

If the pollution of water is removed, the living beings will start growing. It will result in the growth of fish and the Tortoise. However, the Nature has her own in built arrangements. Where there is pollution, it is cleaned by Tortoise and fish. However, we think that it is essential to check this pollution. If dead bodies can be cremated in the electric crematorium then this should be done. This is what we think. The Hon. Member has referred to the acid rains also, when the sulphur oxide go upwards and there is reaction in the atmosphere then it is converted into the form of acid and falls down. This does not occur in our country but takes place only in the countries, having cold climate. We need not worry about it and as such there is no need to do something particular about it. I think I have replied to all the questions of the Hon. Member.

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**BUSINESS ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE**

[English]

**Eleventh Report**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now, we will take up item No. 13.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :** I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th August, 1985.”

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th August, 1985.”

*The motion was adopted*

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**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Shri Janak Raj Gupta—not here.

Shri Vishnu Modi...not here.

**(i) Need to declare seven state roads  
in Madhya Pradesh as National  
Highways**

**KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI (Raigarh) :** Sir, Madhya Pradesh is lagging far behind in the field of road communication. There are eight National Highways in M.P., whose total length is 2,676 kms. The average length of National Highway in India is 0.92 km. per 100 sq.km. whereas it is only 0.60 km. in M. P. No new National Highway has been added in this State over the last two decades whereas the length of National Highway in other States have increased by 6 to 83 per cent.

It is regrettable that due attention has not been paid for the addition of new National Highway in M. P. Due to the central location of the State of M. P. in the map of India, the traffic from North to South or East to West has to pass through this State. Therefore, the role of High-way assumes greater importance.

The National Transport Policy Committee had recommended to the Government of India to declare seven State roads, namely, (1) Gwalior, Jhansi, Nowgang, Rewa; (2) Nagpur, Ambikapur; (3) Jabalpur, Shahdol, Ambikapur, Gunala; (4) Raipur, Ambikapur, Varanasi; (5) Bhopal, Indore, Jhabua, Ahmedabad; (6) Jagdalpur, Rajamundry; and (7) Nizamabad, Jagdalpur as National Highways. But it is unfortunate that no step has been taken in regard to the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee.

Madhya Pradesh is a backward State and predominantly inhabited by tribals. Therefore, I request that the above mentioned seven state Roads should be declared as National Highways by the Central Government, without any further delay.

[Translation]

**(ii) Need to differentiate the colours  
of Dye Ammonium Phosphate and  
Super Phosphate Crystals**

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance under rule 377, India is predominantly an agricultural country and even now about 80 per cent of the total popula-

tion depend solely on agricultural for their livelihood. Of course agricultural production has increased in the recent years in which the availability of means of irrigation and use of chemical fertilizers have played a key role. Even today 60 per cent of fertilizers which are used in the country are produced indigenously and the remaining 40 per cent are imported from abroad to meet the needs of country. The fertilizers which are imported, are rebagged at the port itself. Complaints to this effect have been received that when the bags reach the farmer, they are found underweighed. Weight of one bag should be 50 kgs. Its main cause is underweighing and the use of hook. Moreover, this fertilizer mix is produced in the country in different kinds and their sale price vary to a great extent. If you take our fertilizers from the bags you will find that all kinds of fertilizers look almost the same colour and size. With the result the cheap fertilizers are sold easily in the name of costly fertilizers at high prices.

In these circumstances the poor farmer is duped. For example the single super fast crystal, which costs Rs. 50 per bag is sold very easily in the name of Di-ammonium phosphate at Rs. 175 per bag because the colour and the size of these fertilizers are identical.

I, therefore urge the Hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, that permission for producing di-ammonium phosphate in one single colour may be granted which should be different from that of superphosphate crystals so that the malpractices, which are going on a large scale, are checked.

[English]

(iii) **Adequate Priority needed to mental health and education during 7th Plan**

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Sir, the revelations of the Survey on Mental Health conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences are shocking. They show that some 74 million Indians are hit by various types of mental disorders. But minor Mental disorders have struck as many as 30 to 40 million Indians. Mental retardation among children was also high, upto one per cent. However, the mental health services

available in the country were "woefully inadequate". These studies have also shown that alcohol and drug dependence rates have registered a disturbingly rising trend in sections of the population. Indoor treatment facilities at a time exist only for 20,000 people and existing services could cater to only ten per cent of those urgently in need of mental health care. Worse still, there is lack of awareness that mental disturbances could be properly and scientifically treated leading to people resorting to superstitious practices. Mental health and education, therefore, needs to get adequate priority in the Seventh Plan.

(iv) **T.V. Relay station for Nalgonda**

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir, Nalgonda is about 110 KM from Hyderabad. It is a pity that this big district having 15 taluks is without the facility of a TV Relay Station. The people of this district have been demanding a TV Relay Station at this place. More so because the TV station at Hyderabad is of no use to the people of Nalgonda as the photo relay is very weak especially the Nagarjuna Sagar, Kodeda and Devarkonda Taluks are quite far away from Hyderabad and people are deprived of this facility. The setting up of this Relay Station is very important for the development of this region and also for the education and entertainment of the public of the area at large.

I request the Government that a TV Relay Station may be immediately set up at Nalgonda for the benefit of the people of Nalgonda area.

[Translation]

(v) **Construction of Railway Bridges at Chittoni and Dighaghat and demand for another train between Siwan station in Bihar and Delhi**

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a matter of very urgent public importance which relates to problems of railways :—

"In 1974, the foundation stone of Chhitauni Railway bridge in western Champaran of Bihar was laid by late