

[Shri D. S. A. Sivaprakasam]

From 1978 onwards the transportation of coal to Tamil Nadu is not regular. It was calculated that in 1978 the requirement of small industries was 1,500 wagons of coking coal and 730 wagons of non-coking coal. When this was the requirement, the allocation was 550 wagons and 240 wagons respectively for Tamil Nadu. In 1979, the allocation became much less. This reduced allocation of wagons continues even in 1981.

The Divisional Operating Superintendent, Central Railway, Nagpur is allocating only 30 per cent or 50 per cent of total wagons allotted for Tamil Nadu. In June this year the requirement of coal for Tamil Nadu was to be had from Singareni Coal Mines. But the allocation of wagons had not been taken into consideration. When it was brought to the notice of the Railway Minister, he found out a solution for this. After that, in August and September, the allocation of wagons for transporting coal was all right. But in October the coal wagons allotment to Tamil Nadu was stopped. As a consequence of this, the small industries whose energy source is coal, have been put to a lot of difficulties.

I demand that the Railway Board should look into this immediately and ensure regular allotment of coal wagons to Tamil Nadu without delay.

(iiv) ANOMALIES IN THE ALLOWANCES OF TEACHERS OF COLLEGES IN GOA AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I wish to bring the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The teachers of colleges in Goa affiliated to the University of Bombay are much agitated about a major anomaly in respect of their salaries. The scales of pay applicable to these teachers are the same as recommended by the U.G.C. However, as far as allowances are concerned, they

are paid dearness allowance as per the rate sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra and House Rent Allowance as per the rate sanctioned by the Government of Goa. This has created not only management problems but also has put the staff to considerable financial loss in addition to great inconvenience due to delays in the payment of these allowances. It stands to reason that both the D.A. as well as H.R.A. payable to the staff of these colleges should either be as per the rates applicable to other colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay or as per the rates applicable to the employees of Goa Administration and there is no justification at all for the dual system that is being followed at present. It is worth mentioning that in the case of staff of colleges in Pondicherry and Chandigarh where a similar situation prevails in as much as these are affiliated to Universities out-side these Union Territories both the allowances are as per local rates. Even in the case of the staff of the Government colleges in Goa and the Goa College of Arts run by the Kala Academy, though they are also affiliated to the Bombay University, they are being paid not merely H.R.A. but also D.A. at the local Government rates. The dual system is followed only regarding non-Government colleges in Goa affiliated to the Bombay University.

It was for all these reasons that the teachers have been demanding that the D.A. at local rates should be made applicable to them with effect from 1st January, 1973, i.e., from the date of introduction of the revised U.G.C. scales, and the Government of Goa had recommended that this demand be considered favourably. However, it appears that the Government of India without considering all the implications or its impact on the staff of the colleges and, on the educational activity in the Territory, rejected this proposal of the Goa Administration.

now urge the Government of India to reconsider this decision at the earliest. I also call upon the Government to take necessary steps to start the work on the proposed Goa University without any further delay.

(v) DEMANDS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A TUBEWELL CORPORATION IN RAJASTHAN

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the following matter of urgent public importance.

The drinking water availability in villages in Rajasthan is still far from satisfactory even after 34 years of freedom and people have to walk miles to fetch water. Establishment of a tubewell Corporation should be given top priority to solve this problem. Initiative from Central Government should be taken immediately and the tubewell Corporation should be established in cooperation with the State Government without further delay.

(vi) DEMAND FOR SETTING UP OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN GWALIOR-CHAMBAL DIVISION OF MADHYA PRADESH

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for setting up a Major industry in the Public Sector in Gwalior-Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh.

Gwalior-Chambal division of Madhya Pradesh is one of the most economically backward areas in the country. Due to the existence of huge ravines and the constant erosion of soil along the rivers such as Chambal, Sindh and Kuwari which flow through it and the hilly terrain in a fairly large part of the region, the land available for cultivation is much too inadequate not merely to meet employment requirements but also to provide even a subsistence level economy for a large percentage of population living in its

rural areas. Except in Gwalior city, non-existence of even private major and medium industries in the region denies them alternative avenues of employment.

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has said that the Government would give priority to setting up of industries in economically backward areas, but no major or even medium industry in the Public Sector has been set up in Gwalior-Chambal Division since Independence. Recently when the M.P. Government announced its decision to set up regional industrial development corporations, initially Gwalior was not included in the list of the cities where these corporations were to be set up. I am grateful to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for having subsequently accepted my suggestion and having included Gwalior as well in that list.

The economic backwardness of the region is the most important factor responsible for the recurrence of the dacoity problem. The setting up of two major industries in the Public Sector at convenient centres in the region would prove an incentive for starting small and medium ancillary industries. It would thus go a long way in removing the economic backwardness of the region and also act as the most effective measure towards the eradication of the dacoity problem.

It is hoped that the Government would give serious consideration to the pressing need of setting up such major industries in the public sector in Gwalior-Chambal Division.

(vii) DEMAND BY GROWERS IN MADHYA PRADESH FOR PERMISSION TO EXPORT URAD WHOLE OR DAL TO STABILISE ITS PRICE

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the following matter of urgent importance.