

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,

Calicut, Wynad, Malarpuram and Palghat to have more banking facilities. The State Bank of India is doing quite good service during the past few years in this area. It is understood that after the amalgamation of Bank of Cochin with State Bank of India, an additional Regional Office is going to be set up in the State. At present the people from Malabar area which is situated in the northern part of Kerala have to go to the Regional Office located at Trivandrum, the southern most part of Kerala. This causes untold difficulties to small industrialists and entrepreneurs.

Malabar area is still backward and most of the districts are declared 'no industry' districts. Under these circumstances, I request the Ministry of Finance through the Hon. Speaker to set up the proposed Regional Office of the State Bank of India at Calicut.

12.32 hrs.

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MOTIONS RE : THIRTY-SECOND,
THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-
FOURTH REPORTS OF THE
UNION PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the Motions moved by Shri K.P. Singh Deo regarding the Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Reports of the Union Public Service Commission.

Dr. Rajhans was on his legs. He may please continue.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday I was speaking on the Reports of the Union Public Service Commission and I had not concluded my speech. Today, I have to raise only two or three points more.

First of all, I would like to say that the candidates from Hindi speaking States are not able to compete in the U.P.S.C. examinations despite having all other qualifications for the simple reason that they

cannot express themselves in English. They are not at fault for this. I have visited almost the entire world several times. English is not spoken anywhere in Europe except in England. I would like to narrate a small incident here.

Once I was in Italy and I felt very thirsty there. I was under the impression that all the hotel personnel and shopkeepers must be conversant with the English language. Being thirsty, I moved from one place to another. I said —

[English]

—I want a glass of water.

[Translation]

Nobody was able even to reply to me. Then, I happened to meet an interpreter there. He told me to say *equa*.

[English]

This is the Italian equivalent of water.

[Translation]

Thereafter, when I said *equa* in a hotel, I was served with water. Nobody speaks English even in France and Germany.

Sir, I am not against English as such. I am a supporter of English, but my point is that if some persons do not get the facility of studying in the public schools and they cannot express themselves in English, what is their fault in it? Why is it that they are not successful in the U. P. S. C. examinations? I would like to suggest that the U. P. S. C. should conduct interviews and personality tests not only in Hindi or Hindustani language but in all the Indian languages.

In Parliament we may speak in any language but we come to know about the views of each other immediately, because interpreters have been provided here. In case a candidate from a particular State goes there to take an examination and he likes to express himself in his own language, an interpreter should be provided there who may convey the views expressed by the examinee to the examiners. It should not be that only English knowing people should get an opportunity to advance in life and the people knowing other languages should lag behind,