

continuance of their education on similar lines in view of the fact that there is only one senior Navyug school at Sarojini Nagar where seats in Sixth Class are limited. Secondly, the children who come from junior Navyug schools have also to compete with other children for admission to Sixth Class as automatic admission is restricted to such of the pupils only who secure 75 per cent or more marks in Class V examination.

In view of this, I would request the Government to upgrade the junior Navyug schools into senior level so as to enable the children who pass out Class V from its junior wings straightway get admitted in the senior wing and continue to receive better quality education.

(ix) Need to give up the plan of demolition of hutments on the Railway lands in Bombay

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, a very large number of hutment-dwellers on the railway lands in Bombay are threatened with mass scale demolition. Officers of Railway are visiting the sites and surveying the colonies. These hutment-dwellers are settled on these railway lands for a considerably long period and are residing there with their families. Where the lands are not required for any railway projects or the broadening of existing railway lines, it will be inhuman to undertake large scale demolitions of these huts in this manner. I urge upon the Railway Ministry to reconsider the matter and give up the plan of demolition of these hutment colonies where the lands are not immediately required for any railway projects in Bombay.

(x) Need to set up Super Thermal Power Plants at Talcher and Ib valley and allocate adequate funds during Seventh Plan to complete the on-going power projects

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, it is estimated that 6000—7000 MW of electricity can be harnessed from Orissa's hydro-electricity potential, 8000—10,000 MW of thermal power from its huge coal deposits and around 1,000 MW of nuclear power from the raw material available from heavy water plant at Talcher and Rare Earths at Gopalpur. Yet, Orissa is the only State in the country where not a

single new MW of hydropower was added during the last ten years, i.e., from 1975 to 1985, and not a single new power project was started during the Sixth Plan period, whereas the power demand of the State during the last ten years has gone up from 298 MW to 1,000 MW which is about a rise of 340 per cent. As such, the power crisis in Orissa has become most acute.

Moreover, due to inadequate funding, the ongoing power projects in Orissa which were started in the Fourth and Fifth Five-Year Plans could not be completed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and one of them may not be completed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan also.

Due to a meagre allocation of only Rs. 21 crores for Orissa for new power projects in the Seventh Plan period, the power shortage in Orissa will be still more acute and this will lead to a virtual power famine in Orissa till the end of this Century jeopardising the economic backbone of the State.

In view of this growing acute power crisis, I urge upon the Central Government to start setting up of Super Thermal Power Plants at Talcher and Ib valley in the Seventh Plan and to allocate adequate funds in the Seventh Plan to complete the on-going power projects like Rengali Ist Phase, Upper Kolal, Hirakund Stage-III and Indravati, so that at least another additional power of 900 MW is generated before the completion of the proposed two Super Thermal Power Projects by the Seventh Plan.

[Translation]

(xi) Need to provide assistance to the Madhya Pradesh Government to meet the situation caused by drought in Vindhya area and to set up Vindhya Development Agency with Central assistance

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : All the eight Assembly segments of Satna (M.P.) Parliamentary Constituency and the entire Vindhya region has been affected by severe drought which has resulted in the death of thousands of heads of cattle and unemployment among people. Due to damage to crops and acute scarcity of water, the land

has become uncultivable and it has not been possible to undertake sowing work at many places. People in the municipal areas of Satna Town are facing unprecedented difficulties due to acute shortage of drinking water in the town. There is acute unemployment among people due to the policy of the Birlas and other big industrialists of not providing employment to the local people in Satna and bringing people from outside. As a result, a large section of the people is not even getting a square meal. Therefore, the Central Government should direct the Government of Madhya Pradesh to start relief works on war footing in Satna Parliamentary Constituency and the entire Vindhya area to provide employment to the people. Moreover, those people, whose crops have been damaged and whose cattle have perished should be given full compensation after proper verification. Adequate arrangements should be made to provide drinking water in the municipal area.

Vindhya region of Madhya Pradesh, which was called Vindhya Pradesh previously, is endowed with rich natural resources but it is a very backward area where the poor people, Harijans, Adivasis and people of other backward classes have been exploited for centuries. No special attention has so far been paid towards the development of Vindhya region although there is great potential for irrigation projects and power projects. Moreover, the region is lagging in the matter of roads also. No special development has been undertaken in Chitrakoot and Mahiyar from tourism point of view which are places of religious, historical and cultural importance.

Therefore, the Centre should ask the Government of Madhya Pradesh to set up Vindhya Development Agency having all the M.Ps. and M.L.As. of Vindhya region as its Members. For this purpose special assistance should be provided to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

(xii) **Need to formulate a Common Civil Code for the country**

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, in the recent Supreme Court Judgement, while interpreting Section 125 Cr. P. C. the Muslim women under this law

even after divorce is entitled for getting maintenance allowance from her husband. Supreme Court desired that passing of Common Civil Code which has been contemplated under Art. 44 of the Constitution is rather delayed. It is incumbent on the part of the Government to formulate a common Civil Code which will bring about integrity among the various people living in this great country. Without fear or favour to any particular community the formulation of a Common Civil Code has to immediately be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, Mr. Banatwalla has walked out in anticipation.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he walked out even before the statement ?

(xiii) **Need to clear and include the Samakoi irrigation project in Pallahara area of Orissa in Seventh Five Year Plan**

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, Samakoi Irrigation Project in Pallahara area of Orissa is planned to be a reservoir Project across river Samakoi, a tributary to River Brahmani. The river originates from the Malyagiri range of forest in the Keonjhar district and flows southwards to meet Brambani nearly 32 kms. down stream to Rengali multi purpose project. The project site is situated at a place named Chaudhar nearly 20 kms. from Khamar in the Pallahara sub-division situated by the side of National Highway No. 23 linking Talcher and Pallahara.

The Scheme envisages a masonry dam joining the two adjacent hills across Samakoi. The topography of the reservoir does not suggest any earth dam or dykes to preserve the water at the required level. This project which will not present any serious problem of submergence will provide irrigation to nearly 60,000 acres of land in the down stream in drought affected areas of Pallahara, Talcher and Kanakshya Nagar sub-division of Dhenknel district. It is also proposed that the people of the few submersible villages will be resettled in the irrigated areas of the project. Water will also be made available from the project to the displaced families from the Rengali Reservoir already settled in the proposed ayacut area of the Samakoi Project.