

receive a reply from the Minister concerned to the statement I made in this regard. The ancient port was created in Robert Clive's time. I made out the reason in my statement that it is imperative to expand the Cuddalore port in view of the increasing congestion in the Madras port. In Orissa, the Gopalpur port was expanded at a cost of many crores to reduce the congestion at the Paradeep port. On the same analogy, the Cuddalore port should also be expanded.

Many chemical factories keep on springing up in the Cuddalore city. These chemical factories even at the time of application of licence do not follow the specified guidelines for pollution control. The effluents emitted by these chemical factories are required to be treated and then let into the rivers or sea as per the rules. But the chemical factories do not follow this guideline strictly. The raw chemical effluents mix with the river and sea water and thus lead to water pollution. The fishermen community are the worst affected by this. Nearly 30000 fishermen families will be affected by the untreated effluents mixing in the river and sea waters. This should be controlled. We must learn a lesson from the Bhopal gas leak disaster. It is still green in our memory .

The Govt. has permitted the setting up of the automatic telephone exchange system in Cuddalore. However, the work is being executed at a very low pace. The work at this project must be expedited.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you can continue your speech on Monday. I think we can take up the Private Members Business. Are you going to finish your speech within a minute? Within a minute means you can speak. I have no objection.

[Translation]

*SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: They have also permitted a overseas telecommunication centre in Cuddalore. I would like to

thank the Hon. Minister concerned for this. Our long pending demand was for construction of a Railway Over-bridge. Financial constraints are being stated as a reason for not taking it up. I request the Hon. Minister to kindly consider this request. Many overhead tanks are not able to be used because even after construction, electricity connections have not been given. This should be done without any further delay. Unemployment is rampant in the State. I, therefore, request that more and more industries should be set up in the State particularly in the South Arcot district. Illicit Liquor traffic is also posing serious problem in the State. Drinking, as a social vice, must be prohibited. all efforts must be taken to control the illicit liquor trade.'

Hon. Member in the opposite benches ridiculed that our affectionate leader GK Moopanar has not faced any election so far. I would like to say with pride that our leader Shri GK Moopanar has not faced any defeat from the people. You wait and see. The day is not far when our great leader Shri GK Moopanar will be enthroned by the people and ride on the streets with pomp and glory under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I also pay my heartfelt gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister for implementing the Indo-SriLanka accord and electing the first Tamil Chief Minister in the Island which would carve a distinct place in the history for our Prime Minister. With these words, I conclude.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—*CONTD.*

[English]

Fifty-Eighth Report

SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU
(Mayurbhanj) : I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. Sidha Lal Murmu]

Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th November, 1988."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th November, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPLEMENTATION
OF NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME—
Contd.

[English]

MR DEPUTY - SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri Somnath Rath on the 19th August, 1988:

"This House while expressing its appreciation of the New 20-Point Programme initiated by the Government, notes that implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes has not been fully satisfactory and urges upon the Government to take immediate steps for effective implementation thereof."

Shri Shaikerlal has to continue his speech.

He is not there, Shri Nalanda Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subject under discussion is very important one. It is

related to the vast multitude and particularly those living below the poverty line. Great emphasis has been laid on poverty alleviation under the Twenty Point Programme and a time-bound programme has been provided therein for the alleviation of poverty by bringing the people living below the poverty line, above it. In this connection, a door to door survey is being conducted to prepare a list of such persons which if properly prepared, may benefit these people to a great extent. It has been stated by the Government in their report that with the implementation of 20 point programme, there has been a substantial reduction in the number of people living below the poverty line and it has been claimed by the Government that the national average of such people which was earlier 48 percent, has now been brought down to 37 percent. It has been declared that by 1995 this percentage will be brought down to the level of 10 percent but I want to know whether all the Poverty Alleviation Programmes be it R.L.E.G.P. or N.R.E.P. or any other such programmes, are being implemented properly and whether they are serving the purpose for which they were intended and the people are getting their benefits?

So far as I understand and know about Bihar State, I have a different opinion on the claims of the Government. As per the survey conducted by a National Labour Organisation and according to their report on it, the number of people living below the poverty line instead of coming down, has gone up. Presently, what is the position now? A huge amount is being spent on this programme but I want to know as to which is the poorest section, whether it is of adivasis or of the harijans. There are no two opinions on this question but the people of the lowest category do not find a place on that list as they are not able to please that agency. According to the criteria laid down by the Government, the people whose annual income is Rs. 6400 or less are covered under the category of people below the poverty line and the people whose annual income is Rs. 3500 are categorised as the poorest. What to say of the people with annual income of Rs. 6400, but