

(iii) Need to check the spread of heart ailments, particularly amongst the youth in the Country

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today while on the one hand the people in the country suffer from so many ailments and the Government is making all efforts to relieve people of these ailments by setting up hospitals for treatment and by carrying out research programmes for new discoveries on the other hand, the number of patients is increasing constantly. The rise in the incidence of heart ailments has become a matter of great concern. According to a recently conducted survey, at present about 3 crore people are suffering from heart ailments in the entire country. In Delhi alone about 2.5 lakh people between the age group of 25 to 64 years are heart patients. About 9 lakh people are suffering from hypertension which may increase the chances of cardiac arrest. It is distressing that this ailment is spreading on an alarming scale among young boys and girls. As per the break through so far achieved in this direction, patients of this ailment can be saved upto the second attack, but it becomes very difficult to save any patient on the third attack. The treatment of heart patients is very costly and a common man dies an untimely death.

I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to take some concrete steps in this direction in order to relieve people of this increasing ailment so that spreading of this disease among the youth and people could be checked effectively and people could be saved from untimely death.

(iv) Steps needed to encourage the use of Hindi and other regional languages

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, even after 40 years of independence, it appears that English has been dominating all over the country. All work starting from education to offices is being done in English only. If someone does not possess knowledge of English he remains deprived of higher education and higher post. A country can develop only when its language is developed and the countryman feel proud of speaking and using it. In our country while on the one hand the Public Service Commission has been prescribing English as a compulsory subject for the Indian Administrative Service Examinations, on the other hand the Department of Official Language which is supposed to be the agency of promoting use of Hindi, has itself been using English instead of Hindi in its Conferences. If the very agency entrusted with the task of implementing Hindi will not carry on its work in Hindi, what could be expected of other departments? Similar treatment is being meted out to other Indian languages in their use.

I, therefore, appeal to the Government of India to take concrete steps for the use of Hindi and other Indian languages and recruit such officers in the institutions entrusted with the responsibility of implementing Indian languages, no matter whether it is the case of Hindi or any other Indian languages, who should have high proficiency of those languages and a strong zeal to implement them besides posing a good knowledge of these languages.

(v) Need to give clearance to cotton procurement scheme submitted by Government of Maharashtra and also to ensure remunerative price for cotton

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Maharashtra is one of the cotton growing States and it accords top priority to cotton growers' inter-

ests. In order to protect the cotton growers from being exploited by the middlemen and give full remunerative price to them for their produces Maharashtra is the only State which constituted Cotton Federation and formulated Cotton Monopoly Scheme. But the State Government will have to approach the Centre for permission time and again to implement the Cotton Monopoly Scheme—and though the scheme is in the interest of the farmers, the State Government will have to face enormous difficulties in implementing the same and obtaining permission from the Centre. The duration of the existing permission expires on 30.6.1989. The Government of Maharashtra has urged the Textile Department of Central Government to give extension to the said scheme for ten years. I, therefore request the Government of India to give permission to this scheme for ten years at a time keeping in view the interest of the farmers.

Secondly, the performance of our country in cotton production is very good and its production could increase further if more attention is paid to export instead of importing cotton. If the grower is given adequate remuneration for his produce, he will make an all out effort to see that production is increased further. For this, there should be a proper announcement of import-export policy of cotton. Despite heavy rains this year the cotton production in Maharashtra is likely to reach 20 lakh bales and the position is almost the same in the rest of the country. There is fear that the price of cotton may not go down if its production rises. Therefore, the Government should ensure that under no circumstances the farmer might have to resort to distress sale.

It is requested that keeping in view the interests of farmers approval may be given to continue the Cotton Monopoly Scheme submitted by the Government of Maharashtra upto 10 years and permission may also be given to the Government of Maharashtra to export cotton.

[English]

(vi) Demand for revision of rate of royalty on Oil to Assam

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): The State of Assam is facing acute financial crisis. In spite of this, the Central Government has not revised the oil royalty due to the State Government since 1.4.1987. The Government of Assam has demanded Rs. 340/- per tonne on the basis of 20% of the sale price of crude to the refineries, and has advanced justifiable arguments in support of the demand. Though the oil cess has been increased to a high percentage, and the Government of India's profit from the crude has increased substantially, the State Government has been deprived of its legitimate due. I demand for immediate revision of the royalty at the rate demanded by the State Government, and also for a share of the profit from the crude to be earmarked for the State Government.

(vii) Need to remove the disparity in the levy price of sugar

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): There has been tremendous development in Haryana in Sugarcane production, its quality and recovery, resulting in substantial increase in State and Central revenues. Haryana Government has given Rs. 35/- per quintal to the cane-growers, which is the highest price in the country. In addition, cooperative mills in the State have paid Rs. 15.26 crores on account of old losses. The outstanding cane arrears, including interest thereon, amounting to Rs. 22 lakhs have also been paid to the cane-growers by the mill-owners, while no sugar factory in the country has paid even a single paise as interest to the cane-growers.

Haryana Government have earned a profit of Rs. 4 crores in 1987-88. Whereas the Central Government should give incentives and awards to Government of Haryana