

यह करा सकते हैं। इतने अधिक विस्तार के साथ हम ने जो चर्चा की है, मेरा विश्वास है कि इस के अन्तर्गत कार्य करेंगे तो जरूर सहायता मिलेगी और हम कार्य कर पायेंगे।

The Lok Sabha then adjourns for Lunch till forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 15th March, 1982 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Submission to the vote of the House of the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1982-83.

3. Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1981-82.

4. Discussion on the Resolution regarding recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee.

5. Discussion and voting on:

(a) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1982-83.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1981-82.

6. Further consideration and passing of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

7. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(b) The Pensions' (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(c) The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Services) Amendment; Bill, 1980.

(d) The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी द्वारा आगामी सप्ताह के लिए प्रस्तुत कार्य सूची में निम्नलिखित दो विषयों का समावेश किए जाने की प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

1. अखिल भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा सरकार से आग्रह किया गया है कि निगम के कर्मचारियों को देय बोनस का वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्तर्गत भुगतान कर दिया जाना चाहिए। तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को खादी की वर्दी के स्थान पर टेरीकोट की वर्दी प्रदान की जाये परन्तु सरकार द्वारा कर्मचारियों की इन उचित मांगों को अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। अतः सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा अवश्य है।

2. संचार विभाग के अन्तर्गत लगभग 4 लाख अस्थायी कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं। कुछ अस्थायी कर्मचारी टेलीफोन विभाग में तथा कुछ अस्थायी कर्मचारी पोस्टल विभाग में जिन्हें ई० डी० कर्मचारी कहा जाता है, कार्य करते हैं। टेलीफोन विभाग में 3 साल तक एक अस्थायी कर्मचारी को मात्र 8 रुपए दैनिक मजदूरी प्राप्त होती है। तथा 5 साल से 8 साल तक 13 रुपया 20 पैसे मजदूरी दी जाती है। 8 साल बाद कहीं जा कर उन्हें विभागीय सेवा में रेगुलराइज किया जाता है।

[श्री हरीश रावत]

ई० डी० पोस्टमैन को मात्र 120 से 180 रुपया तक प्रति माह दिया जाता है। इन दोनों प्रकार के अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को अन्य सेवा सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं। अतः इनकी दुःखद दशा पर भी सदन में विचार आवश्यक है।

अतः इन दोनों विषयों को आगामी सप्ताह की विषय सूची में विचार हेतु सम्मिलित किया जाए।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest the following two items to be included in the next week's List of Business:

(1) Alteration in the master plan and zonal development plan at Ashoka Road and Mahadeva Road to oblige Vishwayatan Yogashram.

According to the report, besides changing the use, the land is being given to the Vishwayatan Yogashram at throw-away price by Works and Housing Ministry.

After Pure Drinks episode, Government seems to be bent upon showing discriminatory attitude towards some persons.

I feel the issue should be discussed in the House.

(2) I demand a discussion on the continuation of Bombay High Court Judges on the Pratibha Pratishthan Trust in Maharashtra in spite of the Judgement by Bombay High Court.

I demand these judges should resign forthwith and a statement by the Minister regarding the action taken in the concerned matter.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Potato growers are not getting remunerative price for their

produce. It is a matter of grave concern, because it will hamper the production of potatoes in future, and result in the misery of farmers and the common man. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed on this subject during the next week.

Secondly, the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad is dumping potentially dangerous waste material on open ground regularly, without any fencing or warning signs. Two persons were killed due to this careless act of the authorities of the Nuclear Fuel Complex. Such accidents had already taken place in the past, but no suitable step was taken to check this type of tragedy. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed on this subject during next week.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I would like to suggest the inclusion of following item:

The strike by 250,000 textile workers of Bombay will enter its third month in another four days. The direct loss of production on account of this strike is Rs. 3.5 crores per day. Its adverse impact on trade and commerce, on ancillary industries etc. is considerable. The worst affected, however, are the workers who have already lost two months' wages and the cotton growers who are being exploited by the unscrupulous mill-owners and their purchasing agents, by depressing the prices of kapas. Short of making bland appeals to the workers to resume work, the Government has done nothing to bring about a settlement of the strike. All this talk of workers being misled, is not going to help matters where the issues raised in the strike are concerned. Besides, it is preposterous to suggest that any single leader can mislead 250,000 workers and take them on an indefinite strike for such a long period.

Yesterday, the workers of Bombay staged a massive demonstration in support of the textile workers.

Workers have demanded the take-over of the textile mills by the Government. An offer has also been made that the workers will make a contribution from their Provident Fund towards compensation to be paid to the mill owners. The demonstration is evidence of the workers' determination to continue their strike till they get justice.

My own understanding of the strike situation is that the strike could go on for six months. The very thought of the consequences of such prolonged industrial action is frightening. The House must discuss the strike, if necessary by sitting on a Saturday, or in a late-night session, and reach a collective decision on settling it. The Prime Minister has sought the cooperation of the Opposition. This is one area where we would like to cooperate.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): I would like to suggest that the following be included in the next week's business: Under item 25 of the Concurrent List of the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, medical education is a subject within the competence of the Union Government. The St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, a premier institution in the entire State of Karnataka, established by the Christian community in India, and managed by the C.B.C.I. Society for Medical Education, has been denied continued affiliation by the University of Bangalore, with the result that its students cannot take their examinations. This institution has been granted affiliation from year to year upto about 1970; and thereafter, it has been assumed that the College has been permanently affiliated, because of intimations of yearly affiliation were not issued; and the students were permitted to appear at the examinations. The decision suddenly taken without any allegation of any fault, malpractice or inadequacy of standards of education

or any hearing or inquiry, has caused serious discomfiture to students, humiliation to management, and resentment amongst the members of the Christian community throughout the country.

