

[Sh. Birbal]

1. Loans should be paid to the identified families without any delay.
 2. More people should be given loans under IRD programme.
 3. Loans disbursement procedure should be simplified.
 4. Unemployed Harijan youths should be given loans on priority basis under the employment scheme.
- (x) **Need to send a central team to conduct survey for construction of roads and bridges in Madhya Pradesh for its development**

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is a backward state in India. It consists of mostly hilly areas. Hence area of cultivable land is very less. Due to this, un-employment is prevalent there. There are not much industries and due to, there being a large number of rivers, there are hurdles in smooth flow of traffic. Because the number of bridges and roads is very less. Whatever roads, are there, their construction is incomplete. Due to all these reasons, Madhya Pradesh is a backward State. Therefore, I would like to make a submission to Government that a Central Team be sent there so that the state could be surveyed and its backwardness could be removed.

- (xi) **Demand for expediting the Construction work on Nagya Sakiya Dam in Nandgaon Tehsil of Maharashtra**

[Translation]

SHRI S.S. BHOYE (Malegaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Naga-Sakiya dam/project has been sanctioned in order to provide drinking water and to solve the problem of agriculture of the people in drought hit Nandgaon Tehsil of my

constituency. Funds have also been provided which were to the tune of Rs. 1.94 crores in 1986-87. The State Government are also making efforts to provide more funds during the year 1987-88.

The people had struggled a lot for the sanction of this project. But due to the work being run at a snail's pace, the funds of Rs. 1.94 crores provided for the above mentioned year 1986-87 have not been totally spent so far. The people are, therefore, feeling concerned that so many years have since passed, but there has been no notable progress in the work. Will they be fortunate enough to get drinking water, or it will not be available to them at all.

Therefore, I would like to urge the Government of India that it should direct the State Government to complete the work urgently so that the problems of the people could be solved.

[English]

- (xii) **Need to lay a broad gauge railway line between Bangarpet and Kolar in Karnataka**

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar): No significant improvement has been done in the field of railways since independence, particularly Kolar district has got the narrow-gauge line which is very much outdated even though repeated demands for conversion of the gauge have been made. The Kolar district is a drought-prone backward district. The farmers completely depend upon tube wells and whatever they grow with great difficulties, such as potatoes, mangoes, tamarind and chillies, they are unable to transport to the capital. Potato seeds from far off places like Shimla are very difficult to procure due to non-availability of the railway system. The narrow-gauge line which was operating in a very dislocated manner has also stopped due to the so-called financial constraints.

Therefore, there is a very urgent need to reintroduce the narrow-gauge immediately. I strongly urge upon the Government to provide broad-gauge at least from Bangarpet to Kolar so that the farmers of the drought-prone district can have the facilities of transportation of their produce to be supplied to the other parts of the country. The backward district will thus join the mainstream of the nation through this broad-gauge conversion.

DISCUSSION *RE*: SITUATION
ARIS OUT OF ESCALATION OF
VIOLENCE IN SRI LANKA -- *CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will now continue the discussion under Rule 193, on Ceylon. Prof. Swell.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong): It is most unfortunate but the noises that have come from Sri Lanka of late have been shrill, have been militant, have been unappreciative of the role that India has been trying to play as an honest mediator, have been insensitive to the difficulty that India is facing as a result of the happenings in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate and I think I am expressing the feelings of the Government of India, of the Members in this House that we in India have a vested interest and that vested interest is the peace, the security the integrity, the sovereignty of Sri Lanka, as for any other country in our immediate neighbourhood. We are not bargaining for what is happening in Sri Lanka, today, we are not bargaining for the thousands of refugees from Sri Lanka that are being given hospitality in Tamil Nadu, We are not bargaining with the prospect of more of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the people of Sri Lanka coming over to Tamil Nadu. We would like Sri Lanka to be peaceful, to be settled to be secure, but I think it is also time that we speak the language that Sri Lanka will understand,

that the people, the forces behind Sri Lanka will understand.

The first point I would like to make is to remain this House and to remind Sri Lanka and also to remind the whole world, that some time in the early 'seventies it was the Government of India that saved the Government of Sri Lanka from falling, that saved the country, Sri Lanka from being taken over by the ultra leftist organisation, the Janata Vimukta Peramna. And I would like to go on record that it is Sri Lanka today that is its own worst enemy. It is not only the struggle between the Sinhalese and the Tamilians, Sri Lanka is facing today a struggle against this ultra Marxists Organisation, the Janata Vimukta Peramna. And if today it is the talk that the Government of Sri Lanka is under a siege, that the President of Sri Lanka is under a threat of assassination, that does not come from the Tamilians; it comes from the members of the Janata Vimukta Peramna. We would like them to remember that it was the aircraft from India, it was the weapons from India that saved the Government of Sri Lanka at that time.

And so just because we are insisting that there should be a peaceful political solution to the problem of Sri Lanka, just because we insist that the formula for the peaceful settlement of the problem of Sri Lanka should depend on the December 19 proposals that have been made, just because we say that, it does not lie in the mouth of the President of Sri Lanka, it does not lie in the mouth of Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, to say that the attitude of India is Hitlerite or Hitlerian.

I would like to take this problem of Sri Lanka in a larger context. We have been talking the other day about the danger to this country coming from the north and the north-west, from Pakistan. During my speech at that time on Indo-United States relations I had drawn the attention of the House to say that a similar danger, perhaps a greater danger, is facing this