

The composition of the UGC provides for the appointment of two members to represent the Central Government from among its officers. The Act also provides that a person who has held office for two terms in any capacity shall not be eligible for any further appointment. In practice, however, it may happen that the officers of the Central Government who are presently appointed by virtue of the offices they hold, may serve the Commission for short spells and become eligible for reappointment. The restriction of two terms may place a limitation of these appointments. We thought it desirable to remove this limitation, which, in any case, does not seem necessary, because appointment of these two Members is made by virtue of their offices. The amendment, therefore, makes a provision to remove this restriction in the case of the representatives of the Central Government on the Commission.

Sir, the amendments are simple and non-controversial. We have ensured that the amended provisions will operate only in the case of those persons appointed after the amendment has come into effect. I am sure this Bill will receive the support from all the sections of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddy may speak on Monday.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Ninth Report

[English]

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on

Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th December, 1985.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th December, 1985.”

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : DEVELOP-
MENT OF HILL AREAS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Harish Rawat on 2nd August, 1985.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last time I was speaking on the Resolution moved by Shri Harish Rawat regarding development of hill areas. In this context, I had expressed my views about industrialisation of hill areas. I saw a watch manufacturing factory in Gangtok. This factory has provided employment to thousands of youngmen of the state. Cottage industries should be encouraged in these hill areas. If you conduct a survey in a city like Delhi, you will find that there is hardly a house which does not have a cottage industry in one or the other room. If this work is banned in all these areas of the National Capital Region, it would prove beneficial to Delhi people and cottage industries can be encouraged in hill areas. The problem of air pollution in Delhi can be solved by imposing such a ban.

It has also been seen that tax is evaded and unaccounted dealings take place in the Delhi houses where cottage industries are operating. If cottage industries are

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

set up in hill areas, it would help in curbing evasion of taxes and development of hill areas also. Besides, housing problem in a city like Delhi can also be solved. The people of hill areas will get employment by encouraging small scale industries there. You will have to ensure that they may get the requisite material at reasonable prices.

I suggest that loan and other facilities should also be made available to people in hill areas so that they may not experience any difficulty in manufacturing their products. You will also have to make arrangements for marketing their products so that they may get remunerative prices for their products. It will increase their income and will ensure their all round development. It will help in the development of the respective area as well as the people of that area.

In addition, I would like to give one more suggestion. If you want development of hill areas and if you want to provide employment to people there, a separate Development Board may be set up for each hill area. That board will go into their difficulties and seek assistance from Government. For that purpose the Central Government should provide more and more funds to these boards to ensure development of hill areas. I would also like to point out that people of hill areas may be given more and more facilities to encourage cottage industries there. More and more power generation equipments should be provided there. Power plants should be set up at each hill station. The Central Government should provide assistance for these works. Provision should be made to give more and more loans to educated unemployed youths there for setting up cottage industries and arrangements should be made to export the products of these cottage industries in order to attract foreigners and tourists in large number with a view to earn foreign exchange. The local population will learn something from foreigners and will get advantage of their experience. I, therefore, submit that the Central Government may give loans to unemployed youths to construct hotels in hill areas in large number for the convenience of tourists, who may also purchase products of cottage industries

It will enhance the prestige of our country in the world.

In addition, I would like to say something about the fruit crop also. In my opinion, the Horticulture Department is required to be toned up. The Horticulture Department should make available all sorts of facilities there. It should provide help in growing quality fruit and make arrangements for marketing of fruit so that the growers may get remunerative price for their produce.

With these words I support the Resolution moved in this House by Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Harish Rawat regarding development of hill areas. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister of Planning that in Aravali Hills of Rajasthan there are about 8-9 districts which are inhabited mostly by Adivasis and Scheduled castes. You might be aware that adivasis of Rajasthan are the poorest people in the country. In reply to a question asked by me in this regard, the hon. Minister had stated that those hill areas had not been included in the development programmes. I request that these areas may be included so that these areas may get benefit of the development programmes and the assistance being given by you for the uplift of the poor. A few days ago the Hon. Prime Minister visited this area. He had visited a few villages of Sirohi District and Mt. Abu. On visiting the houses of Garasia, Bhil and other tribes we found that they did not have provision even for one square meal. This is the condition today. They are the most oppressed and exploited people and, therefore, they should certainly be brought under this scheme and Government should ensure that all the facilities being provided by Government for their upliftment and eradication of poverty are made available to them on large scale. I would, therefore, request that all the tribal areas particularly in Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Bundi and Kota should be included in this plan and all those facilities which are being extended to hill areas at present, should be provided to them.

Secondly, there is need to take effective steps in connection with misuse of Government funds that are being provided for developmental works.

The small concessions by way of livestock, land, installation of pumpsets or wells or in cottage and small scale industries to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not reaching them properly.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since I have to take my flight I have to leave. With the permission of the House I will request Shri Mool Chand Daga to take the chair till the one amongst the Panel of Chairmen takes the Chair.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

[SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA in the chair.]

15.41 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was drawing your attention to the question whether all the facilities are reaching Schedule Castes and Adivasis in the hill areas of Rajasthan. In this regard I would like to submit that a survey was conducted by some institutions and it was felt that the bank officials and block development officers pocketed the amount of subsidy as they thought this money was being given to Adivasis for nothing. This has to be checked. A few days back the hon. Finance Minister had said that a particular bank was not functioning properly and I counter questioned him by asking which bank is functioning properly these days. Do the poor get the subsidy earmarked for them ? If these people are to be raised above the poverty line, steps will have to be taken to prevent unauthorised people from swindling the amount earmarked for them. The Government formulates schemes to help the poor, raise their standard of living, increase their income and the 20 point programme was also formulated with this objective. What steps have been taken to ensure its proper

