

[Shri Jitendra Prasada]

environment and guide lines laid down by the Ministry of Industry of Government of India. As per schedule announced earlier several times by the Government the plant will be commissioned by 1988 but till now no steps have been taken by the promoter i.e. APJ Caparo Group. On the contrary delaying tactics have been adopted by the promoter, by rejecting the site already chosen by the Government and offered to them. The site offered was wasteland, away from the city and takes care of the pollution angle also, displacement of number of residents is the least.

It is understood that they have made a formal request to the Government to acquire a site other than what was offered to them. The site asked for by the promoters is Prime Agricultural Land of the District, it is nearer to the town of Shahjahnapur, its wind direction is towards the city and a very large number of persons will be displaced. This site does not conform to the declared policy and norms of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Industry, Government of India. Hence, it is not a suitable site for setting up of the Industry from any angle.

I request the Central Govt. to intervene and assure the people of Shahjahanpur that the site originally offered will not be changed and the plant will be commissioned by 1988.

- (ii) Need to take necessary steps to implement special Component plan and tribal sub-plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes
Scheduled Tribes

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): The Govt. of India in the Ministry of Welfare is laying emphasis for the development of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and tribal areas in the country. The development of these communities is the responsibility of the States/Centre. Ministry of Welfare has issued guidelines that the State Governments/U.T.s should quantify funds to the proportion of SCs

and STs population in the States/UTs for the special component plan and tribal sub-plan out of the State plan resources. Most of the State Governments are not earmarking funds according to the guidelines. Ministry has failed to implement the schemes of SCP and TSP in accordance with the guidelines.

Hence I request the Minister of Welfare to take necessary steps in this regard.

- (iii) Need to develop Bakel Fort near Kasargod in Kerala as a Tourist Centre

SHRI IRAMA RAI (Kasaragod): The main problem of Kerala is un-employment among the educated youth. Due to power shortage, the Northern parts of Kerala still remain to be industrially backward. To some extent this problem can be solved by developing tourism. There is a beautiful Fort called Bakel Fort near Kasargod which is one of the best preserved monuments of Kerala State under the Archaeological Survey of India. It is also a cultural link of Kannadigas with the erstwhile Ikkeri Naiks of Badnur. Even though the State Government has forwarded a scheme to develop this Fort into a tourist centre to the Archaeological Survey of India for clearance, it is still pending with the Department at Madras since 1981.

I request the Tourism Ministry to expedite the matter and pay immediate attention to develop this Fort and convert it into a tourist centre which will help to solve un-employment problem and bring foreign exchange to our country also.

- (iv) Need to clear major projects of Andhra Pradesh and set up a power station in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, I like to raise a matter of public importance. The major important projects: Telguganga, Polavaram, Icchavalli may be cleared at the earliest with sufficient amount of assistance to complete

them. We have also shortage of power. I also request the Central Government to start a 120 MW High Power station in Ravalaseema particularly at Tirupati.

- (v) Need to send a study team to Andhra Pradesh to assess the damage caused due to drought and release liberal Interim aid to combat the situation

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government under Rule 377 through you to the unprecedented conditions of distress caused by drought in many parts of Andhra Pradesh. The extra-ordinary situation in Mahboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh warrants a special reference. The severity of drought situation can be gauged from a number of reports on starvation deaths in the district by various daily newspapers and political parties. The subtle academic distinction that is normally sought to be drawn between drought and famine is no longer relevant in the context of current conditions in Mahbubnagar. The present situation has come about by extensive malnutrition that has been affecting the poorer sections of people over a number of years. It is important to note that Mahbubnagar district has been hit by drought for the third year in a row. Although some amount by way of interim relief to Mahbubnagar has been released by the State Government, it is far from adequate. I urge upon the Central Government to send a study group to Mahbubnagar district and other parts of Andhra Pradesh to submit a report on the drought conditions. I also plead for release of liberal Interim aid from the Central Government for dealing with the drought situation, pending the inquiry by a Central team. I am of the considered view that normal yard-sticks of relief would not be applicable as it is a natural calamity of rare severity. The Government of India should, therefore, come forward with assistance on a special scale.

- (vi) Need to Open more Primary Health Centres in tribal areas of Kerala to achieve the target of "Health for all by 2000 A.D."

DR. K.G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : One suffering from leprosy is socially boycotted

by the entire community, even by the kith and kin. The special agony is the most dangerous aspect of the patient. The prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social upliftment of the leper should go hand in hand. It warrants top priority by the Government, especially in the tribal areas.

As per the 1981 census the total affected persons were 39.53 lakhs and in the 1983-84 census the all India average per 1000 population was 5.77%. During the same period 42,903 new cases were detected and 2,55,605 cases were discharged from the hospitals in our country.

As per the tribal population, Kerala requires at the minimum 13 primary health centres and 90 sub-centres whereas only 5 primary health centres and 43 sub-centres are existent as on 31.3.1983. Unless the required number of institutions are set up as per the latest census the message will not reach the tribals who are in utmost demand of these facilities.

I appeal to the Government to achieve our committed target—Health for all by 2000 AD.

- (vii) Need to create a separate Independent telephone circle for Goa, Daman and Diu

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : It is not known as to on what basis Goa has been made a part of Maharashtra Telephone Circle. The said Maharashtra Telephone Circle consists of 29 districts of Maharashtra such as Ahmednagar, Bhir, Pune, Raigad, Satara (North), Thane, Kolhapur etc, and Goa district of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

In fact, Telephone Department can create as many circles as required out of the districts of a given State but to take a few district from one State and one district from another State or Union Territory is not proper. The Telephone Department have to consider the geographical division created under the Constitution as the basis and not create their own geographical units