

veins of a nation and I do not think it can be justified on any account that they should be paralysed to make a point or to gain advantage to one's own interest, which may be justified on its own account. The stage has now come when any further escalation would certainly paralyse those sinews of the nation, the veins and arteries of the nation, and the House will agree that such a situation should not be allowed to occur, should not be allowed to happen, and I am quite confident that my appeal shall be heard and responded to in the spirit in which it is being made. But the Government has a higher responsibility also because telecommunications, as I said, affect practically every part of national endeavour, including our security, our defence, everything. We cannot allow a situation of drift in this matter. If national interests so demand, with a very heavy heart, we will have no choice but to enforce ESMA. I do not consider ESMA as a solution. I do not agree that the labour movement of this country has to be faced with that. But, at the same time, I would be failing in my duty if I were to remind the House that under certain circumstances where national interests demand, there may be no way out. I am sure, that situation will not arise and the manner in which this issue has been broached by all Members in this House, will help those who are contesting for their aims to come to a settlement. It is a question of a month from now I do not think the heaven will fall if after a month they realise what they had wanted, perhaps, they have got to a substantial degree. Unless we are prepared to rise to such occasions, I do not think we are really serving the interests either of the labour movement or of this country. This is all I have to say.

14.46 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, with your

permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 10th November, 1986, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Bill, 1986:
- (3) Discussion and voting on :
  - (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1986-87.
  - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87.
- (4) Consideration and passing of :
  - (a) The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
  - (b) The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
  - (c) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (5) Discussion under Rule 193 regarding ethnic problem of Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, kindly include the following subjects in the List of Business of the Lok Sabha for the next week :

Sir, arcawise, Madhya Pradesh is the largest State of the country but it is quite backward in the economic, social, educational and cultural fields because even after about 40 years of independence well-planned progress and development has not taken place there.

[Shri Kammodilal Jatav]

In comparison with the other States, the development work done in Madhya Pradesh is negligible.

Keeping in view the possibility of the exploitation of natural and forest wealth of Madhya Pradesh and the need for its overall and urgent development, it is quite necessary to formulate and to implement development schemes. It is, therefore, requested that the Government should direct the Planning Commission to have an in-depth survey of the State and formulate urgently different schemes for its development so that this State may also achieve the level of development that the other developed States have attained.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :—

The Minorities Commission has submitted several Annual reports since its inception. Some are still under the consideration of the Government. But they have never been discussed by the House.

Recently the National Integration Council discussed the welfare of the minorities from various angles in the light of the 15 point directive issued by the late Prime Minister and reiterated by the Prime Minister.

Also the High Power Panel under Dr. Gopal Singh has submitted its report and the report of the Mandal Commission also contains several recommendations in favour of the backward classes among the minorities.

I would therefore propose a discussion in the House on the Welfare of Minorities in the coming week. II. The National Union of Backward Classes, SC/ST and Minorities held a week long satyagrah in Delhi from 1 to 9 October, 1986, in which nearly one lakh volunteers from all parts

of the country took part to press inter alia for the urgent implementation of the recommendations of the Second Backward Classes Commission.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :—

Over all review/revision of Government policy on the Tibet Issue in the light of dilly dally tactics adopted by the Chinese during the last seven round of talks held over the border disputes with that country.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government services are the backbone of the administration. The strength of the administrative set up depends upon the soundness of these services. The Government services are a medium through which the aspirations and justifiable needs of the society can be fulfilled. But it is well known fact that the present image of the bureaucracy is quite low. Administrative machinery is becoming lethargic, lax and irresponsible and that is why the State is finding it difficult, though not incapable, to give shape to the ideas envisaged in the Constitution. What is, therefore, required is that the administration machinery should be geared up and it should be freed from corruption. For this, if the laws have to be changed and amended, that should be done.

An opportunity should be given to discuss this subject in the House during the next week so that an integrated and comprehensive concept about the entire administrative machinery may emerge.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : I request the following may be included in the list of business the following week.

Encephalitis, brain disease is very widespread in Andhra Pradesh, Assam and other

parts of the country where it has taken about 350 lives. Fresh attacks of disease have been reported from Nellore, Chittoor and other parts of coastal Andhra. So far in Andhra Pradesh about 561 cases have been reported in which 171 children lost their lives. Blood samples were identified with virus. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have asked the Centre for help for importing 10 lakh brain fever vaccine. So far no action has been taken. I request the above item may be included in the next week for discussion.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :**  
I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :

More and more reports with respect to Pakistan having already manufactured an atom bomb are pouring in. The Government of India have time and again decided that we are not going to manufacture any nuclear bomb, but at the same time, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has emphatically, and rightly so, stated that our options are open. Therefore, here is the time that we exercise the option. I suggest that the House should discuss the issue next week as to whether we should go nuclear or not.

2. Despite the advent of Television, films exhibited through cinema theatres are still a powerful medium. The medium has been thoroughly neglected and the Government's role has, so far, been restricted to censorship and collection of entertainment tax. I feel the Government should play a greater role as far as film industry is concerned. I therefore, suggest that the House should discuss the matter thoroughly and evolve a policy.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) :** I beg to submit that the following matter may be included in the List of Business of the House for the coming week.