monitoring to find out whether the poor are receiving the benefit or not. The benefit of these schemes would reach the poor only if they are properly monitored. The Congress Party and Shri Rajiv Gandhi have taken steps to eradicate poverty from the country in the near future. Only then this can be done. These programmes would not be successful if necessary control is not exercised over the officials and the schemes are not properly monitored to find out whether their benefit is reaching the people or not. Therefore, there is need for such a system. Thirdly, Rajasthan abounds in mineral wealth and they are found particularly in hill areas. There are huge reserves of sandstone which are used in the lime and cement production. If factories are set up to manufacture these products in those areas, it would ensure employment and eradicate poverty. Sandstone is available in abundance in Kota, Bundi, Bhilwara Chittorgarh and there are some cement factories as well, but there is need for more such factories. A broad gauge line was constructed from Kota to Chittorgarh and the intention was to tap the vast sandstone deposits available in this area and in Mandasaur district of Central India. Therefore there is need for more cement factories in the area. It would provide more employment opportunities. Very few people, say 1000 or 500 people can be absorbed in a factory but the mining industry can employ between 5,000 to 10,000 workers. Mining is done on a very large scale and offers good employment opportunities. Therefore, a survey of the area, particularly the hill areas should be conducted to find possibility of setting up sandstone based industry. Identification of employment opportunities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people should be made to help remove their unemployment and poverty. This should be ensured in all respects.

I have to make one submission more regarding rock-phosphate which is used in the production of fertilizers. Mining of rock phosphate is done on a large scale particularly in Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Bhilwara. I think that at very few places in the country phosphate of this quality would be available. The Rajasthan Government is mining rock phosphate on a very small scale and even that is not being fully utilised. If fertilizer plants are set up in

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

the area, rock phosphate deposits can be fruitfully used and it would also provide employment to thousands of people. There is need to make necessary provision for it (Interruptions) Dagaji, you have started ringing the bell as soon as you occupied the chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Vyasji, you have already spoken for 10 minutes.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : What will happen if you are in the chair daily ? (Interruptions)

I am speaking for your interests, for the interests of Rajasthan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are raising a good issue, you conclude in five minutes.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I was talking about mica. Mica is found in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and in Bhilwara in Rajasthan and as such a mica based factories should be set up in Rajasthan. Approval for setting up a Mica paper factory in Bihar has already been given. Similarly, another such factory has been approved for Adnhra Pradesh. Mica in Rajasthan is not being put to any use and particularly the mica waste is not being put to any use which also causes damage to the fields. If this paper factory is set up there, the local people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes will get employment on a large scale. This needs to be done urgently.

Now, marble is being mined in Rajasthan on a large scale. This marble is extracted in Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh Bhiwara and Udaipur. This marble is of a fine variety and is extracted in a very large scale. This marble is green, yellow, and sky blue in colour. A variety of marble is found in this tribal area. A factory based on marble should be set up there either in the public or in the private sector. This will provide avenues of employment. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly speak on the subject.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I am speaking on the subject. Minerals are found in the hill areas there. These minerals include chalk, quartz, copper, zinc and various other minerals. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that large reserves of these minerals have been found in Bhilwara. Deposits have been found in Rampura, Agucha in Bhilwara district. This is the largest deposit in Asia. A provision for mining of zinc has been made in the Five Year Plan and if a zinc smelting plant is set up there, thousands of people will get employment. Large reserves have been found there in a belt stretching upto 30-40 kilometres. Therefore, there is a need for proper exploitation of these deposits. If industries based on minerals found in Rajasthan are set up there, it would facilitate speedy development of those who are living below poverty line. This in turn would fulfil the policies of Congress Party but also the wishes of our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Therefore, a lot of cooperation is needed on your part for the development of these areas. No work makes any headway unless the Planning Commission gives its approval. All projects in our State are held up on this account and so has the development of these area. You get it examined and if there is some lacuna, adequate priority should be given so as to facilitate maximum development of those areas leading to economic prosperity of the people. I hope you will give due consideration to my views so that the economy of that area could improve and the people could make economic progress.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great privilege and pleasure to see you in the Chair

I support Mr. Rawat's Resolution seeking the development of hilly areas. And as you know, Jammu and Kashmir is a hill State and when I rise to plead for the development of hill areas. I keep in mind all the hilly States in India particularly Himachal Pradesh which is a neighbouring State to Jammu and Kashmir. I do not say that nothing has been done in Jammu and Kashmir. There is a lot to the credit of the Union Government, but

I want to repeat what I have said in this House a number of times that we did not have any public sector industry in the Jammu and Kashmir State. I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister now, through you Sir, that a former Finance Minister here gives me a figure in response to a question. My question was, what was the percentage of share of Jammu and Kashmir State so far as the public sector industries are concerned and the answer was this. During the last 30 years, there was an investment of say, Rs. 25,550 crores and the share of Jammu and Kashmir State was 0.06%. It is only Rs. 7 crores that were spent in organising MHT Unit near Srinagar. So, we have no public sector in the Jammu and Kashmir State. When we are discussing the development of hilt areas, you must have these things in the background that we have no public sector industries.

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

Added to that another unfortunate dimension is that we have a Government at the moment which has no long term perspective. It came into being because of ** and that Government feels that the Damocle's sword is hanging on its head and rightly so because people will remove from power at any time. Meanwhile, they are causing incalculable loss to the State because they are running the Government without any perspective without any long term planning. They have no guts to ask from the Union Government, the funding that is required for the development of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Against this background, Mr. Chairman I make a strong plea and I will have the support of this august House, of all Members here that in Jammu and Kashmir State, a pointed attention should be directed for the development of electronics industry. Because electronics industries, as you know, are capital-light and electronics industries also do not create pollution. Ours is a State which can attract, if the

Union Government rise to the occasion, the industry. At the moment, tourism has received a very great bolt and I was happy to learn from Mr. Bhagat recently that he will rise to the occasion and do something for the development of tourism in that State. It is because we can attract tourism and we have been attracting tourists, if you exclude this 2 years or 3 years period. Since electronics industries are capital light they can be established in the remotest corners of hilt regions and those industries do not create any pollution. I rise hear to plead very strongly for the establishment of electronic industries in my State. Of course, in Himachal Pradesh and other States also, they may be established.

