

(iv) **HARDSHIP CAUSED TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN DUE TO LEVY OF EXCISE DUTY ON JOB WORK WORTH Rs. 1000.**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has been pleased to exempt from excise duty small industries whose turnover is less than Rs. 30,00,000 but, on the other hand, the Government is intending to levy excise duty on job work worth Rs. 1000. This will indirectly negative concession to small units. The small units working in Rajasthan at Makrana, Marwar Pali, Balotra and other parts of India will be badly affected and are likely to be closed and cause mass unemployment of labourers and badly hit small units with effect from 31-3-1981. This is a matter of urgent public importance. The hon. Minister concerned should immediately look into it and clarify position to avoid danger of dissatisfaction, unemployment and close of units.

(v) **SHORTAGE OF WHEAT, SUGAR AND RICE IN FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN JAIPUR.**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the last three months, the residents of Jaipur have been facing acute difficulty as they are not getting their supplies of wheat, sugar and rice through the fair price shops. Consequently, they have to go to the open market and buy these items at exorbitant prices. This has affected all sections of the society and particularly the poorer sections who are finding it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. Supplies not made during a week cannot be obtained during the subsequent week. There is a growing feeling among the people that such supplies are being diverted in a clandestine manner to the black market. According to shopkeepers, they have to go to FCI godowns repeatedly to collect their supplies in instalments resulting in more cartage and lot of inconvenience both for them as also for the customers. Sugar quota for the fair price shops is also

likely to be cut down by the Centre. The availability of kerosene is equally scarce.

I would, therefore, request that

(i) F.C.I. godowns should supply the commodities meant for the fair price shops regularly.

(ii) Supplies not drawn by the card holders should not lapse and the shopkeepers should be allowed to lift the arrears for distribution among card holders.

(iii) The Government should not reduce the supply of sugar for Rajasthan and should allay the apprehensions of the people of Jaipur on this account by issuing a Press statement.

I hope and trust that the Government would take immediate remedial measures in this regard.

(vi) **NEED FOR EXTENSION OF SUBURBAN RAIL FACILITIES TO BURDWAN-ASANSOL SECTION**

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan): Sir, with the development of Durgapur-Asansol industrial complex, movement of passengers has increased. Apart for other passengers, thousands of workers, employees residing in Burdwan-Asansol region are daily moving to join their duties in factories and offices situated in the region. Duty hours of the various industries are not the same and most of the workers have to perform shift duties.

The longstanding demands of the people of West Bengal is to extend the suburban facilities in Burdwan-Asansol section and to introduce EMU coaches are pending since long.

Sir, West Bengal Assembly last year unanimously passed a non-official resolution on the same subject and requested the Central Government to introduce EMU coaches and to extend the suburban area upto Asansol.

[Shri Sushil Bhattacharya]

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to fulfill this longstanding demand of the people of Burdwan-Asansol area.

I also demand of the Minister concerned to make a statement in this regard.

(vii) STEPS TO STOP ILLEGAL ENCROACHMENT OF RAILWAY LAND AT KHARAGPUR, SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Illegal encroachment of the Railway land at Kharagpur S.E. Railway has been going unabated for a long time. Wagon breakers and receivers of Railway property have occupied large plots of Railway land and are doing business with stolen Railway property from illegally occupied Railway land. Also other encroachers are occupying Railway land at various places of the town particularly in and around the big Railway market. Attention of the local Railway Administration including the General Manager has been drawn to it on a number of occasions. But no remedial measures have yet been taken in this regard and encroachers go all merry-round. It is common knowledge that these encroachers particularly wagon breakers and receivers of Railway property enjoy support from the R.P.F., the State police and a section of the Railway Officers. I draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the need to take effective and immediate steps in this regard or else the Kharagpur Railway Colony will be a colony of encroachers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Either the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the concerned Minister should be present in the House at this time, when statements under Rule 377 are made.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister of Broadcasting is here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will be coming.

(viii) MEASURES TO IMPROVE WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF NAGALAND

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland): In Nagaland, it has not been possible to develop agriculture in a planned and scientific manner. The Agricultural College, Midzephima is the only institution in the State of Nagaland devoted to the promotion and training of agricultural Scientists in the State and the neighbouring areas. It is working under the North-Eastern Hill University. The college was set up with high ambitions. The people of Nagaland had great expectations from this institution. It was expected that the agriculture college would fulfil a long cherished demand of the people of Nagaland and the surrounding areas and would make significant contribution to food production. But I am sorry to say that the Agriculture College has not been able to fulfil the needs of the State. It suffers from several maladies. The College does not have adequate staff. Several departments in the College do not have teachers. The departments of Extension, Sociology, Statistics and several other wings do not have teachers. In the absence of teachers, the students are suffering in their studies. The hostel is in a pitiable condition. No land had been attached with the college. It is causing serious handicap because students are unable to undertake experimental work or carry on practical demonstration. The supply of water and electricity is far from satisfactory which is again hampering experimental needs. There is only one tractor; teaching equipments are lacking and other implements are also not available. This has caused frustration and resentment among students. The authorities are indifferent to the needs of the institution. There are frequent strikes by the students. I would