

[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 जहाँ 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

व जनपदों की अपेक्षा की गई। यह भी ध्यान नहीं रखा गया कि इसके बीच के लोगों को, जो केन्द्र से अधिक दूरी पर पड़ेंगे, इस सुविधा को प्राप्त करने में कितनी कठिनाई होगी।

सीतापुर नगर से लखनऊ दूरदर्शन केन्द्र लगभग 85 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है तथा नैनीताल 300 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर होगा। बरेली केन्द्र भी सीतापुर से 150 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। सीतापुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने से लखीमपुर, खीरी, हरदोई तथा इन जनपदों के अनेक नगरों एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सुविधापूर्वक दूरदर्शन संचार साधन के उपयोग के अवसर मिलते। सीतापुर को अभी तक उपेक्षित रखा गया है। शाहजहांपुर में केन्द्र खुल गया है। वह भी सीतापुर से करीब 85 किलोमीटर है।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि दो अथवा तीन केन्द्रों के बीच की दूरी 60, 70 किलोमीटर से अधिक न हो तथा लखनऊ, बरेली और नैनीताल के केन्द्रों का फासला देखते हुए सीतापुर में एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र शीघ्र ही स्थापित किया जाए।

(ix) Prescribing a time limit for converting letters of intent into industrial licences

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): During the period 1980 to 1983, 3119 letters of intent had been issued by the Government of India, out of which 1613 had been converted into industrial licences. This makes it clear that the remaining 1506 letters of intent were

not converted into industrial licences due to some reason or the other. In Tamil Nadu, during the above period only 131 industrial licences were taken against 203 letters of intent obtained.

There is a genuine grievance of several intending entrepreneurs that in order to stall them from starting industrial ventures some vested interests corner the letters of intent. The above figures give substance to their contention.

It is requested that a time limit should be prescribed for converting letters of intent into industrial licences. Beyond this time-limit the letters of intent pending conversion should be repealed and fresh letters of intent should be issued to others.

(x) Making adequate funds available to Maharashtra government for structural and repair works to the buildings constructed by Maharashtra Housing Board

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): The exodus of population from rural areas to the cities like Bombay and Delhi has added to the housing problem of the cities. Bombay city is already at the point of bursting in the seams.

In spite of various plans like HUDCO and slum improvement scheme, the gravity of the problem is not yet reduced. Government efforts to accommodate people in the houses constructed by State Housing Boards or development authorities have not met with success.

It is a known fact that the Housing Boards and D.D.A. use substandard and inferior material in their construction. The negligence on the part of the Housing Boards in the maintenance and repairs to the buildings on the plea of paucity of funds has only added to the