

(iii) Need for Uniform Industrialisation in Uttar Pradesh

**SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM** (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to mention under Rule 377 this matter of urgent public importance, the industrialisation of Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

Shahjahanpur is one of the most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh with a large population but due to its backwardness this district is in serious grip of poverty, unemployment, beggary and lack of facilities like medical, water, housing, schooling etc. This district has played a vital role in the freedom movement of the country and martyrs named Ashfaqullah Khan, Pt. Ram Prasad Bismil, Shri Roshan Singh belonged to this unfortunate district. In spite of all this, this district has not been given any importance while development plans were made. There is a great need that the Central Government should give special attention towards Shahjahanpur and allot at least one big Central public sector project to help in making this district industrialised. I would also request the Minister for Industries, Mr. George Fernandes, to kindly see that instead of allotting public sector projects to already industrialised places in U.P. like Ghaziabad, Sikandrabad, Meerut, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Naini, Rae Bareilly, consideration be now given to places like Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Budaun, Jaunpur etc. so that industrialisation is on an uniform basis and development disparities are reduced.

(iv) Arjuna Awards given by All India Council of Sports

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the recent Arjuna awards by the All India Council of Sports have caused great resentment among the sporting circles of the country. While very deserving sportsmen like G. Viswanath and Tamil Selvan got the prize, few could explain the award of the prize to a

certain woman golfer and a woman hockey player. Both these games are played by a very small anglicised elite in the country. The former has not represented India in any international competition, while the latter played for India in women's International hockey in which India came last. It has been learnt that their family connections to important personalities were mainly responsible for their awards. This is doubly regrettable since star players like Indu Puri, India's women's table tennis captain, sprinter Gyanesharan, Asian Games gold winner and Sudhir Karmarkar India's international soccer player were left out of the honour.

Now to cap it all, a women's hockey team is being sent to Vancouver by the Chairman, AICS at a fantastic cost of Rs. six lakhs to participate in world women's hockey.

13.00 hrs.

(v) Address delivered by the Governor of Bihar to the Joint Session of the Bihar Legislature on the 19th March 1979

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** (Tumkur): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

Constitution difficulties were created by the reported omission by the Governor of Bihar from the prepared Address, when he addressed the Joint Session of the Bihar legislature on March 19, 1979.

The Address was prepared by the State Government and approved by the Bihar Cabinet. It is reported that the Governor, while reading the Address which was in Sanskritized Hindi, found difficulties and omitted certain portions in it. It is further reported that the Governor, after reading through one-third of the Address, read out the first few lines only of each subject in the rest of the Address. In this process, certain important policy issues relating to total prohibition, industries etc. were omitted.

[Shri K Lakkappa]

According to constitutional experts, the Governor in his Address is bound to read the Address in full and he has no discretion to omit any portion. It is not the printed text that constitutes the official record of the Governor's Address but the Address as actually delivered. When a Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address is moved, it would refer only to the Address as officially recorded. In the present case, when the discussion takes place on the Motion of Thanks, it should refer only to that portion of the Address as actually delivered and policy matters relating to prohibition etc. would not be covered under the discussion. It would therefore be necessary that proper guidelines should be adopted in regard to the preparation of Address of Governors by the respective State Governments and their delivery by the Governors.

(vi) Strike by Employees of Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd., Calcutta

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir under rule 377, I wish to raise the following. It is now more than two months that Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd. Calcutta are on strike. All categories of employees numbering 10,000 are on complete strike for the last two months. Each and every category of employees have joined this absolute strike and the credibility of the Ministry has gone very low, because of its certain inactions. The grievances of the employees are very legitimate. They are demanding that the emoluments that are given to all categories of employees of Ship-building concern (mainly public Sector Undertakings) be paid to them.

There are about 10,000 workmen manufacturing various important engineering items and recently it has built Asia's biggest dredger, 'Mahayana'. It has also built the largest bulk carrier, 'Lok Priti' which has

been floated by the hon'ble Prime Minister only the other day. From a mere Rs 70 lakhs capital ship repairing company in 1961, to-day it has become an outstanding Rs. 20-crore ship building yard, belonging to the public sector. It is able to manufacture upto 80 per cent of its ancillaries and thus it is saving a huge amount of foreign exchange and imports.

In 1960-61 the total production was worth Rs 231.30 lakhs whilst in 1977-78, it has gone up as high as Rs 5329.94 lakhs. The gross profit in 1960-61 was Rs 8.71 lakh, and for 1977-78 it has risen to Rs 399.05 lakhs. But the wage part of the total value of production has come down very substantially due to whole-hearted cooperation of the workers and their skill. The wage content of production in 1960-61 was 36 per cent whilst in 1976-77 it has gone down to 1/2 i.e. 13 per cent. Although the number of employees and workers have risen from 4280 in 1960-61 to 10271 in 1977 and 10472 in 1978.

In spite of this devotion and whole-hearted support workers receive very meagre wages. An ordinary worker gets not more than Rs 400/- per month and for highly skilled worker it is only Rs 561/- per month, although the productivity has gone up from 1964 33 per cent to 54 per cent in 1977-78. This ship building yard does not get any subsidy from Government as the other ship building yards in the country get. It is also a practice in many countries abroad in some cases.

In spite of this the management has chosen to go back from their own commitment and thus forced the workers to go on strike.

On 25-5-1978 Shri D. N. Prasad, Joint Secretary and Member of the Board of Directors gave the following written assurance:

'Workmen would not lose anything in view of the fact that the ensuing settlement which would arise