

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to effectively deal with Naxalism in country

SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir just as Andhra Pradesh faced earlier, now Karnataka is facing Naxalite violence and the position is worsening with the alleged swift movement of Naxalites from Andhra Pradesh. The hide and seek game is really disturbing. With the breakdown of the peace talks with Andhra Government, the Naxalites, due to threat of the police action in Andhra Pradesh are fleeing to Karnataka and even to Tamil Nadu, as forests in Dharmapuri and Vellore District provide sufficient hiding base for extremists. The problem needs to be tackled in a holistic way, and not to be treated simply as a law and order problem. The socio-economic issues provide a fertile ground for continuous growth of the Naxalites, especially in tribal areas. The lingering problem primarily is due to the lack of development, non-availability of land, no basic health, education and communication infrastructure, etc. Efforts of one single State administration is not being effective towards tackling this expanding base of the Naxalite groups as even eastern and central States up to Nepalese border, have been in the throes of extremist violence from Naxalism from time to time. It is heartening that the Prime Minister is trying to evolve a consensus with all major political parties in dealing with this sensitive issue. After this consensus, the affected States and the Union Home Ministry need to evolve a combined threat-cum-development strategy to wipe out this growing Naxalite menace; but, here, time is the essence of the matter.

Concern over Agrarian Crisis In Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, cotton, chilli and tobacco growers are facing severe hardship by not getting the Minimum Support Price. The abnegating attitude of the CCI, Markfed and Nafed also is creating deleterious situation. The 'Rose Bollworm' had infected the cotton crop heavily and that caused the lesser yield. The CCI has purchased only 10% of the crop and the holders of the remaining 90% crop at the mercy of private traders. The cotton is purchased at the rate of Rs. 1400 to 1800 per quintal, thus exploiting the poor peasant for Rs. 1,000 per quintal.

Even the chilli produce, as against last year's rate of Rs. 2,700, now is being purchased only for Rs. 1900 per quintal. The tobacco growers are also facing severe crisis. It seems there is a premeditated understanding between the private buyers and the market machinery which is exploiting the hard work of the harvesters.

The frustrated farmers have shown their acrimony by beating some corrupt officials and some even burnt their hard earned crop and were so saddened that some of them died with their hearts broken. If this is the atmosphere prevailing in the agrarian fields in Andhra Pradesh, the Government, has the reasonability to come to the rescue of farmers by arranging more buying centres to buy the commercial crops at the Minimum Support Price. There must be a relaxation in the grading criteria for cotton and other products and most essential step is to curtail the private traders. Steps should be taken to eradicate the most dangerous Rose Bollworm infection.

SHRI SHARADANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the subject.

Request for declaration of Telugu as a classical language

SHRI RAMAMUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, more than 15 crore people in our country speak Telugu and it is the second widely spoken language after Hindi. Telugu is the only second language in the world, after Italian, in which each sentence ends with a vowel and it is also called Italian of the East. It is welcome that the Government of India has decided to recognise Classical Languages and main criterion is that it should have been in existence for 1000 years. And Tamil has been declared as a classical language. If you want to recognise any language as an ancient language in India, then first comes Sanskrit and then Tamil, Telugu and Kannada, because literature on these languages has been existing for over 1500 years. The first Telugu words can be observed in *Ikshavakula* inscriptions. Nagarjuna Hill inscription of 250 AD contain Telugu words. Ancient works of lore in Telugu have been existing for over 1000 years. In view of this, there is no justification for not declaring Telugu as a classical language. If you take even the criterion of the number of people speaking a particular language in India, Telugu stands second. If you take only this into account, Telugu should have been declared as a