

इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि आपने वृद्धजनों के प्रति बड़ी उदारता बरती है - वृद्धावस्था पेंशन, रेल किराए में छूट, एक लाख तक की आमदनी पर टैक्स खत्म। फिर भी मकान व दुकान की समस्या गंभीर समस्या है, इससे भी वृद्धजनों को मुक्ति दिलाने की कृपा करें।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-two minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

Economic Development of Backward States

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us continue with the Resolution.
Now, Mr. Natchiappan to continue and conclude his speech.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much, Sir. I am concluding my speech with certain remarks. This particular Resolution is very important because even after passing through half of the Tenth Five Year Plan, we could not achieve certain goals which were set by the Planning Commission. I was explaining about taking up a particular district as a nodal district. We have a net cultivable area of 4,18,900 hectares. Agriculture is done only in 1/4th of it i.e., 1,11,566 hectares. The per capita NDP was Rs. 14,341, while the State was having Rs. 21,738 for 2002-03. So far as human development index is concerned, it was 0.640, the State was having 0.657, while India, at National level, was having 0.571. The strength of these areas were communication; rich resources; local enterprises; domain knowledge; surplus availability of space; research institutes, such as, the CSIR labs, universities and other educational institutes. Even if so many things are available, these districts are called drought-prone and underdeveloped districts. Hence, I request that the Planning Commission should select certain districts in every State so that the entire programme, enunciated for development of a particular district, could be focussed upon properly. And, all the elected representatives should make coordinated efforts to see that these

programmes are implemented properly. Though the three-tier system of *panchayat raj* has been introduced, the powers have not been given to them by the State Governments. Then how can they manage to provide drinking water facility, health facilities, rural infrastructure and other such things? Therefore, we have to find a way-out so that the *panchayat raj* system, which is a part of our Constitution, is implemented with wholehearted support from the State Governments. A huge amount is spent for rural development. More than two-thirds of the Budget goes to the rural development. Even then they are not developed. A lot of money has been pumped into the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme. Despite that the drinking water problem could not be solved. Hence, there should be a proper *panchayat raj* system, equipped with all the powers, provided in the Constitution, numbering about 29. All these 29 powers should be given to the people so that they can implement the programmes. If things happen like this only then these areas can be developed.

The sample area that I have taken is Sivaganga, from where there had continuously been Union Ministers for twenty years, especially the Finance Minister. Some State Ministers had also been from that area. Even eight sitting Rajya Sabha MPs are also there from that area. Even then that area could not be developed. So, there should be a commitment and team spirit to see that certain areas are developed as sample areas, which can be followed at other places.

With these words, Sir, I support this Resolution. I hope the Government will take this matter very seriously and would come out with a better plan, at least, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much, Sir, for providing me this opportunity. I wholeheartedly support this Resolution, moved by the hon. Member, Dr. Prabha Thakur. The havoc created by the drought in Tamil Nadu was so severe that we saw farmers committing suicide. It has been reported that even in the fertile district of Thanjavur, because of the three consecutive failures of monsoon, there is not enough ground water. The Cauvery water dispute has also not been resolved so far. So, the Thanjavur district, which is called the granary of Tamil Nadu, is hit by a severe drought. The farmers have been driven to the level of eating rats. This has been reported in the newspapers that they could not get proper food. Therefore, gruel centres had been set up by various political parties. The DMK party also set up gruel centres. They prepared food in the form of gruel and supplied free to the farmers. So,

this was the situation, last season. Though there have been some rains, but they are not sufficient. What is happening in Tamil Nadu has also been reported in today's newspaper. The ground water is increasingly becoming saline. The Palar river has completely dried up. The water of Vaigai river has attained salinity. The Coovam River, which flows through the Chennai city, is highly polluted because all the drainage is dropped in it. There is no water at all in Chennai. The water level in the Adyar river belt has also depleted. A study group has reported in today's newspaper that the ground water in the nearby residential areas of the Adyar stretch, in Chennai, has become saline. When this is the situation, we do not know what is going to happen. We do not expect rains till November because we get North-West monsoons in November. The last three monsoons, as I said have failed. Even if there are enough rains in the coming November, this won't make good the losses already suffered by the farmers and the residents of the urban areas. As suggested by the hon. Member, Shri Natchiappan, the elected members of the Panchayat, elected Members of the Legislative Assembly, and the elected Members of Parliament should be involved by the Administration. Proper committees, *gram sabhas* and *village panchayats* should be organized to monitor the implementation of drought relief schemes. Whatever amount is allocated by the Central Government for the drought relief is not reaching the needy people. If such committees of elected representatives are formed and they monitor the affairs, the relief measures would be effectively implemented.

