

biggest of the constraints is the textile policy resolution of 1981 which says 50% of the total controlled cloth i.e., 350 million Sq. Metres will go to the handloom sector and the rest to the mills. Since there is an element of subsidy per unit of controlled cloth, the production of such cloth has now become an integral part of the handloom development programme. But, Sir, if only 350 million Sq. Metres are apportioned amongst all the handloom producing States, the share of each will be quite small and the states like West Bengal will have no alternative but, to put a halt to this fast developing industry. It may be further pointed out, Sir, that the subsidy per unit of controlled cloth being higher for the mills than the handlooms, it is financially sound for the Government to allocate the entire share to the handloom sector in a phased manner. This may boost both the handloom industry and the production, both sides being diversified and decentralised. Secondly, the continuous expansion of powerloom industry has posed a serious threat to the development of the handloom sector. Sir, due to the modernisation of the NTC mills as well as many other private-owned mills, a large number of scrapped old power looms are being sold in the market which find their way to the setting up of unauthorised powerloom units in different States.

This unauthorised and unplanned growth of the powerloom units has become a great impediment to the organic growth of the handloom industry. Therefore, further expansion of unplanned and unauthorised powerlooms should be discouraged."

Thirdly, Sir, non-availability of yarn at a reasonable price is a major constraint to the development of the handloom sector. Therefore, a scheme should be evolved for supply of yarn at controlled price through the APEX Handloom Co-operative Societies and the State Handloom Corporations.

Lastly, the list of items now reserved for handlooms requires to be re-examined, as the handloom industry of today is vastly capable of producing a wider range of fabrics than it could produce before.

I urge upon the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House in this regard.

(v) NEED TO REDRESS THE GRIEVANCES OF RESIDENTS OF AZIZ NAGAR IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri): The Neyveli Lignite Corporation planned to acquire 1880 hectares including 680 hectares of Poramboka lands covering Aziznagar, a settlement of criminal tribes area which came into being as early as 1911. These criminal tribes were rehabilitated and were given pattas for about 1,370 acres conditionally of which 528 acres have been acquired for the second mine cut by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

These people of Aziznagar who are displaced persons have not been paid any money by way of compensation so far. These deprived persons are evicted from cultivable lands and they are in the streets today which will definitely push them to the same old unruly activities as they were before rehabilitation.

The following points are to be met immediately relating to the grievances of the Aziznagar people :—

(1) The residents should be given right compensation at rates admissible for bonafide landholders in the surrounding areas. The State Government's ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500/- will never solve the problem of the displaced persons.

(2) They should be given rehabilitation benefits such as alternative cultivable sites, a well-laid out settlement with campus amenities and

[Shri K. Arjunan]
job/opportunities in Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

(3) Their immovable property such as houses and wells should be assessed for compensation without any delay.

The Central Government should intervene in the matter so that justice is done to evictees of land.

(vi) ALLEGED POLLUTION OF DRINKING WATER BY THE DISCHARGE OF POISONOUS BY-PRODUCTS OF A WINE FACTORY IN PILAKHANI VILLAGE, DISTT. SAHARANPUR, U.P.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन लोक महत्त्व के प्रश्न, जोरक सहारनपुर जनपद से सम्बन्धित है, उठाना चाहता हूँ।—

सहारनपुर जनपद में पिलखानी नाम की जगह पर एक धर्मजी शराब की फैक्टरी है। यह फैक्टरी जब से स्थापित हुई है। तभी से प्रदूषण के रूप में बचा हुआ जहरीला पानी घासपास के बंदों में सड़ा रहता है। इस पानी की निकासी के लिए फैक्टरी मालिकों ने कोई पक्की नाली की व्यवस्था नही की है। जिसके दुष्परिणाम इस क्षेत्र की जनता को भुगतने पड़ रहे हैं।

शराब के इस जहरीले पानी की वजह से पूरे क्षेत्र की फसलें मूल जाती हैं, इतना ही नहीं, पूरे क्षेत्र के कुम्हों व नलों का पानी भी नशीला व जहरीला हो गया है जिसका बुरा असर इस पानी के पीने से इन्सानों व पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ रहा है। यह असर 10 किलोमीटर के दायरे में जमीन के नीचे तक हो गया है।

क्षेत्र की बात यह है कि इस क्षेत्र की जनता जिलाधिकारी, प्रदेशीय सरकार व केन्द्रीय सरकार को बहुत बार अपनी शिकायत लिखकर भेज चुकी है, एक बार तो भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने पक्की नाली बनवाकर यमुना नदी में डालने का वायदा किया था, लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज तक कोई कार्यवाही न करके क्षेत्र की जनता को जहरीला व नशीला पानी पीने के लिये मजबूर किया जा रहा है।

अतः सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार फैक्टरी के मालिक के खिलाफ तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का आदेश दे, ताकि इस इलाके को तबाह होने से बचाया जा सके।

(vii) ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF WAQF PROPERTIES AT THE INSTANCE OF PUNJAB WAQF BOARD.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN (Maharajganj) : Sir, the Waqf Boards were constituted in each State under the Muslim Waqf Act, 1956. The main purposes of these Boards are (i) protection and (ii) efficient management and improvement of waqf properties like mosques, Durgahs and cremation grounds. Under the waqf Act and Muslim Law, the above-mentioned rights cannot be transferred or even leased out for residential purposes.

Through this House I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Law and Justice who is in charge of Muslim Waqf also that the Punjab waqf Board is indulging in the demolishing and destruction of these places. Only recently in August, 1981 the Acting Secretary of the Punjab Waqf Board has allotted and leased out the historic graveyards, namely, Dargah Hazrat Sheikh Makhdoom Jalaudin and Saiyed Mahmood Shahid, the renowned