[Sh. Jagmeet Singhbrar]

Departments was nearly 30 per cent which has been reduced to only one percent today. Therefore, I request the Government to withdraw the ban on recruitment and provide more opportunities to the youth of Punjab to serve the country.

(v) Need to confer citizenship rights on Bengali refugees settled in Pilibhit, U.P.

DR. P. R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the time of partition of India some Bengali refugees came to India and settled in my constituency, Pilibhit in 1950. Some of them have been conferred citizenship rights but some have yet to get it. About 60-70 thousand people who have not been conferred citizenship rights are therefore facing a Lot of harship. Therefore, I request the Government to issue orders to complete the formalities regarding conferring citizenship rights by sending the concerned officials/staff to the colonies of those Bengali refugees and on the spot action may be taken. Some of their colonies have been hit by erosion due to swift current of the river Sharda. Lands also should be allotted to them so that they could take out their livelihood.

(vi) Need for laying Dohari Ghat-Sahjanwan and Khalilabad-Balrampur broad gauge railway lines in U.P.

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a survey was conducted in 1977 to lay 67.52 kilometers Dohari Ghat-Sahjanwan broad gauge railway line at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.26 crore. Similarly, another survey was conducted in 1979 to lay 145.23 kilometers Khalilabad-Balrampur broad gauge railway line at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.17 crore. But unfortunately, it is more than 15 years since the aforesaid survey was conducted but none of the above two railway lines has been laid so far. Khalilabad is an international handloomcentre. Besides, sugar mills, paper mills, spinning mills as well as other industrial units are located on the proposed railway tracks.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to provide adequate funds for the construction of these two railway lines.

(vii) Need for setting up a modern Training and Research Centre on mining and geology at Keonjhargarh, Orissa

SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonihar): Sir. Orissa is the largest mineralreserves State in India. Mainly Iron-ore, manganese, bauxite, coal, dolomite and limestone mines are located in that State. Besides, lead and mica mines are also available in Orissa. Now very precious stones are available in Bolangir, Kalahandi and Phulbani districts of Orissa. Once upon a time diamonds were available on the beeds of river Mahanadi in Hirakud area of Orissa. That is why that area was known as Hirakhand. A large number of people were earning their livelihood by collecting gold from the river-beds of Subarnarekha. Gold reserves located in Telkoi area of Keonihar district are well-known. But it is surprising that due to lack of staff and shortage of welleducated and trained engineers, the mineral resources of Orissa are not properly exploited. There is only one mining college established at Dhanbad in Bihar. No such college is established in any part of Orissa.

For the development of the mines and mineral resources of the State, it is essential to provide study and training facilities for the talented students of Orissa. Therefore, it is necessary to upgrade the existing mining school at Keonjhar-garh to a Degree College of Mining in the Central sector since the State Government cannot bear the cost. I also deemed that modern training and research centre with latest laboratory facilities on mining and geology be set up at Keonjhargarh.

(viii) Need to introduce Rajdhanl Express between Delhi -Trivandrum and Mangalore

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod): It takes almost three days to reach Delhi by train from Kerala. There is a general feeling among the people of Kerala that the State is being neglected with regard to railway development. Even though the work on the Konkan Railway is in progress, no work as part of Konkan Railway has been started in Kerala State. It worries the people.

It is absolutely necessary to introduce