Sir, with these words, I support the Resolution. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak, Prof. Kurian? But your name is not here.

PROF. P.J. KURIAN (Kerala): Sir, my name is not given, but if you allow me, I would like to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can speak for five minutes.

प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन : सर, पांच मिनट में क्या होगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The allotted time for the Resolution is already over.

PROF. P.J. KURIAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time in spite of the fact that my name is not there in the list. This is very generous of you, Sir. In fact, I read this

Resolution just now. I could not read it earlier, but the moment I read it, something came to my mind and, I thought, I should share it with you here. This Resolution shows the predicament of our people in the backward areas. Sir, in our country about 40 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line and a majority of them are in backward areas. I need not mention the areas which have already been well mentioned in this Resolution. But in other areas also, even in cities, there are people who are living below the poverty line. There are a number of reasons for that. Some of the reasons are mentioned here also. So, I am not going into that.

I would like to bring this point to the notice of the House. When we got Independence in 1947, our population was only 330 million, or a little bit more. Today, our population is more than one billion. I think, we are already next to China with regard to population strength. Within ten years or, maybe, even earlier, we will beat China also in population growth. Sir, I was thinking, -- it is only my imagination -- had we been able to control the population to some extent, what would have been the position of our country? When we got Independence, what was the percentage of middleclass in the country? The middleclass in the country was, perhaps, less than ten per cent. It was five per cent. When we got Independence, there was an understanding of middleclass that was only less than five per cent. Today, the middleclass in the country is about 40 per cent. If my figure is not correct, Shri Jairam Rameshji is an expert, he can correct me. I believe, it is, at least, 40 per cent. Sir, at that time, the middleclass people were five per cent. It means there were only 15 million people. Today, the middleclass people are 40 per cent. It means there are 400 million people. So, Sir, during the period of 55 years, after Independence, we have brought the strength of our middleclass people from 15 million to 400 million. That is a gigantic development. But, unfortunately, along with that, there has been an explosive growth in population and because of that we have a higher balance of people to be brought back to the middle class income group. Therefore, what is the basic root cause? According to me, the basic disease, the basic root cause is the exponential growth of population. I fully agree with my good friend, Madam Prabha Thakur, on all these suggestions.

I believe one more important point should also be added to that. You may spend any amount of money on development, but if the population grows at this rate, you will not be able to increase the standard of living of

our people. What is the basic issue? It is the purchasing power of the people. If you want to increase the purchasing power of the people, at some point of time, there should be a deceleration of population. Look at the Southern States. I belong to Kerala. According to a UN report, Kerala is a State which, with regard to health, life expectancy and all parameters of development, can be compared with any European country. Why? One of the reasons is education. Literacy is almost hundred per cent there. What is the main reason? Sir, the main reason is that population growth has been controlled. We have achieved our national target, with regard to population growth. Therefore, if population control measures are adopted by all the States, especially the BIMARU States, I mean the COWBELT and the undeveloped States, I am sure, our development will be much more rapid and we will be able to bring out all our people from the level of poverty and give them a better living. But whatever you do according to this Resolution, if population growth is not controlled, we are not going to achieve the results. This is the additional point I wanted to add along with this Resolution. Sir, I have spoken for five minutes. If you allow me more time, I will speak more; otherwise, I am satisfied with this point(Interruptions)... Sir, I will finish in two minutes. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government of India that effective measures should be taken to implement the Family Planning Programme in all the States. Sir, I add one more sentence also that according to the latest policy adopted and may be internationally accepted, incentives and disincentives in the case of family planning have been withdrawn. I do not know why. Incentives and disincentives are a must, as far as I understand. Sir, I will finish in two minutes. It was when there were incentives and disincentives that Kerala and Southern States did very well in population control. Now, according to the international understanding we have reached, we have said that we will withdraw incentives and disincentives. I am afraid, is it a conspiracy of developed countries? I don't know, because by withdrawing incentives and disincentives, the population of the Third World countries will go on increasing. I think, we have fallen into a trap. Therefore, the Government should examine this question whether withdrawing incentives or disincentives is correct or not. I feel that along with all other measures, incentives and disincentives also should remain, as regards the family planning programme implementation. Thank you very much.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): Sir, first and foremost, I would like to thank Dr. Prabha Thakurji for raising such an important issue, as the common man in

