

[Shri Harihar Soren]

royalty of chrome ore to a reasonable point and have the way to streamline the export.

(ii) Need for selection of Ghazipur district for priority Industrial development.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): An official press release (See-A) says that the Government have selected certain districts in different States for industrial development. Ten districts of U.P. have also been selected. Seeing the population and backwardness of Uttar Pradesh, it has not been put even at par with other States.

The claim of even more backward districts of Uttar Pradesh have been completely ignored by the Ministry of Industries. My own district, Ghazipur has been identified as one of the most backward districts in Eastern U.P. As far back as in 1964, the Joint Study Team of the Planning Commission headed by Mr. B. P. Patel, the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, in its report, has already identified Ghazipur as backward in every respect. For the industrial development of the district, the Committee in its report on page 117, paragraph 24, has recommended and I quote:

"The Central Government is already putting up heavy projects involving substantial investments, the locations of which are decided on various criteria. Keeping this in view, it is recommended that such of those projects which could be located in the backward areas, including Eastern U. P., may be located in this area."

The Ministry of Industries it appears, have not taken into consideration the Report submitted by the Patel Committee.

The industrial progress of the backward districts can only be achieved through the participation of the public sector in a big way. On March,

2, 1982, the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, has assured the House that for the setting up of gas-based fertilizer plants, priority would be given to the backward areas. The Site Selection Committee of his Ministry has already submitted its report and the Government have to take the decision. The Site Selection Committee has also visited Ghazipur.

The people of Ghazipur have been gladdened to hear the statement of the Hon. Prime Minister, which she has made during the Freedom Fighters' Conference at Chauri Chora in Gorakhpur. She has assured that the places which were marching ahead during the freedom struggle and have sacrificed and suffered most will be fully developed. The Industries will be set up at those places. Ghazipur was in the forefront of freedom struggle. The resistance against the British Rule was much heavier here. The British kept this district backward to crush the people. They divided the district into smaller units. On this count too Ghazipur has a very good case for the establishment of Fertilizer factory.

I, therefore, request the Minister of Industries to include Ghazipur district in the list of priority districts for industrial development and the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers for the establishment of a fertilizer plant there.

(iii) Demand for inclusion of Konkani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): The 14th Conference of the All India Konkani Parishad was held in Goa on February 27 and 28, 1982. It was attended by a large number of literatures and others, who speak and write in Konkani language throughout the Konkani Coast, including Goa, parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

One of the Resolutions passed by the Parishad demanded that Konkani

be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. This is a legitimate demand. Konkani is the mother tongue of a far larger number of people than for instance Sindhi, which was accorded recognition and included in the 8th Schedule as early as 1967. Konkani has also been recognised by the Sahitya Academy as one of the modern Indian languages. The inclusion of this language in the 8th Schedule will fulfil one of the major aspirations of the people of Goa and other parts of the Konkani area and will accelerate the cultural and literary advancement of the Konkani speaking people.

I, therefore, urge the Government of India to take necessary steps in this direction.

(iv) Need for early completion of Pachaiyar Irrigation Project in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): The Central Planning Commission had, many years ago, accorded approval for Pachaiyar Irrigation Project in Nanguneri taluk, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. The Irrigation Commission constituted by the Government of India had also referred to the chronically drought-afflicted areas of Tirunelveli district, particularly Nanguneri taluk and adjacent areas, which would have received the maximum advantage from this irrigation project. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had also laid the foundation-stone for this project. During the President's rule in Tamil Nadu, funds were allocated for this project—during 1975-76.

The State Government in Tamil Nadu has not taken up this scheme, on the argument that the rare species of monkeys living in this area, would become extinct by the implementation of this project. The argument of environmental imbalance will not hold any ground, since these singaval kurangu (monkeys) are living at height of 6,000 feet; and this project is to come up only at 3,000 ft. Secondly, in the same area, in Panaguid, Nanguneri

taluk; Government of India have sanctioned a Defence project, after exempting the provisions of Wild Life Protection Act from application here. This has been done knowing full well that these rare species of monkeys are living far above 10,000 feet or so, and the felling of trees for this defence project would not affect these animals.

If this project is implemented forthwith, more than 200 tanks in Nanguneri and surrounding areas would get filled, and the parched earth would become fit for cultivation. Government of India should accordingly direct the State Government of Tamil Nadu to implement Pachaiyar irrigation project immediately, after simultaneously exempting the application of the provisions of Wild Life Protection Act.

(v) Demand of Civil Accounts Employees.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): A good number of employees of the Audit Department of the Government of India were transferred to the Accounts Department in 1975, with the specific assurance that the transferred employees would get the same facilities and perquisites as admissible to the Audit employees, not only at the time of transfer, but from time to time also. The said assurance was contained in the transfer order itself.

14.43 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

Not only that, the same assurance was also pronounced in this august House, too. But it is a matter of concern that the authorities concerned are failing in their duties in honouring the assurances given in spite of repeated representations, persuasions and appeals.

The promotional prospects and incentive increments, which the 'Audit Department Employees' are entitled to get at present, are being denied to the 'Accounts Department Employees'. There are no negotiating channels or