

[Begum Akbar Jahan Abdullah]

there is no scope of their unemployment after they complete their education.

In the Jammu and Kashmir State, the Social Welfare Organisation, the Miskeen Bagh Trust and a couple of other organisations are involved in the programmes of women's emancipation. These programmes suffer for shortage of funds.

I would urge Government of India to give liberal grants to the State Government to augment developmental programmes for women.

(viii) Demand for taking steps for development of Telangana

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Andhra Pradesh comprises three regions, i.e. Andhra, Telangana and Rayalseema. Telangana is backward, socially and economically. Telangana was ruled by Nizam. While merging with Andhra and Rayalseema, some safeguards were given by Central Government in 1956 to Telangana. This region was given a Regional Committee and a separate Budget for development.

The Regional Committee was given power to sanction the schemes for development of economically and educationally backward area and to review the development. But unfortunately it was abolished in 1971 due to Andhra agitation. From that date onwards, development of Telangana has been neglected. Since last fifteen years, no development has taken place in Telangana. Budget provisions are not properly utilised. Discontentment is increasing in Telangana and separate Telangana State movement is under active consideration of the people.

Hence, the development of Telangana, there must be a Development Committee and separate Budget allocations by the Planning Commission within the State only.

In view of this, suitable amendments may be made in the Constitution. Separate Budget and Service Commission may be provided, so that Telangana Revenues and

planning allocations may not be used in other regions.

(ix) Demand for taking over the Bombay Unit of Union Carbide (India) Ltd.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North-Central): The Management of Union Carbide India Ltd. have completely stopped the production at their Bombay plant at Chembur since April, 1986. As a result, more than 800 workers have been deprived of any useful work and are exposed to severe strain about their future.

This action of the management is not only hurting the concerned workers, but is also against our national interests in more than one way.

This plant at Bombay had been manufacturing LDPE (Low Density Poly Ethelene) which is a vital raw material for a large number of plastic factories. So far three companies, IPCL, UCIL and TEL with an installed capacity of 1.12 lakh tonnes per annum, had been indigenously manufacturing this vital raw material. Of these, IPCL accounted for 80 thousand tonnes, UCIL 20 thousand tonnes and TEL 12 thousand tonnes. For some time past, UCIL and TEL having stopped production, only 80 thousand tonnes from IPCL are indigenously available at a time when the demand for the raw material is mounting. The demand projection is expected to be 2.86 lakh tonnes by 1989-90. Since large number of small scale and medium manufacturers of varieties of plastic materials are dependent on this material, the country is faced with a situation, either to allow these factories to close down or to arrange for import at heavy cost of foreign exchange.

All experts have opined that the unit is entirely viable and can be run with advantage either independently or can be merged with IPCL. The Government of Maharashtra has recommended its take over and a public sector undertaking IPCL has shown its willingness to take it over.

I urge upon the Government of India to take over this unit without any further delay.

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