

curring expenditure because of the revenue collected by way of fees, etc. Further, passport to more persons would help us in reducing the bulk of unemployed. This would also help us in earning precious foreign exchange, in the form of remittances. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to set up passport offices at Madurai, Coimbatore and Villupuram, without further delay.

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Mr. Raju.

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I also associate myself with it.

Need for Liberal Financial Assistance to Tamil Nadu for speedy implementation of land reforms

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government, through this House, towards the need to give liberal financial assistance to Tamil Nadu for effective and speedy implementation of land reforms.

Right from 1961, when the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Act came into force, till February, 1992, 1,80,760 acres of land were notified as surplus by the State, and distributed to 1,19,912 landless poor. Unless the distributed lands are reclaimed and brought under cultivation, the very purpose of land reforms cannot be achieved. Unfortunately, the beneficiaries are so poor that they are not in a position to turn the fallow or dry or barren lands into fertile ones, for want of money. Currently, Rs. 1,000 per acre is given by both the Central and State Governments, on a 50 : 50 basis, for reclamation. But this amount is too meagre. As such, the request of the State Government to enhance it to at least Rs. 10,000 should be accepted by the Centre.

It is the avowed policy of the All-India Anna DMK Government that the poor agriculturists, who cultivate about 75 per cent of the total 135 lakh acres

of cultivable land in Tamil Nadu, either as tenants or as agricultural labourers, are made the owners of the land. The cost of implementing this scheme is estimated at around Rs. 5,000 crores. The village house-site survey and settlement scheme is underway in Tamil Nadu, meant to give title deeds of residential sites to over 50 lakh families. Proposed to be completed during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, it would cost about Rs. 40 crores. Therefore, the State has sought Central assistance, at least, on 50 : 50 basis. Other schemes of land reforms, like town survey, hill survey, land records and computerisation, title deed pass-book system, publication of land maps, aerial photography and preservation of land records, require about Rs. 60 crores. But the State Government, unfortunately, suffers from paucity of funds.

The Tamil Nadu Government is working on a special plan to raise resources through financial institutions, such as the Land Development Bank. But the NABARD would have to relax its present policy and come out in a big way, under some directions from the Government of India, to allow the Land Development Bank and other financial institutions to release this amount to the tiller of the soil to enable him to get the title of the land. The Government of India should stand surety for this amount, as the State Government does not have the required stamina to withstand such a huge financial burden.

In spite of the great financial constraint, the Tamil Nadu Government is serious in implementing the land reforms policy, making the tiller the owner of the land, assigning waste lands to the landless poor, particularly, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, assigning house-site title deeds, abolition of benami holdings and invalidating benami transactions that took place between 1958 and 1960. These matters were elaborately explained by the Tamil Nadu Government at the Revenue Ministers' Conference held on 14th March, 1992 in New Delhi.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has taken effective steps to tone up revenue administration in order to make it more responsive to the needs of the people. Manu Neethi Thittam, the scheme for redressal of public grievances, has been given the highest priority, to save the common man. It is a matter of regret that impediments from Delhi come in the way of implementing land reforms. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling of Land) Amendment Bill, 1991, aiming at nullifying all transactions between 1st January, 1958, and 6th April, 1960, was passed in the State legislative Assembly on 3rd October, 1991, and sent to the President of India for his assent on 24th October, 1991. Again the Union Law Ministry was reminded through fax on 25th November, 1991, 20th December, 1991, 28th January, 1992, and 20th February, 1992. Yet again the Union Revenue Department was reminded in writing on 16-12-1991, 22.1.1992 and 27.2.1992. On the direction of our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchithalaivi, the hon. Revenue Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. S. D. Somasundaram, made a fervent appeal in the Revenue Ministers' Conference to the Prime Minister to get the assent of the President at the earliest. Therefore, I once again urge upon the Centre to extend the demanded financial assistance to Tamil Nadu and also get the Presidential assent for the much awaited Land Reforms Amendment Bill, 1991.

Bleak future of the students of Priyadarshini College of Computer Sciences, New Delhi

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, one fine morning during the first quarter of 1991, a college known as Priyadarshini College of Computer Sciences was established and located at Hall No. 12 of the Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. In the month of August 1991 the College authorities gave admission to no less than 120 students in B. Tech. and Bachelor of Computer Application and Management courses. The college collected Rs. 25,000/- from each of the students as building fund and for

providing other infrastructural facilities. Each student was required to pay a tuition fee at the rate of Rs. 3000 per quarter. The college authorities, however, started the classes only in January 1992 although the college was inaugurated on the birth day of Smt. Indira Gandhi on 19th November, 1991, by the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh.

The college authorities had also selected about 80 students for admission to the above courses in August 1992. Now they have charged Rs. 30,000 for building fund etc. from each student. In spite of the fact that the college authorities have collected about Rs. 70 lakhs from the students, they do not have any proper building to start the classes in congenial atmosphere conducive to education.

Hall No. 12, Pragati Maidan, is under illegal occupation of the college authorities. The faculty appointed by the college in January 1992 was removed from service in June 1992 when the college closed for summer vacation. New faculty was appointed in September 1992. Since proper facilities like college building well-equipped classrooms, laboratory, library etc. were not available even after 10 months from the start of their classes, the students of the first batch refused to attend classes in Pragati Maidan in November 1992. Instead of listening to the genuine pleadings of the students, the college authorities have closed the institution for an indefinite period. They have also served notices on the parents that if they wanted the college to function, they should agree to pay fees at the rate of Rs. 1500/- per month for the year 1993, at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per month for 1994 onwards. The college authorities have demanded that the fees should be paid in advance on annual basis. It means, if a student has to continue his education, his parents should arrange Rs. 18,000 in January 1993 and Rs. 24,000 in 1994 and so on. This is a clear case of cheating the unwary parents and students. This is happening in the capital of India and the hon. Minister of Education has associated himself with this college. The founder-Secretary