

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

and Calcutta. Its population has shot up from 1.74 million in 1951 to 6.2 million in 1981.

There has been an alarming increasing migration to Delhi in search of employment in Government, semi-Government offices, transport services, whole-sale trade and consumer services. It is feared that in a few years Delhi's population would rise to over 8 million.

In 1961 what is called the National Capital Region Plan was evolved. This Plan is to cover an area of 30,000 sq. kilometres around Delhi. It was approved by a board consisting of senior representatives of the States in 1973. It had a 10-year perspective (1971-81) and a time-bound programme was envisaged to achieve the development targets. The NCR Plan was estimate to cost about Rs. 350 crores.

All this is a part of the national urbanisation policy whose implementation so far has been tardy. The policy aims at dispersing some of the population entering the metropolitan towns into the neighbouring countryside. This will ease the pressure on the metropolitan towns which have fast been becoming unmanageable.

In the NCR were included the Union Territory of Delhi, Rohtak and Sonapat districts and Panipat and Rewari Tehsils in Haryana and 5 Tehsils of Alwar districts in Rajasthan. Eighteen regional towns were identified for priority industrial development as a ring of satellites to take the pressure off Delhi. The Programme also envisaged housing and development of suburban railway and road transport services.

Unfortunately, NCR is a Plan that has scarcely taken off. Many proposed satellite towns continue to grow haphazardly and the pressure on Delhi remains. The poor progress of the Plan in the past few years is attributed to insignificant financial allocations.

The needed development of Alwar and the nearby area has not yet taken place under the National Capital Region Plan. All the infrastructural facilities like provision of water, sanitation, establishment of schools and dispensaries and transport services have also to be developed in that area.

The Government should make available adequate funds for NCR Plan and set up an Implementation Committee at the highest level to gear up the programme under the NCR Plan.

(iii) Protest week by Junior Doctors of Delhi over non-implementation of the agreement about their demands.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :
 मैं सरकार का ध्यान हल 377 के तहत दिल्ली के जूनियर डाक्टरों की तरफ से दिए गए उस नॉटिस की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस में उन्होंने 26 मार्च 1981 में प्रोस्टेस्ट हफ्ता मनाने के लिए दिया है। प्रोस्टेस्ट हफ्ता वे सरकार की तरफ से जो वायदे उन में किए गए थे, उनको पूरा न किए जाने की वजह से मना रहे हैं। जूनियर डाक्टरों ने सितम्बर 1980 में अपनी 52 दिन पुरानी हड़ताल सरकार से एक समझौते के तहत खत्म कर दी थी जिस में सरकार ने डाक्टरों की मांगें मान कर पूरा करने की बात कही थी। डाक्टरों की हड़ताल में आम जनता को जबरदस्ती परेशानी होती है।

मेरी सरकार से यह दरखास्त है कि इस मामले को जल्द से जल्द निपटाने के लिए जहरी कदम उठाएँ और जूनियर डाक्टरों की मांगों को पूरा करें।

! شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

میں سرکار کا دھیان دل ۷۷۳ کے تحت دلی کے جونیئر ڈاکٹروں کی طرف سے دیئے گئے اس نوٹس کی

اور دلانا چاہتا ہوں جس میں انہوں نے ۲۱ مارچ ۱۹۸۱ء سے پروٹیسٹ ہفتہ منانے کے لئے دیا ہے۔ پروٹیسٹ ہفتہ یہ سرکار کی طرف سے جو وعدے ان سے کئے گئے تھے ان کو پورا نہ کئے جانے کے کارن ملایا جا رہا ہے۔ چونکہ ڈاکٹروں نے ستمبر ۱۹۸۰ء میں اپنی ۸۲ دن پورانی ہسپتال سرکار سے ایک سمجھوتے کے تحت ختم کی تھی۔ جس میں سرکار نے ڈاکٹروں کی مانگیں مان ڈی پورا کرنے کے بات کہی تھی۔ ڈاکٹروں کی ہسپتال سے عام چلنا کو زبردستی پریشانی ہوتی ہے۔

انتہہ: مہدی سرکار سے یہ درخواست ہے کہ اس معاملے کو جلد سے جلد نہتائے ہوئے اوشپک قدم اٹھائیں اور چونکہ ڈاکٹروں کی مانگیں کو پورا کریں۔

(IV) Reported march of farmers and agricultural labourers from Red Fort to Boat Club for redressal of their Grievances

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
(Basirhat) : Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter :

Several lakhs of farmers and agricultural labourers from all over the country have assembled to-day in Delhi at the call of the Kisan Co-ordination Committee, and have marched from the Red Fort to the Boat Club. They have come to present their charter of demands to the Parliament. These demands include the fixation and payment of

remunerative prices for agricultural produce, control on the prices of agricultural inputs, debt relief for small and marginal farmers, homestead land and adequate minimum wages for agricultural labourers, and a comprehensive public distribution system to ensure supplies of essential commodities to both urban and rural people at cheap rates.

The bulk of the demonstrators outside Parliament House come from those areas of Bihar, U.P., Haryana, M.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, where big peasant agitations and struggles have taken place in recent months on the above-mentioned demands, and have been met with severe repression.

It is hoped that the Government will take today's demonstration seriously as an expression of the grievances and legitimate demands of all sections of the toiling peasantry and the farm labourers, and will take early action to satisfy them.

It is regrettable that about 2,000 Adivasi peasants, including women and children coming from Jaipur have been detained at Rewari station where they have also been harassed and arrested by the C.R.P.

(V) NEED TO SUPPLY COAL TO ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION, MADRAS

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter :

Coal stock in Ennore Thermal Power Station, Madras will last for only one day. The quantum required for Madras is 12 lakhs tonnes, whereas only 8 lakh tonnes have been sent, and for Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, the quantum required is 9 lakh tonnes for which only 4 lakh tonnes have been sent. There is a massive power cut, and the position of power is very precarious. Madras City is facing a crisis. There is heavy power shut-down for even domestic use. Railway authorities say that they