

impact would be more than this if the Bonai and Gondhamadan areas are taken into consideration. The nation will lose a production worth two crores of rupees. In addition to this, sales tax and income-tax earned by the Government will also be lost.

Most of the workers engaged in the industry are adivasis having no other means for sustenance. Therefore, they will only add to the starving millions and will make the situation worse.

In view of this, I demand that the Government of India should immediately direct the MMTC to increase its iron ore procurement quota from these districts. All retrenched workers should be provided employment by expanding mining operation. Further retrenchment of workers should be stopped forthwith.

14.30 hrs.

(vi) Acquisition of agricultural land of tribal villages in Namkom Police Station, Ranchi (Bihar) for establishing a permanent firing range.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]
SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): About a dozen tribal villages of Namkom Police Station in the district of Ranchi, Bihar, are being vacated by the State Government of Bihar for establishing a permanent firing practising range for the Indian Army. Since the Second World War, these villages were from time to time vacated for firing practice by the Army. Tribals have always protested against this.

Now the entire land including agricultural lands falling within these villages are being permanently acquired for the purpose stated, which means that the tribals will lose once for all their lands and forests held with traditional rights under the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act. This has created a great resentment among the tribals of that area.

It may be known that those villages fall within the Scheduled Area for tribals under the Indian Constitution and the State Government have no right to encroach upon the tribal lands without the consent of the Tribes Advisory Council, Bihar and the Governor of the State,

I request that the Government of India intervene in this matter and advise the Bihar Government to desist from acquiring these tribal villages; else, there will be tribal uprising not in the Ranchi district alone but in the entire tribal belt of Chotanagpur and Santhal parganas.

(vii) Need to give Status of Scheduled castes to the Vimukta jatias.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, पूरे देश में विमुक्त जातियों की आबादी काफी संख्या में है। पंजाब एवं हरियाणा में विमुक्त जातियां अनुसूचित जाति की श्रेणी में रखी हुई है। पहले यह जातियां क्रिन्सीलट्राइब्स के रूप में मानी जाती थी, अनेक कमेटियों की सिफारिशों के बाद भी इन्हें अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। हरियाणा एवं पंजाब के इन जातियों के लोग शुरू से ही जनजातियों में शामिल होने के लिए जोर डाल रहे हैं। चंडी-गढ़ हाई कोर्ट में इन लोगों के हक में अक्टूबर, 1982 में फैसला भी दिया है। ये लोग 25.7 83 से वोट क्लब पर अनशन पर बैठ हैं। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि इस संबंध में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करें।

(viii) Need to ban import of formic acid

SHRI M.M. LAWNCHE (Idukki) : Sir there are only two indigenous units in India manufacturing formic acid, namely, the Kerala Acids and Chemicals and the Periyar Chemicals, having licensed capacity of 1200 tonnes and tonnes, respectively. Because of liberal import policy of the Government, the foreign manufacturers are dumping low-priced formic acid produced as a by-product in large scale synthetic plants in USA and West Germany. The Periyar Chemicals is on the verge of closing down on account of this. The State Government, therefore, requested the Government of India to ban import of formic acid. The Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals informed the State Government that the total demand for formic acid in the country, 2000 TPA, is in excess of the production of the