

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. The hon. Member just said that with a heavy heart he is resigning from the membership of this august House. I do not know. I have to do it according to the rules as prescribed by you. I will accept it under those conditions. If those conditions are fulfilled, I will do it. I do not know. I have to look into it. There are set rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr, Sontosh Mohan Dev, you also know parliamentary rules. According to the rules, only a Minister is allowed to make the statement and nobody else.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Please allow him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Rule 240 (1) says :

“A member who desires to resign his seat in the House shall intimate in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, his intention to resign his seat in the House in the following form and shall not give any reason for his resignation.”

That is what it says. I am going to simply follow that rule. I cannot do otherwise.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Please allow him to make a statement. We want to know what is happening.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mahfooz Ali, there is a limit to everything. You are aware that I will not allow anything against the rules. You should know that I will not violate any rule either for you or for them.

[English]

I will never do that. You know it.

[Translation]

Why do you do so ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

[Translation]

It is too much.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is enough; you have disturbed the House for too long. Now please take your seat. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Hon. Speaker has to be convinced that he is not resigning under external pressure.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going according to the book. I am not to be taught the rule I know it. I go according to the Book. That is what I am going to do.

12.10 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—Contd

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to invite your attention to the problems of Delhi. The Government acquires the land of the farmers in Delhi and in lieu thereof gives compensation to them at the rate of only Rs. 15 or 16 per sq. yard. The prices of land have increased tremendously in Delhi. Land is purchased at a rate of Rs. 150 to 200 per sq. yard by the private people whereas the compensation given to the farmers by the Delhi Administration is very low. Therefore, the Delhi Administration should give compensation at the rate of Rs. 100 per sq. yard for the land acquired from the farmers and a committee should be formed which would ensure that adequate compensation is paid to the farmers of their land.

A farmer becomes unemployed after the acquisition of his land. So, it is necessary that some member of his family should be given proper employment according to his

[Shri Bharat Singh]

qualifications. A plot should be allowed to the farmer along with the compensation for land. A farmer whose acquired land is more than 2 acres should also be allotted a shop in the market. Firstly the amount of compensation is too meagre and secondly the farmer has to depart with his amount in purchasing the plot offered to him. Therefore the plot should be given to the farmer at the same rate at which this land is acquired so that the farmer is not put to any loss. In future, the Govt. should not acquire the land of farmers in Delhi so that they may maintain their family and educate their children by growing vegetables and fodder on their land.

D.D.A. had sold a lot of land under the Rohini Residential Scheme some 4-5 years back. But no development is being done there. D.D.A. has even remained unsuccessful in providing water connections to the people who have built their houses there. Especially in Sector 7, where thousands of houses have already been built, people are living without the facility of drinking water as a result of which they have been suffering from different diseases. D.D.A. should immediately make arrangements for giving water connections in Rohini.

These problems should be discussed next week.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an amendment should be made in the Constitution to provide for right to work to every unemployed youth. The Government should pay attention to the problem of unemployment in the country without any delay. The inclusion of right to work in the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution would be a great justice to the people of our country. Therefore, my suggestion is that an amendment should be made in the Constitution without any delay providing for right to work in the Constitution.

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following subjects may please be included in the next week's agenda :

With the technological advancement, there is no doubt that we have made tremendous progress in the road transport. But as expected, this has also led to some unfortunate developments. Number of road accidents have gone up steadily particularly on Delhi roads. Most of these cases are due to negligent or careless driving. Sometimes, accidents are also made deliberately. It is so because punishment to be awarded under Section 304A of IPC is much less, viz., a maximum of nine months. Obviously this also encourages negligent driving and deliberate accidents. I would request the Government to immediately bring an amendment to this Section to raise the punishment upto seven years with a fine of Rs. five thousand.

The menace of manufacturing of spurious/sub-standard drugs has been reported to be on the increase not only in Delhi but outside Delhi as well. The Drug Controller must have subjected such manufacturers to test. It would be in the interest of the industry and the country that names of such drug manufacturers should be published. The people of Delhi should be informed about the activities of such manufacturers, more particularly of those located outside Delhi. Also, public should be informed of the action taken against such manufacturers who are not located in Delhi but are spreading this menace in Delhi steadily.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following subject may please be included in the next week's agenda :

Maithili is spoken by nearly 3 crores people of this country. It has a very rich literature. Graduate and Post-Graduate teachings are imparted in Maithili in a number of Universities in India, particularly in Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Unfortunately those students who get education through the medium of Maithili, find themselves greatly handicapped because they are not allowed to answer their examination papers in Maithili in the Union Public Service Commission examinations. In view of this, even talented students cannot compete in All India Services.

