

Lastly, an hon. Member from opposite made a personal reference against me. In this regard, I can only tell the House that my last child is fifteen years old.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But how many have you ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You should collect information about your colleagues also.

12.45 hrs.

PETITION *RE* REMUNERATIVE PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, REDUCTION IN PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, ETC.

SHRI DEVI LAL (Sonepat) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Ranjit Singh and others regarding remunerative prices for agricultural produce, reduction in prices of agricultural inputs, introduction of crop and animal insurance scheme, revision of minimum wages, provision of houses for agricultural workers, supply of essential commodities through public distribution system, implementation of rural employment schemes, replacement of Land Acquisition Act in the light of experience and implementation of land reforms.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, matters under Rule 377.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, in support of this petition, more than ten lakh peasants have come from all over the country. We had invited the hon. Speaker.....
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with this petition. Please do not record.

Now, matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Alleged closure of industries due to cancellation of cake coal allotment.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खण्डवा) : मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में बुरहानपुर एक ऐसा औद्योगिक केन्द्र है जिसमें 15000 पावर-लूम, एक वॉलिंग (कॉम्पैक्ट) मिल, एक स्पिनिंग मिल, 36 तारबजिंग यूनिट, 4 कलेंडरिंग ब्लॉकिंग ड्राजिंग यूनिट हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त बुरहानपुर खण्डवा में अन्य कई बड़े उद्योग कार्यरत हैं। इन्हें संचालित करने के लिए केक कोल की बड़ी मात्रा में आवश्यकता होती है।

कोल इंडिया के माध्यम से राज्य शासन की रिकमंडेशन पर केक कोल उपरोक्त उद्योगों को सप्लाई किया जाता है।

कोल अलाटमेंट आफिसर नागपुर द्वारा खण्डवा जिले के बुरहानपुर एवं खण्डवा नगर के उद्योगों का जनवरी एवं फरवरी 1981 को अलाटमेंट कैंसल कर दिया गया है।

जिले में बिजली की भी सप्लाई में काफी कमी हो गई है। मजदूरों में बेकारी फैल रही है। उद्योग भी घाटा उठा रहे हैं। शासन शीघ्र जनवरी एवं फरवरी 81 का अलाटमेंट दे एवं अलाटमेंट में वृद्धि किया जाना भी आवश्यक है एवं भविष्य में भी रेग्युलर सप्लाई मिले यह मैं उर्जा मंत्री से तथा केन्द्रीय शासन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

(ii) IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGIONAL PLAN

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Big cities the world over are exploding with the pressure of their own magnetic pull. It is estimated that about 75,000 people are leaving the rural areas everyday to migrate to towns and cities.

Delhi, the national capital, has also been subject to the intense strain of rapid urbanisation like Bombay

[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 रश्दी मसूद (सहारनपुर) :
मैं सरकार का ध्यान हम 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 प्रोटेस्ट हफ्ता मनाने के लिए दिया है। प्रोटेस्ट हफ्ता वे सरकार की तरफ से जो वायदे उन से 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 जल्दी कदम उठाएं 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