So far as this resolution is concerned, I do support the entire resolution. I do not know, when you pass this resolution, what happens. Will the hon. Minister rise to the occasion and say that he would accept the essential elements of this Resolution and would take action? Will he also say that he will bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister what we are speaking because our young and dynamic Pime Minister is also interested in the establishment of electronic industries. So, this resolution receives very great support from me. This resolution says that there will be hill area development cells in concerned Ministries. I would make a little change and say that there will be hill areas development council or something like that. We cannot have a cell in every Ministry. But there can be a body at the national level which can monitor the development of hill areas and decide on establishing electronic industries or some other industries which are capital light. When we come to part (c) of the resolution, it says about the enhanced transport and investment subsidy for setting up of industry beyond a particular altitude Jammu and Kashmir State as a whole is a hill State but it has pockets which are far-flung and are not accessible areas. I will remind the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad who is here that he represents the Washim parliamentary constituency. But he must not forget his own district, i.e. Doda. It has pockets which are very far-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

flung like Babta, Valeza, Mud, Kishitwar, Dodu, Basantgarh, Madh, Gurez, Tulil and Karnah are the places within the hilly State. Even far-flung areas like Ladakh, Kargil and Leh, require a lot of attention, transport and investment. I must congratulate Mr. Rawat for getting a resolution like this. I support Clause (c) wholeheartedly.

Sir, I would be very brief because it is a resolution which has already been discussed a number of time here. I quoted this figure because I do not want to be irrelevant in my speech. I must request the Minister, through you, that when I give him a figure quoted by a former Finance Minister that out of Rs. 25,550 crores that we have spent in public sector industries we got a share of 0.06% to do something about it. He knows that our tourism has received a jolt; our cottage industries, small-scale industries are very much dependent on tourists trade and when tourists do not come to purchase even a carpet or handicrafts or paper machine, our cottage industries sector is in shambles: our small-scale industries are in shambles. Our share in public sector is very poor. I have brought it to your notice today and now when you rise to reply, will you give me an assurance that you will establish these electronic industries in Jammu and Kashmir State and give pointed attention to the development of very backward areas within that State.

[Translation]

*SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkuru): Mr. Chairman Sir, I welcome the Resolution moved by our colleague Shri Harish Rawat for the development of Hilly areas and to improve the living conditions of various tribals of these areas.

In Kashmir area there are different kinds of people living in the Hilly areas. Similarly we find various tribals living in frontier and Deccan hill areas. In Karnataka Nilagiri hills, Biligiri Ranganah hills, Mahadeshwar hills etc. are the

important hill areas where we find different tribals like soligas, Kadukurubas, Jenukurubas living.

There is a scheme of special category to develop the hill area in North. But no such scheme exist for the development of hill areas in South. There is one scheme which is known as Western Ghat Development Scheme' which comprises Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Unfortunately, this scheme has not achieved anything. This scheme is not functioning satisfactorily. This is the responsibility of both the States and the Centre. The Central Government should see that the money allotted for such scheme is utilised properly. It should also provide sufficient funds for such scheme as the States have financial constraints.

In Karnataka 'Soliga' tribals live in the area of Biligiri Ranganah hills. They are leading the same life which they were leading 200 years ago. They live in the interior of thick forests. They do not put on any cloth on their body.

There are other tribes in various hilly areas of Karnataka which are known as Kadu Kurubas, Jenu Kurubas, Hallikyatha, Silli kyatha etc. etc. Most of the people in our country do not know how these tribals are living. Strangely the Western Ghat Development Scheme has done nothing for the upliftment of these most unfortunate people. Both the Centre and the States have completely neglected these tribes.

Jenu kurubas earn their living by collection honey in the hills and selling it in the far off villages and towns. This honey fetches them very little money. They may get about two rupees per kilogram. But the same quantity of honey is being sold for about forty rupees in the cities. The exploiting middle man has not spared even the tribals. It is a difficult task to understand the life of these tribals and to uplift them. A Similar tribe exist in the hilly areas of Maharashtra. A recent marathi film 'Jaitara Jait' produ-

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

ced by Jabbar Patel depicts the life of 'Jenukurubas' very vividly. These tribals need the full attention of the States and the Centre.

Shri Harish Rawat has urged in his resolution for the rehabilitation of these people. They are very badly in need of housing facilities. At present they live in bushes, caves and on the trees of thick forests. Educational facilities should be provided to the children of tribals. Films should be produced on living conditions of tribals and these should be telecaste through Doordarshan as a national programme. There are no medical facilities. Birth rate in Soliga Community is descending very fast. Many of these tribals die due to diseases. If this trend continues I am afraid that these tribes may become extinct in future.

These tribal must be identified and they should be deployed to work in some industry. They prepare good handicraft items using bamboo. This has to be encouraged. Marketing facilities to sell their goods have to be proceeded and the middle man's exploitation should be discouraged.

As suggested by Professor Soz Electronic industries have to be started with the sole aim of helping these tribal people. Transportation facilities are a must for these tribal in far off forests. They live in the midst of thick forest. Roads have to be constructed and other transportation facilities have to be provided to tribals immediately.

Sericulture should be encouraged in these hilly areas and to sell these silk commodities Co-operative Societies should be opened. Otherwise again the middle man will eat away all the profit. Be keeping industry is another important area where these tribals can be helped very well. Hilly areas have abundant natural resources. This wealth of the nature must be exploited to the maximum extent for the benefit of the tribals.