certain regions continues to face grave problems in his day-to-day life owing to climatic, locational, and infrastructural disadvantages. The focus of the development process is to ensure that these distortions are addressed properly though the allocation of resources and initiatives focused on these areas are, already, the hon. Members know how our present Central Government is putting more emphasis to see that backward region's problems are addressed properly. Sir, I would also like to thank Shri Sudarsana Natchiappan for his valuable suggestions as well as Mr. Sundaram who brought out certain points, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. He, particularly, highlighted about how Tamil Nadu was facing some problems in the area of irrigation as well as in drinking water, which is reflected by various things. Just now, our friend Prof. Kurien has raised one or two issues. I am happy that he, particularly, pointed to the population issue. As the hon. Member said, and as you know, the Government is very much concerned, and according to me, Sir, the only insurance against the growth of population is to provide education to our women. And his State is a finest example because, you have been able to control the population because of the fact women are educated and you have the highest literacy rate in the country.

Sir, the Mover of the Resolution has rightly pointed out that the problems are aggravated in desert and rainfed areas owing to the low level of productivity in these areas. The multi-pronged effort is being made to tackle the entrenched problems of availability of water for irrigation and drinking.

As regards restoring traditional water bodies, Sir, she has made a very good suggestion. A new scheme had been announced in 2004-05, i.e., "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" with an allocation of Rs. 100 crores. The scheme is a pilot project for a larger "National Water Resources Development Project" to be completed in seven years. Sir, the pilot scheme has an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crores, covering fifty districts in twenty-five States.

As far as interlinking of rivers is concerned, Sir, the National Common Minimum Programme has stated that inter-linking of rivers will be pursued in a fully consultative manner and comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of linking of the rivers of the country will be made starting with South-bound rivers. I am sure, our friends, particularly, from the Southern States, would be very happy to know about this. Linking of sub-basins of

3.00 P.M.

rivers in the States such as Bihar will also be explored. A Cell has been formed in the Ministry of Water Resources for overseeing the National Common Minimum Programme implementation.

Sir, providing potable drinking water to all villages is one of the monitorable targets of the Tenth Plan. The National Common Minimum Programme has stated that providing drinking water to all sections in urban and rural areas and augmenting the availability of drinking water sources is an issue with our present Government which has the top most priority. About 95.3 per cent of the rural habitations are fully covered with water supply, 4.3 per cent are partially covered and the rest 0.7 per cent is not covered, and we are making every effort to see that those areas are also covered as early as possible. The allocation for the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Sir, is being continuously stepped up, and, for 2005-06, Rs. 4050 crore has been allotted for assistance to all the States. Validation of data of fresh survey carried out recently relating to slipped back habitations -- from fully covered to partially covered and partially covered to not covered -- is under progress. Five per cent of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds are earmarked for the provision of drinking water through Desert Development Programme, twenty per cent of this programme funds are earmarked for the demand driven community participating 'Swajaldhara' Programme. Under this, 90 per cent of the capital cost is provided as grant by the Central Government, and the rest ten per cent will be taken care by the community. The suggestion that ten per cent community contribution can be met through MPLAD fund or other Government corpus will dilute the participatory nature of the scheme and may bring back the vicious cycle of unsustainable schemes due to poor operation and maintenance after their completion. Under the *Bharat Nirman* Programme, Sir, it has been proposed to fully cover the 74000 habitations within a period of four years starting from 2005-06. The twin problems of sustainability and slipped back coverage will be fully addressed through *Bharat Nirman* and regular ARWSP programmes, so as to provide potable drinking water to all habitations within a fixed time-frame. Sir, hon. Members have expressed concern about the poor irrigation facilities in various parts of the country. With the increase in irrigation potential from the pre-Plan level of 22.3 million hectares to 93.86 million hectares till the end of the Ninth Plan, the country has witnessed irrigation development at the rate of 1.4 million hectares per annum in the planned development era. The present

