

tural and educational centre for Deoria, Basti, Azamgarh and other neighbouring districts Gorakhpur is still industrially backward. Only a fertilizer factory could be set up there after Independence. A proposal to set up a railway coach factory in this region has been under consideration for a long time. Survey had been completed in Gorakhpur long ago. According to my information, the U.P. Government has made an offer to provide land and other facilities for the setting up of a coach factory in this district. A final decision has not so far been taken although this area is most suitable for the setting up of a coach factory. The workers, the educated unemployed and the common man of Gorakhpur are having many apprehensions in this regard. I, therefore, request the Central Government to take an early decision on the setting up of a coach factory at Gorakhpur.

[English]

(iv) Need to Convene a meeting of Chief Ministers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh for clearing the Vamsadhara Project early.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Vamsadhara Project will be the life line for the people of the backward Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh. The Project report for Vamsadhara Stage II for Rs. 154.35 crores was sent to the Central Water Commission and Orissa Government during 1982-83. Late Sri Kedar Panday, the then Union Minister for Irrigation has held talks on 8-8-1982 at Visakhapatnam with the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Irrigation Minister for Orissa Government. It was broadly agreed on the outstanding issues of submission and flood discharge etc. Officers of Andhra Pradesh Government held meeting at New Delhi on 10-1-1984 with Officers of Central Water Commission and Orissa Government. Later, Project site was inspected by them on 10th and 11th February, 1984. There is urgent need for convening a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh by the Union Minister for irrigation and the Project report to be cleared by Central Water Commission.

So, I request the Government immediately to take necessary steps in this regard.

(vii) Demand for restoring the earlier timings of the Network Programme over the television in deference to the circles of the people of Tamil Nadu

SHRI. N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakashi) : The net work programme on Doordarshan is now starting from 8.30 p.m. and goes right into 10.15 p.m. The network programme is no different from the national programme. Some six months ago, the national programme also was advanced to 8.30 p.m. As this inhibited the tele-casting of programmes in Tamil, there was a widespread agitation all over Tamil Nadu for the revocation of the order of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry headed to the desire of the people of Tamil Nadu and revoked that order. Now the people of Tamil Nadu are again upset over the change of timing of Network programme. Language is very dear to the people; it is the sole force of the people. Hence, the Central Government should restore the earlier timings of network programme and respect the wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu.

(viii) Need for taking steps for clearance of accumulated stocks of handloom cloth and redressal of grievances of the weavers.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Handloom weavers are faced with serious problems due to the huge accumulation of handloom cloth without sale. Widespread suffering, unemployment and poverty prevail among the handloom weavers due to the stockpiling of stock. Immediate steps have to be taken to remove this accumulated stock. This can be done by purchase of the same by Government. The sales could be effected through cooperative institutions. Special rebate of 25 per cent has to be sanctioned. Loans at the rate of 60 per cent of production has to be given to the Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies. Specific reservation in favour of handloom has to be made by an enactment enabling produc-

tion of the ten varieties mentioned in the Textile Commissioner's reservation order under Essential Commodities Act and for prohibition of production of such varieties by mills or powerlooms. Government may be pleased to take early steps for the redressal of the grievances of the handloom weavers at the earliest.

12.22 hrs.

[English]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF REQUISITION-
ING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMO-
VABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1985

AND

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUI-
SITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
(AMENDMENT) BILL CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up items 13 and 14 together, namely : Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Prof. Saif-up-Din Soz on the 27th March, 1985, namely :—

“This House disapproves of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 8th March, 1985.”

Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Abdul Ghafoor on the 27th March, 1985, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Vyas to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was speaking on this Bill, which has particularly been brought for those properties and buildings in which

Government offices are located or which are being utilised for other Government purposes. Generally, the government requisition houses of big persons. As regards. The mode of fixation of rent after requisition, only this provision has been made that the competent authority would fix the rent. But no specific information has been given about the mode of fixation. In this respect I would like to submit that it has been the objection of the house-owners that the rents which were fixed 10 to 15 years ago, are not revised early. That is why the house-owners avoid letting out their houses. I suggest that it should be provided in the beginning that if the period of requisition is extended, the rent would also be enhanced for the extended period and the rate thereof should also be fixed so that the house-owners do not have any objection. The reason for the litigation in the courts is that if the market rent at present is Rs. 1000, the government are paying what was fixed 20 years ago. Such difficulties are being experienced in this metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Government do not fix rents keeping in view the increase that has occurred in rents of the buildings in these cities during the past few years. The Competent authority does not fix rents according to the prevalent rate, which causes resentment.

I would like to say one thing more. The day before yesterday, I raised a question that a Government Officer takes a house building advance of Rs. 100,000 from the Government, but actually he spends Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs on the construction of his house. The Government do not make any enquiry as to how he had amassed these assets. Later on, these let out offices buildings to the government at an exorbitant rent. Higher rent is fixed for the houses of the government officers and if the house belongs to a common man, the rent is fixed at the rate which existed 10 years ago. This discrimination is causing resentment among the people. Some