्लास में लाया जा सकता है। जैसे जैसे दिन गुजरते जा रहे हैं, जैसे जैसे जमाना बदलता जा रहा है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि पिछड़ी जातियों को जो अभी शेड्यूल कास्ट में कवर नहीं की गई है उनको शेड्यूल कास्ट में लाया जाये। इसी तरह से बैकवर्ड क्लास की कई जातियाँ हैं जो कि कवर नहीं की गई है। उनको भी बैकवर्ड क्लास की लिस्ट में लाया जाये।

जहाँ तक मसलमानों की बात है, सिखों की बात है उनको भी शेड्यूल कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लास में लाया जाना जरूरी है। खास तौर से जहाँ तक बैकवर्ड क्लास का सवाल है, शुमारी में उनको लिया गया है, लेकिन चुनाव में उनको नहीं लिया गया है। इसलिये दोनों को धक्का करके पूरे देश के अंदर उनको रिजर्वेशन दिया जाय। सिखाया इस बिल की तारीफ करते हुये बंतेक