

(iii) ALLEGED ATROCITIES ON HARJANS
IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): यह अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों की हत्या और बलात्कार की अनेक घटनाएँ सामने आई हैं। भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार हरिजनों की सुरक्षा का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों के अतिरिक्त मुख्य रूप से केन्द्र-सरकार का है। अतः आज की परिस्थिति में केन्द्र सरकार को सक्रियता के साथ इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए और हरिजनों की सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कारगर एवं प्रभावशाली कदम उठाना चाहिए। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे गोरखपुर जिले में हरिजन महिलाओं पर घोर अत्याचार हुआ है, जिसमें पुलिस की भी गतिविधियाँ संदिग्ध मानी जा रही हैं। इसके लिए उक्त मामले की उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराकर अपराधियों को दण्डित किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि इस प्रकार की बर्बरता का अंत किया जा सके।

(iv) NON-AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES OF ASANSOL-DURGAPUR AREA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The small scale industries of Asansol-Durgapur area are facing crisis due to non-availability of raw materials and orders from the big public sector industries of this area. The public sector undertakings have failed to provide more jobs to the unemployed youths. Whatever jobs were being provided to them by the small scale industries are gradually shrinking due to the crisis facing these small scale units. Several representations were also made, but nothing has been done so far. The public sector undertakings such as IISCO, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant, Coal India Limited, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Hindustan Cables are violating the norms of Bureau of Public Enterprises—instead of giving orders to the local small scale industries, they are

giving order to the suppliers who in most of the cases are manufacturers outside the State. On the other hand, the Central Government is following a discriminatory policy regarding the grant of industrial licence. In the last meeting of the small scale industries Ministers Conference, which was held recently in New Delhi, the West Bengal Government correctly pointed out all those things and pressed for a review of the said policy.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to come forward with an open mind to set up more industries in this region so that unemployment problems can be eased and clear the West Bengal Government's proposals for setting up industries.

I also urge upon the Ministers concerned to advise the public sector undertakings to follow the norms of the Bureau of Public Enterprises so that they can give their orders to the local small scale industries also.

I want a statement from the Ministers concerned about the action taken by them in this regard to save these small scale industries of Asansol-Durgapur area and enable them to create more job potentialities.

(v) NEED TO ESTABLISH AN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu is classified as a backward district and high hope of exaltation was aroused among the people by the classification. But now they are frustrated and disappointed when they experienced for long that this acknowledgement of backwardness in paper is not translated in action and put in practice by the establishment of industries. It is regrettable to note that not even a single industry either in the public sector or in the private sector is established here in this district. The percentage of literacy in the district is high. The acute accumula-

tion of unemployed educated and uneducated both men and women reached to a point of grave culmination. The encouragement and patronage extended to some other backward areas are not extended to this distant southernmost part of our country. To obviate the prevailing unemployment and economic deterioration in this part it is just, appropriate, proper and equitable to set up an ancillary unit of H.M.T. or any other public undertaking and establish an industrial complex in this long awaited unnoticed needy place. So Government may be pleased to take immediate steps for the establishment of an ancillary unit of H.M.T. or any other public undertaking unit and establish an industrial complex in Kanyakumari District.

(vi) RETRENCHMENT OF WORKERS IN THE BEAS-SUTLEJ PROJECT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH AND NEED TO PROVIDE THEM EMPLOYMENT

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): Consequent to the completion of the Beas Sutlej Project in Himachal Pradesh thousands of work-charged employees of the Project have been retrenched. At present about 6,000 work-charged employees are still employed and they are also facing retrenchment progressively. Most of these employees are very senior in their trade and have put in decades of service. It will be a great hardship to them if they are at this stage thrown out of employment. This will also be against the declared policy of the Government not to retrench them without providing alternative employment. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to stop further retrenchment in the Project till such time the workers rendered surplus are provided with alternative employment.

A large number of people lost their homes and lands for the construction of the Project. They were paid very nominal compensation for their most

valuable lands. They were assured that at least one member of their family would be provided with permanent employment in the Project. I am sorry to point out that this assurance is not being observed in practice. Many oustees who are working in the Project have already been retrenched. Those who are still working there are facing retrenchment along with other work charged employees. No special consideration is being shown to the oustees. It is most unfair and contrary to the assurance given by the Government from time to time.

I, therefore, request the Government that the oustees may be given priority in the matter of permanent employment in the Bhakra Beas Management Board, the agency responsible for looking after the completed project in consonance with the declared policy of the Government in this respect.

(vii) SOILED AND MUTILATED CURRENCY NOTES IN STATE BANK OF INDIA, BELGAUM.

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे (पाणाजी) : आजकल बैंकों में गंदे विकृत और कटे फटे नोट प्रायः मिल रहे हैं। इससे जनसाधारण को अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। छोटे दुकानदार इन्हें लेने में कतराते हैं क्योंकि इन नोटों के अधिक क्षतिग्रस्त होने से उनकी कठिनाइयां बढ़ जाती हैं। इन पुराने और कमजोर नोटों के प्रश्न को ले कर दुकानदार और ग्राहकों में प्रायः कहा मूनी और गर्मा गर्मी देखने को मिलती है। हाल ही में बेलगाम स्थित स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की बांच में नोटों के भारी बंडल देखने को मिले जो कमजोर और दुर्गन्ध से परिपूर्ण थे। वित्त मंत्रालय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि बेलगाम स्थित बैंक में नोटों की इतनी खराब स्थिति के कारण का पता लगाए। इस के लिए कानि अधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं और क्या उपरोक्त बैंक में इतनी व्यवस्था भी नहीं है कि मौसम और वर्षा की खराबी से इन नोटों को सड़ने से