It is a misfortune that Maithili, which is one of the most ancient languages of India, is not getting proper recognition. According to philologists, perhaps it is as old as Sanskrit.

A number of newspapers and magazines are published in Maithili in India.

Realising the importance of Maithili, Nepal has accepted it as its second Official Language whereas it is a misfortune that despite our repeated requests it has not been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, as yet.

It is understood that the Government of India is seriously considering to include a few more language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution in the near future. In view of this, it is earnestly requested that the Union Government take a sympathetic view of the matter and include Maithili in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : The following subject may please be included in next week's agenda.

As per the recent software policy of Department of Electronics, Government of India, it has been decided to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology at Bhubaneswar. A Task Force for the purpose has been set up and a State Level Coordination Committee for implementation of the programme of utilisation of the super computer by the State has been formed. The State Government has taken steps for allotment of land for the Institute. Setting up of the Institute by Government of India early will help a lot in development of manpower in the State.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the short term and long term schemes are being implemented by the Government to provide relief and rehabilitation to the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. The arrangements have also been made for their medical treatment.

Apart from providing economic assistance through various means, the opportunities for their employment are also being increased. Despite these measures, on the

one hand, there is uncertainty in getting compensation and on the other, plight of the people, who are still suffering from it and are unable to do any work and have no earning member or any source of livelihood in his family, has become very miserable. There is no provision for such people in the on-going schemes.

Similarly, while people were afflicted by many diseases due to this gas tragedy, the cancer cases have also been detected there and cancer cases are found to be increasing after this incident. There is no arrangement for the treatment of cancer cases. Therefore, it is necessary that a Cancer Institute, fully equipped with modern medical apparatus, may be set up in Bhopal immediately, so that the people could be saved from this fatal disease.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India have launched many schemes to help the poor and small farmers and to give employment to the educated unemployed. But the people have to give a substantial amount to middlemen, in the form of commission to get Government assistance. This huge amount, which is meant for development of poor people, is not being used properly and that is why the object of the Government is not being achieved. Therefore, it is imperative to give the amount of assistance directly to the beneficiaries instead of giving it through middlemen.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sugarcane is the main source of income of farmers. Uttar Pradesh grows more sugarcane than any other parts of the country. Farmers are required to invest a lot of money and put hard labour in growing sugarcane and its cropping takes almost a complete full year for attaining maturity. After investing such a huge amount and putting so much hard labour, when the farmers bring their produce to sugar mills to sell it, they have to face lot of difficulties there also. However, after brav-

[Dr. Chandra Sekhar Tripathi]

ing all these difficulties when they sell their sugarcane, the mill owners do not pay the price of their produce in time. It is often seen that the mill owners do not pay the price of sugarcane even after two years and the farmers are forced to sell their sugarcane slips to the middlemen for the maintenance of their families. In this way lakhs of farmers are exploited every year by these brokers and capitalists.

In view of the poverty of the farmers and the difficulties being faced by them, I would like to request the Central Government to make statutory arrangements immediately for ensuring prompt payment of price of their sugarcanes sold to mills so that the farmers may get themselves rid of unnecessary troubles, exploitation and inconveniences.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : The following subject may please be included in next week's agenda.

Bombay appears to be rich city and whosoever visits it forms the opinion after visiting Bombay. It is true that certain localities like Port area, Cuff Parade, Malabar Hills where very rich people stay gives this impression ; but it is not the true picture of Bombay. Out of one crore population, about fifty five lakhs are staying in hutments, fifteen lakhs in old dilapidated buildings and a few lakhs are earning a pitiable wage below Rs. 500. All these hutments can be reconstructed by giving loans to the habitants. Repair of old buildings in Central Bombay is a big task. In these buildings poor textile workers have been staying for generations. Subsidies should be given for the reconstruction of their houses. Union Government has given only one hundred crores for five years for the purpose and it is not sufficient for development of Bombay.

People of Bombay are contributing about Rs. 2500 crores to Union Government every year by paying taxes. Recent rise in Railway Budget and Postal and Telecommunication rates will put a further burden on the people of Bombay and will contribute maximum amount to the coun-

try. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to give at least rupees five hundred crores for development of Bombay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I have noted the submissions by the Hon. Members and we will consider them.

12.22 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO RAILWAYS

[English]

Motion re : Appointment of a Member to the Committee

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : I beg to move the following :

"That this House do appoint Shri Jagdish Awasthi to the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, vice Shri Jaideep Singh died."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Shri Jagdish Awasthi to the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, vice Shri Jaideep Singh died."

The motion was adopted.

12.23 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of