

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1990-91 की योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं का जो प्रारूप तयार किया गया है इसके प्रति योजना आयोग ने पूर्ण सहानुभूति रखते हुए भारत सरकार से यथासंभव पूर्ण सहायता का आश्वासन दिया है। योजना आयोग ने 1990-91 के लिए 3370 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया है जो वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के 2970 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से 13.5 प्रतिशत अधिक है जो अत्यन्त ही सराहनीय है।

वर्ष 1990-91 की वार्षिक योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए सरकार से आग्रह है कि योजना आयोग का जो सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है उसमें 1990-91 के लिए गत वर्ष की तुलना में 20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश में व्यावसायिक बैंकों द्वारा पूंजी निवेश भी बहुत ही कम है जिसका सूचकांक ऋण-जमा अनुपात है जो दिसम्बर 1988 में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 43.4 प्रतिशत था जबकि पूरे देश में यह 61.3 प्रतिशत था इसलिए योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित बाजार ऋण की मात्रा में गत वर्ष की तुलना में 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि आवश्यक एवं अपेक्षित है।

उत्तर प्रदेश को जो केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है वह 30 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में और 70 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में होती है इस कारण इस अत्यन्त ही पिछड़े प्रदेश के संसाधन-विकास के उपयोग में न हो कर अधिक सीमा तक व्याज की अदायगी में ही व्यय हो जाते हैं। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को दृष्टिगत रखकर इस केन्द्रीय सहायता का 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान और केवल 10 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में होना चाहिए।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा यह अनुरोध है और मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने, विकास तथा जन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक

धनराशि की सहायता प्रदेश सरकार को दे तथा उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार को वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं को अविलम्ब स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाये ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश का त्वरित विकास हो सके जिसके लिए गत निर्वाचन में जनता ने भारी और अपार जनदोष देकर सत्ता माँगी है। धन्यवाद

Need to improve Telecommunication Services in Assam

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the telecommunication in Assam and in the whole of the North-Eastern region is in the most deplorable condition. In Guwahati, the capital city of the State and the gateway of the whole North-Eastern region, a good number of telephone subscribers have been paying rents for their dead telephones. Even some cases are pending in this regard in the courts of law also. Even if the telephone is not dead, one cannot expect to make contact with someone on the other side either due to disturbance or due to cross-connection or due to non-functioning of the system somewhere. Moreover the subscribers are faced with the problem of excess billing by the Department so much so that even for a telephone remaining dead for months together, trunk-call bills for thousands of rupees are sent to the subscribers. The telephones are remaining dead for months together, but no request from the subscribers can move the Department. But if the subscriber fails to clear a heavy amount for his dead telephone, the line is cut off by the Department immediately.

When asked about new connections, the reply of the Department is that with the limited capacity it is not possible for them to provide new connections immediately. But daily the Department is receiving deposits from the applicants to make them stranded for years together. Moreover, I am told that in the town of Nowgong in Assam some telephone men ask the depositor to pay Rs. 1,000 cash to get

[Dr. Nagen Saikia]

a connection immediately. I would like to give the information in detail if necessary. This chaotic condition of the telephones is prevailing in the whole State of Assam and they are making money out of it.

The cables in Guwahati and in some of the cities were laid in 1950s, but till today these cables which are in a damaged condition, have not been replaced by new ones, causing great inconvenience to the subscribers.

The development of telecommunications in Assam is not at par with the rest of the country. Modern, sophisticated instruments are yet to be installed. Only at Tinsukia Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Silchar the electronic system has been installed with limited capacity. But in these cities also hundreds of depositors are put in queue for years together to get connections on the plea that there is no connection wire. On the whims of somebody the State is suffering from inadequate installation of telecommunication facilities in the State.

Thirdly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that Majili, the biggest river island in the sub-division of the Jorhat District, is still waiting to get installation of telecommunications. Even the telegrams are sent to Majili through messengers.

The North-Eastern region is at a remote distance from the capital of the country, and it is surrounded by four foreign countries, namely, China, Burma, Nepal and Bangladesh. Due to inadequacy of all sorts of communications, surface communications and other communications, the region is still remaining at the same distance both geographically and psychologically.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to take necessary steps:

(1) To replace the old instruments and systems with modern and sophisticated ones.

(2) To increase the capacity in every place.

(3) To give connections to those who have been waiting after depositing the necessary amount for years.

(4) To make enquiry about corruption and about negligence of duties by a section of the employees and to take necessary steps against them.

(5) To constitute the Advisory Board at the earliest.

(6) To review the cases of wrong billing.

(7) To connect all the district headquarters with each other at the earliest.

I hope the Government will come forward to improve the telecommunications in Assam and the whole of the North-Eastern region.

Thank you.

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI (Gujarat): I would associate myself with the hon. Member's view. He was talking about the North-Eastern region. The same situation is there in the city of Calcutta as well.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Mrs. Bijoya Chakravarty. Not there. Kumari Chandrika Kenia.

Sorry Plight of Shivani Devi Temple of Shivgiri Fort in Maharashtra

KUMARI CHANDRIKA PREMJI KENIA (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I had the good fortune of visiting the Shivgiri Fort, the very birth-place of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj on the 26th April, 1990, that is the birth anniversary of Shivaji Maharaj which is celebrated in every nook and corner of Maharashtra with a big fanfare and great enthusiasm.

As you climb up the Shivgiri Fort to reach the birth place of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at the top of the mountain, you are compelled to halt at the Shivaji Devi Temple on your way up for darshan of the Shivai Devi.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was against at the plight of the said Temple which is part of the national monument of the Shivgiri Fort. It is in a dilapi-