

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I find from the newspapers that negotiations are on.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I further submit that now discussions are taking place under Budget and various things are being discussed under the General Budget. The Hon. Members may discuss many matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing for the amendment?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My point is whether the Government will give at least an assurance that the negotiations will take place with the unions and that the dispute will be settled. Will the Government at least give that assurance?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to press the amendment?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not want to press an amendment for the pleasure of it. I want an assurance that you will negotiate and settle the dispute with the public sector employees.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The sentiments of my hon. friend will be conveyed to the concerned Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not pressing my amendment; I would like to withdraw it.

The Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th February, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO GEAR UP INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN MADHYA PRADESH

श्री मन्त्र नारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) : एकीकृत ग्राम विकास योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक योजना है जिस को केन्द्र में वित्त प्राप्त होता है और केन्द्र उसके विकास की निरंतर देखभाल करता है। मध्य प्रदेश में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। काम के बढ़ने अनाज कार्यक्रम बन्द है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी, पेशवा व्यवस्था, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, प्राथमिक शिक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की सड़के, भूमिहीनों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था आदि कामों की प्रगति बन्द है और गांवों का योजना-बद्ध विकास प्रबन्ध हो गया है। नए निर्माण काम पर प्रतिबन्ध है। विकास खंड को ग्रामीण विकास के कामों के लिए केवल पचास हजार रुपये का आवंटन प्राप्त है। उज्जैन, रतनम, मन्सौर जिलों को जहां विकास खंड के अन्तर्गत ग्राम आवादी एक गांव है गांव के प्रति व्यक्ति के विकास के लिए राकम पैसा उपलब्ध है। काम के बढ़ने अनाज के तहत बनाई गई हजारों किलोमीटर मिट्टी की सड़कों को मिट्टी और पत्थर से मजबूत किया जाना है। पेयजन कूप और ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य भवन, ग्रामीण मंचिबानय, यात्री प्रतीक्षालय आदि कार्यों को पूरा करना है। एकीकृत ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत या अन्य किसी केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत गांवों का विकास तथा पेयजन प्रबन्ध करना जरूरी है।

अन्य मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामोदय के कामों के लिए जिस से गांव के लोगों को रोजगार मिले, आवास की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो, गांव

[श्री: सह्य नारायण जाटिया]

की मड़के बनाई जा सकें तथा पेयजन उपलब्ध कराया जा सके, एकीकृत ग्राम विकास योजना को कारगर रूप से लागू करने के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराए।

(ii) INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED SPIRIT SCANDAL INVOLVING KERALA AND TAMIL NADU

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the shocking spirit scandal involving the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu recently.

During Onam there was an acute shortage of spirit in Kerala. When the excise contractors expressed their inability to procure spirit, Government gave permit to a private party for bringing 10 lakh litres of spirit from Tamil Nadu even though the party had no previous experience in dealing in spirit or arrack.

In November last year the Mannam Sugar Mill in Kerala got only 1,80,000 litres of spirit for conversion into arrack while the distillery in Tamil Nadu had released 2,50,000 litres of spirit during that period. This gave rise to the suspicion that the balance of 70,000 litres was sold in black-market. Subsequently excise officials intercepted trucks containing three lakh litres of spirit at Trichur and impounded them. Thus the scandal came to light

Huge profits are obtained in unauthorised sale of spirit as it fetches Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per litre while the total cost involved in bringing spirit from distillery in Tamil Nadu to Kerala comes to only Rs. 7 per litre. Even larger profits are obtained after conversion of spirit into arrack. It is not known why the Government gave permit to a private party when they knew all these facts. The State Governments has lost

more than Rs. 25 crores as a result of this deal.

As two States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are involved in this scandal, I request the Central Government to conduct an enquiry into all aspects of the case with the help of Central investigating agency and bring the culprits to book.

(iii) CONTRACT LABOUR STRIKE IN TISCO

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Ten thousand contractors' workers of TISCO Jamshedpur, are on strike from February 11, 1981, because the TISCO is refusing to absorb the contractors' workers who are doing work of a perennial nature. Seventy per cent of these workers are tribals.

Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, contract system has to be abolished in respect of all work of a perennial nature.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shastri Ji, your English is excellent.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: The Bihar Government had set up a committee for Jamshedpur in order to implement it in Jamshedpur industries.

On 7-8-79 in a meeting called by the Bihar Government (Labour Department) in which representatives of all employers including TISCO (which was represented by Senior Dy. Director, Personnel) and workers (INTUC, AITUC, etc.) an agreement was reached that all contractors' labour doing perennial work will be absorbed. It was decided that this work will be taken up company to company. This has been done in respect of all companies in Jamshedpur (viz., TELCO, Tinplate, Indian Tube Co.) barring TISCO.

It may be mentioned that about 7,000 of the contractors' labourers of

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.