

**(vi) Need to take steps to revive cement industry in Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan**

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Sawai Madhopur): Swai Madhopur district in Rajasthan is basically a tribal area with more than 6 lakh voters belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In this area, cement plant is the only industry employing more than 5,000 workers which not only provide livelihood to the 50,000 members of their families but on it depends the economy of the entire area. These 5,000 employees of the company have not received their salaries for the last 28 months due to closure of the plant and now they are virtually on the verge of starvation. About 47 persons have died due to starvation and malnutrition.

The IRBI (operating agency of BIFR) has suggested to the Government agencies to grant various concessions, but Government agencies have not responded properly in the matter of welfare of the employees.

As the turnover of factory is Rs. 70 crore out of which Rs. 38.44 crore is average revenue income of Government, I suggest: (1) selling unproductive assets of the company to generate funds of about Rs. 20 crore; (2) to declare this company a relief undertaking with immediate effect till it becomes viable; (3) Central Government should grant all concessions as recommended by IRBI; (4) allow excise rebate of Rs. 50 per tonne; (5) winding-up proceedings of the company by BIFR should be stopped; (6) the labour cooperative society, which is under consideration before BIFR and Government, should be set up and the factory should be started immediately in Government and public interest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the approved text will go on record.

[Translation]

**(vii) Need for taking over the Katihar Jute Mill in Bihar**

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Sir, the pay-

ment payment of wages, bonus, etc. has not been made to the workers of the Katihar jute mill in Bihar. This mill was being run by the Industrial Development Corporation of the State but the production is at a standstill there due to non-availability of raw material. The mill is open and the attendance is also taken regularly; but wages have not been paid since April, 1988, due to which the plight of workers is miserable.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to take over the highly modernized Katihar Jute Mill and alleviate the conditions of the workers.

**(viii) Need for opening a polytechnic for women in Indore (Madhya Pradesh)**

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Sir, today the entire nation is marching ahead on the path of progress. For the all round development of the country progress is necessary on the economic, social, industrial and all other fronts. There can be no progress if women who form an important part of our society are neglected. Recently the hon. Prime Minister had also described the allround development of women and the need to safeguard her honour as highly essential and said that the Government will implement a scheme keeping these things in mind. Employment oriented education or vocational education is very important from the point of view of development. Today women have a significant contribution in every sphere of life. Keeping this fact in mind Women Polytechnic have been opened in many important places throughout the country so that women can also get technical education.

Indore is a major industrial city of Madhya Pradesh. Major industrial centres like Devas and Pithampur have developed around it. Institutions such as C.A.T. have come up in Indore. With a view that women play an important role in industrial development of the country, it is necessary to establish a women polytechnic in Indore. I would therefore urge upon the Government to pay immediate attention to this matter.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 6.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I have a submission to make. Due to certain reasons, we would like this item to be taken up tomorrow instead of today. And if the House agrees, we can go on to item No. 7.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): How can the House agree unless it know the reasons? We will definitely co-operate with the Government. But let us know the reasons. And tomorrow is Friday. I must submit that if the voting will take place between 1 PM and 2 PM, it will not be convenient for Members. It should not be between 1 PM and 2 PM. So, you see to it that the voting will be after 2 PM or so.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I will explain you the position. The time allotted for these two Bills is one hour each. I don't think that there is any need to dispense with the lunch hour. We can have lunch hour today and complete these two Bills today along with the Discussion under Rule 193. Tomorrow at 12 O'Clock, we can take up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill for which three hours have been allotted. We can complete it by 3 PM and also have the voting at 3 PM tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think these two Bills will be over before 6 O'Clock and immediately thereafter, we will take up the Discussion under Rule 193. Otherwise, it is scheduled to be taken up only at 6 PM. If the Members are informed about this, it will be convenient for them to be present

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We can take it up earlier also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): The three hours debate should not be cut tomorrow. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has agreed that we will have full three

hours debate tomorrow. That should not be cut for any reason. If that is cut, then the voting will have to be postponed.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: If we take up the discussion at 12 O'Clock, we can finish it by 3 PM and at 3 PM, we can have the voting.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): It is obvious that they want a three hour debate before voting. But there is not enough time as the 'Zero Hour' may continue beyond 12.30 PM sometimes. And if the voting would take place after 4 PM, it is considered to be a difficult time for some Members. There should be an insistence that all of us will be present. This is one problem to which I want to draw your attention to.

The second point to which I would like to draw your attention is that on any day, if the debate or discussion extends beyond 9 PM, there should be an arrangement for dinner as many Members who live in North Avenue or elsewhere cannot get their meals if the debate continues beyond 9 P.M. This is a request which I am conveying through you to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I am sorry that yesterday arrangements for dinner were not made. The business in the House was supposed to be over much earlier, say by about 7.30 p.m. That is why arrangements were not made for dinner. In future, definitely arrangements would be made for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about voting?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): In the Business Advisory Committee, we were assured that there would be debate on this for three hours. We want to make it clear that we must have debate on this Bill for three hours. The Private Members' Business starts at 3.30 p.m.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We can take it up at 12 O'Clock tomorrow and then we will have voting at around 3.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

We go to the next item now.

12.36 hrs.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I  
beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the  
Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, be  
taken into consideration "

Under Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of  
the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the  
Central Government or the State Govern-  
ment may appoint a Commission of Inquiry  
for the purpose of making an inquiry into any  
definite matter of public importance

Before the Commissions of Inquiry Act,  
1952 was amended in 1986, it was obliga-  
tory for the appropriate Government, under  
Sub-Section (4) of Section 3 of the Commis-  
sions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to lay the report of  
the Commission of inquiry appointed under  
Sub-Section (1) thereof before the House of  
the People or, as the case may be, the  
Legislative Assembly concerned, together  
with a memorandum of action taken thereon,  
within a period of six months of the submis-  
sion of the report. However, in 1986, it was  
considered by the previous Government that  
when Commissions of Inquiry are appointed  
to inquire into sensitive matters of public  
importance such as those having a bearing  
on defence, national security, personnel  
security of high dignitaries, friendly relations  
with foreign powers, etc., the inquiry reports  
may contain materials of a highly sensitive  
nature and, as such, it may not be in the  
public interest to lay such reports before the  
Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly of

the State. In order to cover situations like  
this, Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry  
Act, 1952 was amended by a Presidential  
Ordinance promulgated on 14.5.1986, in-  
serting Sub-Sections (5) and (6) in Section 3  
of the Act. The Ordinance was replaced by  
an Act of Parliament in August, 1986. This  
amendment provided that if the appropriate  
Government is satisfied that in the interests  
of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the  
security of the State, friendly relations with  
foreign States or in the public interest, it is not  
expedient to lay the report before the Lok  
Sabha or the Legislative Assembly of the  
State, the report of the Commission may not  
be so laid, provided a notification to that  
effect is issued within six months of the  
submission of the report and approval of the  
Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly of  
the State to the notification is obtained.

The present Government has reconsid-  
ered the matter, and is of the view that the  
people have a right to information.

A Commission of Inquiry is set up for the  
purpose of making an inquiry into any defi-  
nite matter of public importance. As such,  
the report submitted by such a Commission  
should not be withheld from the House of the  
People or the legislative Assembly under  
any circumstances and the public should  
have access to information which is of vital  
importance and interest to them. The Gov-  
ernment, therefore, considers that the  
amendments made in 1986 should be done  
away with.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above  
object.

I, therefore, commend the Bill for the  
consideration of this august House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the  
Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952, be  
taken into consideration."

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one has watched