

(Cannanore) : Sir, Although assurance by the Government to set up a High Power T.V. Transmitter at Cannanore in Kerala was given a long time back, the work on the same is yet to commence. The people are deeply disappointed of work on this inordinate delay in commencement of work on this prestigious project. The benefit of this transmitter is expected to reach out to several, lakhs of people even in the neighbouring districts.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting to give the matter urgent attention and ensure early commencement of work on the promised T.V. transmitter at Cannanore.

(ii) Need for Early Settlement of the Problems of People Ousted as a result of Acquisition of their Land by Western Coalfields Limited in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur) : Sir, Western Coalfields Limited, which is a subsidiary of Coal India Limited has acquired the land of the farmers from the Padmapur, Bhatali, Mingaon, Sastri, Gowari, Bhadangpur, Pauni, Kawadi and Ghugus villages of Chandrapur district of Maharashtra, for its various projects. Near about 4,782 families from these villages are affected due to land acquisition by Western Coalfields Limited. The persons of these villages affected by the project are demanding payment of reasonable compensation for agricultural land, rehabilitation of villagers because of acquisition, and employment opportunities to the affected persons. Although several meetings have been held in the past between the Coal India authorities and the State Government of Maharashtra, nothing concrete has come out yet. Government of Maharashtra has approached the Ministry of Coal, Government of India, with their recommendations to break the impasse in settling the problems of the land oustees and the matter is pending with the Government.

I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate decision in this matter so that the problems of the land oustees are sorted out without delay.

(iii) Need to set up a Full-Fledged Circle Office or Archaeological Survey of India in Kerala

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram) : Sir, Kerala has a rich collection of cultural monuments in the form of temples, churches, synagogues, mosques, palaces, forts etc. These are decaying by way of demolition, reconstruction and material decay due to want of proper conservation. Even after 125 years of its existence, Archaeological Survey of India is also not able to cover the whole of the country, as far as excavation and exploration of ancient historical sites are concerned. Then archaeological Survey of India does not even have its full-fledged Circle for the State. Almost every State

in India has a full-fledged Circle Office of the Archaeological Survey of India. Circle Offices mooted along with Kerala have become functional at Jaipur, Chandigarh, Luknow and Guwahati.

I request the Union Government to give priority this year by providing appropriate financial resources for setting up a new Circle Office of Archaeological Survey of India in Kerala.

(iv) Need to withdraw move to Shift Directorate of Regional Publicity from Ranchi, Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Ruel 377, I would like to inform that many offices of the Central Government located in the tribal areas of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar are being shifted elsewhere. This move is adversely effecting the development work of this area. The Government sets up offices in these areas after extensive survey etc. at many levels. These Offices function for some time and thereafter are shifted elsewhere. The regional office of Science and Technology, the Press Notice Office, Film and Studio, National Film Development Corporation, Railway wagon factory, two Kendriya Vidyalaya Examination Committee Cells and Civil cell of A.I.R. have similarly been shifted from Ranchi. Now, it is the turn of Directorate of Regional Publicity.

The Federation of Central Government Employees have launched an agitation against this move. Such situations give birth to problems like that of Jharkhand. Hence, I urge upon the Central Government not to shift the Directorate of Regional Publicity.

(v) Need to augment crushing capacity of Sugar Mills

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a large scale production of sugarcane in my constituency. The whole yield of sugarcane could not be crushed even after running mills till 20th August in 1991-92.

Whereas in 1995-96 there has been a 35 percent increase in sugarcane production as compared to that of last year and 50 percent increase as compared to the production of 1991-92. The sugarcane crop of the farmers will be left uncrushed even after running Sugar mills upto August in case the mills are not accorded permission for augmenting their crushing capacity commensurate to sugarcane production.

The farmers of my constituency are incurring huge losses because they are getting only Rs.45 per quintal as procurement price for their crop at Kolhus and crushers in place of Rs. 75 per quintal owing to excessive production of sugarcane which has overloaded the Mawana Sugar Mill. The Sugar Mill of my constituency, Mawana has also augmented its capacity.

Hence, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Industry to grant permission forthwith for running Sugar Mills on new augmented crushing capacity.

(vi) Need to Improve Postal Services in Different Parts of West Bengal Particularly in Calcutta

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Sir, the postal service in West Bengal is deteriorating. Even the postcards, letters etc. posted at the G.P.O., Calcutta take more than a month to reach New Delhi. Money orders sent from Delhi to Calcutta or vice-versa hardly reach even after lapse of a month. Public at large, specially the poor people who cannot afford the private courier service, suffer immensely due to the deteriorating of postal service which has become worst for the last two months.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Government of India to take immediate remedial measures to check deterioration of postal services in Calcutta and other areas of the state of West Bengal so that poorer sections of people do not suffer further.

(vii) Need to have A Central Flood Control Programme for Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bihar is the most flood-prone State of the country. About 40 percent of food affected people live in this state. No other state of the country is probably confronted with the problem of floods of such a magnitude. Almost all the rivers traversing the plains of Northern Bihar originate from the foot hills of Nepal Himalayas. Prominent among these are the Kosi, the Gandak, the Bagmati, the Kamala Balan, the Mahananda and the Adhabara. The area of Northern Bihar gets fully affected by the scourage of the catchment area of above mentioned rivers which bring silt with them in huge quantity. There is a lot of difference in the maximum and minimum flow of these rivers and due to this peculiar characteristic these rivers are responsible for unprecedented erosion of their banks and generally go on changing their path. As a result, all the developmental works of this state come to a standstill. In order to check the tendency of these rivers of changing the direction of their flow, it becomes necessary to undertake anti-erosion works on a large scale every year which besides being cumbersome are expensive too. In order to evolve a long term solution of this problem of floods, it is extremely imperative to construct a chain of reservoirs along all the rivers and implement soil-conservation programmes on a large scale. Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to oblige the citizens of Bihar by adopting the flood control programme of the State as a national programme on the pattern of Assam in order to protect the flood affected people of Bihar.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

[English]

15.32 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the Statutory Resolution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the proclamation issued by the President on the 18th October, 1995 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh."

As the hon. Members are aware, elections to the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh were held in November, 1993. After these elections, the Samajwadi Party and the Bahujan samaj Party, with the outside support of the Congress (I), had formed the Government in the State with Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav as the Chief Minister. Following withdrawal from the coalition Government by the Bahujan Samaj Party and a series of political developments in the State, the Government of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was dismissed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on 3rd June, 1995. Kumari Mayawati of the Bahujan Samaj Party was sworn in as the Chief Minister by the Governor on the above date in the light of the support extended to her by the Bharatiya Janata Party. The Chief Minister proved her majority in the State Assembly within the period stipulated by the Governor.

In a report dated 17th October, 1995 to the President, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh intimated that the Bharatiya Janata Party had withdrawn support to the Government of Kumari Mayawati, following which the Chief Minister had tendered her resignation to the Governor. It was further stated that the resignation had been accepted and the Chief Minister had been asked to continue until alternative arrangements were made. The Governor had also stated in his report that in so far as the formation of an alternative Government was concerned, the Bharatiya Janata Party with 176 seats and the samajwadi Party with 126 seats in the Assembly had not staked any claim to form a Government in the State and, on that basis, the Governor had reported that no party was in a position to form a stable Government in Uttar Pradesh. The Governor had concluded that the governance of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the recommended recourse to article 356(1) while keeping the Assembly in a state of suspended animation.

The Union Government considered the report of