

है, के अधिकांश भाग रेडियो सुविधाओं से वंचित है।

बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना के बारे में चौथी एवं पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रस्ताव था परन्तु वित्तीय कठिनाई का सहारा लेकर उक्त प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना सम 1980-85 के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था। किंतु संसाधनों की कमी का कारण बता कर उक्त प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया।

सूचना एवं प्रसारण विभाग रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने में आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार प्राथमिकता नहीं देता। विभाग को यह भलीभांति जानकारी है कि ये सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं। यह भी जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन का क्षेत्र जो कि इन क्षेत्रों से बिल्कुल लगा हुआ है, में रेडियो स्टेशन बड़ी शक्ति के हैं जिन की बुलन्द आवाज बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, लेह, मिजोरम एवं यू० पी० के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जोरों से पहुंचती है।

दूरदर्शन एवं रंगीन दूरदर्शन के विस्तार में अधिक संसाधन लगाने में विभाग को कोई कठिनाई नहीं आती परन्तु विभाग सीमावर्ती पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर, उनकी घोर उपेक्षा कर रहा है।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की जनता को देश की प्रगति की जानकारी से वंचित न रखना और उन के मनोबल को बढ़ाने के लिये रेडियो प्रसारण की सेवा का लाभ देना, केन्द्र सरकार का प्रथम कर्तव्य है।

अतः सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान प्रान्त के सीमावर्ती बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित

कर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की जनता की आवश्यक से आवश्यक माग की पूर्ति करें और देश के महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में शक्तिशाली ट्रान्समीटर लगा कर देश की आवश्यक माग की पूर्ति करें।

(vi) REMEDIAL MEASURES TO IMPROVE WORKING OF PARADIP PORT IN ORISSA

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Under 377, I make the statement: The port of Paradeep is passing through a very critical phase and unless immediate remedial measures are taken it will seriously affect the economic prosperity of the entire state of Orissa.

Conceived in 1962 to exploit the vast mineral resources of the State of Orissa, Paradeep is the third deepest port of the country having a draft of 13.5 metres, has the facility of loading 2,500 M. T. per hour and can receive vessels of 80,000 DWT. In the recent years the iron ore importing countries due to phenomenal rise in oil prices are showing preference to import iron ore in bigger vessels of 75,000 D. W. T. in order to effect greater economy in freight rates. As these bigger ships cannot reach the port of Paradeep, the off-take of iron ore from this port over the last one year has recorded a sharp decline. Japan which was the main importer of iron ore has suspended its imports from this year mainly because of the difficulties of reaching the port. South Korea has also sounded that they would like to review their contract for the supply of iron ore for the next two years and this too is due to the lack of port facilities for bigger vessels at the port of Paradeep. In 1979 the total cargo handled by this port was 2.3 million tonnes which was 1 million tonnes less than the cargo handled in 1978. This only illustrates how the income of the port is dwindling. Even MMTC has cut down procurement of mineral ores from Orissa because they are finding it difficult to satisfy their foreign importers. The situation has been further aggravated by the refusal of the Government to give 15% increase in the price of iron ore of Banaspani-Barbli sector iron ore mine as has been done in the case of Bellary-Hospet region. These two factors have compelled many mines of Orissa to pull down their shutters throwing nearly 25000 mine workers out of employment who are none but the poor tribals of the area.

On 21-7-1979 the M. M. T. C. had requested the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to examine the desirability of increasing the draft from 13.5 metres to 15 metres so that ships of 7,5000 D. W. T can approach the port. This proposal, it is understood, did not find favour with the

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

then Ministry. The only alternative now left to deal with the present difficult situation of Paradeep port is to provide outer port facilities to tranship cargoes from and to the big ships which will anchor in the high seas. Such facilities already exist in the Vizag Port. Unless this is done the iron ore mines of Orissa will suffer heavily and this will retard the economic progress of the State of Orissa.

While providing out of port facility is on immediate need, the question of increasing the draft of the port as suggested by MMTC be considered once again because the position of oil is likely to continue to be difficult and we cannot force the importers to import our minerals in smaller ships. The progress of work of the second cargo berth should be expedited and a third one which has been approved in principle should also be taken in hand immediately. Unless this is done the steel plant project, fertiliser projects and the oil terminal which the Centre has already sanctioned will suffer from slow execution and acceleration of economic progress of the state will be slowed down. I hope and trust that the Ministry of shipping and Transport will kindly take immediate measures to save the port of Paradeep and ensure that the foreign importers do get the facilities and they are not compelled to boycott the port of Paradeep.

(vii) ALLEGED EVICTION FROM LAND OF MINORITIES BY TAMIL NADU POLICE AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDA-CKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, mass eviction of linguistic minorities are going on at Gudalure taluka of Tamil Nadu. Minority language people are cultivating land in Gudalur taluka for the last 15 years. Some have got licences from District Collector for selling their coffee crops to the coffee Board. But unfortunately, the Police and forest authorities are destroying the crops of the poor cultivators and burning their houses and evicting them on a mass scale. I request the Home Minister to interfere in this matter and save the minority language speaking people.

(viii) MEASURES TO INCREASE MILK PRODUCTS IN THE COUNTRY.

SHRI GUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (PERIYAKULAM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, to cope up with the increase in population and food requirements, there is urgent need to increase the food production by all means. Thanks to the national efforts in achieving 'green revolution' through extensive and intensive agricultural operations which resulted in self sufficiency in foodgrains and to the

'operation flood' I & II which aimed at 'White revolution' and helped to increase the country's milk production to the tune of 290 lakh tonnes in 1980.

Feeding of the animals with best feed is an important aspect to be borne in mind. Of all these feed items, Hawaiiin giant or Koobabul tree leaves are considered to be "the Queen of forages." Americans call it "Goolden Green" because of its importance and economic values in milk production. Unlike other greens and grasses which have short life, the Hawaiiin giant has a long span of life over 60 years and yields greens throughout its life. It grows in all types of soils excepting acidic and marshy land.

The green leaves of Hawaiiin giant are good feed for milching cow and other cattles. It is a tested fact that cattle fed with greens of Hawaiiin giant tree yields more milk. About 10 Kg. of greens per milching cow or 1/2 to 1 kg. per goat or sheep per day are sufficient for obtaining good returns.

The nation needs to learn a lesson from the work being done by the Bharathiya Agro-Industrial foundation at Urulikanchan in Maharashtra. The foundation initially acquired 100 acres of land and planted Hawaiiin giant. By feeding the greens to milching cow, milk production was significantly increased. This encouraging result prompted the foundation to develop nearly 700 acres with Hawaiiin giant. The socio-economic conditions of the people of the region were considerably uplifted.

There is urgent need for such impact making programmes in other regions of the country too to achieve "White revolution". In addition to its use as cattle feed, the leaves could be used as green manure. The dried leaves are in good demand in Japan and it may be exported to earn foreign exchange. It is also used in paper industry, used as live fence, as shade giving trees on the road sides, provides timber and gum; serves as wind breakers and prevents soil erosion.

Because of its multi-use, it would be beneficial to cultivate it in hitherto unutilised slopy hill ranges and revenue lands. Even plantation in public places such as schools, hospitals, various offices, railway stations, bus-stands and inspection bungalows should be encouraged to derive maximum benefit out of this wonderful tree. Appropriate steps are called for from the Government side on a priority basis for its propagation.

(ix) NEED FOR DETERRENT ACTION AGAINST THOSE EVICTING HARIJANS AND LANDLESS PEOPLE FROM GRAM