gross irrigation coverage is about 44 per cent, and even at the ultimate stage, it will be only 72 per cent. There is also a large gap of 14 million hectares between irrigation potential created and potential utilized. This is mainly due to poor operation and management of the irrigation systems, incomplete Command Area Development works, siltation in reservoirs, adopting cropping patterns unsuited to the respective agro-climatic zones, poor water rates, which do not even meet the normal maintenance costs of the systems, etc., to name a few reasons.

There is a necessity for States to take up and implement modernization of projects for restoring the lost potential and avail Central Assistance fully under the Command Area Development Scheme for completing the Command Area Development works. The States and the Centre will encourage farmers to take up cropping patterns suited to the relevant agro-climatic zones.

Regarding monitoring, Planning Commission has already initiated a quarterly monitoring of progress of all the Plan schemes carried out by the States and the Centre in all the sectors. Sir, hon. Members have also made suggestions regarding drought-relief measures, that the Members of Parliament and elected representatives should be associated with monitoring. Sir, as you are aware, the Rural Development Ministry has already issued circulars to see that the elected representatives are put as members in the monitoring committees. Thus, this point has been well taken care of.

Regular monitoring of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme is being done by the Central Water Commission and is also being monitored by the Department of Drinking Water Supply. The mechanism being is focusing on the achievement of Plan targets set by the States and Central Ministries/ Departments. One crore hectares are to be brought under irrigation as per the *Bharat Nirman Programme*. The National Common Minimum Programme has accorded highest priority to irrigation and all irrigation projects are to be completed according to a strict time schedule. The Centre is assisting the State Governments in completion of the last mile irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme for creating bulk potential in the country. The existing programmes may have to be modified and up-scaled for achieving the *Bharat Nirman* targets, which we have set before us.

Hon. Members have emphasized the problem of prioritisation of allocation of water to various uses. The National Water Policy has already recommended the water allocation priorities, with drinking water getting the first priority followed by irrigation; particularly, hydropower and ecology are also being taken into consideration. As regards the issue of making 'drinking water' a Central subject, consensus is required among the States before any action is taken.

Sir, as far as agriculture is concerned, Government of India is implementing, and is going to shortly, start programmes, which would address the problems of agriculture, which is a sector of great concern to the rural community. The Centrally-sponsored scheme, "Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal", is being implemented for development of horticulture in these States. The scheme was started in 2001-02 in which the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal were included during the Tenth Plan. Outlay for this scheme during the Annual Plan 2005-06 is Rs.170 crore. Further, the National Horticulture Mission is to be launched in 2005 for which an outlay of Rs. 630 crore has been provided during the year 2005-06. A major initiative is the programme of Micro Irrigation, which will help conserve water resources with enhanced efficiency. A plan provision of Rs. 400 crore has been made for the programme of Micro Irrigation in the Union Budget 2005-06. Another initiative for development of agriculture in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country is the scheme for Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland or Rainfed Farming System. In the Union Budget 2005-06, a plan provision of Rs. 200 crore has been made for this scheme. Macro Management of Agriculture is another important Centrally-sponsored scheme which provides flexibility to the States to address their agriculture problems. The scheme includes an important component of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas. For the Annual Plan 2005-06, Budget Estimate for the scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture is Rs. 912.62 crore.

With a view to promote industrialisation in the backward areas or States of the country, Government have operationalised various schemes such as Growth Centre Scheme, Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Apparel Park and Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme. As far as Rajasthan is concerned, I am sure hon. Members will be very happy, five growth centres have been identified, namely, Abu road,

Khara, Dholpur, Bhilwara and Jhalawar. A new centre under the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology is proposed for Jaipur, and I am sure all of you will be happy to know about it. One apparel park has been sanctioned at Mahal and two centres under the Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme at Jasol and Pali.

