

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up matters under Rule 377. Shri Ram Pujan Patel.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) **Demand for ensuring employment of SC/ST persons in Government services according to their reserved quota**

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to a very important matter under Rule 377.

After independence, the backward and the down-trodden people were given certain rights under the Constitution to the effect that the classes whose representation in the Government services was negligible or nil, would be given employment by providing reservation keeping in view their population. But that provision has not been implemented in accordance with the Constitution, as a result of which the feeling of discontentment is overtaking the people of the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of the country.

According to the Government statistics, the appointment of persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the reserved posts have not been done according to the reserved quota whereas crores of educated young persons are still unemployed. If they do not get the rights conferred upon them by the Constitution, than the feeling of inner turmoil will increase in them and the progress of the country would be hindered.

It is the responsibility of the Central Government to provide employment to these classes of the people of the country in the Government services in accordance with the reserved quota so that they may not consider themselves helpless. I hope that the shortage of representation of the reserved categories in the services will be made up.

- (ii) **Demand for more facilities to be provided to the Carpet industry especially in Mirzapur, Bhadohi in U.P.**

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my Parliamentary constituency, Mirzapur Bhadohi, the work of carpet weaving and carpet export is done on a large scale. 75 per cent of the total handmade carpets are produced in India in my parliamentary constituency Mirzapur Bhadohi and its neighbouring areas and are exported from there. The greater the production and export of carpets, the more foreign exchange India earns. About 10 lakh people are earning their livelihood through this industry. The carpet industry is facing extreme crisis at present. The raw material, wool and woollen yarn for carpets have become very costly. This industry faces stiff competition from Pakistan, China and Iran. The medium quality carpets are produced in a large quantity but I have come to know that the incentive money (C.C.I.) given to medium quality carpets has been reduced by two per cent, whereas the carpet producers and exporters had demanded an increase in the incentive amount.

The following points should be taken into consideration to save the carpets industry from the crisis. I demand that the woollen yarn should be provided to the carpet producers at the minimum possible rates ; the incentive amount (C.C.I.) be increased by at least 5 per cent; the excise and customs duty on the import of wool and woollen yarn be reduced to the maximum possible extent ; new markets for carpets be explored ; arrangements be made for buying and exporting the carpets produced by the medium and small scale carpet producers by the Government ; facilities of water, electricity, roads, dispensaries, housing, schools, etc., be provided in the intensive carpet producing areas ; and the area of Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority be enlarged and this authority be provided with maximum funds.

- (iii) **Demand for measures to ensure admission of all the students, especially the girl students in colleges in Delhi**

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Deputy

Speaker Sir, education has a special importance in our democratic system. Keeping this fact in view, the Government have been changing their education policy from time to time. The recently formulated education policy has also this object in general. But it is a matter of surprise that in Delhi, the capital of India, every year discussions are held on education, but, recently it was in the news daily that hundreds of students would not get admissions in the colleges or universities. The problem specially is that of the girl students. This problem will arise every year if we do not find any effective solution to this. I request the Education Minister to take some concrete steps in this regard immediately.

**(iv) Demand for allotting Government land in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts to the landless people of Ganganagar district of Rajasthan**

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the landless people of Ganganagar district in the area of Indira Gandhi canal have sent memoranda a number of times in regard to the allotment of land to them but only a few families have been able to get the land. The Rajasthan Government have laid down certain rules in regard to the allotment of land according to which first of all land would be allotted to the landless people of the district and the remaining land would be allotted to the people of other districts in the same proportion by treating them landless people in Rajasthan. The land of the Ganganagar district in the area of the Indira Gandhi canal has been first of all allotted to the displaced persons of Pong dam and those people are substantial in number, whereas this land ought to have been allotted proportionately to the landless people of every district from which the canal passes.

Jetsar Farm has been set up in Ganganagar district, and Suratgarh Farm has also been set up there, which have covered thousands of acres of land. The Forest Department has been established on thousands of acres of land of the village Kishanpura near Hanumangarh of this very district. This is a border district where many cantonements and aerodro-

mes have been set up for defence purposes. For the purpose of Ghaghar flood control measures, a lot of land has been turned into a barren land. This Government land is allotted to the landless people.

In this way, due to a number of reasons, many landless people of this district could not get land in their own district. They can get land in other districts of Rajasthan uniformly in the same proportion.

I would, therefore, request the Government that taking into consideration the above factors, the public land in Bikaner and Jaisalmer should first be allotted to the landless people of Ganganagar district so that the problem is solved and the backwardness and poverty of the poor are removed.

[English]

**(v) Demand for stopping re-introduction of scheme of chartering foreign vessels by the Ministry of Agriculture**

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU (Adoor) : I rise to make a statement on the reported move to re-introduce the scheme of chartering foreign vessels by the Ministry of Agriculture. The scheme, if introduced, will not merely endanger the very livelihood of nearly a million fishermen, but also jeopardise the security of our oceans.

The scheme was originally experimented in 1977, when hundreds of foreign vessels were allowed to exploit our fishing grounds in the EEZ. It proved to be a total failure. Again in 1981, the charter scheme was modified. Out of the 118 foreign vessels in operation in 1982, at present hardly about 30 vessels operate.

During the last two years, in Gujarat alone more than fifty vessels were apprehended by Coast Guards for poaching and illegal fishing inside the coastal areas, depriving our fishermen of the coastal catches and thus threatening their very existence.

Moreover, the avowed objectives of the scheme, viz. developing fishing in deep sea areas of EEZ, transferring technology for