

crores in the interim Budget. The increase is mainly in the provisions for education, agriculture, forests, up-gradation of standards of administration in tribal areas, roads and bridges, social security and welfare, relief for natural calamities, and for expenditure in respect of centrally sponsored schemes. Taking into account the effect of transactions on Capital and Public Account and the opening deficit of Rs. 127.43 crores, which is based on the provisional figures of the Reserve Bank of India, the year is expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 14.67 crores. The State Government will make every effort to reduce their deficit by improving the collection of tax and other receipts and economy in non-Plan expenditure.

4. The Annual Plan for 1982-83 envisages a financial outlay of Rs. 238 crores as against Rs. 210 crores for 1981-82. Central assistance for the Annual Plan has been considerably stepped up from Rs. 159.10 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 225.93 crores in 1982-83. Many of the developmental schemes are oriented towards the 20-Point Programme. An amount of Rs. 34.88 crores has been earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme. The major sectoral outlays provide Rs. 52.87 crores for agriculture and allied services; Rs. 90.70 crores for power; Rs. 42.47 crores for social and community services; Rs. 10.80 crores for major and medium irrigation projects; Rs. 19.68 crores for transport and communications and Rs. 10.75 crores for industry and minerals. The State Plan includes Rs. 24.65 crores for Tribal Sub-Plan, Rs. 3.55 crores specifically for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 17 crores for Hill Plan.

5. In addition, there will be Special Hill Plan of Rs. 13.70 crores, Special Tribal Sub-Plan of Rs. 4.13 crores and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for Rs. 1.20 crores. There will also be Rs. 42.90 crores for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 5.41 crores for Schemes under North-Eastern Council.

6. The State is well poised to achieve the target of 31.03 lakh tonnes of foodgrains production during 1982-83. The yield per hectare is also expected to increase. The progress achieved under the National Rural Employment Programme will be sustained and improved upon.

7. In the power sector also, considerable ground is expected to be covered during the year. The present installed capacity with the State Electricity Board is 312.5 MW which is expected to increase to 336.5 MW in the current financial year.

8. The Task Force set up by the Government of India on the down stream industries of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-chemical Ltd., had indentified a number of projects for which project profiles are under preparation.

9. I now commend the Budget to this august House.

12-47 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE-337

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up matters under Rule 377. As already announced there will be no lunch hour today.

(i) NEED FOR ATTACHING MORE BOGIES TO TRAINS ON KHARAGPUR-KHURDA DIVISION OF S.E. RAILWAY

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to draw the attention of the House to an urgent matter of public importance. The South Eastern Railway authorities apathetic attitude towards the interests of the travelling passengers created great frustration and discontentment among the users and passengers of trains running in Kharagpur and Khurda Division of S.E.

Railway. The UP and DN Puri-Howrah Passenger and U.P. and DN Puri-Asansol Passenger which are the oldest trains of this South-Eastern Railway (Previously BNR) were the only means of lakhs of passengers of these two divisions travelling daily to meet their needs and even when 11 and 13 bogies were attached to these two trains respectively, there was heavy rush and overcrowding and the passengers were travelling with much difficulties and much hardships in these trains due to lack of adequate accommodation in both these trains.

But, for the reasons best known to the SE Railway Authority, bogies attached to these two trains for last so many decades were drastically cut down to 3 coaches each and nobody paid any heed to the various approaches of the users. Waiting for long days of so many months, the users have given an ultimatum to the authorities to stop all the trains of SE Railways at Balasore. But even after giving one month's time to the authorities for its remedy, the authorities did not come forward to take up any remedial measures. So the users in thousands come forward to stop all the UP and DN trains in Balasore railway station running in that line and ultimately all the trains including Coromandel Exp. were stopped for long 6-7 hours on 15-7-82 due to their squatting on the railway track. The difficulties and inconveniences of the lakhs of passengers travelling in those trains which were stopped for hours together cannot be described in words. On the intervention of the Administrative authorities of Balasore squatting was lifted but the agitators gave two weeks' time to the Railway authorities for fulfilment of their demands, else they would start agitation and squatting for indefinite period which will disrupt the whole system of railways.

In considering the urgency and importance of the problem I would humbly request the Hon. Railway Minister to kindly intervene in the matter and the genuine demands of the agitators should be fulfilled without

any further delay. At the same time I request that the Hon. Minister may kindly issue a statement as to what possible efforts are being taken to redress their grievances.

(II) STEPS TO PREVENT THEFT OF ANCIENT IDOLS

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के लगभग पांच हजार प्राचीन स्मारकों की ओर यदि शीघ्र ही ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो इस दशक के अन्त तक उनका नाम निशान नहीं रहेगा। इनमें से कुछ उपेक्षा के शिकार हैं और कुछ स्थानीय लोगों की बदनीयती के। दस भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के पुरातत्व विज्ञान विभाग के छात्रों के एक अध्ययन दल ने जिसने गत माह पूरे भारत का दौरा किया था, अपने निरीक्षण के प्राथमिक परिणाम के रूप में यह बात कही है। यह दल लुप्त पुरातत्व सम्पदा का पता लगाने के लिए एक समन्वित शोध अभियान पर गया था। इस दल की राय में इस दुर्गति का प्रमुख कारण यह है कि देश के लोगों को हम पुरातत्व का महत्व नहीं बता रहे हैं।

यह दल घोषित संरक्षित स्मारकों के अलावा अपेक्षाकृत अपरिचित स्थलों पर भी गया। बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में एक जगह सोलहवीं शताब्दी की मूर्ति के सिर को उन्होंने तराजू के बांटों के रूप में इस्तेमाल होते पाया। इस दल का निरीक्षण इस तथ्य को भी उजागर करता है कि सुरक्षित स्मारकों की भी ठीक से रक्षा नहीं की जा रही है। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग का एक नियम है जिसके तहत किसी भी ऐसे निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती जिससे किसी ऐतिहासिक महत्व वाले स्थान का मूल स्वरूप विकृत होता हो, पर इस नियम का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है।