Apart from these sectoral initiatives, a major programme was initiated in the Tenth Plan for the integrated development of backward areas, i.e., the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana. This programme has three components, viz. the Special Plan for Bihar, the Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa and the Backward Districts Initiative, which covers 147 districts in the country. You will be happy to hear that a plan has been drawn up for each of these districts to fill critical gaps with the additional funding. From 2005-06, more focussed attention is to be given to the development of backward districts and areas through the Backward Regions Grant Fund, which has been set up during 2005-06 and about which the announcement has already been made.

You will agree with me that the success of the schemes depend on decentralisation of the planning process. This is not something with which our hon. Members have been very much concerned. To be effective plans have to be prepared by the Panchayati Raj Bodies as mandated in the Constitution, any one Master Plan prepared Centrally, Sir, we understand, will not be able to attend the manifold requirements of our vast country where there are wide variations even within districts.

Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, the Central Government has already got a number of different schemes to attend to various problems which have been enunciated and referred to by hon. Members during this discussion. Sir, the answer, which I have enunciated and you would agree with me, is not in new schemes but in revitalisation of the implementing structure. The present Government has come up with the major focus to deal with the backwardness of our country. Therefore, Sir, the process of implementing structure and ownership of the development process is on. All of us -- the Central Government, the State and local Governments -- have to work together to ensure a better life for our countrymen. It is in this direction we would need the support and cooperation of all the Members.

I, therefore, request Dr. Prabha Thakurji to withdraw the resolution since we are doing this effectively.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। सबसे पहले तो मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहूंगी जिन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग लेकर अपने अमूल्य सुझाव देते हुए समर्थन दिया। महोदय, इस संकल्प में पानी, कृषि, ग्रामीण विकास, गरीबी उपशमन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा व रोजगार संबंधी महत्वपूर्ण विषय आए हैं।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से हम काफी हद तक संतुष्ट हैं और हमें समस्या के निराकरण की आशा जगी है। मैं मंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करती हूँ कि आपने राजस्थान में विभिन्न स्थानों पर पांच ग्रोथ सेंटरों की स्थापना का संकल्प जताया है और सिंचाई सेंटर खोलने की बात कही है। महोदय, इसके साथ मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि राजस्थान में अजमेर सहित और जो 6 विशेष संभाग हैं, वहां सभी संभागीय मुख्यालयों पर अगर एक ग्रोथ सेंटर होगा तो इस तरह सारे राजस्थान को कवर किया जा सकेगा।

महोदय, यू0पी0ए0 सरकार ने अपने नेशनल कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम के तहत पेयजल और पानी को प्राथमिकता देते हुए जो विभिन्न नीतियां और कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं और चलाए जा रहे हैं, मैं उनका स्वागत करती हूँ। राजीव पेयजल मिशन के तहत काम हो रहे है और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं के जरिए पेयजल का काम हो रहा है। महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सभी गांवों को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। मैं चाहूंगी कि इसमें एक चीज "स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना" और जोड़ दी जाए क्योंकि बहुत जगह अभी भी स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मैं राजस्थान के अजमेर जिले की बात करूं तो 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अभी भी लोग फ्लोराइड वाला पानी पीने के लिए विवश हैं। तो हमारा ध्येय देश के छोटे-से-छोटे गांव में लोगों को मीठा और स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना होना चाहिए। इस बारे में सरकार कैसे अधिक ध्यान दे सकती है, मंत्री जी कृपया इसे देखने की कृपा करें।

