

में रखते हुए वह कर्मचारियों की उचित मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए मध्यस्थता कर उचित समाधान निकाले। महोदय, राजस्थान जैसे ही प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से जूझता रहा है और पिछले पांच वर्षों में पड़े सूखे और हड़ताल के कारण और भी पिछड़ गया है। इस वर्ष प्रकृति ने सहायता की तो कर्मचारियों ने राजस्थान की प्रगति में अवरोध पैदा कर दिया है। हाल ही में राजस्थान की सरकार को डाक्टर्स की हड़ताल से निपटने के कारण आर्थिक भार सहना पड़ा है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार राजस्थान की सरकार को विशेष राशि उपलब्ध करवाकर इस गंभीर समस्या का समाधान करे।

Neglect of irrigation by damodar valley corporation

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal):
Madam Deputy Chairperson, with your kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India and of the entire House to certain disquieting features in the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation. As you know, Madam, the Damodar Valley Corporation was set up for three specific objectives, namely, irrigation, flood control and generation of power. But, of late, the DVC has been laying greater stress on thermal plants to the neglect of the other two aspects of the project, namely, supply of water for irrigation and flood control. Bodo paddy cultivation has become very popular in the State of West Bengal. Increased cultivation of the Bodo variety of paddy has resulted in increase of food production in the State. This cultivation, Madam, you should know, requires a large quantity of water for irrigation. But (he DVC has reduced the supply of water for Bodo cultivation. Last year, as the figures say, the DVC supplied water for 98,000 acres of land for the cultivation of Bodo paddy. But this year the DVC has already informed the Government of West Bengal that it could supply water for only 55,000 acres of land for cultivation of Bodo paddy. This is certainly going to adversely affect Bodo cultivation in the State, and there is likelihood of reduction in the availability of food articles in the State.

The most surprising aspect is the DVC's attitude in this respect. It has informed the Government of West Bengal that the supply of water for the purpose of Bodo cultivation is not included in the manual of the DVC and that, therefore, it is not bound to supply water, for Bodo cultivation. In this connection, Madam, it needs to be pointed out that supply of water for thermal plants is also not included in the manual. I am not opposed to supply of water for the thermal plants. But there should be a balance between the two needs. In practice, the supply of water for the purpose of the thermal plants has been increasing each year. It is estimated that about 95 per cent of the DVC's waters are being utilised for the purpose of power generation, thereby leaving only 5 per cent for other purposes and in this case, to the total neglect of the cultivation of the Bodo variety of paddy.

Madam, the DVC's canals and dams require continuous dredging because* of the increasing sedimentation which reduces the flood-controlling capacity of the DVC. Additional dams are also to be built for storage of surface water. In absence of such adequate storage facilities, very often large quantities of water are wasted which cause floods in many districts of West Bengal.

I draw the attention of the Government to this urgent matter of public importance for taking immediate corrective measures so that the farmers of West Bengal do not suffer due to lack of supply of water for irrigation for an important item of cultivation, namely, Bodo.
SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY (West Bengal):
Madam, I associate with Mr. Chitta Basu.

श्री शमीम अहमद सिद्दीकी (दिल्ली): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहिबा, मैं हुकूमत का ध्यान पिछले डेढ़ महीने से दिल्ली के अंदर खाना बनाने की गैस की किल्लत की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। लोग परेशान हैं और खास तौर पर पुराने शहर के इलाके जो हैं उनमें जो सप्लाई है वह बहुत कम है। मेरा मुतालबा यह है कि इन इलाकों के अंदर एक स्पेशल कोटा रिलीज किया

जाए ताकि हजारों लोगों को जो दिक्कत और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है उससे निजात मिल सके। इसी के साथ-साथ मैं इस स्पेशल सेशन के जरिए पैट्रोलियम प्रिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अंदर 8 - 8 और 10 - 10 साल के लोगों को गैस के कनेक्शन नहीं मिले हैं, उसकी तरफ भी खास ध्यान दिया जाए और दिल्ली वालों के लिए एक खास कोटा मुकर्रर किया जाए ताकि उन्हें राहत मिल सके। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस तरह तबजोह दी जाएगी और दिल्ली वालों की दिक्कत को दूर किया जाएगा।

[श्री शहीम احمد مدینوی (دلی)-]

دہلی چورمہن صاحب - میں حکومت کا دھیان پچھلے ذریعہ پہلے سے دلی کے اندر کھانا بنانے کی گیس کی قلت کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں - لوگ پریشان ہیں اور خاص طور پر ہوائے شہر کے علاقہ جو ہیں ان میں جو سہلائی ہے وہ بہت کم ہے - میرا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ اس علاقوں کے اندر ایک اسٹیشن کوڈا دلایا جائے تاکہ ہزاروں لوگوں کو جو دقت اور پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے اس سے نجات مل سکے - اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں اس اسٹیشن کے مہلک کے ذریعہ پگروولہم منسجری کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ دلی کے اندر 8 - 8 اور 10 - 10 سال کے لوگوں کو گیس کونکشن نہیں ملے ہیں اسکی طرف بھی خاص دھیان دیا جائے اور دلی والوں کو لگے ایک خاص کوٹہ مقرر کیا جائے تاکہ انہیں راحت مل سکے - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اس طرف توجہ دی جا رہی

اور دلی والوں کی دقت کو دور
کیا جائے گا -

Starvation deaths among handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Since last July, more than 40 handloom weavers died due to starvation or due to suicide in Andhra Pradesh, more so in districts like Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam. Out of 35 lakh handlooms in the country, one-third are located in Andhra Pradesh. These handloom weavers know no other job except loom.

It is a Known fact that cotton growers are dying by committing suicide in this part of the country for the last three years and the handloom weavers joined them because since 1986 the price of the yarn was enhanced from Rs. 320⁷- per box to Rs. 470 and the price of green dye was enhanced from Rs. 625 to Rs. 1,070 per kg. Similar is the situation in relation to the price of the chemicals also. The Textile Policy that is in existence since June 1985 failed miserably and due to the failure of the new Textile Policy both cotton growers as well as the handloom weavers are dying out of unnatural deaths.

The Textile Policy had earmarked sortie twenty-one or twenty two items exclusively for the handloom sector. The power-looms as well as the textile industry got it stayed from the Supreme Court of India for its operation. Unfortunately, the Government of India and the Textile Ministry are not serious enough to get the stay vacated. Nor have they geared up their legal machinery to see that sufficient justice is done to the handloom weavers.

Until 1976, the handloom sector was exclusively meant for the State Governments, but during 1973 the Sivaraman Commission was appointed and with its suggestion since 1976 a special Commissioner for Handlooms was created at the Centre.