

mangoes to Gulf countries. The Government made several promises but nothing concrete has been done so far in this regard.

Fruit growers of Mithila region are excited to note that their produce can be exported to foreign countries and they can get remunerative prices.

Today the fruit growers are indifferent and do not grow mangoes scientifically because they know they will hardly get any worthwhile price for their produce. If they are assured of a stable market, they can grow very good variety of mangoes which will be in great demand abroad. All that is needed is proper guidance to them.

I therefore request the Central Government to take adequate interest in the matter and explore the possibility of export of mangoes from Mithila.

(vi) Need to Introduce a Super fast train between Puri and New Delhi

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, the railway facilities available between Delhi and Orissa are quite inadequate. The 175/176 Nilachal Express which connects Puri/Bhubaneswar with New Delhi runs thrice a week. It takes 36 hours to reach the destination. But it invariably comes late by 3 to 4 hours. Another train 77/78 Utkal Express goes via Agra, Katni and Bilaspur and takes 42 hours to reach Puri. The 143/144 Kalinga Express has been withdrawn after 77/78 Utkal Express was made a daily train.

The 915/916 New Nilachal which was subsequently named as Puri Express has not yet been made super fast. It takes about 29 hours to reach the destination. Due to long and tedious train journey the passengers face a lot of hardship.

Railways have planned for a super fast Express train to be introduced between Puri and Delhi. Now the passenger traffic has steadily increased and the accommodation

remains full and many passengers do not get reservation on either side.

As the South Eastern Railway is going to celebrate its centenary at Bhubaneswar during this year, on this occasion, the proposal to introduce a super fast train between New Delhi and Puri should be considered sympathetically. This train should have a running time of 24 hours. This will provide a great relief to the passengers and will contribute towards the growth of tourist traffic.

As such, I request that a super-fast train should be introduced between Puri and New Delhi without any further delay.

(vii) Need to provide financial assistance for putting in-well bores for irrigation in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Sir, there are about 55,000 wells in the Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh and all of them have gone dry. In-well-bores in the wells are providing water for irrigation. If in-well-bores are put in all the wells the sufferings of people can be reduced considerably. To put in-well-bore, it costs about five thousand rupees and if the Central Government sanctions 5 crores of rupees, about ten thousand wells can be rejuvenated by putting in-well-bores and twenty thousand families can be saved.

So, it is requested that the Union Government may be pleased to grant rupees five crores to save the people of this district from the effects of recurring famine.

(viii) Need to provide adequate funds for industrial development of North Bengal

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, the Prime Minister during his last visit to North Bengal as well as the hill areas of Darjeeling, has assured adequate financial assistance for the industrial development of that region. The Deputy Chairman of Plan-

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

ning Commission was scheduled to visit the area for identifying the area where special financial assistance was immediately required. But nothing has yet been done. In the mean time, a serious damage and destruction of public properties worth several crores of rupees has taken place in the wake of agitation for separate State in Darjeeling Hills.

I urge upon the Government of India to look into these problems seriously and sanction required fund for the industrial development of North Bengal as well as for the restoration of lost public properties in Darjeeling.

12.19 hrs.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL
CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri. Janardhana Poojary, on the 6th August, 1987.

Now, Dr. G. S. Rajhans to speak.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few points on this Bill. You have made a mention of vulnerable areas in the Bill. But, probably, the bureaucrats who have drafted the Bill do not know as to which are the vulnerable areas in the country from smuggling point of view. The Indo-Nepal border along Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is more vulnerable than the coastal areas. The people may not be knowing what happens there. No one can dare stop anyone from carrying on smuggling on the border of Bihar and Nepal after 6 p.m. Trucks loaded with Ganja,

Charas, Hasish pass through the border from Nepal upto Calcutta with the connivance of all the persons concerned. No one dares touch smugglers because they have deadly arms which are capable of killing a number of persons in just one minute. Every one has his share in the profit earned from smuggling, so no one is worried.

A number of questions have been asked in this regard. In reply to them, it has been said that the border of India and Nepal is too wide to check smuggling activities. But if one has the will, the smuggling of narcotics into the country can be checked completely. Smuggling takes place before the eyes of everyone and the Government says that it cannot be checked. This is a matter of great concern.

You go through the foreign newspapers in the Parliament library. They regard India as a heaven of narcotics. Narcotics are being smuggled into the country from two sides. On the one side, these are being smuggled from the border of Nepal where these are smuggled from Burma and Thailand. On the other side, these are being smuggled from the western border i.e. from Pakistan and Afghanistan. From India these are being smuggled to the markets of Europe and America.

Our colleagues had said the other day that smugglers do not remain sitting in coastal areas. They operate from Delhi and other places sitting in air conditioned rooms. No body knows the exact place from where they operate. If you carry out a survey, you will find a number of smugglers living in South Delhi. I have noticed that a person, who has nothing to eat five years ago, is at present living in a posh four-storeyed bungalow. No body dares talk about him. But the whispering in the locality is that he has constructed the bungalow by amassing money by dealing in narcotics. The people do not dare to say this in the open because they fear danger to their lives.

Narcotics can ruin the economy of the country. Once General Zia had said that he