

they could get loans from banks from time to time to meet their requirement and could save themselves from the exploitation at the hands of money-lenders. This will enable the farmers to sell their produce at a remunerative price. Thus, the farmers will be able to prosper by saving themselves from exploitation.

I hope that keeping in view the seriousness of this important issue, the Government will take necessary action for the development of farmers.

- (v) **Need to take steps to encourage family planning in order to check rise in population**

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following important matter in the House under rule 377.

Due to increasing population of the country, the people will not get any benefit, howsoever high may be the level of development. The child of development will die in infancy. The State Governments are making full publicity in this direction and large amount of funds are being spent but the result shown is very poor. According to my information, the statistics presented with regard to vasectomy and tubectomy are all fabricated. Due to increase in population, neither drinking water nor houses, cloth or other necessities will be available in coming years. We shall have to feel the pinch for all this. Pollution will increase and so will unemployment.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to take charge of this work and observe strict compliance of instructions to check the increasing population. It can be possible only when the people, especially, the Central and State Government employees with a family of one or two children are encouraged by giving preference in job opportunities, promotions, awards, allotment of house and admission in educational institutions. They should also be given preference in services of daily life such as, trains, buses, hospitals and bank loans and shop allotment. Those who do not observe these norms should be penalised by denying them these facilities.

- (vi) **Demand for saving certain SC and ST inhabited villages in Jahanabad (Bihar) from being submerged.**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I

want to raise the following important matter in this House under rule 377.

India is a country of villages, a vast part of which is inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who do not have their own house to live in. In Jahanabad district of Bihar State, most of the Harijans live alongside the river banks. For example, village Malhipatti in Arbal Block located on the bank of Sone river is no more worth inhabitation. Villages situated on the banks of rivers Ghosi, Falgu, Dargha, Yamuna and Valdaiya which are inhabited by Scheduled Castes are often swept away by the current of these rivers thereby affecting 15 thousand people. I demand from the Government that these villages should be saved under the Central Flood Control Scheme and Malhipatti should be brought under the Indira Awas Yojana. If these villages are not saved right now, half of these villages will be washed away by the current of the river during ensuing rainy season.

(English)

- (vii) **Demand for welfare measurers for women.**

BEGUM AKBAR JAHAN ABDULLAH (Anantnag) : Women in India are yet to receive a proper deal despite several measures that have been taken by the Central and State Governments regarding their emancipation.

Women's problems arise from the fact that their literacy percentage in India is one of a lowest in the world. This in itself generates a spiral of ignorance as illiterate mothers cannot be expected to educate their children.

I, would, therefore urge upon the Government of India to make female education a compulsory element of the New Education Policy in the sense that concrete steps be taken to ensure vigorous enrolment of female students in schools and the trend in respect of drop-outs be arrested and adequate hostel accommodation for female students, particularly in rural areas should be ensured.

I would also like the Central Government to make out a scheme whereby women's education is organised in a manner that

[Begum Akbar Jahan Abdullah]

there is no scope of their unemployment after they complete their education.

In the Jammu and Kashmir State, the Social Welfare Organisation, the Miskeen Bagh Trust and a couple of other organisations are involved in the programmes of women's emancipation. These programmes suffer for shortage of funds.

I would urge Government of India to give liberal grants to the State Government to augment developmental programmes for women.

(viii) Demand for taking steps for development of Telangana

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Andhra Pradesh comprises three regions, i.e. Andhra, Telengana and Rayalseema. Telegana is backward, socially and economically. Telengana was ruled by Nizam. While merging with Andhra and Rayalseema, some safeguards were given by Central Government in 1956 to Telengana. This region was given a Regional Committee and a separate Budget for development.

The Regional Committee was given power to sanction the schemes for development of economically and educationally backward area and to review the development. But unfortunately it was abolished in 1971 due to Andhra agitation. From that date onwards, development of Telengana has been neglected. Since last fifteen years, no development has taken place in Telengana. Budget provisions are not properly utilised. Discontentment is increasing in Telengana and separate Telengana State movement is under active consideration of the people.

Hence, the development of Telengana, there must be a Development Committee and separate Budget allocations by the Planning Commission within the State only.

In view of this, suitable amendments may be made in the Constitution. Separate Budget and Service Commission may be provided, so that Telengana Revenues and

planning allocations may not be used in other regions.

(ix) Demand for taking over the Bombay Unit of Union Carbide (India) Ltd.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North-Central): The Management of Union Carbide India Ltd. have completely stopped the production at their Bombay plant at Chembur since April, 1986. As a result, more than 800 workers have been deprived of any useful work and are exposed to severe strain about their future.

This action of the management is not only hurting the concerned workers, but is also against our national interests in more than one way.

This plant at Bombay had been manufacturing LDPE (Low Density Poly Ethelene) which is a vital raw material for a large number of plastic factories. So far three companies, IPCL, UCIL and TEL with an installed capacity of 1.12 lakh tonnes per annum, had been indigenously manufacturing this vital raw material. Of these, IPCL accounted for 80 thousand tonnes, UCIL 20 thousand tonnes and TEL 12 thousand tonnes. For some time past, UCIL and TEL having stopped production, only 80 thousand tonnes from IPCL are indigenously available at a time when the demand for the raw material is mounting. The demand projection is expected to be 2.86 lakh tonnes by 1989-90. Since large number of small scale and medium manufacturers of varieties of plastic materials are dependent on this material, the country is faced with a situation, either to allow these factories to close down or to arrange for import at heavy cost of foreign exchange.

All experts have opined that the unit is entirely viable and can be run with advantage either independently or can be merged with IPCL. The Government of Maharashtra has recommended its take over and a public sector undertaking IPCL has shown its willingness to take it over.

I urge upon the Government of India to take over this unit without any further delay.
