

के कारण गहरी चिन्ता का प्रश्न ही गया है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में और दूरदराज के इलाकों में काफी दिनों के बाद ही चिट्ठियां तथा मनीआर्डर और तार आदि मिल पाते हैं। परिणामस्वरूप औद्योगिक आघार संरचना, संचार व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण नहीं बन पा रहा है। यहां पर देश के कोने-कोने से अधिकारी एवं श्रमिक आकर कार्यरत हैं परन्तु उनकी चिट्ठियां हफ्तों बाद ही मिलती हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण हैडक्वार्टर मीरजापुर से सुदूरता है और दूसरा कारण डाक के लिए कोई बलग परिवहन की व्यवस्था न होना है। डाक लाने व ले जाने की जो व्यवस्था है वह उत्तर प्रदेश के परिवहन विभाग को सौंपा गया है जो समय से डाक नहीं पहुंचाता और जो इन्टीरियर भागों में डाक ले जाने व ले आने की व्यवस्था है वह भी मैन्युअल ही है।

वतः उपर्युक्त समस्या पर संचार मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं कि इस जिले की विशेष परिस्थिति को देखते हुए विभागीय परिवहन की व्यवस्था का आदेश दें जिससे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में डाक समय से पहुंच सके।

- (iii) **Need for central assistance to West Bengal Government for early completion of Teesta barrage irrigation project.**

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri) : The northern part of West Bengal is a backward area and has nothing which can be claimed to have been developed after Independence. Exclusively agricultural, having no irrigation facilities, it is languishing in frustration. The Teesta barrage project was conceived to provide irrigation facilities for five North Bengal districts. Financial constraints of West Bengal Government constitute the greatest handicap for the quick completion of even the 1st sub-stage of stage-I of the project. Besides, the dry season flow of the water has become the subject of debate before the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission. Under the circumstances, delay

in completion will lead to complications. In the light of all these developments, the Union Government should make an assistance of at least Rs. 35 crores to the Government of West Bengal for the year 1984-85 and also make available cement, steel and other components including Railway wagon facilities for speeding up the work of the project, so that it can start irrigating a part of the culturable command area in the year 1984-85 itself.

- (iv) **Need to announce Government's policy regarding the status of Urdu.**

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Urdu is one of the rich, splendid and magnificent Indian languages. The promotion of Urdu, therefore, should enjoy a high priority in the Government sponsored programmes in the field of culture and education.

A Committee, headed by Shri I. K. Gujral, was set up way back in 1973. The Committee submitted a comprehensive report defining the role of Urdu at all levels of education, in the media, and various levels of State Administrations in 1974. The Union Cabinet considered the report in 1975, but the Government did not act on its recommendations, nor did it choose to release it to the public. It was, however, placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in 1978 by the then Janata Government and that too, without any action taken report. Even now, the report is gathering dust in the Government shelves. A controversy is now raging on the status of Urdu, despite the electoral promise made by the present ruling party to accord proper status to Urdu on the eve of the 1980 poll.

It is high time that the Government announces its decision on the report.

I would, in the fitness of things, urge upon the Government to announce its policy regarding the status of Urdu without further delay and take effective steps to implement it.

- (v) **Need to protect innocent tribal people**

SHRI LAXMAN KARMA (Bastar) : Sir, newspapers from time to time have

reported regarding the activities of Naxalites in certain tribal areas of the country and its impact on the innocent tribals, who are the ultimate victims of such activities. The Naxalite leaders choose the hilly and tribal areas to hide themselves and to activate the movement since 70's. The extremists are utilising the innocent tribals for spreading their activities in other areas.

The Naxalite movement was started during 70's in tribal pockets of Baster district in Madhya Pradesh, Koraput district in Orissa and Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh and other tribal concentrated districts in the country. The Government of India started the Tribal Development Services, in these areas. It gave some impact on the tribals. But due to lack of communication in these areas and other reasons, the suppressed Naxalite activities are slowly increasing in these areas.

I urge upon the Government to protect the innocent tribals by social, economical and legal protective measures in the interest of the nation and of the tribals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Laxman Karma, you gave the notice in English. But you have read in Hindi. So, the English version will be taken on record.

14.14 hrs.

FINANCE BILL—(contd).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we resume discussion on the Finance Bill. Shri Ram Singh Yadav to continue his speech. He has already taken 7 minutes.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on his announcement yesterday in the House for releasing three instalments of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees.

Sir, it is the demand of the time that I must express my gratitude to the Minister of Finance for giving concessions to the investing public by which he has allowed concessions up to the year of 1987

by providing incentives to the people who are making investment. It is a matter of satisfaction that the main thrust of the Budget for the year 1984-85 is for production, generating employment and for giving incentives to the savings.

It is true that the measures adopted by the Hon. Finance Minister last year in the Budget of 1983-84 have given positive results and has geared up the national economy.

As regards the growth in industrial production in our country, I may mention here that the general index of industrial production registered a higher growth of 4.5 percent during April-November, 1983. The rate of growth of infrastructure industries has an important bearing on industrial production. The composite index of six infrastructure industries, namely, electricity, coal, saleable steel, petroleum, refinery products, crude petroleum products and cement, recorded 5.3 percent growth during April-December, 1983 while overall industrial growth in the first seven months of the current year (April-December, 1983) was 4.5 percent.

I may also go on record that the best efforts have been made in the field of small-scale industries sector. During the Sixth Plan, the small-scale industries sector is expected to show a compound growth of 8.7 percent in production, 5.8 percent in employment and 12 percent in exports. It is a matter of satisfaction that the production in the agricultural sector has been much above the target which was fixed in the Sixth Plan. The target was 132 million tonnes of foodgrains whereas it has touched 147 million tonnes in the current year. That sector also needs further incentives so that the production may go much more higher. The supply of electricity, the supply of inputs, the supply of fertilisers and seeds should be made available to the farmers at reasonable rates. The present rates of fertilisers, seeds and agricultural implements should be lowered down. I would also suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister that the farmers should be given incentives by giving rise in the