[Shri Ahmed Mohammed Patel]

fibre policy. This took considerable time and years later, GIIC was advised to revise its application and increase the capacity. The GIIC accordingly submitted a revised application for an increased capacity. It is understood that the matter is now pending with the Planning Commission.

It has been represented to the Government of India from time to time that the GIIC has invested considerable amount of money for implementation of this project and has taken all advanced preparatory steps including the tying up of technical collaboration. This project is proposed to be set up in Cooperation with a cooperative society of powerloom weavers who will be the ultimate beneficiaries of this project.

The matter has been represented by the State Government at various levels from time to time, but so far the project has not been cleared by the Government of India. In view of the above the proposal of GIIC be accepted without further any delay.

(ii) NEED FOR SETTING UP OF A RAILWAY COACH FACTORY AT PALGHAT IN KERALA

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): The State of Kerala is industrially very backward and the Central investment in Kerala either in the Railways or in other sectors is negligible. Industrial backwardness has aggravated unemployment in the State. Today lakhs of educated unemployed men and women are wandering about looking for jobs and many of them fall victims to unscrupulous recruiting agents.

Against this background, the claim of Kerala for a Railway Coach Factory is just and legitmate. There are five railway workshops in Tamilnadu. two each in Karnataka and Andhra whereas Kerala has none. The State

Government legitimately hoped that the new broad-gauge repair workshops for the Southern Zone would be located at Palghat-Olavakot regions. But the Government has decided to set up this in Andhra Pradesh.

Now, there is a proposal to set up a Coach Building Factory. The Government of Kerala had promised land free of cost and other infrastructural facilities at cheaper cost. We have got the skilled and unskilled labour force and a steady supply of power throughout the year. Apart from these, the Government of Kerala is prepared to extend all other required facilities for the Coach Building Factory.

Therefore, I would earnestly quest the Government to locate the proposed factory at Palghat.

(iii) DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM DURING THE ASIAD AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR TAKING FOREIGN TOURISTS TO BIHAR.

श्रीमती माध्री मिह (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नवें एशियाई खेल हमारे देश के लिए ही नहीं किन्तु ग्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस ग्रवसर पर एशिया के विभिन्न देशों से खिलाडी, दर्शक पत्रकार ग्रौर ग्रन्य व्यक्ति भारत ग्रायेंगे । सच तो यह है कि विश्व के विभिन्न भागों से भी इस ग्रवसर पर लोगों के स्राने की स्राशा है । केन्द्र सरकार ने खेल समारोह को सफल बनाने के लिए कोई कसर बाकी नहीं रखी है। नवीन ग्रौर भव्य स्टेडियम क^{्रा}निर्माण, सुन्दर मुव्यवस्थित होटल, सड़कें, प्रकाश, उद्यान की व्यवस्था की गई है। भारत का म्रतिथि-सत्कार हमारी संस्कृति की विशेषता है । मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की श्रोर श्राकृष्ट करना चाहती हं कि इस भ्रवसर पर पर्यंटन का प्रचार करने की ग्रोर हमें विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और

^{*}The original speech was delivered in Malyalam.

पर्यटन द्बिट से म्राकर्षक स्थानों में बिहार का विशेष महत्व है । यह गौतम बुद्ध की पुण्य स्थली, महावीर के ग्रहिसा सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन, नालन्दा, राजगिर, सारनाथ म्रादि से विभूषित है । पर्यटन का विकास नवें एशियाई खेल समारोह के अवसर पर अच्छा संयोग है । पर्यटन विकास पर हमारे देश की म्रार्थिक समृद्धि भी कृछ सीमा तक निर्भर है। इस म्रवसर का लाभ उठा कर विदेशी म्रति-थियों को बिहार के सुन्दर, रमणीय प्रदेश की ग्रोर ले जाने की ग्रोर सरकार को विशेष कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

Matters under

(iv) NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHITRA-KUT TOWN FALLING UNDER THE JURIS-DICTION OF UTTAR PRADESH MAEHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENTS.

श्री रामनाथ दुबे (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चित्रकृट हमारे देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थल है। चित्रकट उत्तर प्रदेश शासन एवं मध्य प्रदेश शासन के हिस्से में ग्राता है । इस स्थान पर लाखों व्यक्ति देश के कौने-कौने से ग्राते हैं । परन्त, ग्रभी तक इस स्थल के उत्थान एवं विकास हेतु कोई समचित योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। इस क्षेत्र में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, सड़कें उपयुक्त एवं पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। यहां तक कि स्रावागमन के लिए छोटे-छोटे पुलों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है। डाक तार सेवा तथा दूर संचार सेवा सुविधाजनक नहीं है । इस क्षेत्र का पर्यटक विकास नहीं किया गया जब कि इस क्षेत्र में पर्वतीय स्थल भारी तादाद में उपलब्ध हैं। चित्रकृट में भ्राने वाले यातियों को मूलभूप सुविधाओं से वंचित किया गया है । चूंकि पर्यटक स्थानीय स्राते हैं इस कारण उपेक्षित है । चित्रकृट द्विविध शासन में है । ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान म्राकृष्ट किया जाता

है कि चित्रकुट के सर्वांगीण विकास हेत् उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार एवं मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का केन्द्र द्वारा ग्रन्तर्राज्यीय प्राधिकरण तत्काल बनाया जावे जिस से चित्रक्ट का ग्राधुनिकतम विकास एवं उत्थान हो सके।

(v) PROBLEMS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF STATUTORY STAFF CANTEENS.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA (Bankura): In pursuant to Supreme Court's Order dated 22-10-80, the Ministry of Railways through their letter (W) 81 Cm 21 dt. 22-5-81 and 8-6-81 treated all employees of statutory staff canteens and Eleven Delhi bound nonstatutory staff canteens (who were the petitioners of SLP No. 4132/1980) only as Railway employees and extension of the benefit of Railway was not made to all other staff canteen employees who were not similarly placed but also same equal identical in qualification, nature and service conditions ets. Will the Government answer how on their behalf the Joint Directors of Establishment had submitted counter affidavit in S/C which challenged the prayers of AIR-CEF on behalf of the vast majority canteen employees for equality and equal protection in law. Should not the Government act in a manner in obedience of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution treating all the employees of non-statutory canteen alike at par with those of fortunate 11 of Delhi when there remains on difference character distinction of catagory? The Calcutta Court directed the Railway Administration to treat the Railway staff canteen employees regular Railway employee as far back as in 1974. The Order was Challenged by Railway Administration by preferring appeal in Supreme Court which not only upheld the judgment of the learned judges but very modestly remarked "The decision of the Calcutta High Court does not require to be interferred with". Then why not the recognition of the Railway Service to the