In the course of geoloical investigations carried out in the past by the Atomic Minerals Division of DAE along the South Orissa Coast, extensive dune sand deposits with the highest content of heavy minerals viz, ilmenite, rutile, zircon, monzite, garnet and sillimanite were found close to Chhatrapur in Orissa. This belt is estimated to contain about 230 million tonnes of raw sand with 20.25 per cent heavy minerals and is expected to last for about 100 years. In order to exploit these natural resources Indian Rare Earths Ltd. is building an integrated industrial complex, known as Orissa Sand Complex (OSCAM) near Matikhalo village, South of Chhatrapur town, with a total capital outlay of over Rs. 133 crores. This complex with all its plants was scheduled to be completed and gone into production in 1982. But it is a matter of great regret that till today two of its plants in the real sense of the term have not become functional. This is a serious lapse and needs to be probed into. Further, the inordinate delay of completion of the complex in spite of regular supply of required funds should be gone into and responsibility fixed. There are also serious allegations in respect of construction and running of the complex. This complex of the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a public undertaking of Atomic Energy Department, has a good future and is of vital importance to our economy. No Minister of Atomic Energy has ever visited this important project. The present Minister-in-Charge of Atomic Energy may kindly pay a visit to this complex early and review its progress in the field which will go a long way in setting right things there.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) :** Sir, I request that the following may be included in the list of Business for the next week. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the agony of the citizens of Nagpur. The telephone system of Nagpur city is totally inadequate. The waiting list of the main exchange is jammed to its capacity. The position is that even to 'top most priority' cases such as serious heart patients cannot get even a single phone on medical grounds. After a lot of hue and cry from the citizens and organisations, the then

[Shri Banwarl Lal Purohit]

Minister, Shri R.N. Mridha declared in Nagpur that first Electronic Exchange would be given to Nagpur city. Plans were sanctioned, estimates were prepared and sanctioned, building is ready for the last two years, waiting for the instruments but equipments of this electronic exchange are nowhere in sight. Since telephone is not luxury now-a-days but a necessity, I earnestly urge the Government to expedite the installation of Electronic Exchange by pursuing the matter at the highest level with the suppliers of the equipments on Priority basis so that the development activities of the region get a boost.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I submit that the following matters may kindly be included in the List of Business for the next week :

There are 16,700 powerlooms in Madhya Pradesh, out of which 3,800 are in the cooperative sector. Powerloom industry is spread all over the State in 20 districts, but most of the powerlooms are located in Jabalpur, Burhanpur, Ujjain, Sioni and Gwalior districts. Majority of these powerlooms are run by the weavers belonging to the economically weaker section of minority community.

Therefore, adequate financial assistance for the protection of the powerloom industry should continue. The economic condition of the weavers is deteriorating due to inadequate working capital, lack of marketing facilities and lower capacity of the obsolete powerlooms. If the proposed grant schemes in the powerloom sector are abandoned, the aim of the Government to provide protection to the weavers of the weaker communities will not be fulfilled.

The incentive grant schemes in Jabalpur have been introduced with a view to remove the peculiar difficulties being faced by the powerloom weavers in the production of grey cloth, as the manufacture of coloured saree has been going on there from the beginning by the powerloom and handloom weavers. As a result of production of cloth by the big powerlooms, the production in the handloom sector has been adversely affected. This is the reason the Government of India has imposed a ban on the production of this cloth. In Jabalpur, this ban could not be applied as it was not possible to provide alternative employment to the thousands of weavers engaged in this field. In 1984-85 a special scheme to encourage production of grey cloth and to exempt production of the coloured cloth from tax, was implemented which has brought good results. In spite of the recommendation made in the Textile Policy about giving equal status to the mill-powerlooms and the powerlooms in the unorganised sector, continuance of financial help during the Seventh Five Year Plan period to the powerloom weavers is necessary in the interests of the handloom weavers also.

15.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):

I may kindly be permitted to make the following submission on the floor of the House for their inclusion in the next week business commencing from 10-11-86.

The children and infants of our country are easy prey to dreaded diseases prior to developing their natural immunity by Polio, tuberculosis, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, which make them to suffer with life-long complications,

and brain danger, paralysis, lung ailments, deformed limbs, deafness and blindness etc of which many are fatal.

Out of these sufferers, 500 children and infants are paralysed for polio in a daily average. Similarly, a quarter million children die of neo-natal and tetanus per annum. Many die or are mal-nourished by measles. Two fifths of a million children die of T.B. every year and one tenth of million children die of whooping cough annually.

The expanded programme on Immunization, though started functioning in the year, 1978 aimed to cover 85% of the total infant population by 1990-91 but the achievement is very low.

This very important subject needs to be included in the next week business.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following subject may kindly be included in the List of Business for the next week :—

The law and order situation in Gaya, Jahanabad and Aurangabad districts of Bihar has deteriorated. I urge the Government to issue proper orders to the State Government in this regard so that in future injustice is not done to the poor. The subject should be discussed in this august House also.

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am grateful to the hon. Members for the observations and statements that have been made. I shall try to bring them to the notice of the Members of the Advisory Committee.

15.02 hrs.

JUVENILE JUSTICE BILL, 1986—contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. (Smt.) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, on the 5th November, 1986 namely :—

“That the Bill to provide for the care ; protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matters relating to, and disposition of, delinquent juveniles, be taken into consideration.”

Shri K. R. Natarajan will now speak.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
*in the Chair*]

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): On behalf of AIADMK, I support the Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986 seeking to make a uniform juvenile justice system throughout the country. It provides for a specialised approach towards the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

It also provides for the machinery and infrastructure required for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of various categories of children. It is proposed to establish observation homes, juvenile homes for neglected juveniles and special homes for delinquent juveniles.

Various Agencies made surveys and have ascertained causes for juvenile delinquency. These are the main causes :

1. Destitution.
2. Vagrancy.
3. Truancy.