There is one peculiar groups of people in Karnataka, and other parts of South India. They are known as 'Buda Budike' They are nomads. They do not have any place to

settle and they go on moving from one village to another. Like other tribals these people also need all help from the Government. They should be provided housing facilities. Housing colonies have to be constructed first of all. Factories have to be opened. Medical facilities, clothing facilities and educational facilities have to be provided to them. They should be brought to the main stream. They should also know about civilisation, They should live like human beings amidst us. They should be assisted to stand on their own legs. For this both the States and Centre should come forward to give liberal financial Assistance. Here I want to give a very important suggestion for the kind consideration of the Hon. Minister. That is to Constitute separate Council for each State. The Western Ghat Development scheme is not at all helping the tribal people. Therefore constituting separate Councils is a must. The leadership of such council should be left to dedicated social workers. Politicians should not be involved in these matters. Co-operative societies must be there to help these innocent tribals.

I want to suggest one more point with regard to misuse of money that is allocated for uplifting the tribal community. Accounts of crores of rupees are being shown. But no body knows where does the money Go ? Therefore sever punishment should be given to such individuals who are indulging in misuse of money. Shri Rawat has also suggested in his resolution that the culprits must be punished.

I hope the Hon. Minister would do his best for the amelioration of the tribal community and to bring them to the main stream of our nation. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Harish Rawat. Discussions about the hilly areas have taken place many times in this House; but it time to stress this matter fully.

The hilly area people are thinking that they have been exploited by the people

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

living in the plain areas all along. We have seen that the people living in the plain areas live in the hilly areas only occasionally. They used to go for their excursion or just to have enjoyment only. But they have not thought of the development of the people. They must know what we are getting from the hilly areas. They must also know that without the hilly areas in India, the people in the plain cannot live.

We get tea, cinchona, medicinal herbs, valuable trees, spice, fruits and what not. All these things are coming from the hilly areas of the country and the people working there have their own customs, their own culture which is different from the rest of the country. But people who are living in the plains never think that these people are also Indians and they must also be treated equally. So, those who are working for the good of the nation, those who are giving us medicines, those who are giving us good fruits, those who are giving us valuable trees and without them the nation cannot progress, what do we do for the development of these people? When we speak of the hilly areas, we do not speak of the mountains alone or the trees alone, we are speaking of the people living there and working there very hard. Very often you see that all the good colleges, all the good schools and all the job-oriented training schools are in the plain areas. So for some time the hill people have to come down to the plains for their study and very few people get the chance to get any job in the plain areas. They are supposed to be second-class citizens. Whenever some hill people come to Delhi, they are first asked, 'Wherefrom they are coming' and if he says that he comes from such and such hill area, then they think that he should be a very backward person and 'how he has managed to come over here?' This is the idea.

They are never put in any decision-making positions. They are always Vice-President, Secretary or Under Secretary or something like that. When it is the highest post or a decision-making post, they think that the hill people must have no such mind or brain to govern. So in the Hill Areas Development Council or in similar bodies

many of the members are from the plains and not a single person from the hill areas is there. In the hill areas there are tribal areas also. These tribal people also are never put to any responsible job. So, Sir, the development work of the hill areas must be given to the hill people and they should be given preference—the people from that side who know their custom, who know their language, who know their culture and who know their way of life and the people from the plains have no respect for these things. They are just seeing them, whenever they go to hill areas on pleasure trips, as some people in the cage, wondering how these people are living there without water, without electricity and other modern amenities and 'where do they get their water from'. The hill people have to walk for miles to get their drinking water. They admire 'What a simple life they are leading?' Sir, what the hill people want is equal treatment in the government and in every walk of life. At least for the development of their area, the responsibility should be given to them so that the hill areas can be developed on the lines of the plains areas.

I would like to mention some areas specially. We have the trouble every time about the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people these people are generally living in the hills because they cannot be accommodated in the plains areas. They are supposed to be second-class citizens. They say, 'They cannot think and they cannot manage to be equalised with the other peoples because they have their separate culture, language and custom also which differs from the rest of the country.' The Government should give a serious thought to all these things and take all possible steps for the speedy development of the hill areas; otherwise the trouble may come from the hills and if the trouble comes from the hill areas, it will be very difficult to manage because, you know, from the history also, that every revolution comes from the hill areas and the hill areas people once annoyed, will drift from all the rules and regulations that we are making here and it will become very difficult. So please be careful.

These hill areas cover also our border areas. The border areas must be very

much secure and must be very much developed because the temptation is coming from the other countries. Being a border area, a very special treatment should be given to the hill areas and the hill people. Chhota-Nagpur, Santal Parganas and parts of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, etc. are all hill areas and the people there you know are very simple. They cannot tell a lie. They cannot cheat others. So they are considered as '*Bewaqoof Yeh Nahi Janta Hai*'. Because of their simplicity it is very easy for the plains people to cheat them and to exploit them and to get from them whatever they want for their own well-being.

Sir, we are getting many, many valuable things from the hill areas but we are not giving these people anything from our side. So this is a very nice resolution and it is time that the Government think over it and the hill people should be equally given power in the government and in the decision making positions also and not in the subordinate positions only. They know the areas, they know the culture, they know the custom and the way of life of the hill People. So the responsibility should go to the hill areas people from where they are coming for the entire development of the hill region.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) :
Actually we are discussing about the tribal problems and the hill regions. So I am one with my other friends who have expressed their concern for the development of our hill regions.

Mostly the people who are living in these regions are tribals. These tribal people are engaged in national development. They are very much engaged in national development. They are giving us honey, they are supplying us the wood. As the hon. Member who spoke just now said, they are giving us fruits. They are also providing us very good environment. We go on holidays and enjoy the scenery of the hills. As we are just sucking the honey from the hill region, we are just throwing the outer layer of the fruit to them. This is

really a disparity existing today between the plains people and hill people. Unless this inequity goes, definitely, I tell you, one day or other or even tomorrow they will be exploited by the neighbouring countries because they are in a very strategic position in our country. For example, take Sikkim. It is in a very strategic place. Tomorrow, because of this neglect, if a foreigner goes and exploits them, definitely we are going to pay for it. Therefore, this is a serious matter. We should see that their all-round development is ensured and this disparity should go. Otherwise we may have to pay very heavily for it. Therefore, I want to suggest a few things to you.

