

I will seek his help. If he helps me I will certainly combat the general corruption. Whatever comes within our knowledge, we try to do away with that. We penalise the wrong doer. There is no mercy on that. There is no political consideration on that and in that regard I can assure the Hon. Member.

Now, in regard to Hon. Member's suggestion that only retired Railway officers should not be the Chairman of the Railway Service Commission, I have said that anybody can become Chairman. There is no bar.

Then, Sir, from the date of advertisement to the publication of panel, it takes minimum 18 months. There are various phases and this takes minimum 18 months. It cannot be done in six or eight months as the Hon. Member has suggested.

With regard to the Centres, I may inform that there may be one hundred to three hundred Centres in which the Railway Service Commission may hold examination depending on the number of applications. About the Centre also we cannot just say because it all depends on the number of applications. So, that is all that I can answer to the Hon. Member.

12-57 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STEPS TO FIND A PERMANENT SOLUTION FOR ERADICATION OF DACOITY.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : Mere liquidation of dacoit gangs, by Police or through surrender cannot serve as a long-term solution to the problem of dacoity in the backward Chambal area unless specific measures are adopted aimed at removal of socio-economic factors giving rise to the new gangs.

It is imperative that immediate, effective steps are taken for removal of adverse socio-economic factors so as to find a permanent solution to the problem. Increasing minor

and medium irrigation facilities, setting up small and medium industries, provision of electricity, road construction, setting up vocational schools and ITIs would greatly improve socio-economic conditions.

I am suggesting measures with short gestation periods so that there would be an impact within a short period. I suggest that the Central Government set up a high-powered committee with a Union Cabinet Minister as Chairman and including amongst its members the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh along with some MPs and high officials. This Committee should undertake an indepth study of the steps to be taken to improve the socio-economic conditions and prepare a time-bound programme for the development of such areas. These should be financed by Planning Commission providing special allocations for dacoity declared districts, just as is done in the case of tribal or hilly areas. I strongly recommend that the Union Government take a decision on this in the near future so as to eradicate dacoity and enable people of Chambal region to join the national mainstream of progress under the sagacious leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

13-00 hrs.

(ii) NEED FOR INCLUSION OF ALLAHABAD UNDER D.P.A.P. SCHEME FOR ITS PROPER DEVELOPMENT

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद): भारत सरकार द्वारा डी पी ए पी (सूखोन्मुख क्षेत्रीय विकास कार्यक्रम योजना) देश के विभिन्न जनपदों में चलाई जा रही है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य है कि ऐसे जनपद और क्षेत्र जिन में सिंचाई आदि की समुचित सुविधा नहीं है और प्रायः हर वर्ष या दूसरे, तीसरे वर्ष सूखा पड़ने से प्रभावित होते रहते हैं उनका विकास किया जाए जिससे वहाँ के रहने वालों का स्तर ऊँचा उठ सके। इसी योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद जनपद में भी डी पी ए पी योजना अनेक वर्षोंसे

चल रही थी। इलाहाबाद जनपद की बारा, बर-छना तथा भेजा तहसीलों विद्य रेंज में पड़ती हैं जहां सिंचाई की कोई सुविधा नहीं है तथा जमीन भी समतल बहुत कम है। इन तहसीलों में डी पी ए पी योजना में काफी कार्य हो रहा था किन्तु भारत सरकार से निर्देश हुआ है कि इलाहाबाद जनपद में 21.3.83 से डी पी ए योजना समाप्त कर दी जाए और कर दी गई है।

दुख इस बात का है कि डी पी ए पी योजना के तहत जो कार्य हो रहे थे वे भी अपूर्ण रह गए हैं। यदि उनको पूर्ण न किया गया तो जो धन व्यय हुआ है वह भी व्यर्थ हो जाएगा।

मेरा भारत सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि अविलम्ब इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करके डी पी ए पी योजना को पुनः इलाहाबाद जनपद में चलाने का आदेश दे दें।

### (III) EARLY CONSTRUCTION OF A 'KISAN NIVAS' AT DELHI

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : हमारे देश में सबसे अधिक संख्या किसानों की है। किसान खाद्यान्न पैदा करता है। दूध पैदा करता है। कपास पैदा करता है। अपने पुत्र और भाई देश की रक्षा के लिए सेना में भेजता है। सर्वाधिक वोट दे कर सरकार बनाता है। सब से अधिक परिश्रम करता है और सब से कम उत्पादन का उपभोग करता है। संसार में हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने में उसी का हाथ है क्योंकि हमारी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ने का मुख्य कारण कृषि उत्पादन है। यही नहीं, स्वतन्त्रता के आंदोलन में जेल में भी किसान ही अधिक गए। किसान के पुत्र और भाई पुलिस में अधिक हैं। वे ही देश की व्यवस्था बनाए हुए हैं। जब बेचारा किसान किसान कभी दिल्ली आता है तो उसके ठहरने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं। उसके ठहरने के लिए एक विशाल किसान निवास दिल्ली में बनना चाहिये ताकि वह बेचारा आकर ठहर सके। मेरी

केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि किसानों के ठहरने के लिए अविलम्ब एक किसान निवास बनवाएं, जैसा कि मथुरा नगर में बना हुआ है।

### (IV) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GUJARAT FOR PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL (Broach) : The State Government has undertaken a programme of providing drinking water facilities in problem villages on top priority basis. Out of the total i.e. 9038 problem villages, 3720 villages were provided water supply facilities by 31.3.1980, leaving 5318 villages to be tackled at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

During the first two years of Sixth Plan i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82, 1106 villages are covered. This leaves 4212 villages to be tackled within three years (1982-85). The geo-hydrological conditions in Gujarat have been changed. The district or Kutch is an arid region. Banaskatha and part of North and South Gujarat, and all the districts in Saurashtra region are drought prone areas. Also, the State has a long coastal area. This has created the problem of salinity ingress. Underground sub-soil water level is going deep every year. These geological situations have made the water supply problem more difficult.

Considering all these aspects and price escalation, the funds required to tackle remaining 4212 villages work out to Rs. 102.95 crores. Government of India has been requested to increase the allocation of Rs. 52.60 crores to achieve the target of 5318 villages by the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85). The programme of providing drinking water facilities to the problem villages is a part of the new 20- Point Programme, and the State Government is very keen to achieve the target, as planned. This issue, therefore, requires immediate attention of Central Government, so that drinking water facilities can be provided to the problem villages.

### (V) NEED FOR PROPAGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE BAJJIKA LANGUAGE.