

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

के हैं जो अब उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। परन्तु अब अधिक उद्योगों का फैलाव करने से सीमा क्षेत्र जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का है, उसी का विकास हो रहा है और जो वहाँ पर मैदानी क्षेत्र की भूमि है वह काफी उपजाऊ है और उसका अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है जिससे वहाँ के लोगों में परेशानी उत्पन्न हो रही है और दूसरी ओर जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं उन में यह भावना पैदा होती जा रही है कि उद्योगों की स्थापना हिमाचल के भीतरी भाग में होनी चाहिए ताकि हिमाचल की समस्त जनता इससे लाभान्वित हो सके और जो वहाँ के युवक और युवतियाँ हैं, इस वक्त बेरोजगारी की जटिल समस्या में फँसे हुए हैं, उनको रोजगार प्राप्त हो सके। इस वक्त देखने में ऐसा आ रहा है कि जो जो उद्योग सीमा क्षेत्र में स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं उन में उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को पूर्ण रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं है। मैं यह भी अनुरोध करूँगा कि राज्य सरकार को इस मामले में मार्ग निर्देश जारी किए जाएं कि हिमाचल के लोगों के उत्थान के लिए जिला सिरमौर, शिमला, सोलन के उन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग बस्तियाँ कायम करें जहाँ भूमि उजाड़ पड़ी है, न कि उपजाऊ भूमि में। मुझे नालागढ़ क्षेत्र के बहुत से गाँव के लोगों की तरफ से माँग आई है कि उन की जमीन पर ऋण विक्रय की पाबन्दी लगाई जा रही है और उन्हें वहाँ से बेदखल होना पड़ेगा। उनकी भूमि सुरक्षित रखी जाए और बेदखल होने से बचाया जाए।

12 19 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अंतः मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे सीमा क्षेत्र में पंजाब का क्षेत्र पड़ता है जिसमें कई किस्म की समस्याएँ हैं और पहाड़ी

क्षेत्र के लोग अपने पसन्द करते हैं उनके लिए कानूनी तौर पर अमन-आभा कायम करने के लिए कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हों जायेंगी।

अतः मंत्री महोदय, हिमाचल के भीतरी भाग में उद्योग लगाने हेतु फौरन ध्यान दें। जब उद्योगों की स्थापना हो जाए तो इन दूरदराज के इलाकों में स्थापित हुए उद्योगों की पैदावार को बाजार में पहुंचाने हेतु परिवहन सुविधाएं और माल के ढुलान पर, जो बाजार तक पहुंचाना आवश्यक होगा, सविस्ती अनुदान के रूप में देने की कृपा करें।

(ii) CLEARANCE OF PILED UP STOCKS OF IRON ORE AT THE PIT AND RAILHEADS IN BANSPANI-BARHIL SECTOR IN ORISSA.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chintamani Jena. Not present. Shri Lakshman Mallick.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): Production of minerals in Orissa suffered a great setback owing to the piling up of 1.5 million tonnes of iron-ore valued at Rs. 6 crores at different pit and railheads. During last two months, 15 iron-ore and two chromite ore mines have been closed down in the Barbil Banspani sector. This has resulted in the retrenchment of 15,000 workers, most of them are Adivasis and Harijans.

According to the latest assessment, over 6 million tonnes of iron-ore worth Rs. 100/- crores has stockpiled at steel plants in the country. On the other hand, the export of iron-ore has declined sharply. These two main factors led the mining activities to a standstill position in Orissa. The State's export of iron-ore had slumped from 3 million tonnes during 1975-76 to 1.96 million tonnes during 1980-81. The situation has worsened in the

current year as iron-ore exported in first six months has been reduced barely to 50,000 tonnes as against the target of 2.50 million tonnes, fixed for the year.

According to the review, while Country's mineral production increased from about 169 million tonnes in 1975 to 185 million tonnes last year, the State output remained virtually stagnant at 14 million tonnes a year during the period.

Unless the MMTC steps up export of iron-ore from Orissa, many more mines in the State are likely to be closed down. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce to establish immediate contact with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to make adequate transport arrangement to clear the large quantities of iron-ore accumulated at the pit and railheads. Steps should be taken to increase the production of iron-ore by reviving the mines closed down in the Banspani Barbil sectors and to reinstate 15,000 workers thrown out of employment during the last two months. Export of iron ore from Orissa should be stopped up forthwith.

(iii) NATIONALISATION OF MESSRS, HOOGHLY DOCKING AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD., HOWRAH.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, several representations were made before the Ministry of Industry by the Government of West Bengal as well as Workers' union for nationalisation of M/s. Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co., Ltd., Howrah. This premier ship-building industry has certain characteristics in certain type of ship-building, ship-repairing and general engineering, which are most economic in this shipyard and workmanship of high order than anywhere else. But since independence, there has been no worthwhile modernisation effort in this yard. As a result, its building berths, material-handling facilities,

machineries in this Works are all of primitive nature. This was reflected in the speech of the Chairman, Kandla Port Trust, on 9-3-81 during launching ceremony of their second tug. Since the company occasionally cannot pay wages and salary in time and delays purchase of materials for production, due to paucity of funds it causes loss of man-hour, increases production cost and delivery schedule goes away. In spite of these handicaps, it is commendable that the highly-skilled workforce and the competent team of engineers and designers of Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd., have been able to design, build and deliver sophisticated crafts to various Port Trusts within the time comparable to vastly modernised shipyards of the country. Modernisation programme together with sufficient working capital loan, will surely boost up the production economically to reach its optimum and help to generate adequate surplus to remain as a viable company. As most of the customers of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd., are public-sector undertakings and Government agencies, it is necessary on the part of the Government to nationalise this important company without any further delay.

(iv) KARNATAKA-MAHARASHTRA BORDER DISPUTE

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, under rule 377, I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance:—

The border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra has been pending for the past several years. Results of the past elections in these border areas have amply shown the wishes of the people.

In the Fifth Lok Sabha, the Government had assured that the border dispute would be settled prior to the elections to the Sixth Lok Sabha.

Under the Janata Government, the then Union Home Minister had already fixed a meeting of the Chief