

**(II) Demand for effective implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme in order to curb infantile mortality rate through provision of medicines and nutrition to pregnant mothers**

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): A study reveals that 29 to 58% of girls from the vulnerable sections of the society in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, rural areas of Karnataka, tribal areas of Orissa and the slums of Bombay, not only marry but also become pregnant before the age of 18 years. This has resulted in high mortality rate which ranges from 119 per thousand in Madhya Pradesh to 105 per thousand in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh. In the tribal districts of Orissa and the urban areas of Karnataka, pregnancy before 18 years is 58% whereas it is 50 to 58% in Madhya Pradesh, 26 to 38% in Uttar Pradesh, about 48% in the rural areas of Karnataka and slums of Bombay, and 29 to 33% in the tribal areas of Orissa. Similarly, the mortality rates among babies born to women below the age of 18 is higher than in the case of those born to women over 18 years. Due to poverty, women marry and conceive at an early age. They cannot complete the term of pregnancy and are unable to provide nourishment to the babies. They also cannot afford ante-natal and post-natal care they and their babies need.

As such, I request the Central Government to implement the programme pertaining to the Integrated Child Development Scheme effectively. The pregnant mothers should be provided with medicines and nutritious food to curb the high mortality rate.

[*Translation*]

**(III) Demand for clearance to the Bina River Project of Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Sagar district of

Madhya Pradesh is very backward from the point of view of irrigation and here the area under irrigation is much less than that of other districts. As a very low percentage of area is covered by irrigation, the farmers have to depend only on rainfall. In this connection, the Bina river project is pending with the Central Water Commission since long. The clearance to this project is being delayed. It is very essential to clear this project at the earliest. An expenditure of Rs. 200 crores is likely to be spent on it.

**(IV) Industrial development of Kanpur Dehat in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilharu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, along with other districts of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur Dehat was also declared as a no-industry district some years ago. The intention behind it was to achieve rapid industrialisation of the area and to provide employment to the unemployed local people. But it is a matter of regret that Kanpur Dehat is not developing at the pace with which it should have been developed. It is because excepting financial assistance and bank loans, power, water, coal, raw material and transport facilities are not being made available to the small and big industrialists by the Government.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

On the other hand, the local unemployed are not finding employment in the industries which are already there. Instead of fallow land, fertile land of the farmers is being acquired for setting up industrial units and they are not being provided with any other means of earning their living. This is causing widespread discontent among the three classes of people.

Hence, I want to request the Central Government to take effective steps at the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

earliest to remove the aforesaid difficulties and the discontent prevailing among the unemployed, the farmers and the small industrialists so that rapid development of Kanpur takes place and local people find employment.

[English]

**(v) Demand for Governments' ensuring review of credit loan policy by Banks**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Small and marginal farmers face great hardships for the development of land and creation of facilities for irrigation. Banks do not give loans to such farmers in many cases. Integrated Rural Development Programme has failed to achieve the desired object. In the drought-prone areas, farming becomes an uneconomical profession. There should, therefore, be a change in the lending and agricultural credit system. In drought-prone areas, small and marginal farmers must get loans with a nominal interest of 3% for the short, medium and long-terms. The short-term loan definition for these farmers may be changed from one to 3 years, the medium term loan from 7 to 10 years with interest rate of 4% and the long-term loan with interest rate of 6% for 20 years. In the interest of agricultural production, the middle-size farmers who want to irrigate the land by the well, tube-well or any other method, interest rate should not be more than 6% and the repayment period 20 years. Basically agriculture is a capital intensive industry.

Bankers should understand the requirements of the deserving farmers who are the backbone of the society

In view of the above, it is necessary that Government should ensure that the credit loan policy is reviewed by the banks.

**(vi) Demand for extension of Jabalpur Airport runway to accommodate Boeing 737 aircraft**

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, Indian Airlines will be acquiring Airbus 320 by middle of 1989 and put on high density routes, operated by B-737's at present. In that case, B-737's spared by the Airbus 320 routes will have to be utilised on the routes presently operated by AVRO aircraft. Then the AVROs will be phased out. Keeping this plan in mind, airports served by AVROs now will have to be extended for B-737's. In Madhya Pradesh, there is only one such Airport at Jabalpur. In case the work starts now for extension of runway at Jabalpur, it will be possible to start Boeing operations to Jabalpur by mid-1989. It is possible to extend this runway by about 1,500 ft. I understand that a report has been submitted to the effect that Jabalpur Airport can be extended by 1,500 ft. The discontinuation of AVRO flight to Jabalpur and introduction of B-737's to Jabalpur will automatically increase the capacity of other stations like Bhopal, Indore and Raipur. At present, there is a lot of turn away traffic at Jabalpur which justifies the need for B-737 operations to Jabalpur. Therefor, there is urgent need to look into the matter immediately.

**(vii) Demand for sanction of house building grants to workers of Tea Gardens for their rehabilitation**

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, in the wake of continued disturbances in Darjeeling and Dooars area of Jalpaiguri district, more than eight hundred houses of tea-garden workers have been reduced to ashes and the workers have been rendered homeless. The Plantation Labour Act provides for allotment of pucca houses to the labourers and according to the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme formed by the