

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

tities of essential commodities including foodgrains from the Central Pool. In the case of Orissa State, it has been otherwise, as the normal monthly quota allotted of the State has been substantially reduced, which has put the State in a very difficult situation.

Even the monthly quota of palmolein oil has been drastically cut from December, 1987 causing hardship to the poor, lower-middle-class and middle-class people of the State.

Similar is the situation with rice. Orissa being a rice-consuming State, needs more rice from Central Pool. Other rice-consuming States are getting monthly quota of rice according to their demands but the request of Orissa for allotting more rice has been ignored and a very meagre quantity of rice is being allotted to the State. The plight of people of the State in general and SC and ST and the down-trodden in particular cannot be described in words. A major portion of the rice allotted to the State is utilised in the 'Food for Work' programme under IRDP, NREP and RLEGP and only a very small quantity of rice remains to be sold through PDS.

I would request the Food and Civil Supplies Minister to come to the rescue of the State and allot monthly quota of rice as requested by the State Government and ensure more monthly quota of palmolein oil as was allotted in the month of October and November, 1987.

**(vii) Measures to improve the per hectare yield of ground-nut**

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) Sir, a very high percentage of edible-oil seeds production comes from dry-land farming. The per hectare yield of ground-nut is very low. Effective steps have to be initiated to improve the yield of ground-

nut. By taking the following steps, the yield of ground-nut can be doubled and this will obviate the necessity of spending a few thousand crores of rupees for import of edible-oil.

This amount can be utilised for improving the yield of ground-nut by taking the following steps:

Considerable sum of money may be spent for evolving high-yielding seed and the same may be multiplied and supplied to farmers on a large scale. Drought-resistance variety of ground-nutseed may have to be evolved and distributed to farmers. Necessary fertilisers and pesticides suitable for dry-farming may be made available for farmers at cheap rates. Proper agricultural implements for ploughing, harvesting and harrowing may be made available to the growers of ground-nut. Other facilities like cheap credit, scientific methods may be made available to the farmers so as to enable them to get a better per-hectare yield of groundnut.

**(viii) Demand for treating dairy, piggery and poultry as industry and to increase the limit of Financial Assistance to them accordingly**

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Sir, the employment problem, particularly among the educated youth, is a matter of grave concern in Punjab. Special efforts are, therefore, being made to help them in setting up their own ventures and bring them up in time for productive activity. Under the scheme of self-employment for educated unemployed youth, a target of 15,000 has been fixed for the Punjab state, but I regret to say that only 4000 applications have been forwarded to various banks for providing them financial assistance.

The scheme of providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth has

been modified from 1986-87 to the extent that for industrial ventures the limit of loan has been raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 for business ventures the ,limited has been reduced to Rs. 15,000 while for service venture it remain at Rs. 25,000. Under the scheme, the activities allied to agriculture such as dairy, piggery and poultry, etc., are being treated as business activity, thereby restricting the financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 15,000. However, on the contrary, under the Central Investment subsidy Scheme, such type of activities are registered as 'Industry'. I therefore, urge upon the Government to treat dairy, piggery and polutary as 'industry' and increase the limit of advance accordingly.

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12.37. hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89—  
*CONTD.*

**Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd.**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I want to inform the hon. Members that today we want to finish the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Therefore, I request all the Menbers to cooperate with me and try to be very belief;;

DR. D.N.REDDY (Cuddapa) : It is an important Ministry, Sir..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are taking up the allotted time. The Business Advisory Committee decided to allot six hours and we are going to avail of it fully. There is no doubt about it. But within the allotted time, you have to speak. That is all.

Mr. Syed Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I take up this Annual Report of the Home Ministry and its Demand for Grants, I speak with a heavy heart, more in sorrow than in anger and with fears and forebodings about the future of our Republic. Because Home Affairs is not an ordinary portfolio; it is an index of the political health of the nation; it is a mirror of our collective psyche. The Indian State is in a state of sickness. We all hope that the sickness does not prove to be fatal. The Indian State was once said to be soft. Today it seems to have turned hard with a vengeance, with repressive laws after laws; authoritarianism is steadily marching forward; we have a Government which is insensitive, sometimes brutal, and which has an insatiable hunger for power or for use of force. We know, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that power is not wisdom; nor does it always generate wisdom. And that is why we are where we are today.

The system is being eroded; our institutions are being subjected to indignity. We know what was said the other day by the former president and we also recall what the Prime Minister's instructions were to the Home Minister. The Home Ministry Seems to have taken that in its stride. We do not know what progress has been made in the inquiry that was ordered into the allegations which have brought down the prestige of the presidency as an institution. We have a Council a Ministers whose Committees or Groups do not seem to function; they are charged with urgent problems, but they do not have even the time to meet and ponder over the problems of the nation. There are Ministers who have been turned into forgive me to say, errand-boys. Parliament has been taken for granted. We have hardly any discussion. Its dignity and prestige are at a low ebb. The Governors have been turned into agents of the Central Government and instrument of destabilisation of opposition Governments. We have Chief Ministers who