

the Ernakulam Junction of Cochin. It is within the municipality surrounded by populous panchayaths. Much money is invested by the Railway Board in this area. This station is not properly utilised or developed. Requests have been made to the Government and the Railway authorities for more and better use of this station, stoppage of trains, proper roads, removal of bushes, etc. There is extensive land under it. The rapidly growing Cochin city demands that this disused or poorly used station be put to better use. I urge the Government to take speedy steps for the expansion, stoppage of trains, if possible for the Coach Factory in the land under its possession, and use it for the common good.

(iv) Provision of S.T.D. facilities in Navada

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान नवादा जिले में टेलीफोन का एस. टी. डी. संयंत्र चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ।

नवादा में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था है, परन्तु एस. टी. डी. नहीं है। इस ओर मैंने संचार मंत्रालय का ध्यान कई बार आकृष्ट किया है, परन्तु अभी तक कोई फल नहीं निकला है। संचार मंत्रालय को मैंने कई बार पत्र भी दिया, परन्तु मुझे सिर्फ यह आश्वासन दे कर चुप करा दिया गया कि अपेक्षित अपस्कर अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि उपस्कर (यंत्र) नवादा के लिए नवादा में ही था, परन्तु उसे दूसरे स्थान पर दे दिया गया है। अतः मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि नवादा के लिए ऐसा कदम क्यों लिया गया है, जिससे कि नवादा की जनता को संकट उठाना पड़ रहा है।

क्या मैं सरकार से उम्मीद करूँ कि बहुत ही निकट भविष्य में नवादा में

- उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग (एस. टी. डी.) सुविधा प्रारम्भ कर दी जाएगी ?

(v) Separate Postal and Telecom. Circles for Himachal Pradesh

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The people of Himachal Pradesh have been demanding the creation of separate Postal and Telecom. Circles for the State, for over a decade now. The then Minister of Communications, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1453 filed by me in the Lok Sabha had stated on 29th January 1976, that the Government agreed to the creation of these Circles in Principle, if the State Government provided suitable accommodation. I request that the separate Circles for Himachal Pradesh be created at Ambala immediately. The provision of buildings at Simla by the State Government could be made later, and the Circles shifted to Simla at that time. This step is extremely essential for the speedy development of Postal and Telecommunication facilities in this hilly State.

(vi) Need to Constitute a Committee to Suggest steps for reorganisation of Central Intelligence Agencies

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : The sad happenings in Punjab have unmistakably revealed complete failure of the intelligence network in the State. The White Paper has admitted that ground intelligence was 'weak'.

The failure of the intelligence in a vast country like ours, has wide-ranging and serious implications; and my colleagues will agree that effective and efficient intelligence network is of vital importance for country's security and integrity. The question regarding causes for its utter failure requires earnest and serious thinking.

In a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on the 28th April 1984 by the Cabinet Secretariat (RAW)

[Shri Rasheed Masood]

Employees Association, it has been alleged that one of the major reasons for the failure of the intelligence in Punjab is growing discontentment among the two prime intelligence organizations of the country, i.e. RAW and I.B., and mistrust among the deputationists and the direct recruits.

It is high time Government gives earnest and serious thinking to the question of re-vamping and re-organizing the Central intelligence agencies, i.e. RAW and I.B. on professional basis, so as to make them more effective, efficient and useful.

Through you, Sir, and this august House, I would request the Government to consider the question of constituting a highpowered Committee consisting of experts in the field, and Members of Parliament representing various parties/groups in Parliament to go into all the aspects of their functioning, and to suggest ways and means to make these organizations more powerful and effective.

(vii) Inclusion of Cuttack city under the Centrally sponsored integrated small and medium town development programmes

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : The city of Cuttack is situated at the bank of the Mahanadi Delta in Orissa. At present, there is no separate sanitary sewerage system for the city. The storm sewerage as well as part of sanitary sewerage is carried through two open drains outfalling into the main rivers Mahanadi and Kathjuri. When the rivers are in spate, the water of the drains cannot be discharged into them, and the inundation is prolonged, causing untold misery to the city-dwellers and damaging large amounts of valuable property. Therefore, it is necessary to implement a separate and effective sanitary sewerage system for the city.

The Government of Orissa has prepared a project to undertake proper sanitary and sewerage works for the city. The cost of the project is Rs. 19,55,30,000. But the State Government is not financially sound to bear the cost of the project. This project will provide complete relief to the inhabitants of Cuttack city from all storms occurring within 80% of confidence band, and practically relief in case of storms occurring in higher confidence band. Therefore, it is necessary to implement the above project.

I urge upon the Government to include Cuttack city under the Centrally-sponsored integrated small and medium town development programmes, and the projects prepared by the Government of Orissa for separate sanitary sewerage system for Cuttack City should be financed fully by the Centre, or efforts should be made to complete the Project with UNICEF assistance.

(viii) Doordarshan Kendra for Sitapur U.P.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख :.. उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संचार साधनों में दूरदर्शन की बढ़ती हुई उपयोगिता के ही कारण जगह-जगह पर नये केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं। अब तक देश में लगभग 94 केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि सर्वाधिक आबादी वाले उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 17 केन्द्र स्थापित करते समय इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया कि दो स्थानों के बीच कितनी दूरी है। मिसाल के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां प्रथम केन्द्र लखनऊ में स्थापित हुआ, वहीं लखनऊ से लगभग 200 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर बरेली में तथा 300 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर नैनीताल में केन्द्र बनाए गए। इसके बीच के अनेकों नये नगर