

the clock for the safe and efficient functioning of Airlines. Such staff working round the clock and toiling day and night for air safety needs community living to avoid further tension at home. To provide community living to its staff, the department has been allotting quarters to the operational staff in Lodhi Road barracks. These barracks are in possession of the Department of Civil Aviation for the last 40 years and are existing in an area of about 9 acres of land. Ministry of Civil Aviation wants to construct its own institution for the welfare of Civil Aviation Staff in this area which is not being allowed by the Ministry of Works and Housing because they intend to re-allot this land to certain private parties.

It is not understood as to why the Civil Aviation Department is not constructing its own institution for the betterment of its employees. The employees staying in these barracks are being uprooted to some far-flung area which is totally unprotected and the quarters of that area are below standard of the operational staff.

Keeping all this in view, the Department of Civil Aviation should think again and request the Ministry of Works and Housing to re-consider the matter.

(vii) Need to consider demands of employees of Ordnance Clothing Factory at Avadi, Madras.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : During March, 1982, I had requested the hon. Minister for Defence to bestow more attention to the proper working and expansion of the Ordnance Clothing Factory at Avadi, Madras. He was very kind to sanction the installation of necessary equipments for the manufacturing of vests required for Defence personnel. But, many other amenities required by the workers have not been attended to till date. One such thing is the arrangements for the early payment of Provident Fund loans at Madras itself instead of at Calcutta to avoid unnecessary delay. Vacancies should be filled up by promotions and the rent for the Kalyana Mandapam should be reduced. The quality of the spare parts for the sewing machines should be improve and best spare parts only should be purchased. Outsiders should not be allowed to sell in the CSD canteen and the incentive should be paid to all the day workers. All

the rules relating to the Service and promotion should be published in the local language, i.e., Tamil, which will solve many problems and avert unnecessary correspondence. Cutting section should be partitioned by suitable material to avert dust coming into the other sections. I hope, hon. Minister for Defence will study these demands and do the needful at an early date.

(viii) Need for the assisting silk industry

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : Silk industry in India is as old as our tradition and culture. It has achieved the export target of 100 crores during the current financial year. The formation a separate Silk Export Promotion Council is a wise step to boost the export of silk goods. Every possible assistance should be rendered to the silk industry to promote export. The major portion of silk industry is in the handloom sector and giving employment, both direct and indirect, to the millions of people in this country. It is basically a labour oriented industry. Assisting the silk industry with various incentives and aids preserving it exclusively for handloom sector would bring relief to the downtrodden section of our society. The frequent fluctuation in the prices of imported silk yarn also badly affects the silk industry.

The biggest bottleneck faced by silk industry in India is scarcity of silk yarn and zari. Opening of silk yarn banks in Kancheepuram and other centres would greatly relieve the small silk units and weavers, and arrest the wide fluctuations in silk yarn prices. Development of sericulture in the backward areas by giving attractive incentives and bank loans would improve the economic condition of farmers.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Commerce to take steps to set up zari manufacturing units and dyeing houses in places like Kancheepuram, which is famous for silk industry.

(ix) Need to intensify research effort and increase production of oils in the country.

SHRI T.S. NEGI (Tehri Garhwal) : Vegetable oil import is expected to touch a record out-go of Rs. 1500 crores in foreign exchange this year. As per World Bank forecasts, this is likely to touch Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 crores by 1990. Instead, there have been claims of breakthroughs and near-breakthroughs of highyielding varieties over

years, creating a euphoria. This is the result of absence of scientific environment. I request that proper steps be taken to intensify the research effort and increase the production of oils in our country.

- (x) Non-payment of sugar cane arrears by three sugar mills of East Champaran district (Bihar) to the cane growers.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले की तीन चीनी मिलें बाराचकिया, मोतीहारी और सुगली गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों का बकाया भुगतान नहीं कर रही हैं। इस से लाखों किसानों को अपार कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

इन के घरों में शादी-ब्याह के लिये पैसा नहीं है। कर्ज भी समय पर नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकारी ऋणों का भुगतान ये किसान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अपने परिवार के गढ़नों को इन्हें बेचना पड़ रहा है खेती के आगे के कामों में पैसे के अभाव में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है।

बाराचकिया तथा सुगली चीनी मिलों का पिछला बकाया भी पूरी भुगतान नहीं हुआ है।

किसान जब अन्दोलन करते हैं तो मिल राज्य सरकार के सिर पर अपना दोष थोप देती है और राज्य सरकार केन्द्र सरकार पर। इस तरह किसान बेल-तर के मारे बबूल-तर में भटक रहे हैं।

अस्तु मेरी मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार किसानों की दुरावस्था को दूर करने में बिहार सरकार पर पर दबाव डाले या कोई दूसरी राह निकाले कि गन्ना किसानों का भुगतान अविलम्ब हो।

- (xi) Refusal by Fourth Pay Commission to entertain memorandum submitted by the Sainik School Employees' Association

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) : Sir, I am surprised to learn that a Memorandum

submitted by Sainik Schools employees Association, Satara, (MP) and Korukunda (Andhra Pradesh) etc. to the fourth Pay Commission has not been entertained on the ground that Sainik Schools are being run by autonomous bodies and hence they cannot come under the purview of the Commission. Every penny that is being spent on these schools comes either from the State Government or the Central revenue. Land, building and maintenance are the commitment of the State and the Centre both. Therefore, the argument that are run by autonomous bodies is untenable. In fact, Kendriya Vidyalayas are also run by so-called autonomous bodies. But the teachers and staff of these Vidyalayas enjoy all the facilities as enjoyed by the Central Government employees. Both the KVS and the Sainik Schools teach upto 10 plus 2 standards. Besides Sainik Schools have one more important task before them, i.e., to prepare students for the Defence Services. Even the concessions given on the occasion of Republic Day to the Teachers by the Education Ministry have not been extended to Sainik School teachers. I therefore urge upon the Government to allow Sainik schools to be considered by the Fourth Pay Commission and also take steps to provide Sainik School teachers right to form Association and for representing grievances collectively to the Management,

12.32 hrs.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up Legislative Business. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1984 is already under discussion. Yesterday, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh was on his legs and he had not concluded his speech. The total time allotted for this Bill is 2 hours, out of which 30 minutes have already been taken. We are left with one hour and 30 minutes. I would request the hon. Members to be brief in their speeches.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जो मैं इस चर्चा में भाग ले रहा था, तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि मृत्यु होने पर जो 20 हजार की रकम है, यह बहुत कम है।