In regard to their day-to-day farming, I would suggest to the Government to come forward with a scheme for growing medicinal plants which can be easily grown there. Then horticulture can be developed in a big way in the hill areas. Trees can be grown by using modern methods of sprinkling seeds from aeroplanes on the hill regions. This is one thing.

The second thing I would like to suggest is about the tele-communications system and transportation. There is a lot of room for their improvement. Recently I had been to Sikkim. While going through the plains area to the hill region, it was very difficult to move. From Bagdogra to Sikkim it is such a horrible road journey. On the way I enquired from the people and they say that they have to pay Rupee one for a cigarette. In those parts smoking is a must because of the cold conditions. Everybody is smoking there. I am just giving an example how the living conditions are there. They are paying Rupee one for a single cigarette. Therefore, one packet of cigarettes costs Rs. 10. I asked why. They say it is because of the transportation problem. There are landslides on either side. We took about six hours to reach the interior of Sikkim from Bagdogra. Because of these transportation difficulties and lack of proper tele communication facilities—there were a number of telephone poles which due to landslides have fallen and the communication disrupted—they are sometimes cut off from the external world and they are isolated. That is the condition.

[Dr. V. Venkatesh]

Therefore, Sir, I would like to suggest to the Government that they should come forward to establish a good communication and tele-communication network in these regions. The Government should set up special TV Centres to cover the distinct cultural programmes of the area and they should be exposed to the world as also they would know what is happening outside their region. I would, therefore, humbly request the Government to see that there are special programmes for the common people living in those farflung and hilly areas through special TV programmes.

Sir, in these areas, environment is very fine; a very calm and serene atmosphere are obtained in these areas. We can exploit these areas for the development of the country as a whole. Now, because the people are illiterate, they are subjected to any kind of exploitation. All these things should not be allowed to take place in those areas. Moreover, Sir, they never come forward with a request to the Government for help. They are keeping mum. If the Centre neglects these regions, then tomorrow the neighbouring countries may exploit those people. Therefore, in the interest of our country's security and integrity, Government must establish more educational institutions and they must also come forward for the establishment of Universities in the hilly regions. Then only you can expect some progress and development in these areas. By establishing universities in these areas, people in the plains can also go and study there in a calm atmosphere and they can also devote more time for their studies. This way the people in those areas can acquire more knowledge and get economic assistance.

Coming to the industries, I would like to suggest that instead of going in for the electronic and other modern industries, we should think of establishing more of cottage industries in those areas because the people there would find it easy to promote cottage industries. They may not be knowing the modern industrial production methods. Therefore, I would request the Government

that more and more cottage industries should be encouraged in the hilly areas. Sir, the most important thing is that we should not allow any sort of inequality to grow in these regions. Otherwise, it should be very dangerous for the country.

Coming to health, I have some points to place before this august House. Sir, recently I visited Gangtok and I was shocked to see the living and health conditions of the people in those areas. About 30% to 35% of the people are suffering from TB in Sikkim alone. Moreover, I understand that the doctors are paid basic monthly salary of Rs. 660. There is a great disparity in the pay-scales of doctors living in the plains and in those hilly regions. In our State, that is, Karnataka, a doctor is paid Rs. 1200 per month as basic pay. It is unfortunate that the doctors are less paid in these places. If this kind of disparity prevails, how can you expect them to render good service? Therefore, disparity at the health level, farming level, etc. should be removed immediately. Otherwise, it will lead to many problems in the country.

Then, Sir, water flows down the hills. These waters should not be allowed to be contaminated. In these places, bore-wells should be encouraged so that the people there get water from the underground level which is not polluted. In Karnataka, people get water from bore-wells and they get the protected water from the sub-soil level. In this way, we can prevent communicable diseases, etc. The government should take up programmes for all round development of the hilly and backward regions on a war-footing basis.

[Translation]

*SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution moved by Shri Harish Rawat for the development of hilly areas is an important one. The Govt. should show much more interest in the development of hilly areas

Sir, so far the Government had recognised the hilly areas only in the northern

* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

parts of the country like Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh. The Government have ignored to recognise many hilly regions in the South. There are many hilly areas in the eastern ghats and especially in Andhra Pradesh. So all the development programmes of the hilly regions are confined only to northern states. I want that the hilly areas in the South and especially in AP must be recognised and the special assistance and other development programmes should be extended to those areas also. There are many hilly regions in my state where most of the Scheduled Tribes people live. The concentration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other economically backward class people is confined to the hilly regions. These Tribals grow crops in these hills taking much pain, risk and labour. But as there are no marketing facilities to sell their agricultural produce they depend on middle men who exploit their helplessness. There are no transport facilities available in these areas hence the tribals depend on the middlemen for disposing of their produce. These middlemen are literally sucking the blood of poor tribals. Hence, the Government should take steps to provide transport facilities in these hilly areas and eliminate the middlemen for bettering the conditions of the tribals. Also, market facilities should be provided in these hilly regions, so that the tribals can sell their produce at a remunerative price. Tribals should not be left at the mercy of middlemen any more.

Sir, so far no steps have been taken to recognise the hill regions in my state. There are several hilly areas like Parvathipuram, Paderu, Bhadiachalam etc. I request the Government to recognise these areas as hilly areas immediately and extend all development assistance to those places. Now many programmes are being taken up to improve the conditions of the people who live in hilly areas. But unfortunately the benefits of these programmes are not reaching these people. Hence a perfect arrangement has to be made to see that the benefits of the programmes meant for the economic development of the people in the hilly regions do really reach them. There is no proper official machinery to oversee the implementation of these programmes. The Government should take special interest in this regard and see

that the benefits of these programmes percolate down to these people.