Medical education is already in bad shape due to inadequate facilities and increasing student demands. The decision will worsen the position. The situation calls for immediate intervention, and rectification by Government. Interim instructions must be issued to the State authorities, including the University of Bangalore, to avoid any hardship.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): A revised questionnaire titled "Interrogation report" to detect foreign nationals has been issued by the Assam Government and launched by the police in Darang district. The revised questionnaire is on the lines proposed by the agitationists.

The questionnaire is similar in every respect to the draft submitted by the Assam movement leaders in the last Delhi meet. It only differs in that, it includes a question concerning any pending cases against the foreign nationals. But surprisingly, it specifically asks whether the respondent's name figures in the National Register of Citizens of 1951. Incidentally, it is to be recalled, the questionnaire presented by the Central Government at the Delhi talks last month, contained no mention of the controversial NRC.

The launching of interrogation on the basis of above mentioned questionnaire has resulted in widespread terror among linguistic and religious minorities. A statement clarifying the actual position is called for. I would request the Government to make a statement on the subject in the next week.

The question of electoral reforms is engaging the attention of this

[Shri Chitta Basu]

House and the people in general since long.

The House appointed a Committee to recommend ways and means for the purpose.

The Committee set up by the Citizens for Democracy has also produced a report on the subject.

The Election Commission have also made certain recommendations on the subject.

The Government have not yet taken any appropriate step. A discussion is called for on the subject.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (ग्रांवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में निम्न दो मदें जोड़ी जानी चाहियें—

1. देश में बेरोजगारी बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। करोड़ों पढ़े-लिखे व बिना पढ़े-लिखे नवयुवक रोजगार न पाने के कारण परेशान हैं। बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिये अलग से क्रमबद्ध एवं समयबद्ध और योजना-बद्ध प्रोग्राम आवश्यक है। अन्यथा नवयुवकों का भविष्य अन्धकारमय होता चला जा रहा है।

2. देश में करोड़ों घीवर, मल्लाह, केवट, कहार, निषाद, डलेरा, कुम्हार, लोधी, गड़रिया, नाई, मुराब हैं, जो अत्याधिक पिछड़े हैं। इन्हें अनुसूचित जाति या जन-जाति की सूची में शामिल किया जाये।

PORF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would like to suggest the following item for inclusion in the next week's business and hope that the Minister will not remain unresponsive:

Discussion on scope of Article 324(b) of the Constitution regarding States'

obligations in the conduct of elections and introduction of a Constitution Amendment Bill if necessary.

The Article 324(6) of the Constitution states:—

"The President or the Governor of a State, shall, when so requested by the Election Commission, make available to the Election Commission or to a Regional Commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the function conferred on the Election Commission by clause (1) of Article 324."

Obviously, the 'staff' to be made available referred to in Article 324(6) of the Constitution must necessarily include both the civil and police staff.

Thus it is implied in this article that for the conduct of fair and free elections, the State Governments must have prior consultations with the Election Commission and acquaint it with the information regarding the extent to which civil staff and police force would be made available by the State Governments.

In order to make explicit what is implicit in this Article, I suggest that the Government should bring forward a Constitution Amendment Bill so that there will be no lacuna in the interpretation of Article 324(6).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Poonani): The Government Business for next week should include introduction of legislation to give the Minorities Commission a statutory status. It is at present a creation of an executive order. In August 1978, the then Government introduced the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill to bestow statutory status on the Minorities Commission. However, on 17th May, 1979 the motion for the consideration of the Bill got negatived as it lacked the requisite majority, not because of any opposition but principally because of large absence of members.

The present Government has been considering since long the demand to give statutory status to the Minorities

15.00 hrs.

Commission. The necessary legislation should now be introduced in the House.

Similarly, appropriate legislation to ban capitation fees in medical college admissions should be introduced by the Government without any further delay. There is a growing restlessness on account of undue delay in banning this corrupt practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubbiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these matters will be given due consideration.

AN HON. MEMBER: He should reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For a change, let him say something.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): This is not a correct reply. He can say, "We have already considered all these and we have not found time for them". Say so. Why do you not say so if you have already finalised?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to the next item.

15.01 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1982-83 GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now continue the General Discussion on General Budget. Shri Xavier Arakal was on his legs.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I beg to refer to the financial position of the States and the budgetary

gaps in this Budget, because that cannot be seen in isolation, as a separate issue from the general discussion on the Budget.

Referring to the huge deficit and overdrafts of many States, serious concern is felt among the people as to how far it can go. In the *Economic Survey* it is stated, and I quote:

'To sum up, it would appear that the financial position of the States which had improved considerably as a result of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, has shown signs of greater strain in recent years.'

Therefore, it is natural in this discussion to ask about the steps this Government is taking to see that there is a proper and sufficient budgetary provision as far as the States are concerned.

In this Budget there is an increase of 27.6 per cent in the Central Plan outlay. For both the States and the Centre together, there is an increase of 21 per cent from last year. But going through this, I find that Kerala is the only State which has not received an increased outlay in the last two years. For the last two years it has been getting Rs. 273 crores only. I would like to know the reason for this non-increase in the Central Plan outlay for Kerala, though it has every year been earning thousands of crores of foreign exchange. In this context I would like to know why and under what circumstances this has been done by the Finance Minister.

There is a Coconut Development Board in Kerala. Its aims and objects are well-known, but I find that in this Budget only Rs. 25 lakhs have been earmarked for it. Last year the provision was Rs. 20 lakhs. How can the Board function facing such a magnitude of problems? I would like to know if there is any proposal from the side of the Government to give more