

12.11. hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

(ii) Need to take steps to provide housing facilities to all.

\*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : Shelter is one of the basic needs which should be made available to everybody in the country. Therefore, every family should be provided with one house. In our country, there are many people who do not have houses of their own whereas there are many people who own more than one house. The owners of more than one house rent out their surplus houses and thereby earn a lot of money. They should not be allowed to let out their houses. These houses should be taken over by the Government on payment of due compensation. Only Government should rent out houses to the people who are in urgent need of accommodation. A man who possesses a house anywhere in the country should not be allowed to purchase another house in any part of the country. A person who does not have a house of his own should be provided a plot, or a house through Cooperative Society. If these suggestions are implemented, the Government will be able to provide equal opportunities to every citizen and thereby bring socialism in the country. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to implement these suggestions without any further delay.

[*English*]

(ii) Need to check proliferation of education shops in the garb of public schools

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH (Hissar) : The Ministry of Human Resource Development might be aware of the mushroom growth of education shops disguised as Public Schools all over the country, particularly in urban areas, in the recent years. These institutions are fleecing the hapless parents wishing to provide better education to their wards by charging exorbitant tuition fee and donations. Most of these schools do not have basic infra-structural facilities required

for the healthy development of children. Their teaching staff is not adequately trained and are paid poorly. Consequently, there is deterioration in education standards. Such schools are being run in residential accommodations and are a social nuisance.

I would, therefore, request that the Ministry of Human Resource Development should act firmly to curb the proliferation of such schools and ensure better, equal and cheap education to the coming generation.

(iv) Need for early completion of Punjab portion of SYL Canal.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani) : I am constrained to raise once again the issue regarding the completion of SYL Canal in this august House. As the things are, there does not seem to be any possibility of fulfilling the assurance given by the Government on various occasions for its completion within portion a stipulated period. Haryana of the SYL Canal was started in October, 1976 and completed in June, 1980 but, unfortunately, there have been repeated slippages in the completion of the Punjab portion of the Canal. In pursuance of the 1981 Inter-State agreement, it was required to be completed by 31st December, 1983. The completion date was revised to 15th August, 1986 under the Punjab settlement of 1985 and later on revised to 31st December, 1987 and yet again to 31st March, 1988. The completion of the canal is still uncertain.

The dispute with the contractor for the work relating to Sirsa aqueduct, a major cross drainage work, was referred to arbitration in October, 1986 requiring award within four weeks time but the matter was allowed to be dragged and it was only in September 1987 when the final award became available. On 24.11.1987 notice for termination of award was served on the contractor who, in turn, obtained a stay order and the matter is pending in Ropar Court with the result that the work is at a stand still since December, 1987.

In the circumstances, I would urge the Government for its effective intervention to ensure that the Punjab portion of the SYL Canal is taken up with all seriousness and completed expeditiously in the larger national

\*Translation of the Matter originally raised in Oriya.

intrest. Government should take suitable steps to come to reasonable settlement with the Contractor to avoid long protracted litigation jeopardising the completion of Sirsa aqueduct and resulting in unnecessary cost escalation.

- (v) Need to reconsider the import of rubber tyres, Coconut, nutmeg, cloves etc.

[Translation]

\*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : There is strong protest in Kerala against the new import policy of the Government. The Government has put the import of rubber, tyres, coconut, nutmeg, cloves etc. under OGL. This decision will adversely affect the interest of Kerala. If tyres are imported the intake of natural rubber produced within the country will decline. This will lead to the decline in prices. The same is the case with coconut, spices, etc. The condition of the coconut growers will be very deplorable. If the price of coconut comes down by a rupee per nut, the total annual loss that will occur is anybody's guess. The economy of Kerala depends mainly on these cash crops. A decline in their prices will ruin the economy of the State.

I, therefore demand that the Government should reconsider the import of these items under OGL. The import of coconut oil and copra should be banned and rubber should be imported only when absolutely necessary and that too through Government agencies. Similarly the coconut should be declared as oilseed.

It is requested that an early decision on these matters be taken

[English]

- (vi) Need for early disposal of stock of tallow and Fatty acid lying in warehouses.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : It is reliably learnt that a huge quantity of Industrial Tallow and Fatty

Acid is lying in the Government Warehouses for the last five years involving a huge amount of foreign currency. I, therefore, demand that since the Industrial Tallow and Fatty Acid is not required in the country for internal consumption, the same may either be exported or it may be converted into Fatty Acid and distributed to the industries as asked for.

- (vii) Construction of bridge on Brahmaputra river to connect Sadiya with the rest of Assam.

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur) : Sadiya is one of the most under-developed sub-divisions of India. No doubt, geographically Sadiya is situated in Assam but practically it has got no link with Assam. If a bridge was not constructed on Brahmaputra in near future, the people of Sadiya will be compelled to merge with Arunachal. No doubt, construction of a bridge on Brahmaputra will cost a very huge amount. So, I suggest that a rope way may be constructed to meet the requirements of the people of Sadiya.

- (viii) Demand for halts of Vanchinad Express at Tiruvella and Chengannur Stations in Kerala.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : The Vanchinad Express running between Ernakulam and Trivandrum does not halt at Tiruvella and Chengannur at present. This reduces the usefulness of this train as the maximum number of passengers going to Trivandrum during office hours are from these two stations. It may be remembered that there are the two main stations in the Central Travancore region and usually the traffic from this region on any route is rather heavy. From the point of view of revenue for the railways as well as convenience of the passengers halts at these stations are very necessary.

I would, therefore, request that necessary instructions may be issued to provide halts of vanchinad Express at Trisuvella and Chengannur stations.

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\*Translation of the Matter originally raised in Malayalam.