Sir, there are huge mineral deposits in A.P. like Manganese, Alumina, Mica etc. which are available in predominantly hilly areas and oribal belts. In Eastern ghats Iron ore, Manganese and Mica deposits are aplenty. If industries are set up to exploit these deposits the entire region will prosper. The living conditions of the tribals in the area will improve a lot. There was a proposal earlier to set up Alumina factory in this region of my state. But so far no decision has been taken to set up alumina factory there. The State Government also had been pleading with the Centre for setting alumina factory in the State. The Centre continues to ignore this request even to this day. The setting up of the Alumina factory for the development of the tribal belt consisting of Paderu and Arak Valley is necessary. I hope the Centre would take a decision to set up this factory soon, so that these hilly parts of the State can develop and bring a change in the miserable conditions of the tribals living there.

Sir, there are several hydel projects in the country and especially in Andhra Pradesh which are located predominantly in the Hilly regions. Machkhan, Seeleru and Srisailam are some of such projects.

There are several thousand employees who have settled down around these projects. They are living there for more than 10 years now. But these people have no facilities of transportation, medical and education etc. All these facilities have to be provided if they are to lead a decent life. This will help the tribals immensely. Sir, I take this opportunity to plead once again to recognise Bhadrachalam, Paderu, Chintapalli, Sileru, Parvathipuram areas in my state which are in eastern ghats as 'hilly REGIONS' and extend to them all the special attention available under the Hilly Area Development Programmes. Since majority of the people living in this area are tribal and Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections they will be benefited very much, if these areas are accorded the status of hilly areas. Also before I conclude I request the Government to make special efforts to make the benefits of the develop-

[Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara Rao]

ment programmes to reach the people for whom they are meant. Thanking you very much for giving me the opportunity, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time originally allotted for this Resolution was two hours. We had extended the time twice and now we have completed six hours. One more Member is still there in the list and then the Minister has to intervene. We will, therefore, extend the time for this.

[Translation]

SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Mr. Chairman. Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved in this House by Shri Harish Rawat. Means of transport are most essential for the development of hill areas. If we want development of hill areas, it is very essential to develop means of transport there. Unless means of transport are provided there, no development work can be undertaken there. Therefore, Government should provide means of transport in hill areas on priority basis.

The second thing which I want to point out is that no residential accommodation is provided to a government employee posted in hill areas. The result is that a government employee posted there comes back immediately after joining his duty. I would like to give an example in this connection. The Health Department posted 15 doctors in our district Mandla, but all of them returned to their home town after joining their duty and the posts are still lying vacant as they were. The result was that 22 Adivasis belonging to 'Baiga' community died as they could not get timely treatment. I had drawn your attention toward this in the past also.

At least 22 persons died in the period from July to 10th December this year. When a disease breaks out there, neither the district administration nor any other authority can be intimated about it. Even if the district administration gets information, it is not in a position to give any immediate help. The main reason therefor

is the lack of means of transport there. The area has not so far been developed. Therefore, means of transport must be provided there in order to save the lives of people from such diseases.

I would also like to make a mention about industries. I hail from the Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh. I would like to tell you about my district itself. Being a backward area, people avail of the facilities given by the State Government or the Central Government for setting up industries there, but they set up industries in the border area of the district due to which other border districts are benefited and that district does not get any benefit. Sir, Mandla area is the origin of the River Narmada. It is a very important area, but instead of setting up industries there people set up industries in the border of the district and the other districts are benefited thereby. Hence, this matter needs to be looked into. It would be better if small scale industries are set up there.

Sir, the famous Kanha National Park is situated in our area. Besides it, there are many other places which can be developed as tourist spots. Amarkantak can be developed as tourist spot. Being origin of Narmada river, it is a place of pilgrimage as well. Similarly, there is a place named Chanda which is cold as well as a beautiful place like Kashmir. Mandla has been the capital of Gond Kings in ancient period. It is surrounded by the River Narmada on three sides and there are very beautiful and lovely hill spots which have natural beauty and which can be developed into tourist spots, but no attention has so far been paid by any one in this regard. If you want to develop these areas in real sense, you should post officers in these areas who have a keen interest to serve in these areas and who can mix up with the Adivasis there. Government have done a lot of work and still wants to do more, but the officers posted there are not able to establish rapport with the local population which results in denial of any benefit to the people there.

Sir, I would like to make a reference about the house building scheme there. The State Government had formulated a scheme to provide housing facility to

Adivasis belonging to 'Baiga' community. A scheme was formulated and an I. A. S. officer issued orders for construction of houses and a colony of 'pucca' houses came up in accordance with the plan but the houses so constructed were not constructed keeping in view the utility and convenience of the Adivasis. The floors of these houses were made of cement. Scantily clothed Adivasis experienced severe cold in these houses. Moreover the houses were quite adjacent to each other with the result that they gradually abandoned those houses and shifted into jungles. In this way they did not get any benefit of those houses. The houses meant for them should have been constructed at considerable distance from each other so that they could make an enclosure in which they could grow, 'rai' mustard, maize and vegetables etc. and also keep their cattle there. The distance between the two houses should be half a furlong in order to suit their requirements. But instead of doing so, colony type houses were constructed there and they could not adjust themselves in those houses. The Government tried to provide them facilities but it proved useless on account of lack of knowledge about their actual living style.

Sir, I would, therefore, like to state that only such officers may be posted there, as are fully acquainted with the way of life of the Adivasis and who work in a dedicated manner and can implement programmes meant for the welfare of the people. The officers, who do not know anything about the living style of the Adivasis, should not be posted there.

Sir, day before yesterday also I had referred to this thing and today also I would reiterate that unless the Central Government allowed the State Government to build roads, etc in the Adivasi areas, no development work can take place there because in the absence of orders from the Centre the State Government can neither construct roads there nor provide electricity and canal facilities there.

That is why most of the development works have been held up and construction works worth crores of rupees have gone waste.

Under the Forest conservation Rules, 1980, roads, canals, dams cannot be constructed and electricity lines cannot be installed without the permission of the Central Government of it involves felling of trees. Sir, the aforesaid Rules have to be amended so that development works could be undertaken smoothly.

Sir, in such areas lift irrigation facility can be easily provided. So, Government should undertake the work of providing lift irrigation facility immediately.

