मँने इस फक्ट्री का संचालन अपने हाथ में लेने का अनुरोध उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से किया है। मुके बताया गया है कि उन्होंने सिद्धान्ततः इस बात कों तो मान लिया है कि विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाएं इसे अपने पोषण कार्यकम के अन्तर्गत लेगी। लेकित अनी एक इस निर्णय पर क्रियान्वयन आरम्भ न होने से जनता में धीरं-धीर ${ }^{2}$ असन्तोष बढ़ता जा रहा है।

अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि फंक्ट्री कों शीघ, प्रारम्भ करने हैंत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को आवरयक स्लाह मदद केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्रातय का देनी चाहिए ।
(v) Need for financial assistance to States for controlling seepage FROM CANALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF the country.
शी हरिरेश बहाबनर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यबर, उत्तर प्रदश तथा के अन्य भागों में नरहों के किनार खेतों में पानी गर रहने के कारण लाबों एकंड़ जमोन में संतो का छाम गहीं हो पाता । एले संतों में ₹ं तो रीो की फसल हो पाती है और न खरीफ ही, जिएसे बहत सं किसन भुलमगी को कगार पर पहुंच जाते है । यह एक अत्वंतं भीएण रमस्णा है जिसका सभाधान ढ़ ढना अति आठइयक है । इरा सगस्या के हल के लिए यह आवरशक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें पहल कर और सीपेंज समस्या के समाधान के लिये केन्द्रीय स्तर पर सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा एक संगठन दनाग्रा जाय जो विगिणना राज्यों में जा कर इसका अध्ययन कर और भ्रावी कदम उठाये । राज्यों को इस कार्य के लिये अलग से धग दिया जाय तांकिं 'सीपेज'' की समस्या के समाधान दे लिये वे कार्यदाही कर सके ।
(vi) Demands of seamen.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Under File 377, I make the following statement:

India's long-suffering seamen along with members of their distressed families have come to the capital from all corners of the country squatting Dharna before the Prime Minister's house in order to draw the attenion of the Prime Minister by submitting a memorandum.

The Government of India has not done anything to change the lot of seamen. At the same time many concessions are being given to ship owners-subsidies, moratorium on loan repayments etc. But ordinary seamen who need the Government assistance are being denied. Todaya seaman in an Indian Port has to wait 36 to 85 months for an assignment after serving about six or seven months.

Sir, in the Shipping and Transport Industry all categories of staff are permanent, except seamen. After 36 years of independence seamen are still working as contract labour. While master, petty officers and similar ranks are permanent, the seamen from the serang downwards work casuals on a no-work, no-pay basis. While, officers are compensated for occupational hazards-ordinary seamen who are exposed to the same hazards are denied any benefits. Most shipowners, fail to observe the basic health precautions on the ships.

Then discrimination of wages of sea men is there. The foreign companies pay Indian and other seamen less than a quarter of what a European would normally get. There are Indian seamen on British ships working for about Rs. 800/per month.

The Government of India at last appointed an Expert Committee, to look into the problems of the shipping industry. The Comimttee submitted the first part of its recommendations in February 1982. The Government so far has not acted on the 18 -point recommendations of Nanda Committee.

I urge the Government to adopt democratic norms to implement Nanda Committee recommendation and accept the long-standing demands of the seamen put by the Forward Seamen's Union of India.
(vii) News reports about alleged U.S. plan to Balkanise India published in the 'Patriot and the 'Link'....

DR.
SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, recently I had been to the United States. In the

