

plants, while the remaining 90 per cent came from the fund. This has been recently changed by enhancing factories' contribution to 35 per cent and reducing the fund contribution to 65 per cent. As a result of this many factories are finding it very difficult to raise their own funds to the extent of as much as 35 per cent and hence I request the Government to restore the earlier pattern.

I also request the Government of India to finalise the Incentives Scheme so as to bring the loss-sustaining units within the folds of the schemes to enable them to operate viably.

(v) Need to ensure use of good quality Stainless Steel in manufacture of Utensils.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir various appliances of domestic use manufactured indigenously are not of pure quality today. The prominent among these are the stainless steel kitchen-wares. The manufacturing companies manufacture these utensils in such beautiful designs that one is tempted to buy them but after these are used for some days, they get broken or cracked.

Government companies and industrial establishments like 'SAIL' provide good quality raw material under quota/permit of steel to the manufacturers of utensils but the later adulterate that material by mixing sub-standard steel in it and sell the unadulterated steel in black market and earn crores of rupees.

I urge upon the Central Government to apprehend such industrialists and pun-

ish them so that corruption is eradicated from the country.

(vi) NEED TO SET UP SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRAINING CENTRES IN HARDOI TOWN AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH FOR DISSEMINATION OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES AMONG THE PEOPLE

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK (Shahabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important issue.

The Government operates various industrial and social development programmes through the Department of Science and Technology, one of its aims being the integrated development of rural and backward areas. It was with this aim in view that Science and Technology Councils were constituted. An autonomous body, 'Vigyan Prasar' is engaged in popularising science in the country.

Hardoi and the other surrounding districts like Lakhimpur Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Farrukhabad and Unnao in Uttar Pradesh have remained backward in so far as propagation of modern scientific techniques is concerned. This is why the people there have remained totally isolated from the mainstream of development. Despite being rich in resources, it is a backward area and unemployment is rampant there. This area can not claim any special achievement in industrial development. There is an urgent need of acquainting the populace of this backward area with modern scientific technologies.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to set up a training centre related to the use of science and technology in the heart of these backward areas of Uttar Pradesh, the

*Resolution Re: Approval of
National Housing Policy*

Hardoi town in which training of rural development as well as industrial development can be imparted. The projects formulated by 'Vigyan Prasar' may also be implemented on a large scale with top priority in this area so as to acquaint the people of the area with modern scientific techniques and bring them back to the country's mainstream of development.

(vii) Need to provide Financial Assistance to the Government of Rajasthan for Providing Compensation to the farmers whose crops have been affected by the water Logging in Suratgarh Tehsil

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH (Bikaner) : I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the above mentioned important issue under rule 377.

The fertile land of about 15 villages in Suratgarh tehsil of Rajasthan irrigated by the Bhakhra canal is affected by the water logging. The landowning farmers have been rendered landless in these villages. These farmers have not been compensated for their damaged crops so far and their condition has worsened.

I have many times urged upon the Central Government and the Government of Rajasthan to conduct a survey of that area and take steps to remove water logging but no action has been taken till date.

In Punjab, the problem of water logging was solved by constructing drains but no such scheme has been formulated for this area.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to immediately take measures to remove water logging by constructing

drains and provide sufficient funds to the State Government for providing compensation to the farmers whose crops have been affected.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 2.35 p.m..

13.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till Thirty-Five Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14. 39 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Thirty-Nine Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RESOLUTION RE : APPROVAL OF
NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY-Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up further discussion on the Resolution regarding approval of National Housing Policy.

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing National Housing Policy. I have to say a few words on it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the Government presented this policy in the Parliament first in May, 1988 and then again in May, 1990. After the people had discussed mer-