

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

कर देना है। कम दाम पर गेहूं बेचने से कृषकों में तीव्र असंतोष व्याप्त हो रहा है। कृषकों को उचित मूल्य दिलाये जाने के लिए तुरन्त प्रभावी पग उठाये जाने की मैं कृषि मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ।

(viii) Steps for setting up Cauvery Valley Authority to solve drought situation in Tamil Nadu

SHRI K.T. KOSAL RAM (Tiruchendur): The inordinate delay in the setting up of Cauvery Valley Authority in Tamil Nadu, about which the Government of India has announced as early as 1975, had led to the neglect of Cauvery Delta, which is known as the granary of Tamil Nadu. Coupled with this is the procrastination in the matter of resolving the Cauvery water dispute on the basis of 1924 agreement. If these two issues are not resolved immediately, then the Cauvery Delta will soon become the arid zone. It is worth recalling here that in some districts of Tamil Nadu, which are reeling under the unprecedented drought this year, one bucket of drinking water is being sold at Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/-. If the parched earth and the dry throats of human beings are allowed to be languished, it will spell complete ruin to Tamil Nadu.

Similarly, the utilisation of waters of west flowing rivers which are going waste into the sea is also getting inordinately delayed. In December, 1976 the Department of Irrigation constituted a Technical Committee to examine the feasibility of east-ward diversion of surplus waters of west-flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka, which started functioning in August, 1978. It is reported that

some meetings have been held and the interim report is under preparation. Another Committee for assessment of water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian sea and their utilisation was also constituted by the Planning Commission in February, 1978. It is not known whether this Committee has finalised its report and what action the Planning Commission has taken in this regard. The southern districts of Tamil Nadu are afflicted by drought year after year and yet more than 1000 cmt. water of west flowing rivers is allowed to go waste into the sea, which will otherwise irrigate about 10,00,000 hectares of land.

It has to be brought on record that drought is the recurring feature in Tamil Nadu and whatever assistance is given by the Centre on the recommendations of Central Team is adjusted in the Plan allocations for Tamil Nadu, which naturally affect the implementation of Tamil Nadu's plan schemes.

The attention of the Ministry of Agriculture is drawn to the necessity for taking immediate steps in the matter of setting up Cauvery Valley Authority, resolving Cauvery water dispute on the basis of 1924 Agreement and implementing schemes for the diversion of waters of west flowing rivers going waste into the sea, for a permanent solution to the irrigation problems of Tamil Nadu.

(ix) Need to safeguard life and property in Nagaland in view of alleged law and order problem created by underground forces

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland): Nagaland is facing serious law and order problem. The

insurgent activities have in recent months increased endangering the peaceful and tranquil life of the public at large. There is grave fear among the public at large. There is grave fear among the public due to large scale attacks and murders. Youths are recruited by the underground to intensify their anti-national activities and for their atrocities. But the State Government of Nagaland has remained a silent spectator to all these happenings. Recently, in the early morning of 27-4-1981, Shri Noklu Konyak, MLA and two others were brutally murdered in an ambush between Muknyakshu and Tobu in Tuensang district bordering Burma in Nagaland. It is feared that the underground forces are aiming to murder more public men. Unless the Centre comes forward to safeguard the life and property in Nagaland, it is feared that the underground forces will resort to mass killings.

(x) Need to set up a Supreme Court Bench in Tamil Nadu

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): It is a well-known fact that there are hundreds of cases pending before the Supreme Court of India some of which date to the sixties. All of us are aware that justice delayed is justice denied. One of the measures that can be taken to solve the problem is to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court. I urge the Government to urgently take steps to increase the size of the Supreme Court. In this connection, I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that it is high time that a bench of the Supreme Court is set up in South India. It is really a hardship for people from far

away places to come to Delhi to petition the Supreme Court. There are instances without number when litigants have chosen not to appeal to the Supreme Court for the sole reason that it is inconvenient, expensive and difficult to organise a 'Yatra' to Delhi to petition the highest Court in the land. Madras has always been the premier city in the South. It was the capital of the former Madras Presidency. The Madras High Court is one of the ancient chartered High Courts of India. Therefore, it will be a fitting and ideal location for a bench of the Supreme Court. Therefore, I would suggest that a bench of the Supreme Court. Should be set up in the South, and preferably at Madras.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: I want to mention about 377...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not permitting. Please take your seat.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: He is making a request.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Previously the Government used to make some comments on the subjects mentioned. Now not a single mention is made. They have not responded to any of the subjects under 377.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have brought it to the notice of the House.