उपसभापति महोदय, कुदरत ने 3 हिस्सा जल और एक हिस्सा धरती बनायी है जिस पर पेड़-पौधे, पशु-पक्षी और मनुष्यों की आबादी सभी कुछ है। फिर भी तीन हिस्सा जल है और जल के महत्व को देखते हुए उसी अनुपात में सरकार को भी विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि जल ही जीवन है। जल पर ही कृषि आधारित है, जल पर ही पर्यावरण आधारित है और जल पर ही जीवन आधारित है चाहे वह मनुष्यों का हो, पेड़-पौधों का हो या पशु-पक्षियों का हो। महोदय, मैं यहां एक बात का विशेष उल्लेख करना चाहूंगी। हाल ही में साइंस एंड टैक्नॉलोजी डिपार्टमेंट की कमेटी में, जिसकी मैं भी सदस्या हूँ, एक बात सामने आई कि समुद्र के खारे जल को मीठा बनाने पर 33 पैसा प्रति लीटर की लागत आती है। तो इस तरह समुद्र के जल को शुद्ध बनाने पर सरकार ध्यान दे ताकि एक आम आदमी को भी 10 रुपए की मिनरल वाटर की बोतल न खरीदने पड़े और एक रुपए में उसे स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध हो तथा वह कई प्रकार की बीमारियों से बच सके। महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री की स्व-जलधारा योजना काफी अच्छी है, लेकिन उसका लाभ आम लोग नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं। आज भी राजस्थान और उड़ीसा के बहुत से क्षेत्र अकालग्रस्त हैं और वहां के लोगों की क्षमता नहीं है कि अगर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 5 लाख की लागत वाली कोई पेयजल योजना है तो वे उसका 10 प्रतिशत यानी 50 हजार रुपया दे सकें। अकाल प्रताड़ित और सूखा प्रताड़ित लोगों के लिए उस राशि को देना बड़ा कठिन है। इस तरह उस स्व-जलधारा योजना का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग समुचित लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहूंगी कि वह देखें कि इस योजना का लाभ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और विशेषकर सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जहां कि पेयजल की बड़ी कठिनाई है, वहां

किसी प्रकार से लोगों को स्वच्छ पेयजल प्राप्त हो सके। ऐसा फिर चाहे विशेष परिस्थितियों में सांसद कोष द्वारा हो या विधायक कोष द्वारा 10 प्रतिशत सहयोग राशि देकर हो, वहाँ लोगों को इसका लाभ मिल सके। तब यह जो स्व-जलधारा योजना है, इसका ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को वाकई लाभ मिल सकेगा। एक नदी जल एकीकरण की, जो बड़ी ही दूरगामी और स्थायी परियोजना है, उसका हम बहुत स्वागत करते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहूँगी कि इस योजना को और द्रुत गति, जितनी वह दे सके, दे और साथ ही इसके अलावा नदी-जल को लेकर यह जो आए-दिन राजनीति होने लगी है और उससे जिसे जरूरत है, वह व्यक्ति वंचित रह जाता है। इसे देखते हुए, यदि सरकार इस पर विचार करे कि नदी-जल राज्यों का विषय न रहे, क्योंकि पानी उसी तरह प्राकृतिक देन है, जैसे हवा है या सूरज की रोशनी है। नदी का जल राज्यों का विषय न रहे और केन्द्र का भी विषय न रहकर, इस दिशा में चाहे किसी भी तरह से कोई विधेयक या कोई कानून बने और पूरे तौर पर एक ऑटोनोमस बॉडी का, एक कमीशन का, गठन हो और केन्द्रीय नदी-जल प्राधिकरण बने, जो पूरे तौर पर ऑटोनोमस हो। वह इस तरह से हो ताकि जिस राज्य को जरूरत हो, वहाँ उसे न्यायपूर्ण तरीके से वह नदी-जल मिले। तो इस दिशा में, चाहे सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में हो चाहे पेय जल के क्षेत्र में, यह एक प्रभावी काम होगा।

