

(SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, he is raising a point. He says that the people of Lucknow are not shown any respect ; Lucknow is a place of cultural heritage, the people all over the world know लखनऊ के आदाब बहुत नफीस है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have understood what you have said. Now, Shri Chatterjee.

- (ii) Non-implementation of guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to big units to make their purchases from small scale units

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : According to the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the Central Government undertakings are required to identify the inventories which can be produced in the small scale sector and to make estimates of their requirements, to identify and enlist small scale units which are capable of producing the same and to place orders on such units according to their capacity at prices to be worked out by the Pricing Committees. It is a matter of serious concern that these guidelines are not being followed and implemented by giant public sector undertakings like Eastern Coal Fields, Durgapur Steel Plant, MAMC, HCL, etc., situated mainly in Durgapur-Asansol region of West Bengal. These large units spend over Rs. 30.00 crores annually in maintaining their inventory and for small repairs. None of these large units, however, make their purchases according to the guidelines. On the other hand, orders are placed with middlemen who secure orders from the large units and get the work done by the small scale sector units, thus denying them a part of their due profits. Even the small scale units with which some orders are placed are not aware of the business which is to be expected in a particular year. In such a situation, the small scale units cannot afford to maintain permanent establishments and about 15000 workers are working mainly as casual workers and are denied the privilege of permanent employment.

I urge upon the Government to issue appropriate orders and directions so that the public sector units strictly follow the BPE guidelines and make their purchases from small scale units.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bheekubhai. He is absent.

Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar. He is absent. Shri P.K. Kodiyan.

- (iii) Need for early clearance of resettlement scheme for peasants living in Ayacut area of Kallada dam in Kerala

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : I wish to bring to the notice of the House and the Government the sad plight of more than 300 peasant settler families in the ayacut area of Kallada Dam in Kerala due to lack of clearance from the Centre for the State Government's scheme for rehabilitating them.

The Kallada irrigation scheme is one of the major irrigation schemes undertaken in Kerala. The work on the scheme is nearing its last stage. More than 300 peasant families were to be evicted from the ayacut area of the dam and rehabilitated elsewhere. The representatives of the settlers and the State Government had come to an agreement regarding rehabilitation of the peasant families. In accordance with this agreement the peasant families were to be resettled on 335 acres of land at Kallavettan Kunnu, in Kulathupuzha village by clearing the forest. The land has been cleared two years back, but it has not been distributed among the peasants because of Centre's refusal to clear the resettlement scheme on the ground that the land cleared belonged to the forests and under the provisions of the National Conservancy of Forest Act no forest land can be used for other purposes without the prior permission of the Central Government.

The resettlement of the peasants should be considered as a humanitarian problem. Technical and legal difficulties should not be allowed to stand in the way of rehabilitation of the peasants.

I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to give immediate clearance to the scheme of rehabilitation of the peasant families as recommended by the State Government.

- (iv) Need to open cardiac centre at Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इलाहाबाद स्थित मोती लाल नेहरू

मेडिकल कालेज न केवल इलाहाबाद जनपद के बल्कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम जिलों के तथा जनपद से लगे हुए मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े क्षेत्र के गरीब रोगियों की सेवा करता है। आजकल अनेकों प्रकार के हृदय रोग तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। हृदय रोगों की जांच उनके इलाज एवं शल्य चिकित्सा में भी पर्याप्त प्रगति हुई है। परन्तु इसका लाभ सुसज्जित कार्डिअक केन्द्र के माध्यम से ही उठाया जा सकता है। उक्त मेडिकल कालेज में आधुनिक सुविधायें न होने के कारण उपर्युक्त क्षेत्र के हृदय रोगियों को कभी-कभी गम्भीर संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है। रोगी की गम्भीर स्थिति में अन्य दूरस्थ स्थानों की भेजने में उसकी जान का खतरा हो जाता है। हृदय रोगियों की विशेष परिस्थिति तथा इलाहाबाद की भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुए वहाँ के मेडिकल कालेज में एक कार्डिअक केन्द्र को अति-आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में कई माध्यमों द्वारा प्रान्तीय एवं भारत सरकार से सम्पर्क किया जा चुका है, परन्तु अभी कुछ नहीं हो सका है। चूँकि इस पर काफी खर्च पड़ सकता है, इसलिए भारत सरकार का सहयोग अपेक्षित है।

अतएव मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत रुचि लें और मोती लाल नेहरू मेडिकल कालेज, इलाहाबाद में कार्डिअक केन्द्र खोलने के लिए प्रान्तीय सरकार को आवश्यक सहयोग दें।

(v) Need for adequate financial provisions for the completion of Bhadarwah-Chamba road between Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, an important inter-State road between Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh known as the Bhadarwah-Chamba Road has been under construction for over a decade. It is unfortunate that its completion has been so long delayed because, when completed, it will provide a valuable addition to the road system of North India. From the point of view of trade, tourism and the economic

development of backward areas this road can make a valuable contribution to the welfare of the people of both these far-flung States.

I would urge the Government of India—the Finance Minister happens to be in the House—to ensure that adequate financial provisions are made both in the Jammu and Kashmir and the Himachal plan budgets for the financial year 1984-85, so that this road can be completed without fail during the course of the next financial year. The people of these States have been eagerly awaiting its completion for a long time, and they cannot be kept waiting indefinitely.

(vi) Need for effective steps to control floods

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, I rise on a matter of public importance under Rule 37. Of all the natural calamities, floods take the heaviest toll of life and property every year and despite several measures taken for flood control, only 12 million hectares of land have so far been protected from inundation out of 32 million hectares protectable areas. Statistics of last 30 years reveal that, floods cause havoc on about 9 million hectares every year ravaging crops worth about Rs. 225 crores and affecting a population of nearly 29 millions, out of which about 14 thousand lose their lives and one lakh of cattle perish on an average. The minimum average annual flood damage has been assessed at Rs. 400 crores and the cumulative loss in the past 3 decades is estimated over Rs. 12,500 crores. But it is unfortunate that this sector is not given any importance either by the Centre or by the States, for allocating required finances, perhaps for the reason that it does not bring any revenue to the State Exchequer resulting in crores of rupees of national loss to the Government Exchequer every year. Even though the Union Government circulated model bill in the year 1974 to the States for its enactment in State Assemblies, the States reportedly did not show any enthusiasm to get the necessary legislation passed.

In these circumstances, I would request the Union Government to take suitable steps so that this most dreadful natural calamity may be checked and huge crop losses, large scale casualties to human lives and cattle