

citadel of martyrdom. It should not languish in neglect. On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the freedom movement, on 9th August, 1992 it will be in the fitness of things if Government were to do the following:

1. It should honour the people of Chimur by announcing special economic measures and projects.
2. A major public sector unit could be located in Chimur or a major private sector unit could be encouraged to set up a manufacturing unit in Chimur - this would be dedicated to the memory of all those who laid down their lives in the freedom struggle from this area.
3. Invite all freedom fighters from all over the country to Chimur and present them suitable awards and mementos on the occasion.
4. The President, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries should attend the function to be held in Chimur.

The greatness of the people of Chimur is best summed up in the words of the revolutionary freedom fighter and poet, Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil:

"Shaheedon ki Chitaon Par Lagenge
Har Baras Mele
Watan Par Mitanewale ka Yahi Baki
Nishan Hoga".

(iii) **Need to give more concession to small newspapers**

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL(Jabalpur): I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the impact of frequent newsprint price hikes on small newspapers. Almost 70 per cent of the total cost of bringing out a small daily depends on the cost of newsprint. The sale price of one

small daily does not recover the cost of bringing out that newspaper. Consequently a small daily has to very heavily depend on Government and private advertisement for its sustenance.

The frequent newsprint price rises, twice in six weeks, particularly the recent one, has inflicted a crippling blow to small newspapers. Their survival has been greatly jeopardised.

While appreciating the recent statement of Honourable Information and Broadcasting Minister, I would like to state that the Minister has not spelt out as to how he intends to help the survival of small newspapers in our country.

The 18 per cent increase in Government advertisement rates would mostly go to the big newspapers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider exempting small newspapers having circulation of less than 50,000 copies per day, from this one time surcharge. Secondly, the Government should give a greater share of its total advertisement volume to small newspapers.

Thirdly and more importantly the Government should provide to small newspapers quota of both imported and indigenous newsprint on circulation basis and to provide the same at subsidised rates so as to ensure the survival of these small newspapers so vital for our democracy.

[Translation]

(iv) **Need to ensure proper functioning of telephones in Hamirpur, U.P.**

SHRI V.N. SHARMA (Hamirpur): The telephone system in district Hamirpur of Uttar Pradesh is not functioning properly. The district headquarter has no telephone link with its Tehsils or Blocks. Not even 10 per cent telephones are in working order in Mohowa which has a population of 85,000

[Sh. V.N. Sharma]

people. The telephones were installed in Charkhari Nagar in 1965. Now since 1985 neither the telephones are in working order nor the bills are deposited. Similarly, the telephone system is in real bad shape in Srinagar - Raath - Kulpahad - Kharela and Modaha Municipalities. Telephone link cannot be established even within these cities. The district headquarter does not have direct link within the State nor with other parts of the country. I, therefore, urge upon the Centre to pay immediate attention to it.

**(v) Need to convert Sitapur -
Burhwal metre gauge line into
broad gauge line**

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA (Sitapur): Sir, the backwardness of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is well known. The Ashok Mehta Committee was constituted in 1964 to find out the reasons behind the backwardness and it had categorically stated that the metre-gauge line in this area is responsible for it to a great extent. The entire area is land locked island. The Centre had approved gauge conversion of about 120 kilometre track in 1977 between Varanasi and Bhatni. But even after that, the problem remains as it is. Consequently, this area does not have free flow of traffic with other parts of the country and the backwardness remains. Same is true of Sitapur district where no industry or Public Sector Undertaking could be set up because of each of transportation facility I think that if Sitapur-Burhwal metre-gauge line is converted into broadgauge, Sitapur will have direct link with Gorakhpur, Gonda, Lucknow, Delhi and other parts of the country. This would help in removing the backwardness of the area.

Therefore, I demand that Sitapur-Burhwal metre gauge railway line be converted into broad gauge in public interest without any delay.

(vi) Need for early sanction of the

**plan for setting up a sugar mill
in Dhanaha, Bihar**

SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA (Bagaha): Sir, the Dhanaha, legislative constituency area falls under the Bagaha Parliamentary Constituency in Bihar, Gandak river is a divider between Dhanaha Constituency area and district of Western Champaran and to the West of this area lies Padrauna area. The land of this area is fertile to produce sugarcane only. About 50 lakh quintals of sugarcane is produced here. As there is no sugar mill in the area, the farmers are forced to sell their sugarcane to Khandsari mill owners at Rs. 18-20 per quintal whereas the rate of sugar cane in Bihar is Rs. 41.50 p.per quintal. The State Government of Bihar had sent a proposal for setting up a sugar mill at Tamukhuha Tar about four to five years back but no action has been taken on it so far. Consequently, the farmers of Dhanaha are facing lot of financial hardships.

Therefore, I would urge the Central Government to sanction the proposed sugar mill in Dhanaha area so that the farmers are benefited.

**(vii) Need to Start manufacturing
railway wagons and Coaches
in Jamalpur Railway Workshop**

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL (Mongyer): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent Public importance. Before Independence there were 22000 workers in the Jamalpur Railway Workshop. But today there are only 12000 workers in the factory. Out of 30 workshops of this factory, 10 have remained idle, other 10 do not have sufficient workload whereas the rest 8 are just pulling on. Earlier 30 steam engines were manufactured there but today only 10 are being manufactured. By 1992 the production of steam engines would stop. What would then happen to this giant factory and the workers that are engaged there? Will the workers be transferred elsewhere?

Still there are machines worth hundred