

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTTA SINGH) : with your permission, Sir, I beg to move the following :

“That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1983.”

Sir, while doing so, I may mention that we will adhere as far as possible to the order of priorities in respect of Demands for Grants for various Ministries and Departments. The final time-table will be prepared and circulated to the hon. Members after the time allocation has been made for them after consulting the respective Ministries.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1983.”

*The motion was adopted.*

12:10 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN MADHYA PRADESH AND INEED TO POSTPONE RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT DUES FROM FARMERS.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : मध्य प्रदेश के कई भागों में पिछले वर्ष 1982 में कम एवं असमान वर्षा के कारण भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई। जून 1982 में असामयिक वर्षा तथा जुलाई में अपर्याप्त वर्षा के कारण शासन को किसानों के लिये पुनः बोनी हेतु बीज और तकावी की राशि उपलब्ध करानी पड़ी है। माह अगस्त-सितम्बर में प्रदेश के 13 जिलों में बाढ़ एवं अतिवृष्टि से हुए भारी नुकसान की पूर्ति एवं राहत कार्यों के लिये प्रदेश शासन ने केन्द्र से 106 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता मांगी थी, जिस पर केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल की अनुशंसा पर भारत-सरकार ने सिर्फ 34.36 करोड़ रुपए की अग्रिम सहायता प्रदान की और 10,400 में टन गेहूँ दिया गया जो कि मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे की गंभीरता को देखते हुए बहुत कम है।

हाल ही में राज्य शासन द्वारा केन्द्र को दिये गये अनुरोध प्रतिवेदन में 151 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त मांग की गयी है। इस राशि के मिलन पर अप्रैल 1983 से सितम्बर 83 तक विभिन्न राहत कार्य चालू रखने एवं पेयजल व्यवस्था करने में मदद मिलेगी।

यदि केन्द्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना (एन आर इ पी) के अन्तर्गत भी राज्य शासन को 10-15 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम सहायता दे तो सूखा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को उनके गांवों के पास ही रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने में सहायता मिलेगी।

मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के कारण किसानों को लगातार भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है और वह कर्ष

[श्रीप्रताप भानु शर्मा]

के बोझ से लद गया है। अतः इन परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शासकीय वसूली को पूर्णतः ब्याज एवं दण्ड ब्याज से मुक्त कर सिर्फ मूल रकम ली जानी चाहिये और इसकी वसूली 2 या 3 वर्षों में आसान किस्तों में की जानी चाहिये। इसके बाद यदि कोई किसान रशि न दे तो वह मय ब्याज के वसूल की जा सकती है। इससे किसान का भारी राहत मिलेगी।

(ii) STEPS NEEDED TO PREVENT BIRD-HITS ON AIRCRAFT WHILE ON FLIGHT

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, birds in flights near airports pose a great danger to aircraft while taking off and while landing all over the World but this danger has assumed menacing proportions in India.

Garbage, food scraps and left overs of slaughtered animals, if thrown in the vicinity of airports attract soaring birds which strike against the aircraft in flight. Such bird hits are so sudden that it is difficult for the present day sophisticated types of planes to deflect their flight directions and avoid the course of the flying birds. These cause accidents resulting in force-landing and lashing of planes sometimes with heavy loss of lives and damages to the aircraft.

It is estimated that losses sustained by Indian airlines in aircraft and repair work due to bird-hits amounts to some Rs. 20 crores per year. Such figures of losses for the Indian Air Force are much higher. These losses are in addition to deaths of some passengers or serious injuries to some of them resulting from the bird-hit accidents.

Bird-hit accidents occurred in the past not only near the international airports of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta

and Madras, but near smaller airports as well. Among bird-hit accidents Delhi, has registered the largest number compared to those at other airports. This is attributed to the location of slums and Jhuggis in near by areas leading to the discharge of tonnes of garbage and wastes. Constant cleaning campaigns, removal of slaughter-houses and other wastes which attract the attention of soaring birds to the airports should be undertaken. This is a problem which is to be tackled on a war footing basis and the concerned Minister should take up this matter in a serious way.

(iii) NEED TO DECLARE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY AS A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : The Allahabad University is one of the oldest and prestigious universities in the country. The academic standard of this university has always been very high. It has produced eminent scholars, statesmen, scientists and administrators, who are found in every field and everywhere in the country.

Allahabad University always had a national character. It attracted brilliant students from all over the country. It was a great privilege to be the students of the Allahabad University before and after Independence. This university received the biggest shock when it was not made a Central University after India became free. Since then it was on the path of deterioration. Now under the supervision of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, it has become like any other University in the State. The State Government cannot give preferential treatment to this University because of obvious reasons. The ex-students of the Allahabad University and the intelligentsia all over the country are worried over this state of affairs in which the University is losing fast its place of pride in the community of Universities.