

Court in Gayatri Laxmi Bapurao Nagpure case decided on 15.3.96 by the Bench of Hon'ble Justice Madan Mohan Panchi and K. Venkateswamy. The decision is clear. As per the judgement even on the strength on the Certificate of the first cousin, the Halba petitioner was granted Caste Certificate.

I urge upon the Central Government to intervene in the matter immediately and issue suitable instructions to the State Government in this regard.

(iii) Need to Include Rosemala in Kollam District, Kerala Under Rural Electrification Scheme

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (ADOOR) : Rosemala in Kollam District, Kerala is surrounded by thick forest. There are 300 families residing at Rosemala, more than 25 kms. away from the nearest town at Aryankevu. Most of the families belong to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Those families have applied for electric connections at their residences. But the Kerala State Electricity Board is asking them to pay huge amount for providing electricity. These poor people are not able to pay the amount.

The Kerala State Electricity Board has regretted to supply electricity free of cost to this area. The Forest Department has also objected under the Forest Law to lay electric lines through the forest.

I urge upon the Government of India to include Rosemala under Rural Electrification Scheme and sanction sufficient amount for the electrification of hilly, remote and backward area Rosemala, in Kulathupuzha Panchayat, Kollam district, Kerala which is under Adoor Parliamentary (reserved) Constituency. I hope that Ministry of Power would take urgent steps in its matter.

(iv) Need to Impose Ban on Import of Silk in the Country

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (KOLAR) : India is one of the major silk producing countries in the world. Karnataka produces about eighty per cent of the total quantity of silk produced in our country.

Strengely, the silk producers are not taken due care of either by the Central Government or by the States. The rates of cocoons, yarn etc., go on fluctuating and the producers are at the receiving end. In fact the rates of cocoons and yarn are very low. This is due to dumping of China silk in our markets. The import of silk particularly from China has ruined the future of our silk producers. Foreign silk which we are importing is of very low quality. That is why they are selling it here at a very low price. Indigenous silk has no demand in our country. This kind of rate tactics of some countries has affected Indian silk producers in the international market also.

It is the duty of both the Centre and the States to protect the interest of our farmers. The first and the foremost step in this direction would be to stop dumping of foreign silk yarn in our country.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to completely ban import of silk without any further delay.

(v) Need to Provide Adequate Funds to State Government of Bihar for Industrial Development of Aurangabad District

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA-KUMAR (SAGAR) : Aurangabad is a very backward district of Central Bihar. 95 per cent population of the district depend upon farming and labour. There is no industry in the district. Not a single industry is being set up in the Industrial Development Centre of the District as a result of which people of the district are facing starvation and unemployment. Most of the labourers of the district have to work in the industries located in Delhi and other states.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to provide adequate funds to the State Government for setting up of industries in the Aurangabad Industrial Development Centre.

(vi) Need to Cater to the Demand of People of Kerala for Loan From the Credit Deposit of NRIs

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (CHIRAYINKIL) : About a million people from Kerala are working abroad and earning foreign exchange to this great nation. The nationalised banks functioning in the State mobilise deposits mainly through NRI accounts and through their relatives' accounts. But the amount mobilised is not properly given for the utilisation in the State. Adequate loans are not provided to the entrepreneurs of the State and hence causes the capital dear and costly. The credit deposit ratio is staggeringly low. The money collected as deposits is being drained out of the State. I, therefore, request the Government to give appropriate directions to the bank authorities to cater to Kerala's demand for loans immediately.

(vii) Construction of Rail-cum-Road Bridge over Brahmaputra and Bogibil area in the Dibrugarh District of Assam

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (LAKHIMPUR) : It is a long standing demand of the people of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh for construction of a rail-cum-road bridge over Brahmaputra and Bogibil area in the Dibrugarh district of Assam. This bridge will not only

provide easy surface communication between North and South bank of the river but would also greatly help the people of Arunachal Pradesh in removing the existing transport barriers through upper Assam. The strategic importance of the bridge from the point of defence as well as opening up of trade and commerce with South East Asia was raised at different levels by linking the proposed highway from Burma. The recent exploration of oil fields at the North bank specially in Lakhimpur and Dhemaji districts of Assam and part of Arunachal Pradesh further justified the need for early construction of the bridge to connect the existing oil installation at the South bank of Brahmaputra. The Planning Commission approved this project during Eighth Plan period in accordance with the recommendation of LC Jain Committee formed to formulate plans under clause 7 of Assam Accord. The Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Surface Transport jointly took up the project and decided to start construction immediately after completion of the Jogighopa Bridge scheduled for completion by October, 1996. The North East Council also agreed to partly finance the project.

The Railway Ministry has been kind enough to allocate rupees two crore in the current budget for survey, preparation of techno feasibility report and estimates but the real work cannot be started unless all the required formalities are completed by September, 1996. I, therefore, urge upon the concerned agencies of the Central Government to expedite the matter so that the real construction work is started by the end of 1996.

(viii) Need for early Completion of Gandak Irrigation Project in Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMBAHADUR SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Gandak Project was started about 25 years ago with a view to solve the irrigation problem of North Bihar. But it could not be completed till today as a result of which a loss is being incurred instead of profit. The land which was used for farming has either been acquired by the Government or production has reduced in that area.

I, therefore, request the central Government to get the Gadak Project completed without any further delay.

[Translation]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI (KOTA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before you take up the next item I have a point of order. Since the commencement of the session of this Lok Sabha, I have not got any opportunity to speak. I have also discussed this matter with you in your chamber also. I am seeing that T.V is telecasting views of so many members but my agony is that I am not being given any opportunity to speak. You know that I

was not given a chance to express my views even on the issue of Vidarbha. I come and sit in the House at 9.30 A.M. and give notice to raise my point in the Zero Hour. Even then I do not get an opportunity. How shall I face the people when I go back to my constituency after the session ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down. I have told in the morning that I will give chance to all. When there was so much interruptions in the House, I had to adjourn the House. I shall give you a chance tomorrow.

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Such a situation will arise if you take up national issues in Zero Hour
... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Well. We shall keep this thing in mind in future.

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : If a national issue is discussed in Zero Hour then there may be a chance of dispute. I am speaking proud words from a little mouth but you should keep in mind that uproarious scenes would be created on such issues. Therefore, such issues should not be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right.

14.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET, 1996-97
AND

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—JAMMU AND KASHMIR

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up further discussion on the Jammu and Kashmir budget. Before calling anybody to speak on it, I would like to request that too much discussion has been held on this issue and now we want to complete it soon. I have to make two submissions. The first is that please speak on budget only and secondly you should not take more than five minutes. Four-five members are there in my list.

[English]

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (RAJAPUR) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I said yesterday, I hope that this is the last time that I will get an opportunity to speak on Budget of Jammu and Kashmir because hopefully by next time the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their Assembly would debate the Budget.

Sir, it is always misconstrued when somebody raises a question about the amount spent in Jammu and Kashmir as if raising an issue of that sort means an act of anti-nationalism. Somebody is asking questions whether