

[Shri Viridhi Chander Jain]

the assistance provided by the Central Government to the Rajasthan Government for facing the severe drought is not adequate. Most of the assistance has been provided under advance plan which will affect plan outlay adversely later on. The areas which are in the grip of severe drought will be benefited by it but those areas where there is no famine or where the severity of famine is less, will be deprived of the benefit of the plan.

The Central Government have provided assistance in the form of labour component for employment only. They have not provided any assistance in the form of material component. As a result thereof work on the construction of permanent assets cannot be taken up in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts where contribution from the people in the form of material cannot be collected due to the severe drought conditions prevailing in those districts. The Rajasthan Government have decided to provide 30 per cent assistance in the form of material component. In the desert areas of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts, as much as 60 per cent material is needed for the work relating to construction of these useful permanent assets. Now they will not be able to start work on those permanent assets because the rural people cannot make 30 per cent contribution in the form of material.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to provide 50 per cent contribution in the form of material to the Rajasthan Government as is given under the National Rural Employment Programme so that famine relief works could become permanent assets.

[English]

(v) Need to improve the overall condition of Suburban trains running between Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) : The suburban train service in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is hopelessly poor. Suburban train is the only mode of transportation between these two cities.

Hundreds of commuters travel daily by the local train, it is the main mode of transportation to reach Osmania University, Agricultural University, Gandhi Hospital, etc., These commuters consist mainly of students and teachers, employees and industrial workers. A good number of persons from old city visiting Osmania General Hospital and Gandhi Hospital also travel by this train.

These commuters face innumerable problems as the local trains do not run regularly. These trains are abruptly cancelled without any rhyme or reason. The trains are usually stopped on the bridges resulting in many accidents. The signals are not given in time as a result of which trains stop in between the two stations for hours together. As a result, not even a single local train reaches its destination in time. It is affecting the punctuality of office goers and students. As there is no other transportation, the commuters are at the mercy of the staff who run these trains.

These local trains are being hauled by steam engines which often go out of order. This results in inordinate delay and usually leads to cancellation of trains for several days.

Bogies are hopeless without any fans, bulbs leave alone the toilet facilities even in the ladies compartments.

Keeping in view these hopeless conditions, I request the Minister of Railways to take steps immediately, treating it most urgent and see that the Suburban trains are run properly.

(vi) Need to appoint a high power committee to look into the regional disparities in the Government appointments and budgetary allocations in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : The State of Andhra Pradesh, has seen two agitations in 1969 and 1971. The agitations after some time died out and from their ashes arose the "Six Point formula" by a "Presidential

Order". This formula prescribed some rules for recruitment into State Government offices for local people. These rules are expected to remove the disparities present in the numbers of Government employees from the three regions of the State, i.e. Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema. The loopholes present in the recruitment procedures are contemplated to be plugged. But the implementation part of the scheme has always been a failure.

The private sector has reached a point of no increase in the State. If any new employment is to be created, that can be only in public sector. The recruitments in the public sector undertakings do not come under the purview of the "Six Point formula". The implementation of the formula is not uniform throughout the State. In Andhra region, it is exceedingly high and in the other regions it is pathetically low. The hue and cry in Rayalaseema clearly shows the people's pulse.

In this context report of the "One man commission" has to be studied thoroughly. Before it is too late and the pent up feelings of the aggrieved people find a vent, some concrete action with determined will has to be taken.

At this stage to prevent another agitations in the State, the Central Government has to effectively intervene and appoint a high-power committee to look into the matter and should extend the six-point formula to the public sector undertakings also. A Central Government's body is needed for the enforcement of the six-point formula and to probe thoroughly into the regional disparities in the Government appointments.

- (vii) Need for intensive research to explore the cultural heritage of different regions of the country.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): The exploration of cultural heritage of the country will greatly help us in providing sound footing for building a new India. The new education policy of our

dynamic Prime Minister is poised to take India into 21st century. The total culture of India cannot be hoisted unless and until literature and glorious past of the regions of Indian federal set up are explored by intense research. It is heartening that the new education policy envisages upon this aspect which is much vital for the literary and cultural resurgence of the country. As in the case of Orissa, during the time of Akbar the sprawling areas of Orissa extended from Burdwan to Rajamundry. Orissa was known as Kalinga from where thousands people had voyaged to South East Asian Islands like Java, Sumatra, Bali and had preached the cultural heritage of Orissa besides doing business. They had importance in those places until 14th century. The naval force of Kalinga the today's was very powerful. The naval force of Kalinga could successfully resist the Chinese invasion in the Eastern Coast of India in mid fourteenth century. Otherwise the Chinese would have occupied India. Those days the Puspagiri University of Orissa was internationally renowned. It is necessary that the researchers should visit those places of South East Asia to bring to public attention the great cultural past of ours. The University Grants Commission should advise the Universities of the country to carry on intense research on the glorious past of different regions to have a total assessment of the cultural heritage of our country.

- (viii) Demand for early completion of Railway Projects in Orissa.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): It is distressing that some of the Central projects under implementation in State of Orissa are not progressing well according to the Schedule. Raigarha Koraput Rail line is not progressing according to the schedule although foreign financial assistance is available. This needs immediate attention of the Government.

Sambalpur Talcher Rail line is not progressing well on account of shortage of funds. This is the life line of communication in between Western Orissa