

**REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON
MARUTI AFFAIRS**

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hind* versions) of the Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs, together with Appendices, under subsection (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-565/80].

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1980 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this house has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith

the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, और किस नियम के अधीन है ?

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : नियम में क्या बताऊं । अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ला एण्ड आर्डर व्यवस्था के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि 19 अर्थों को दिल्ली के अन्दर गिरफ्तार किया गया है

(व्यवधान)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I have given notice under . . . (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. It is my job to do it. I have to decide it. You leave it to me.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम 376 है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have been over-ruled.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : आप सोचिये, जरा मजाक को बन्द कीजिये । अर्थों के साथ कितना जुल्म हो रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : बंधों के साथ कितना जुलम हो रहा है, रेलगाड़ियों में पकड़े जाते हैं। कोई ग्रन्थी सरकार ही इतना प्रन्धाघुन्ध काम करेगी। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 376 and under Rules 222 and 223. These two rules make it mandatory for us, when the Minister tells a lie before the House, to bring it to the notice of the Speaker seeking his permission to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration and I have to decide it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to have your observation: Do you want me to raise it again? That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: I will inform you. (Interruptions). We will inform you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, but....

MR. SPEAKER: Until and unless I get sufficient data, I cannot inform. But I will inform you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Speaker, you are repeatedly telling us not to shout in the House, but to follow the procedure. Sir, I have given you notice seeking your permission and request you...

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am asking.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have given a notice that I may be allowed to mention in the Zero Hour the fact regarding the two missing blind men, regarding which the hon. Home Minister made a statement yesterday that he will inform us today in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he will inform today.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Is he going to inform?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, are you admitting my Call Attention motion on the statement made by Sheikh Abdullah in the State Assembly that the Congress (I) is trying to overthrow his Government? (Interruptions). Sir, this is a very serious matter. Will you admit my Call Attention motion? I am only asking this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide it. I have not decided yet.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is very relevant because...

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it. You have given a motion I have to consider it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You still have an opportunity to prevent them from taking such kind of unconstitutional, illegal measures.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it (Interruptions)

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Sir, I want a discussion on this because that State is a very vital State and any instability created there will lead to further unrest in the whole of the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded without my permission. Now, Call Attention motion. Mr. Shivkumar Singh.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowed. You are not given permission. Nothing is to be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have got my arguments on that. I have to decide it.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir....**

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may take his seat. I will decide it. I have got it. It is my prerogative, I decide it. It is under my consideration and you can see me in my Chamber. Now, Mr. Shivkumar Singh.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SOIL EROSION PROBLEM IN THE
COUNTRY

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The soil erosion problem in the country."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The Government is conscious of the problem of soil erosion caused through over-exploitation of natural vegetation and land resources and have taken appropriate steps to combat the problem.

The high rate of population growth—both human and livestock—has resulted in indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources, namely, soil, water and vegetation to meet the ever-increasing demand for food, fodder and fuel. This has upset the delicate ecological balance and led to severe soil erosion problem.

According to the report of the National Commission on Agriculture, out of a total geographical area of 328 million hectares, it is estimated that

about 150 million hectares are affected by serious water and wind erosion. In addition, an estimated area of 9.60 million hectares is subject to erosion due to shifting cultivation (3 million hac.) and erosion of culturable wastelands (6.60 million ha.). Soil erosion in the country can be broadly classified into erosion by water and erosion by wind.

Erosion by water:—Erosion by water constitutes the most serious menace to the land resources of the country not only because it affects the soil directly but also because it leads to siltation of multi-purpose reservoirs and tanks, occurrence of floods and loss to the sea of a great deal of sweet water. It has been estimated that the total annual loss of soil nutrients which takes place in this manner is equivalent to 8.4 million tonnes of NPK. The premature siltation of tanks and multi-purpose reservoirs is a particularly alarming consequence of water erosion. Observations have shown that the average rate of sedimentation in the reservoirs is many times higher than the rate which was assumed at the time they were designed and built. This reduces the effective life-span of the reservoirs.

In the hills and foot-hill regions, the problem of landslides, landslips and torrents is predominant. Whereas in the plains—particularly in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat and to a lesser extent in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal—guilty and ravine erosion has assumed serious proportions threatening the fertile cultivable lands. In addition, the traditional practice of shifting cultivation (Jhum or Podu) by tribal population has led to depletion of forest resources and consequent soil degradation in the North-Eastern region and the hilly regions of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

Soil erosion and consequent silt load results in drainage congestion

**Not recorded.