

ओ.बी.सी. के छात्रों में व्यापक असंतोष व्याप्त है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि 52 फीसदी ओ.बी.सी. की आबादी को देखते हुए सामाजिक न्याय की परिकल्पना तथा संविधान की मंशा के अनुसार उपरोक्तानुसार ओ.बी.सी. को 27 फीसदी आरक्षण हेतु आदेश दिया जाए। जब सबको हक, न्याय और समान अवसर मिलेगा, तभी 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास' का नारा सार्थक होगा, इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि निजीकरण के बढ़ते प्रभाव के कारण निजीकरण के दौर में निजी क्षेत्र की जो शिक्षण संस्थाएँ हैं और निजी क्षेत्र में जो नौकरियों की संभावनाएँ हैं, उनमें एवं न्यायपालिका में भी एस.पी., एस.टी., ओ.बी.सी. तथा सामान्य वर्ग को व्यवस्था के अनुसार आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करे।

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajmani Patel.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Adverse impact on ground water in delta region of Tamil Nadu due to hydrocarbon wells

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Delta region in Tamil Nadu, comprising Thanjavur, Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam, is called the granary of Tamil Nadu because of the agricultural production there. But, for the past few years, because of monsoon failure and depletion of ground water and lack of water flow in the Cauvery River, the region is suffering very much and people are quitting agriculture. Sir, agriculture is the largest employment-generating sector in the country. In this situation, already, the farmers are suffering. Sir, the farmers are committing suicides. They have very less production and because of that we are suffering from lack of food. Sir, in this situation, the Government of India is bringing in hydrocarbon wells. They are digging very deep borewells to extract hydrocarbon. Sir, initially, we used to get ground water at the level of 100 meters or 200 meters. But now, the hydrocarbon borewells go deeper up to the level of 1000 meters or 2000 meters and because of that it has become very difficult to get the ground water as the level of ground water goes down up to the level of 1000 or 2000 meters, i.e., 3000 feet. So, the farmers will not be able to get water by way of borewells. Sir, the other thing is that the space created due to deep digging, the sea water flows into that and the land becomes sterile and everything becomes very sour. We will not get drinking water, agriculture will become sterile and, Sir, people are suffering a lot and they have raised hue and cry. Sir, except ONGC, some private institutions have also asked for permission from Government of India. Sir, from Villupuram, Cuddalore to Ramanathapuram, there is a stretch of 400 kilometers. A human chain was formed by the people to stop this. Sir, this is a very serious situation. We do not want to be a richer nation; we want to be a healthier nation. It creates a lot of environmental hazards also. Sir, they say, in the long term, this will cause cancer, it will affect the kidneys, it will affect the heart and it will have an impact on the human life and on environment also. So, we should not be misconstruing that we are against the developmental activities. We are for it. Do that. India wants to be indigenous in oil production. If somewhere in a desert, you explore and extract oil, let it be done in a place

where people are not living. Here, people are living and we have to be concerned about the future generation. Agriculture is a very important thread of our nation. In this situation, Sir, we urge the Government not to give any more permission which has been sought for hydrocarbon wells and as well as suspend all the activities that are already going on there. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tami Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tami Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tami Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tami Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Increasing Addiction to Intoxicants among Children

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति महोदय, हाल ही में पूर्वी दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले 8 वर्ष से 11 वर्ष के बच्चों का एक सर्वे निगम द्वारा मनोचिकित्सकों के सहयोग से कराया गया, जिसमें बड़ी चोंकाने वाली जानकारी मिली। 368 स्कूलों में 75,037 छात्रों में से 12,627 बच्चे नशीले पदार्थों का प्रयोग करते मिले। इनमें से 8,182 छात्र सुपारी के साथ अफीम का प्रयोग करते पाये गए, 2,613 छात्र तम्बाकू का सेवन, 1,410 छात्र बीड़ी और सिगरेट का सेवन करते पाए गए। 231 छात्र शराब का सेवन और 191 छात्र फ्लूड, पेट्रोल और solution व syringe से नशा करने की लत के शिकार मिले। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार का यह दायित्व बन जाता है कि वह इसी प्रकार का