

(Shri S.M. Bhattam)

(*Interruption*). You have asked your question. Now I am replying and you don't allow me to reply... (*Interruption*).

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : The point is about the closure of the Camper school. That is the point which was raised.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Our persuasion has brought some results in USA and U.K. and even in Canada. There the governments' attitude has changed. They are taking measures. As you have mentioned yourself, some extremists have been deported from Canada. This is one strong step that they have taken. The State and Federal laws are being amended to discourage Camper like schools. One immediate thing they have done is that any school which is giving training in arms and if there is a foreign national as a trainee, in that case the School has to take permission of the State Government. Therefore, we do not expect that there will be any more Camper schools. With this step we hope that no such thing will happen. Moreover, the Senate is also going into this question and when the new legislation comes, this activity will be stopped.

12.51 hrs

RE : SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL, 1985

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to inform the House that on 25th November, 1985, the debate on the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985 was adjourned to 2nd December, 1985. In the sitting of the Business Advisory Committee held on 26th November, 1985 some Members requested that the further consideration of the Bill might be taken up after 4th December, 1985.

If the House agrees, the further consideration of the Bill might be put down after 4th December, 1985.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central). Last Monday, when I was to talk you said that it will be discussed on 2nd itself. We have given a lot of amendments to this Bill. Hundreds of factories are closed and this Bill itself has come late. You are delaying this. This shows the attitude of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, we are not delaying it. We are going to take it. But because this is the advice of the Business Advisory Committee, therefore, let them take some other date and fix it. Definitely it is going to come. We are not postponing it.

I hope the House agrees on this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up item No. 9(b) i.e. Matters Under Rule 377.

12.52 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Need to issue notification regarding application of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the case of people covered under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the sons, daughters, widows and mothers of the deceased are all equally considered first degree successor but the framers of this law have provided in sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Act that in the case of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes the Act will be enforceable only when the Central Government issues a notification to this effect.

It is an unfortunate fact that since 1956, when the Act was enforced, the Central Government have not issued to date any such notification regarding the members of the Scheduled Tribes living in Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Government has also made not any endeavour to get such notification issued. Consequently, the

widows of the deceased belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are not getting any rights in the property of their husbands. All rights are available to the sons. Thus the widows of the Scheduled Tribes are being discriminated against.

Therefore, as per intentions of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 an official notification should be issued immediately to the effect that the said Act would be applicable to persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan and other State so as to end the discrimination.

- (ii) Construction of bridges over Gomti and Reth rivers in Barabanki district of U.P.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to lack of bridges on the rivers in my district Barabanki (U.P.), it has remained a very backward area. There are no bridges on Banki—Barethi road and on Shariabad Ghat on Reth river, on Babaganj Ghunghter road to Khijna road and Deviganj-Mawai road on Kalyani river and on Deviganj-Subeha road on Rari river. Similarly, the people have to face difficulties in the absence of a bridge on Ibrahimabad Ghat on Gomati river. The backwardness of Barabanki district will be removed and the people will be greatly relieved if bridges are constructed at these places. It is hoped that orders would be issued very soon for construction of these bridges so that the means of transport are made available to the people of the area and their economic and social condition improved.

[English]

- (iii) Need to nationalise thirteen sick textile mills in Bombay and also to extend liberal concessions to three other mills taken over by the Government.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): The Government of India had taken over thirteen sick Textile Mills in Bombay by a special enactment in 1983. These mills have not resumed normal working so far. The employment of workers is around 19,000 as against the

pre-strike attendance of 37,000. The pace of restoration of normalcy in these Mills is slow.

I urge upon the Government of India to nationalise all these Mills and restore them to normal working with full complements of labour. This may be done without closing down any of the Mills on the ground that they are not viable.

Apart from these Mills, there are three Mills which are closed, namely; Shreenivas, Bradbury and Mukesh Mills in Bombay. Three Mills, viz., Phoenix, Kamla and Modern Mills in Bombay are passing through critical situation.

I urge upon the Government of India to extend liberal concessions to these sick mills with a view to review them and to minimise displacement of labour.

- (iv) Steps needed for the betterment of betel leaf growers

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): The growers of betel-leaves receive far below the minimum cost price of their produce. Last Year, they received Rs. 300/-or more for 10,000 betel leaves. But nowadays, they are selling at Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 which is even far below their cost price. It is estimated that about forty thousand hectares of land is under betel leaf cultivation and about 15 lakh cultivators are engaged in this profession throughout the year. At the rate of Rs. 250/-per 10,000 leaves, India produces betel leaves worth about Rs. 700 crores every year. But, the growers of these leaves are suffering a lot on account of numerous problems. The small and marginal farmers who are the growers of betel leaves are not getting proper marketing arrangement, Railway transportation facility and necessary financial assistance in the form of Bank Loans. So far, no minimum support price has been announced for betel leaves and the growers are practically and absolutely under the clutches of the middlemen and the big traders. In view of this, I suggest to the Agriculture Minister to take the following steps for the betterment of the betel leaf growers as early as possible ;—