

(x) Need to undertake extensive relief measures in flood affected Madhepura and Saharsa districts of Bihar

SHRI R.P. YADAV (Madhepura) : Sir, the widespread havoc brought by the fury of floods and incessant rains in the entire belt of North Bihar this year, is an unprecedented phenomenon and unheard of in the human memory of this hapless State.

The situation obtaining, particularly, in my Constituency, Madhepura District and Saharsa District beggars' description is the worst-hit area.

It is regrettable that the powers-that-be at the helm of affairs did precious little to mitigate the untold misery of the flood-affected victims.

The floods have taken a heavy toll of life and property. Thousands of heads of cattle have been washed away and perished. The flood victims have found no shelter except at the house-tops or perch on the top of the trees with no hope of being salvaged or rescued from the jaws of death.

It is high time that the Central Government adopts urgent relief measures to save the flood-stricken, suffering people from wreck and ruin and plan in advance to face the ugly situation likely to arise after the flood waters recede.

(xi) Need to reduce to the minimum the amount of security deposit from emigrants to Gulf Countries.

SHRI A.K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the serious problems which affect millions of Keralites, who seek job in gulf countries.

The emigration authorities have recently decided to enhance the quantum of security deposit.

As per the existing emigration rules, one who leaves Trivandrum for Dubai, has to pay Rs. 1750/- as security deposit. The new

decision stipulates the amount of Rs. 3280/- ; which is almost double the earlier amount.

This huge amount is beyond the reach of common man, who is compelled by the socio-economic circumstances to leave the motherland for his livelihood.

So, I would urge upon the government to reduce the amount of security deposit to the minimum possible.

Due to the rigidity of Indian rules and regulations many of the man power exporting agencies are on the new look out for other neighbouring countries, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and Srilanka. The net result of this would be the huge loss of foreign exchange for our country. In this context government should bear in mind that Kerala alone is mobilising almost one crore rupees worth foreign exchange every day for the national exchequer from the gulf countries through man power sources

(xii) Panic among jhuggi-jhonpri and pavement dwellers because of application of certain Acts to Union Territory of Delhi

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, the amendments to the Delhi Development Act, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Acts, and the Punjab Municipal Act, as applicable to the Union territory of Delhi have made the 10 lakhs jhuggi-jhonpri and pavement dwellers panicky. The amendments have made encroachments by the propertied people and by slum dwellers same offence liable for arrest without warrant. Fines and rigorous imprisonment which means while the propertied people and the commercial encroacher would be able to protect themselves in the court using the various flaws in the laws, the real brunt of the amendments would have to be borne by the slum dwellers.

The fear of the jhuggi-jhonpri and slum dwellers may not be without basis as it is reported that on 6.8.1984 about 150 policemen swooped on the 250 jhuggis at Dera-wala Nagar near Model Town Delhi, beat

the inmates mercilessly, demolished the huts and destroyed all the property of the poor migrant labour from U.P. and M.P. living there for years. In this process and brutal action for eviction one new born child Parvati daughter of Lakshman died. Report of the citizens Committee headed by an advocate, Supreme Court on the incident is harrowing. The slum dwellers fear that such type of brutal actions would increase after the amendments.

While commercial encroachers of the public property should be dealt firmly, a completely different attitude is called for in dealing with the poor slum dwellers and the inhabitants of the jhuggi-jhonpris who should not be ignored in the process of beautification of Delhi. They should be rehabilitated if evicted from a particular place.

12 35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL (Contd)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the motion, that is, the Constitution (Forty-eighth Amendment) Bill.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to my mind the purpose of the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution is to protect this very important agrarian reform against technical difficulties so that the objectives of land reforms are achieved in advance. The purposes of the Ninth Schedule are not to shield and shelter the legislation which is merely colourable, which does not advance agrarian reforms and on the contrary creates problems for the landholdings and good land structure.

Sir, I am saying this in the context of the two Acts of the Goa Assembly which are sought to be included and are being included in this Amendment. One of the Acts is of 1964 and it is only now coming in the Schedule and the Bill is being moved to

bring it in the Schedule after 20 years. The other is the fifth amendment which was passed by the Goa Assembly in the 1970s and was struck down by the Judicial Commissioner's Court of Goa which corresponded at that time to the High Court somewhere around 1979, to be precise, 14th April 1979. Now, this Act is before the Supreme Court. The arguments are being heard before the Supreme Court. At this stage, when the arguments are being heard before the Supreme Court, after it was struck down by the High Court, this legislation is being brought forward in this house. Sir, in that territory so far the land ceiling legislation has not been brought into force. As a result, this legislation which is now sought to be included in the Ninth Schedule is not going to affect at all the big landlords in that Territory. They have become bigger over a period of two decades. During the tremendous escalation of price of land in that Territory, they are not being affected. Those who are affected are the very small people. You know, Sir, that in that part of the country and many other areas in the Western Coast, a substantial number of emigrants are coming back from the Gulf countries and East African countries to this Territory. So also the landless people go to those countries, make a lot of money, come back, buy pieces of land and go back to those foreign countries after leaving their land to some persons who have already got 20 or 30 pieces of land. These big landlords look after the lands on behalf of these people. When these people at the end of the life-time come back to settle down in their native place, their lands are not handed over to them by the big landlords. They have to go to the courts to claim their lands.

Sir, there is no ceiling on landholding as far as Goa is concerned. Otherwise, how can those big landlords hold a large number of pieces of land? This Government must keep in mind Point No. 4 of the 20-Point Programme which urges upon the Government to bring forward Land Ceiling Legislation for the whole country. Now, Goa, being Union Territory, is the responsibility of the Central Government.

Now, my first point, in the context of this Legislation is that the Government should,