Sir, I would suggest that an exclusive authority may be set up to monitor and undertake development works of hill areas. This authority should keep a watch on all the development works. If you yourself and the Government would look into all these things, these areas can certainly be developed.

In the end, I thank you very much for allowing me time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may now reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : These discussions here have been very fruitful and exhaustive. Each of the point which are made here have been noted down and in fact as you rightly said some time ago that the original time allotted was two hours. It really started on the 2 August, 1985. The next discussion took place on the 16 August, 1985. And the third discussion was on 29 November, 1985. Today is the fourth day. So, we have taken note of the number of Members who have spoken until today that is 32. Each of the point, I have not only taken it down here, but also from the speeches recorded after corrected by the Members, we have taken those copies and each one has been analysed and we have made out a paper. Even those points not really within the four corners of the resolution or the Amendment, but the points which the Members thought important and we found they were we have taken note of those miscellaneous points and also try to answer from whatever

[Shri A. K. Panja]

records available. The main resolution was moved really, on four points. The first point was concerning creation of certain cells for the hill areas so that emphasis could be put. The second one was about electronic industries. The third one was for enhancement of transport and other investment subsidies for the purpose of setting up of industries on which one hon. Member spoke today also. The fourth one was regarding several grants-in-aids whether from the world or some extra money to be paid for the conservation of forests and the ecological balance of the hill areas.

Sir, the amendment which the hon. Member Mr. Mool Chand Daga put in was also taken note of and I will readily reply to it point by point. But before I give the reply to the points, which have been placed by the hon. Members in this House, our approach, as to how the problems of the hill areas are being tackled, shall have to be explained before the hon. Members. The exercise is this. And that is why I say the discussions have been very fruitful. We are really on the threshold of thinking on a new line as directed by our hon. Leader, the Prime Minister to put a special emphasis to find out and locate the basic needs of the people. I am confining myself to the hill area now. The basic needs of the hilly people, as very rightly corrected by the hon. Member, Prof. Ranga. After ascertaining the basic needs, we have to see what those needs are, and then see how those things can be given to them, not only by building a university, bridge or road, but by seeing whether the *per capita* consumption expenditure increases.

A university is most certainly necessary. A road is necessary, and a bridge is also necessary. From this Exercise, it transpires that those people in the hills, in the distant forests and up in the hills, are working inspite of bad weather conditions and without proper food, for the development not only of the hilly areas but in fact for the whole of India as well, while they do their own duty. When this is so, we have to see whether we are spending the amounts in a manner that it goes back to those

people and whether the consumption expenditure, i.e. what he purchases on a single day, increases. This is the test we are going to apply.

The whole philosophy of attacking the problem has to be changed. Things are happening this way; some people are from the plains. It has been very rightly stated by one hon. Member when he spoke about participation of officers who hail from the hills in policy-making. I have been meeting people from the north-eastern States when they come here for Plan discussions. I found that 90% of them are from the hills. That is how consciousness has started developing. That is why 32 hon. Members took more than the allotted time, viz. six hours, and deliberated on this important issue.

So, if we want to have this test satisfied, we have to divide these places on a zonal basis. The first question is: how are the problems of the hilly areas to be tackled? As presently advised by experts and advisers, the hills area in India has to be divided into two basic regions. One, a region which is geographically co-extensive with the hills i.e. the entire State within its boundaries is taken as one category. That is, the whole State is regarded as a hill area. The second is designated hill area, in which a part of the State is within the hills, and another part of it is in plains like in Assam, West Bengal, and some parts in the South. Some of the sub-divisions are hills, but many of the portions are plains. Those areas' problems are also being attacked. This is category No. 2, and this has been named as the designated hill area.

I will give details of States I will give the general idea first. Within the designated area, two divisions have been given. One is Hill Area Development Programme or HADP areas; and another is the Western Ghat Development Programme or WGDP areas. On that basis, the whole problem is being attacked. The whole idea is to provide food, fuel and fodder. Food, fuel and fodder, to meet the basic needs of the people first.

If an electronic industry is necessary, yes; but the test is whether the investment

which will be put in there is going to that man working up in the hills, putting in his sweat, blood and earning his daily bread by weathering the adverse conditions there.

In the plains, we find that the school-going children—and even in the hill States which are partly hill and partly plains—have to walk 1 or 2 Kms. to reach the nearest school, whereas in the hills of some States, they have to walk 5 to 6 Kms. Therefore, within the State itself, there must be different allocations, and we are doing that exercise to see that even there also, priority is determined, and given to people who need it most.

So, on this basis of food, fuel and fodder we have to approach the entire strategy of attacking the difficulties, or solving the problems of the hill area. Within this definition comes the first category of the hill area which is co-extensive with the boundaries of the State. These States, as we have been advised by the experts and advisers, are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and the two Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

In the designated hill areas, the States are Assam, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : There is Andhra Pradesh also, you made a mistake.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : No, no.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Madhya Pradesh ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : It is there. Please wait. I am coming. A distinction is being made. How the distinction is being made, I coming to it. These designated hills areas, they have been divided into two groups, where special emphasis has been given in the HADP, that is, two districts of Assam, eight districts of Uttar Pradesh, Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu, three Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling districts in West Bengal, and the Western Ghats Development programme in the Western Ghat hill areas

in the State of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Goa.

Then, certain areas like Andhra Pradesh and others are there.

AN HON. MEMBER : Orissa also ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Yes, Orissa also. and some parts of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO : In Andhra Pradesh no area is under the HADP.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : If any question remains, I will answer later on.

In this Programme we have to divide the matter in which the whole work is to be carried out for the purpose of taking out this, whether the consumption expenditure of the people increased and in what manner.

Now, for that reason, monitoring is of course necessary and for the purpose a different department has been created. But until that is augmented, we are doing it on the basis of sub-plan method. That is within the State there must be a separate sub-plan for purpose of earmarking the expenditure to be spent in hill area.

