

Valley by these roads. Since the partition of the country, these roads remain closed. The two routes have been replaced by (a) vehicular Srinagar-Jammu National Highway, and (b) establishment of rail head at Jammu.

Jammu & Kashmir generally does not suffer from any major difficulty in transportation except in the winter when National Highway often suffers from road blockades causing severe problems and stoppages in communication lines and transportation of goods.

If the Government of India succeeds in having any arrangement with Pakistan for opening Srinagar-Rawalpindi Road and Suchetgarh railway link, it would go a long way to further boost the socio-economic and cultural relations between the two countries. Besides, the tourist industry and fruit produced in abundance in valley can find another outlet in the international market.

The Government of India should convince Pakistan Government that the roads can be opened on the pattern of Wagha border at Amritsar which allows transit to passengers and trade and commerce though on a limited scale between the two countries under bilateral agreements, for the common good of the two peoples living in two neighbouring States.

12.25 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

(ii) Need for taking steps for re-opening of Tactflo Coir Factory at Ammandivilai (Kanyakumari).

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Under Rule 377, I make the following statement:

The Tactflo Coir Factory at Ammandivilai in Kanyakumari district is now closed for about two years due to inordinate delay in according the renewal of registration and also due to other discriminatory treatments shown against it. The closure of this factory which is largest in the country has caused the displacement of large number of labourers. Ancillary industries in the locality are also affected severely. This factory is the only industrial establishment in the private sector in Kanyakumari district which is declared as an industrially backward district. So, in the public interest the factory should be made to function

without any more delay either by facilitating the company to carry on the factory by according renewal of registration immediately or by taking over the company by the Government. If the factory continues to remain closed without immediate steps for its reopening the prevailing grave situation among the displaced labourers and others in the locality would greatly deteriorate. So Government may be pleased to take speedy steps for the immediate functioning of the factory.

(iii) Need for Simplifying the procedure for sanctioning pension to widows of freedom fighters.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip): On the death of a freedom fighter holding pension as such, the widow is entitled to a family pension. But according to the present procedure, the concerned widow, old and bereaved and often helpless, has to apply and go through all the paraphernalia at State and Central levels which take a long time. In extreme case, the poor lady dies before the pension reaches her. Government should make the family pension meaningful, take steps so that necessary particulars, photo, etc., of the wife are filed with the Directorate together with that of the freedom fighter concerned, so that on his death the widow is sanctioned her due pension automatically without going through the long drawn-out process.

(iv) Need for re-orientation of Radio and Television programmes.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Under Rule 377, I make the following statement:

Need of the hour is to re-orient to the scientific temper and rationalistic ideologies for social reorganisation and attainment of socio-economic prosperity of our country. In this regard the mass media like television, Radio and press have a major role to play for spread of scientific and rationalistic ideologies. It implies that superstitious and age-old irrationalistic mythological ideologies are given undue importance in the scheduled and unscheduled Programmes of Radio and Television in our country with special reference to Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry in the name of cultural programmes, religious discourses, Temple Car Festivals, Temple renovation ceremonies, dramas based on fictitious stories of the so called Gods and Goddesses.

In view of spreading rationalistic and scientific ideologies I urge upon the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to ensure reorientation of T. V. and Radio Programmes forthwith.

(v) Need for a common policy for all the States regarding inter-state sale of wheat

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : देश में गेहूं के विषय में समान नीति का अभाव रहा है। किसी राज्य से गेहूं का एक दाना भी बाहर नहीं जा सकता तो कहीं उसे बाहर ले जाकर बेचने की खुली छूट है। फलस्वरूप छूटवाले राज्यों के मुकाबले प्रतिबन्ध वाले राज्यों में उसके भाव में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। राज्य सरकारों की इस नीति से राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान गेहूं बोनो के लिए निरुत्साहित हुए हैं, क्योंकि उनकी लागत भी नहीं वसूल हो रही है। 1981 में कई राज्यों में लेवी वसूल करने के नाम पर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया। राजस्थान में तो लेवी वसूल होने पर भी प्रतिबन्ध कायम है। 1982 में व्यापारियों के लिए गेहूं की भंडारण सीमा 200 क्विंटल निर्धारित करने से किसानों को अपना गेहूं 135 से 145 रुपए के भाव पर बेचना पड़ रहा है। उधर गेहूं की सरेशाम तस्करी हो रही है। चूंकि हरियाणा से गेहूं का निर्यात चालू है, इसलिए व्यापारी अपने यहां से फर्जी बिल एवं बिल्टी बनाकर राजस्थान के भरतपुर, धौलपुर, अलवर जिलों की मंडियों से गेहूं ट्रक में भरवाकर गुजरात भेजते हैं जहां का भाव 210 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है। इसी प्रकार खाली बिल्टियां जिस पर हरियाणा के वाणिज्य चौकी का मुहर लगा होता है राजस्थान में बड़े पैमाने पर बेचा जा रहा है। इस प्रकार कृत्रिम रूप से मूल्य में अन्तर कर से लाभ किसानों को मिलना चाहिए उसे भ्रष्ट व्यापारियों और अधिकारियों की जेब में डालकर किसानों का निरुत्साहित किया जा रहा है। अतः मैं सरकार से सब राज्यों में गेहूं की समान नीति निर्धारित करने का अनुरोध करता हूं।

12.32 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL).
1985-85-CONTD.

Ministry of Home Affairs Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we come to the next item. We resume discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Sir, yesterday, I was referring to the Union Territories that each of the Union Territory has got different type of administration such as Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Pondicherry. They are Union Territories with legislature. Delhi has Metropolitan Council. Andaman & Nicobar has the Pradesh Council. The Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not have even the Panchayats.

Providing good government to the Union Territories and their development is the direct responsibility of the Central Government. They are to provide full democratic right to the people as in other areas. Time and again, these were raised in the Andaman & Nicobar Island that there should be a legislature like in Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh or Mizoram. Even my friend from Lakshadweep has said that they do not have even the Pradesh council. That has not yet been decided there. You can well imagine that if one set of administrative system is not provided for all the Union Territories, what will happen. It is very difficult to develop those Union Territories and fulfil the aspirations of the people of those areas.

I strongly urge upon the Government and the hon. Home Minister to kindly consider this point and see that these areas are also provided with full democratic rights as have been given in other areas like Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. We, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, are better suited in all the ways, for such a set-up.

Second thing is about the law and order situation which is the much-talked in the Union Territories. Now, only yesterday, we had the sad news of the brutal killing of a very important personality in the city of Delhi. When they were passing through, they were attacked. That means, that they were being followed by those assailants and it is possible that some