

the officers should be looked into promptly and the Central Government should ensure that the persons selected under the Self Employment Scheme and "set-up" scheme get loans and grants conveniently and the rules are adhered to strictly.

[English]

(iv) Need to give financial assistance to the farmers of Punjab whose crops have been damaged in the recent hailstorm.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Recent hailstorm had destroyed thousands of acres of standing crops in Punjab, Haryana, J&K and Himachal Pradesh resulting in a loss of crores of rupees to the farmers. The agriculturists are already in severe economic crisis due to un-remunerative prices paid for their produce and the inputs which have become costlier. This northern region, specially the Punjab, contributes 65 per cent to the national foodgrain pool. I urge the Government to immediately help the farmers with 100 per cent help for the damage to their crops. An amount of Rs. 50 crores should be immediately sanctioned for the Punjab districts of Faridkot, Ferozepur, Sangrur, Jullundur, Bhatinda, Ludhiana and Patiala.

(v) Need to direct the State Government of Bihar to stop discrimination against Oriya linguistic minority in Singhbhum District of Bihar.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, the grievances of the Oriya speaking people in Singhbhum district of Bihar are genuine and deep seated. The constant neglect of Oriya linguistic minority has been engaging the attention of the two Chief Ministers and Governors of Orissa and Bihar since 1972, and meetings have been held from time to time to solve the problem. But nothing tangible has been done so far. The Oriya education in Singhbhum has suffered beyond measure and the situation has gone from bad to worse day by day. As a result, the Oriya population is dwindling in the State of Bihar and very soon it may be a vanishing tribe.

The number of Oriya schools in the

district are few and far between. The attention of the State Government has been drawn to this long-neglected problem by the Singhbhum Utkal Sabha very recently in their Memorandum submitted on 19th January, 1986 to the hon. Education Ministers of Orissa and Bihar suggesting measures to remedy the situation.

I urge upon the Central Government to intervene in the matter and issue directive to the State Government for solving this problem immediately.

(vi) Need to review the policy regarding import of Rayon grade pulp.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Indigenous production capacity of the Rayon grade pulp in our country is 2 lakh tonnes whereas our requirement is only 1.75 lakh tonnes. Though the Government of India is allowing the import of rayon grade pulp from abroad free of import duty from 1985-86, due to this import pulp has become cheaper than the indigenous one. Few big industrialists are enjoying the fruits of this policy by starving Indian working class. Due to this policy, the country is losing huge quantity of foreign exchange and our indigenous rayon grade pulp manufacturing industries are closing their production due to no market for their product, by that thousands of workers are on the streets. In this category, A.P. Rayons is one which is promoted by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. It is closed for the last six months and there is no hope of re-opening of this factory. It will add to the existing unemployment situation in the country.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to review the import policy and save the indigenous industry.

(vii) Need to preserve the ancient cultural heritage of Kannauj, modernise its perfume industry and set up other industries.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT (Kannauj) : Kannauj was India's ancient capital, a centre of great art, culture and learning from the 7th to the 10th centuries A.D. Today it is the nation's foremost manufacturer of perfumes from natural ingredients and some of its ancient name and glory is thus kept alive.

But beyond being the 'Itar Nagri', it is sorely neglected. Even its vast treasure of ancient sculptures, coins etc. lie uncared for without proper protection.

The Department of Archaeology must move immediately & in adequate strength with the resolve to locate and preserve the ancient sculptures, coins and the like. It must undertake systematic and scientific excavations and unearth the remains of the glorious age of Kannauj. It must collect the hundreds of sculptures and other pieces of art lying with private owners and organisations and preserve them under its own expert care. A befitting museum must be built to house these.

This great and ancient city which provides perfumes to every nook and corner of India—nay the world—must receive the attention and encouragement it deserves. A modern research laboratory to modernise the indigenous perfume industry to enable it to compete in the markets of the world must be planned and sanctioned

With its population of over 50,000 and its golden place in Indian history, it must receive more attention than it has so far. Its growth must be ensured—it must be the venue of an industry, an industry which will make the city grow and which will bring to it the infrastructure to attract traders, tourists and students of ancient Indian history, art, culture and learning.

I pleaded strongly for a restoration of some of the Imperial Age of Kannauj.

(viii) Need to abolish court fees in the country

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : We are a representative democracy in which the voice of the people is supreme. We have a written Constitution in which our judiciary occupies a pivotal position. But unfortunately, our people, particularly the downtrodden, weak and residing in resettlement colonies cannot afford to approach our judicial system because of the high court fees they have to pay.

Time and again abolition of this court fees system has been considered. Law Commission had already examined the

issue. Besides, many Jurists and legal scholars have also given their views.

There is no doubt that of late our Supreme Court have taken note of the grievances of poor people through petitions, etc. But it is not enough. The poor has to particularly go to the lower courts as well.

I would therefore, appeal to the Hon. Law Minister to consider abolition of the court fee system immediately.

12.23 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF THE RAVI AND
BEAS WATERS TRIBUNAL ORDINA-
NCE, 1986

AND

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES
(AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will take up Items 4 and 5 together. Shri Ramachandra Reddy.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the way in which this Government has been dealing with the situation in Punjab is highly unintelligible to me. This is a very very grave situation. When on 24th July last year, Government entered into an agreement they were able to convince all the people of Punjab. The Punjab Accord was signed by Sant Longowal and our Prime Minister. The whole of India heaved a sigh of relief. All sections of people in India were really happy that the accord has been reached and everybody thought that the Punjab problem has been solved.

When such is the case, it is a matter where the Government should have acted very swiftly and they must have come forward to implement the Accord in a very short time. It is a case where very swift action is called upon on the part of the Government. I have said that the Government has been acting in an unintelligible