

-fails in the month of September this year. All people in Kerala celebrate Onam as their national festival and the prices of foodgrains in the open market is likely to increase during the festival period of Onam unless certain effective measures for the distribution of these items at fair price are taken. The rice consumption during the festival period will increase and keeping in view this fact, the State Government intend to give, as usual, special rice at the rate of 5 kilogram per ration card. There are 50 lakh ration card holders in the State. The requirement for the distribution of special rice is 25,000 M.T. in a month. Therefore, I would earnestly request the Union Government to kindly consider the matter sympathetically and arrange to issue necessary orders enhancing the monthly Central allocation of rice to the State from 1,50,000 M.T. to 1,65,000 M.T. for the 4 month period, that is from July, 1992 to October, 1992 and to make special allocation of 25,000 M.T. rice for distribution as special rice for Onam during August-September, 1992. Thank you.

(III) Need for proper Implementation of schemes launched for the welfare of scavengers

[Translation]

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw your attention towards the plight of scavengers. Sir, they do not get their salaries even for 10-10 months. There is a lot of bunglings in their subsidy and other funds. They toil hard even then they are on the verge of starvation. They have to borrow money for their food and suffer losses. At some places their jobs are on contract basis and the contractors get the works done for ten or twenty rupees only and they themselves earn Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 daily. At some places caste male and female have been employed by the Government for this job but these people further, employ the scavengers for Rs. 50/- or Rs. 100/- per moth for performing the job.

Sir, I would like to submit that a review should be made of the implementation of the plan for the upliftment of the scavengers which was made by the Govt. and for which an amount of Rs. 560 crores were envisaged and there should be some representatives of scavengers in the concerned committee for welfare of scavengers so that the plan may be implemented properly.

(iv) Need to write off loans given to farmers settled on the Banks of River Narmada in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khar-gone): Mr. Speaker Sir, the farmers living in the adjoining districts along Narmada river in M.P. had to take loans amounting to one lakh to ten lakh rupees from the nationalised Banks for laying pipe lines in their fields under Lift Irrigation Scheme so as to face the constant droughts and famines and to provide foodgrains to the people of this country. The agriculture specialists of the banks did not provide proper advice to the farmers and got laid substandard pipe lines. The prices of Chemical fertilizers, seeds, insecticides and labour have gone up more than two times. Due to adverse weather conditions and infectious diseases, the farmers had to bear loss every year and now the bank interests have also been raised from 10% to 15.5% Due to all the above mentioned reasons, the amount of loans due to the farmers have also gone up. Those farmers have not been benefited from the loan waiver scheme either of the State Government or of the Central Government.

Today the farmers are on the verge of destruction. Their economic condition have gone from bad to worse. Today they are not in a condition to pay off their loans.

The agriculture of these farmers should also be treated as the sick industries and on that basis their loans should be waived off. Even after waving of the loans of these farmers the Government will not suffer loss because these farmers have increased the irrigated area in the country which was not at all possible from the Government plan of

irrigation. The country has got the benefit of the irrigated area. But the Banks are recovering the amount very strictly. Even if they sell the whole of their agricultural land, they would not be in a condition to pay off the total amount of loans. This is the right time to provide relief to the farmers.

(v) Need to ensure that Kanpur city and Dehat are pollution free

SHRI KESRILAL (Ghatampur): Kanpur city and Dehat are the most polluted areas not only in Uttar Pradesh but also in the whole country. The pollution is so high that the lives of all the living beings have been endangered. The pollution of Pandu river is the highest in Kanpur Dehat and all the fishes have died. As a result of it, the cattle in Kanpur Dehat are not getting the drinking water. There are so many reasons responsible for the pollution of Pandu river but the Lohia Machines are mainly the responsible for all the pollution of the river. The condition of the city has become much critical due to this pollution.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to make an enquiry into the reasons responsible for the pollution. It should also be ensured that Anti-pollution equipments should invariably be installed in the factories and punitive steps should be taken against the defaulting factories so that the people of the area may get relief from the dreadful problem of pollution.

(vi) Need to set up full fledged door-darshan studio at Sambalpur in Orrisa

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, in the field of television coverage, Orissa which is a backward State with very high percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population remains below the national average. As such, Orissa deserves greater attention in this field in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Therefore, a full-fledged Doordarshan

studio at Sambalpur may be set up instantly. To start with necessary recording, production and editing facilities on a miniature scale and low power transmission centres at Kuchinda, Deogarh and Palleiara should be set up on priority basis. The vacancies need to be filled up soon and a regional news bulletin should be started from there.

(vii) Need to establish a Railway Coach Factory at Gajipur, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gajipur is the most backward district in Uttar Pradesh. The density of population in this district is 575 per sq kilometer while in other districts it is 377. The livelihood of 82% of the population of the area depends on agriculture. The number of the marginal farmers is the highest in the district and the percentage of their holdings is the lowest and normally these farmers suffer either from drought or from flood. Thus their economic condition is always pitiable. There are no other industries in this area except an opium factory which was set up during the British Rule. That is why the people have to run to Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Delhi, Bombay and Maritius in search of livelihood.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to set up a Rail Coach factory either in the Public sector or in the Private sector in Gajipur district keeping in view of the upmost backwardness of the area so that an impetus could be given to the industrial development of this area.

(vii) Need to clear the Pulichintala balancing reservoir project and provide financial assistance for its completion

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, Pulichintala Balancing Reservoir is essential to protect the interests of 140 year old 13 lakh acre ayacut