मान्यवर, सरकार कृषि के विकास के लिए, उन्नत कृषि के लिए, जो प्रयास कर रही है, जो धन व्यय कर रही है, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। हमें उम्मीद है कि जिस प्रकार सरकार की बेरोजगारों के लिए जो उन्हें सौ दिन का रोजगार देने की प्रतिबद्धता है, रोजगार गारंटी योजना है, सरकार इस पर शीघ्र अमल करे, साथ ही निजी क्षेत्र में भी कहीं जो पिछड़े तबके हैं, जो कमजोर तबके हैं, उन्हें आरक्षण देते हुए, उन्हें उसमें भागीदार बनाया जाए और गरीबी उपशमन के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, सरकार उन्हें और तेज गति से लागू करे, प्रभावशाली तरीके से लागू करे और साथ ही सरकार यह भी सुनिश्चित करे कि जो पैसा केन्द्र से इन कार्यक्रमों के तहत राज्यों को दिया जाता है, कई बार देखने में आता है कि उस पैसे का उस जगह सदुपयोग न होकर अन्य-अन्य चीजों में उसे डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाता है। तो इसकी पूरी मॉनिटरिंग भी करे। इसके लिए अच्छा हो कि सरकार यहाँ के हरेक सांसद को अवगत कराती रहे कि राज्य सरकारों को किस मद के तहत, किस काम के तहत, किस कार्यक्रम के तहत, कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है, ताकि हम भी यह देख सकें कि उस राशि का पूरा सदुपयोग उसी कार्यक्रम के तहत, उसी योजना में हो रहा है कि नहीं। आपकी जो तमाम घोषणाएँ हैं और सरकार के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, विकसित करने के लिए, इन तमाम बातों के लिए, मैं बहुत ही आशा और अपेक्षा रखती हूँ और मैं आशा करती हूँ और सरकार की नीति, नीयत और कार्यक्रम को देखते हुए, मुझे विश्वास है कि इस दिशा में पूरी तत्परता से, कहे अनुसार, कार्य होगा और जनता यह देखेगी कि कथनी और करनी में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। इस अपेक्षा के साथ मैं अपना यह रेजोल्यूशन, यह संकल्प वापस लेती हूँ और सरकार को धन्यवाद देती हूँ। धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी।

श्रीमती जमना देवी बारुपाल (राजस्थान) : मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगी कि आपने जो पांच ग्रोथ सेंटर्स लगाए हैं, हमारे बीकानेर को इससे कैसे वंचित कर दिया? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं। यह कुछ नहीं ...(व्यवधान)... Dr. Prabha Thakur, are you withdrawing the Resolution?

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : जी, मैं अपना संकल्प विद्वाँ करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does she have the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Extension of benefits of reservation to scheduled tribes in NCT of Delhi and other States where they are not available

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Moolchand Meena to move a Resolution regarding need to give benefit of reservation in employment.

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भारत का संविधान तकनीकी और चिकित्सा शिक्षा के लिए समर्पित संस्थानों सहित सार्वजनिक नियोजन और शिक्षण संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों हेतु आरक्षण का उपबंध करता है तथा विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अधिसूचित जनजाति को आरक्षण हेतु लाभ देने के लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342 के अधीन उन राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इस संबंध में अधिसूचनाएं जारी की गई हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश, ये लाभ राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में वर्षों से रह रहे अन्य राज्यों के अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को अनुच्छेद 342 के अधीन अधिसूचना के अभाव में नहीं मिल रहे हैं तथा ऐसी ही स्थिति अन्य राज्यों में भी आ रही है क्योंकि एक राज्य के अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को दूसरे राज्यों या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है, अतः सामाजिक दृष्टि से शोषित और उपेक्षित अनुसूचित जनजाति को सार्वजनिक नियोजन और तकनीकी तथा चिकित्सा संस्थाओं सहित शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में आरक्षण के विधिसम्मत अधिकारों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है, यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि वह विधायी और प्रशासनिक उपायों के द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करे कि राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में रह रहे अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को रोजगार और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में आरक्षण के लाभ दिये जायें और एक राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की अनुसूचित जनजाति को संपूर्ण देश के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति समझा जाए।"

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे यह विशेष संकल्प इसलिए लाने की आवश्यकता हुई कि अनुसूचित जाति और जन जाति के लोग शताब्दियों से भेद-भाव के शिकार रहे हैं और आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विकास के अवसरों से भी वंचित रहे हैं, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय लोक सेवाओं में इन समुदायों का लगभग कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं था। श्री पी.एस. बरवा ने 1992 में एक सर्वेक्षण किया था। उसके अनुसार 1935 में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का प्रतिनिधित्व केवल 1% था। जब कि देश की जनसंख्या में उनका हिस्सा 40 प्रतिशत के करीब