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| 3 | Shri R.N. Mirdha Minister, for Irrigation, New Delhi. | Member |
| 4. | Dr. Amlan Datta, Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal. | ,, |
| 5. | Shri Krishna Kripalani, Chairman, National Book Trust, A-5, Green Park, New Delhi-16. | ,, |
| 6. | Shri K.K. Hebber, Chairman Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi. | ,, |
| 7. | Dr. L.P. Sihare, Director, National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House, New Delhi-3. | ,, |
| 8. | Shri Biswaroop Bose, Kala Bhawan, Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal. | ,, |
| 9. | Shri Satyajit Ray, 1/1, Bishop Lefroy Road, Calcutta-20. | ,, |
| 10. | Smt. Jaya Appaswamy, H-38, Kailash Colony, New Delhi-48. | ,, |
| 11. | Prof. K.G. Subramanyam, Prof. of Arts, Kala Bhawan, Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal. | ,, |
| 12. | Prof. Sankho Chaudhuri, D-2/6, Subramania Bharati Road, Bharati Nagar, New Delhi-3. | ,, |
| 13. | Shri Pulin Behari Sen, Purba Palli, Shantiniketan, West Bengal. | ,, |

13.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey proposed metre gauge track between Chitradurga and Rayadurga.

*SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI
(Bidar) : In Karnataka State, Chitradurga

and Rayadurga are chronically drought afflicted and backward areas. Realising the need to lay a new railway line which alone will open this area for industrial development the Central Government rightly decided to conduct Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a new metre gauge railway line between these two historical places. The people of Chitradurga and Bellary districts in particular living on the border area of Andhra

Pradesh would get the opportunity of their life time to live like human beings. Presently their living conditions are worse than animals.

The budget estimates for this survey for the year 1981-82 was Rs. 2.96 lakhs against the anticipated cost of Rs. 3.97 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs 50,000/- only has been provided for the survey.

I suggest about this survey mainly because I want these two towns and intervening area not to become monuments of the twentieth century. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon. Railway Minister to allot more funds in the revised Budget estimate for this year and to speed up the work of the abovesaid Engineering-cum-Traffic survey of the proposed metre gauge track, which will bring back to life the two slumbering giants of yester years.

(ii) Supply of adequate quota of Paper at concessional rate to Orissa for Exercise Books.

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) :

The allotment of paper at concessional rates by the Government of India for conversion into exercise-note books has been discontinued from the quarter ending September 1982 Orissa for all purposes can be treated as a tribal State. Nearly 80% of students in the school in the Government of Orissa belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward sections of society. The cheap exercise book is an incentive for them to continue their studies. But with the discontinuance of paper at concessional rate to Orissa, exercise note book has become costly.

Unless immediate measures are taken to supply adequate quantity of paper at concessional rates to Orissa the poor students will have to discontinue their studies. Therefore, I demand that the Government of India should supply paper

to the State of Orissa at concessional rate for conversion into exercise note books.

(iii) Setting up of a China-clay based Industrial Complex in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : The China clay mines in Mayurbhanj district have not been able to make much headway due to the lack of efforts made by the Centre for the proper exploitation of those mines. Mayurbhanj district is endowed with the richest china clay deposits and provide immense possibilities of a network of mineral based industries. The mines are mainly located around Karanjia and Jashipur in Panchipur subdivision of the districts. The Chinaclay mined from these deposits are both plastic and non-plastic in character and are available for use in textile, paper, rubber and pottery industries.

Basing on the abundant availability of Chinaclay and silica and IPICOL has been making efforts to set up a modern Chinaclay washery at Jashipur. The proposed project envisaged application of sophisticated technology to wash, beneficiate and process the crude clay produced by Mayurbhanj mines. The washed and processed clay can find both the domestic and foreign market. But it is not enough in exploiting the China clay available in the region.

If a good number of China clay based industries are set in that district, they can generate employment opportunity to thousands of local people.

In view of this, I would suggest the Government to set up a comprehensive China clay based industrial complex in Mayurbhanj district. The establishment of such a complex will help the country in earning valuable foreign exchange as the washed and processed clay has great demand in international market. Therefore, an industrial complex should be systematically planned and established in that district without further loss of time.