

dharnas in front of Shastri Bhawan. Government always assure that within 7 days or 10 days, the Government Order would be issued. But all such assurances proved wrong.

May I, therefore, request the Minister for Human Resource Development to kindly intervene and issue the Government order immediately, so that college and university teachers all over India may enjoy the benefits of revised pay-scales?

(v) **Need for inclusion of nomads in the list of Scheduled Tribes**

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, recently a procession was taken out in Bombay by the nomadic tribes for filing a Writ Petition in High Court and requesting the Governor of Maharashtra to help them to settle at one place and include them in the Schedule Tribe List.

The nomadic and ex-criminal tribes have all the characteristics of a tribe. They are educationally, socially and economically backward. The Central Government should include these people in the Scheduled Tribe List, immediately.

(vi) **Need to protect the snakes**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Sir, I raise the following matter of public importance under Rule 377.

Though snakes in India are considered harmful for human society, but actually most of them found in the country are not only harmless but also very beneficial to men in controlling the rodent population. Without snakes, mangoose, and owls might just not be able to feed themselves. According to a recent F.A.O. report, rats consume stored grain equivalent to the total tonnage imported under foreign aids and Famine Relief Aid Programmes. Snakes feed on rats mice, frogs and small birds as well as smaller insects and even scorpions, which are not only harmful for human beings, but also consume foodgrains in a larger quantity. Only rats chew half of the country's rice production. Besides, the skins of these snakes, have been a good foreign exchange earner but their export has now been banned. Even today the business men are earning

a lot by selling the skins of snakes which are very popular among all sections of people to prepare handbags and other fashionable items.

This very useful species is killed in thousands by snake charmers every year. On Nagpanchami day, in the name of worshipping Snake Gods, they display live snakes particularly cobras in almost every village and town to collect money. It is estimated that 60 to 70 thousand snakes die on Nagpanchami day alone for collecting money by a handful number of snake charmers, in the name of superstitious beliefs.

As Nagpanchami is very near, snake charmers have started catching snakes. I would request the Government to take suitable steps to prevent them from doing so.

12.15 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1988—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will continue with the next Item, namely, Further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, on the 27th April, 1988. Shri Bhishma Deo Dube will continue.

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last, Friday, I had made a mention of the disparity prevalent between rural and urban areas. I had also said that migration of people from villages to cities be checked. This sort of migration not only creates problems in the villages but also raises the urban population and creates problems for the cities. While resuming the same topic today I would like to point out that there is a vast economic gap between villages and the cities. This gap must be bridged. The holdings of small farmers are becoming uneconomic gradually. There is no facility of irrigation and people are given 4-5 bighas of land by gram Samaj. I would like to say a few words about the area. I come from, where no irrigational facilities are available and you will be astonished to know that per bigha average yield there is only 3-4 maunds. A person who has been given 3-4 bighas of land on lease basis, can produce 9 maunds and