

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the coal Minister makes statement in the House to the effect that Coal India Limited has stepped up its production and the hon. Railway Minister says that they are providing the required number of wagons, but it seems that there is a lack of co-ordination between them somewhere. The situation is quite similar to that of a family, where the father says that he is spending his entire income in the house, and the mother says that he is also preparing food, but the children starve. This means that there is a lack of co-ordination, somewhere.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the Railway Minister and the Coal Minister to sit together to discuss the phase of crisis being faced by the textile industry in Indore due to serious shortage of coal in that city and to take immediate steps in this regard in view of the widespread resentment among the workers.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Mainpuri):

Mr. speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of public importance and policy in the House.

Uttar Pradesh is the most backward state of India from industrial point of view. In the past, industrial policy of the Government has been greatly imbalanced. I have no hesitation in saying that the policy of giving more attention to most backward States is not being followed. There are certain V.I.P. Lok Sabha constituencies which have been declared as 'No industry areas' despite the machines worth billions of rupees lying idle I do not want to name those areas. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, these areas are Amethi, Raibareilly and Fatehpur. But the problem is that even though Mainpuri, Azamgarh and Balia are backward districts, they have never been declared as industrially backward districts. Sir, I have mentioned names of three districts merely for an example. In fact, there are several such districts where no industry has been set up. But no attention has been paid to them. I know that the Planning Commission has said it recently while announcing its policy on 'No industry districts' that one of the reasons

was imbalance in the development of districts in Uttar Pradesh.

I would like to draw your attention to Mainpuri, which is my Lok Sabha constituency. 26 thousand hectare of land in this district is a barren land which is without any provision of irrigation. As a result of the recent bifurcation of this district, two factories of this district have now been given to Faridabad. Besides this, there is not a single industrial unit in this district which employs even ten workers.

As regards irrigation, besides 26 thousand hectare of barren land, this district goes without proper means of irrigation. There is also no means of earning livelihood. You know the net result of it. In fact, the crime rate in Mainpuri was the highest in India till some years ago. Even now it is on account of inadequate provision of educational facilities, employment and large number of idle hands that we are leading these districts towards crime. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this situation and urge upon them to pay attention to the industrial development of backward districts. In this context I would like to recite a few lines:-

'Yah Apni-apni kismat hai kuchh
kallyan khilati hain upar,
Aur dusari murjha jati jhuke jhuke
Jeevan bhar bh-u-par
Maana badkismat hai lekin kya ye
mahak nahi sakthain,
Agar mile awaar angaro si kya dahak
nahin sakti hain.
Dhoop roshani agar chaman mein
upar hi upar bant jaye,
Mali tumhi faisala kar do ham kisko
doshi thahrayan.

SHRI PRAKASH NARAIN TRIPATHI (Banda) : Mr. speaker, Sir, I may be given two minutes time, when ever the people of my constituency ask us about our performance in the House, we will tell that we had shouted in the House but it was in vain. Whenever we asked the hon. Minister to do a particular work in writing and requested

him to take note of it, no action was taken by him. People ask us to get the work done. We request the hon. Minister to get the public grievances of our area redressed. But his Secretary tells us that action is being taken or they are looking into that case. How long will it take to initiate action? Sir, I would like to request you to direct the hon. Minister to get at least 10 per cent the public grievances brought to his notice redressed.

MR. SPEAKER : Not 10 per cent but 100 per cent.

SHRI PRAKASH NARAIN TRIPATHI : We shall be grateful to you. What will we say to the people of our constituency, if we are not able to get any work done by the Government. So I request the Government and the hon. Ministers not to neglect the B.J.P Members of Parliament. If we write something to any of the Ministers, they should at least read the same because the Member of Parliament had written it to them. But they don't even see it. It is my humble request and not a complaint.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member. Definitely, we from the Ministry of parliamentary Affairs communicate to all the Ministers that they should respond as soon as possible and if possible, immediately. We have also told the Ministers that as soon as any communication comes from a Member, acknowledgment should be sent. Unfortunately, this session has been crammed. (Interruptions) We will definitely respond.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I can only assure the hon. Member that we dare not commit such a mistake as to ignore any communication from them. We definitely go through it. Some of us may respond to it. But we will not let it go unread.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is an important issue, you have demanded that at least 10 per cent of the grievances of your constituency should be redressed but I will say that if the demands are genuine, they should be met 100 per cent. Secondly, as far as I know, all the replies to the letters of hon. Members are signed by the hon. Minister, and not by his secretary. It has been the practice as per my knowledge. However if it is not so, I would request that it should be followed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the districts of Bihar had been declared industrially backward 15 years ago. But unfortunately, no industrial unit has been set up so far in all such districts of North Bihar. Ten or fifteen years ago only one paper mill was set up at Baljanathpur, an area of my constituency. Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever your attention is diverted, we hear a noise in the House ..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are speaking to them, not for me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : The central Government and the State Government have also shares in the said factory. A machine costing Rs. 15-20 crores was imported from the Soviet Union and was set up there . In this case only a second-hand machine was imported because first-hand machine was not available in the market. That machine has been lying idle for the last 15 years. 15-20 crores of rupees spent on this account have been wasted because of non-availability of Central assistance de-