

In fact, decay is to their advantage as they expect tenants to move out because of inconveniences like leakage, etc. and hence neglect is often deliberate.

But tenants do not move out. They cannot afford higher rents and they are reluctant to go to the distant suburbs. Landlords cannot evict them as tenants are protected under the Rent Act. However, they cannot carry out any repairs to their structures as the landlords come in the way. Thus they are forced to continue to live in the decaying buildings often risking their lives. This is a serious problem to which no solution has been found yet.

To end this, the Government must introduce legislation providing ownership rights to tenants in such buildings by compensating the landlord on a fair and prescribed basis. As owners, the tenants can form themselves into cooperative housing societies and carry out their own repairs/reconstruction. If the Union Government implements this, the State Government, in turn can introduce appropriate laws. The step will be similar to the land-for-the-tiller policy which the Government has rightly legislated and also help solve a major problem of most of our cities.

**(vi) Need to set up electronic industries in Kolar District of Karnataka to meet drought and unemployment conditions prevailing there**

**DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) :** The entire Kolar district in Karnataka is reeling under severe drought. There is no drinking water. The borewells are drying up. Surprisingly there is not even a single river in the entire district. For the last 15 years there was no sufficient rain in this district. The poor villagers are sitting idle without jobs. Agriculturists are the worst hit. No crop can be raised here. The underground water table is going deeper and deeper. Besides gruelling poverty, the people are groaning under brain fever, leprosy and such other contagious diseases. Skin diseases are common throughout the district.

Excepting Kolar Gold Fields there is not a single medium or major industry here. Educationally and economically this is one of the most backward districts in the state of Karnataka. Unless some immediate and

concrete steps are taken, the people in this district are going to become extinct. The Central Government should come to the succour of the people. There is no other alternative but to start some small and medium industries very soon. Therefore, I request the Hon. Industries Minister to set up electronic industries without any further delay.

**(vii) Need to impose total ban on the export of human skeletons**

**SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) :** Export of human skeletons is a great slur to our national prestige and high human values. The people engaged in this dispiritful trade steal the babies and kill them, take out dead bodies out of the graves and also while floating in the Ganges and other rivers to the great injury of the religious sentiments of the different sections of the people.

The growing demands of human skeletons and bones from the foreign countries have led the Indian exporters to kidnap small children for the purpose of coping with the demands of human skeletons, by mercilessly killing them. Hence stealing and kidnapping of small children have become a serious problem in some parts of our country.

It is said that most of the human skeletons are supplied to the exporters from Bihar, Bengal and Orissa, Bihar being the largest one.

It is strange that there is ban on the supply of animal skeletons while licences are issued for the supply of human skeletons.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to impose an immediate total ban on the export of human skeletons as it was done on the report of Prof. T. K. Rail, Assistant Controller of Import and Export Department, Calcutta, in the year 1976.

**(viii) Need to set up a Regional Office of the State Bank of India at Calicut**

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) :** It is the long felt need of the Malabar area in Kerala consisting the revenue districts of Kasargod,