

Societies should be assured the supply of yarn they require and also minimum wages for their members plus a margin of 10 percent payable to the producing Cooperative Society should be fixed.

5. Production of Janta Cloth, which has been stopped by the present Government, should be restored here and now.
6. Immediate revision of the minimum wages of handloom weavers taking into account the current level of cost of living must be fixed.
7. A ban on the export of cotton and cotton yarn should also be imposed.
8. The subsidy scheme should be restored and it must be however increased.
9. Last but not the least, a legislation should be enacted to enforce the directions than Mills should produce 50 per cent of their marketable yarn in the form of hank yarn.

The specific items of cloth reserved for the handloom sector should be included in the body of the Handlooms Production of Articles for Reservation) ACT, 1985 and they must be included in the Ninth Schedule. Also it must be left out of the purview of the litigation. The other thing which is very important is that one scheme was introduced....*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. I have other Members to speak.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: This facility is now being denied by U.P. Government to the weavers at large. This fact has been reported to me. Similarly, there are a number of co-operative organisations...*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, what he is saying is not going on record.

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Sir, Gooty is a place situated in the most backward and neglected area of Andhra Pradesh i.e. Rayalaseema area, and there are no adequate educational facilities at Gooty for various Central Government employees' children including those of the Railway employees which number about 3000. All these employees in that place have been agitating for the opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Gooty since 1988. But nothing has been done so far to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya there, even though all necessary conditions and pre-requisites set by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi were satisfied and the necessary infrastructure is laid for that.

In fact, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan recommended opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Gooty during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and this year also. Opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Gooty stands No. 1 in the list of proposals before the Government. Gooty is a segment in my parliamentary constituency.

In reply to my Starred Question No. 6369 dated 7th April, 1992 on this subject, the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development had stated that the proposal for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Gooty cannot be considered until further expansion of the scheme is approved for the Eighth Plan period.

Since the Eighth Plan is now finalised and it is in the process of implementation, I

would request the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development to kindly consider opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Gooty immediately. I may bring to your kind notice in this connection that the situation is highly explosive there, as the agitation for it has reached its climax. It is now time that the hon. Minister will pay immediate attention to this and order for the opening of a kendriya Vidyalaya at Gooty without any further delay. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing some other Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has made a very good statement.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a couple of suggestions. The Government should immediately convene a meeting of State Chief Ministers to discuss the condition of weavers. This should be dealt with as a national emergency. Secondly, the Government should interact with all the weavers' Organisations. There is nobody to listen to the plight of these poor weavers. Thirdly, the N.T.C. mills sell their products at mill gate price. Arrangements should be made to directly supply cotton and yarn to the weavers. The Government should not have any hesitation in that regard. Fourthly, the forcible realisation of loans from these farmers should be stopped forthwith. It should be recovered, only when their condition improves. I would like to say only this much.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think these are good suggestions. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and

Company Affairs (Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam) may ask the concerned Minister to look into it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I am allowing a few other Members to speak. But, The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs is sitting here. He has to go to Indonesia. Before he leaves for Indonesia, he has to make a statement. He is waiting for a pretty long time.

13.30 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[English]

**Recognition of Independent States
Following the Dissolution of the
Socialist Federal Republic of
Yugoslavia on 11.5.1991.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, Hon'ble Members will have followed closely the recent developments in what the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and which had comprised six republics, namely, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia. Last year a series of major political developments took place in that country which led to the creation of five international entities. The new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, declared on 27th of last month, comprises Serbia and Montenegro. The four other States have declared their independence and Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina have been recognised by a large number of nations in the international community, including virtually all the States in Europe.