Now, it has been unfortunate that even though the sub-plan and earmarked funds are given, so far there has been no way of controlling the States. They divert the amount which was meant for the people of the hill areas and spend it somewhere else where they felt that it should be spent. In the Plan discussion it was specifically earmarked for that area where it is to be spent. Therefore, now we are finding it and discussing the way, that it will be earmarked not only for the Minimum Needs Programme but within the Minimum Needs Programme, how much money shall have to go to hill areas, how much money shall have to go to tribal areas, how much money shall have to go to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, or the communities which are extremely poor and below poverty level. Unless this is done, this money in being diverted to other area and although it is being shown

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at the end that so much money has been spent of minimum needs, but the area, the definition, the name says 'Minimum Needs Programme' and the Minimum Needs Programme will take us, we are finding in certain—in some other States—areas that it is going to people without demarcation where they need it most. Therefore, we are trying to find out and already a circular has been issued that from one head of expenditure, if money is diverted to another ahead, there would be a deduction from the central allocation. Some sort of penal clause will have to be put in; otherwise, nobody is listening. We are discussing and trying to find out some such thing. Even for hill States and for tribal development and the portion which has been identified as the poorest, money is to be earmarked there. If it is not spent there by the State concerned, then penal clause will apply. Even in the Sub Plan the same difficulty is there. There are some State Governments which divert the money earmarked for hill areas for the people in this plains. There is no doubt that the money had gone to the people who needed it, but there were people who needed it more. Their per capita income is so low that they cannot really have there one meal a day. They are toiling and producing. But market facilities are not there. Their goods are sold to middlemen, who purchase them at cheap rates and then sell them in the plains at double the rates. They buy things from the plains and take them up on the hills and then sell them there at three or four time the price. These problems have been identified now and the priorities have been decided. That is why, under the direction of our hon. Prime Minister, per capita plan outlay has been fixed. For the information of the hon. Members per capita plan outlay in the hill States has specifically been fixed. Take Himachal Pradesh. The per capita outlay in the fifth plan was Rs. 691, in the sixth Plan Rs. 1618 and in the Seventh Plan it has been put at Rs. 3034. Like that in each of the States, whether wholly hill States or designated hill States, per capita outlay has been increased. I can give another example of Sikkim. In the Fifth Plan the per capita outlay was Rs. 1906, in the Sixth Plan Rs. 5309 and in the Seventh plan Rs. it is Rs. 10,952. Therefore, this emphasis has

been put by the hon. Prime Minister for a very good purpose—for locating and giving it to the people for whom it is meant. There has been a consensus in the House that things are improving. In fact, the friend from Jammu and Kashmir has admitted that it is improving. But is it improving in the same pattern in which investment is put? The people of the country are paying for it. We are investing. But is it going to that person who needs it most? There are several other examples. So far as North-eastern region and tribal areas are concerned I have also got the figures. In the Sixth Plan the all India average of per capita outlay was Rs. 891 and for North-eastern region it was Rs. 1219. In the Seventh Plan, the national average is Rs. 1493 and for North-eastern region it is Rs. 2281.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO : North-Eastern region covers Sikkim and all those places but the Eastern region covers Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Yes, eastern region I know. But I am comparing because of the speeches made today that these tribals should be looked after, and very rightly it is said so. They are being exploited by some people. That is why I am saying that it has drawn the attention of the Government. We are conscious about this and so this is the allocation made. We can now go by the figures allotted. Thereafter we have to see monitoring, thereafter we have to see, in fact, physically whether it has reached ... (Interruptions)

DR. V. VENKATESH : When population is decreasing, naturally the per capita will increase.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Population is decreasing where ?

DR. V. VENKATESH : Because of the ill health, people are dying.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : My friend is not right. The country would have been very happy if the population comes within

a reasonable limit, but we do not want Malthusian theory of population that there would be destruction by natural calamities at disease by which people will die, we want to use knckjiankgi Theory (Interruptions). I will certainly request the hon. Member to take it without any politics because the point he has made has been rightly taken note of. Without any politics please look at it whether we are in the right direction and whether the emphasis is well placed within the financial constraints. There are so many financial constraints. Therefore, this is the question which has to be answered to the Members.

So far as the electronic industry is concerned, there are certain points made, and very rightly so. When our experts examined it, they found that electronic industries, so far as hills are concerned, are really good for three good reasons. First is the dust free atmosphere—that is what scientists are advising us—second is that bulk transport of raw materials or finished goods is not essential for electronic products, and the third is amenability of small-scale operation. But considering these, we are also balancing with the need and the necessities and the viable atmosphere remaining in the plains, because the industry shall have to succeed. Not that we put in an industry and it does not reach the level of producing materials in time and profitably. Therefore, the advantages and disadvantages of the hills and the plains, availability of market, availability of personnel, putting the people in right places and so many other things are also being considered. So far as the hill areas are concerned, electronic industry, if it is set up in the hills—my friend from Jammu and Kashmir Prof. Soz has come. He has mentioned whether I can give any assurance that an industry of electronics will be set up in Jammu and Kashmir. Whether it is Jammu and Kashmir or some other hill States where it is necessary, what we have one is that we have invited entrepreneurs of such industry so that it goes to the hills,

and also the electronic industry improves not only in the hills but also in the plains. Higher investment subsidiary has been raised to the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs (Interruptions).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will you establish electronic industry in Jammu and Kashmir or not ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : The point is whether it will be in a particular State or not, that has to be decided, but generally ... (Interruptions).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I do not want Jammu and Kashmir to get neglected when I have placed the case before you ... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the question and answer hour ... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : We have to look at the development of the entire hill area, and of it certainly the Jammu and Kashmir. For that I am saying that we have to attack the problem of hill areas and for that reason we are encouraging electronic industry. Why? Leave alone politics. Kindly appreciate ... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : On a point of order, Sir. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—

Since there is no quorum, the House stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday at 11 A. M.

17.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned Till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 16, 1985 (Agrahayana 25, 1907 (Saka),