

15 times, no response was there in time. Then the people of Kerala House had to break open the doors to save them. The Deputy Police Commissioner who arrived at the scene after half-an-hour refused to arrest the culprits and demanded the Chief Minister to file a written complaint.

This incident proves beyond doubts the deteriorating law and order situation in the capital. The fact that the culprits of the murder case of Baba Gurbachan Singh have not been arrested so far substantiates this point further.

This shameful happening was raised in the National Integration Council meeting by the Chief Minister himself.

Now I want to know how many of the culprits are arrested so far and what actions are proposed to be taken against them. Though, according to the Rule 377, the Minister is not obliged to reply on this statement, I hope that considering the importance of this issue, the Minister will place the Government's observation on this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, Sir...**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record. Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain... (Interruptions) You know the rules, Mr. Balan. If not please read the rules.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I am on a point of order. When we make statements under Rule 377 what fate do they meet?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please read the rules in this connection. Neither you nor I can act against the rules.

(iii) DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN
BARMER AND JAISALMER DISTRICTS OF
RAJASTHAN

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा की प्रक्रिया
तथा कार्य संचालन नियमावली के नियम
377 के अन्तर्गत में अविलम्बनीय लोक
महत्व के निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय
की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट
करता हूँ :

भारत में 33 वर्ष की स्वतंत्रता के
उपरान्त भी देश की जनता को शुद्ध पेय
जल सुलभ नहीं हुआ है। राजस्थान
प्रान्त में और विशेषतः बाड़मेर और
जैसलमेर में जहाँ तीन वर्षों में से दो
वर्ष अकाल पड़ते हैं वहाँ पीने के पानी
की समस्या गंभीरतम है। उक्त दोनों
जिलों में अधिकांश ग्रामों में तीन साल
से लगातार सूखा है और कुछ गांव ऐसे
हैं जिनमें चार साल से अकाल के कारण
जल समस्या ने गंभीरतम रूप धारण कर
लिया है।

गत साल प्रान्त के 33,305 गांवों
में से 31,000 गांवों में अकाल
था। राज्य के 804 गांवों में ट्रकों
द्वारा टंकियों से और रेलवे टंकियों और
मिलिटरी के द्वारा ट्रकों से पानी पहुंचाया
जाता था। राज्य सरकार ने उक्त जिलों
में कुछ गांवों में ट्रकों से टंकियों द्वारा
पानी पहुंचाना शुरू कर दिया है। गत
वर्ष पानी प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन औसतन
1/4 गैलन मिलता था।

राजस्थान प्रान्त के पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी
क्षेत्रों के अधिकांश भाग में पानी की
प्राप्ति के लिए 5 से 10 मील दूर जाना
पड़ता है और वहाँ भी खारा पानी
उपलब्ध होता है।

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

राज्य सरकार ने उक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जनता को पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कुछ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रीय योजनाएं चालू भी की हैं, वे अपर्याप्त हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने राजस्थान में 33,305 गांवों में 24,037 ग्राम समस्याग्रस्त माने हैं परन्तु जिन ग्रामों में हर साल ट्रकों द्वारा टंकियों से अकाल के दिनों में पानी पहुंचाया जाता है वे सबसे अधिक समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में हैं। अतः केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है कि वह राज्य सरकार को दूसरे राज्यों के मामले में अधिक राशि की व्यवस्था करे। यह प्रश्न तत्कालिक और स्थायी हल दोनों की ओर आकर्षित करता है।

(IV) **SHORTAGE OF COOKING GAS AND KEROSENE IN JAIPUR**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, through you I would like to invite the attention of the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals to the critical situation that has developed in Jaipur because of acute shortage of cooking gas and kerosene. The situation has come to such a pass that the housewives of Jaipur, breaking age old traditions, would be compelled to come in the streets to demonstrate for their just demand for the supply of these two commodities, unless immediate remedial measures are taken in the matter.

The shortage of cooking gas has been continuing for quite a few months in Jaipur but it has now assumed alarming proportions because the office responsible for the distribution of these two items has chosen to remain indifferent to the difficulties of the consumer. After registering a demand with the dealer for the supply of gas cylinder, a consumer has to wait for at least two months before he can expect to get his supply. Cases have come to my notice where

by making payment to the delivery boy cylinders already booked for a particular customer is diverted to one, whose name does not appear in the register. Yet another method used in such transaction to help the favoured ones is not to attach any sanctity to the orders booked on telephone, because inquiries made subsequently reveal that such orders were never booked. Some customers have come to me to complain that the dealers try to harass a consumer who chooses to put up a row with a dealer and the *modus operandi* used in such cases is to tell the customer that his registration card is missing and it takes the dealer 3 to 4 days to prepare one. The tragedy does not end here because when the card is prepared anew, the dealer refuses to register an order from a retrospective date as claimed by the customer but he registers them with immediate effect and this lengthens the period of waiting for the customer. More often than not, the dealers do not maintain any complain register, nor do they depute any responsible officer to be present in the shop who can deal with the complaints of the customers and offer remedies thereto.

The situation has been further aggravated because of the acute shortage of kerosene in some parts of the city. While the administration takes the position that the dealer are not lifting the supply, the retail suppliers say that the administration gives them the supplies in dribblets and it cause them immense difficulty to go again and again to get their supplies. Thus, while the suppliers and the retailers are engaged in mutual bickerings, the public at large is left high and dry and there seems to be none coming forward to listen to their grievances and needless to mention that the most harassed persons are the housewives of Jaipur.

This being the situation, I would urge upon the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that he should immediately depute some senior officer