

Primary teachers From Rs. 445 to 515
 T.G.T. .. From Rs 625 to 750
 P.G.T. .. From Rs. 700 to 900

Only 1½% staff is actually very close to the initial stage of the pay scale. Thus, if the pay scales are improved comparable to those allowed to Karnataka teachers, there won't be jumping hikes in the pay of the 95 per cent of the staff. The present pay scale of Delhi Primary Teachers is Rs. 330—560. 95 per cent of the staff is drawing a salary which is more than Rs. 400|- basic. Th Karnataka Government allowed a scale of Rs. 400—800 to the Primary Teachers If that scale is allowed to the Delhi Teachers, practically the bulk of the teachers shall gain a benefit of one increament i.e. Rs. 20|- pm and not Rs. 70|- p.m: the differesnce in the initials as estimated by the Government. Only 5 per cent junior most staff can have the maximum benefit and if for them also, the ceiling for the maximum benefit is put, the expenditure can be reduced.

(ii) SHORT-TERM MEASURES TO REJUVENATE THE CALCUTTA PORT THROUGH GANGA-BRAHMAPUTRA LINK CANAL AND DREDGING OPERATIONS.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): That the Calcutta Port, which was the No. 1 major port, has been put in jeopardy and reduced to a minor port is admitted by all. That only a Ganga-Brahmaputra link canal can rejuvenate the Calcutta Port is universally admitted. That is long-term solution depending on many factors for its fruition But it is strange that meanwhile practically no short-term measures are being undertaken. I would like to suggest some; e.g. (1) a narrow channel with a steep gradient can be dug from Ganga to Haldia with say, 6,000 cusecs of headwater which can acquire great velocity to flush the estuary at Haldia, (2) the river Rupnarayan can be trained, narrowed and deepened and since Rupnarayan joins Hooghly at Haldia

it can perhaps greatly contribute to the desilting of Hooghly; (3) a narrow channel should divide the Balari bar in the midle so that the spread of Balari bar threatening the approach of the navigational channel is curbed a bit; (4) dredging is ineffective because the silt dredged up is deposited on the river bed and not on the side of the river, as a result dredged up silt again chokes the channels within a few hours. Dredged up silt must be deposited on the river side to be effective.

(iii) STRIKES LOCKOUTS AND CLOSURES IN FACTORIES IN MAHARASHTRA RESULTING IN UNEMPLOYMENT OF A LARGE NUMBER OF WORKERS

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): Under Rule 377 I beg to raise the following matter of urgent public importance for the kind attention of this hon. House.

Over 35,000 industrial workers in Maharashtra are at present idle because of strikes, lockouts and closures. The Union General Secretary, in a memorandum presented to the Maharashtra Chief Minister, urged him on 16-6-1980 to intervene and settle the issues.

The Association of Engineering Workers is presently controlling the unions in 28 factories which are under strike, while the Indian National Trade Union and the Lal Nishan Group are controlling unions in eight factories.

As many as 19,000 workers are involved in 80 strikes in the State, 9,000 workers have been locked out of 24 units and over 7,000 workers have been affected by the closure of 166 medium and small units.

The atmosphere in the State has been very badly affected due to these large-scale lockouts and unemployment problem created so far. It is, therefore, requested that the Government should intervene in the matter and the industrial workers restored

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

their employment at the earliest possible time.

(iv) STRENGTHENING OF EMBANKMENT OF LUNI RIVER IN RAJASTHAN.

श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान प्रान्त में लूनी नदी की बाढ़ से गत वर्ष में सैकड़ों व्यक्ति बाढ़ की चपेट में आ कर मृत्यु के शिकार हुए, हजारों पशु बह गए और लाखों एकड़ जमीन एवं हजारों कूएँ नष्ट हुए। उसके उपरान्त भी केन्द्र एवं राज्य की जनता सरकारों ने बाड़ के नियंत्रण के लिए स्थायी हल के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया, कोई तटबंधन एवं ठोकरों की योजना नहीं बनाई और न गांवों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाया। मानसून की वर्षा 15 दिनों को होने को है और दुबारा बाढ़ से सामना करना अनिवार्य है क्योंकि पिछली बाढ़ इतनी भयंकर थी, जिससे लूनी नदी मिट्टी से पूरी तरह पट चुकी है और इस बार अजमेर के पहाड़ों में थोड़ी सी वर्षा होने पर पुनः पश्चिमी राजस्थान को बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ेगा। अतः केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारें इस ओर तुरन्त ठोस कदम उठा कर जल्दी से जल्दी पहले अस्थायी कदम और बाद में स्थायी कदम उठा कर राजस्थान की जनता की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेवारी अपने हाथ में लें।

(v) AUGMENTING OF PRODUCTION OF TABLE ALCOHOL.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, I may be permitted to make a Statement under Rule 377 to the following matter of urgent public importance.

Sir, the production of potable alcohol in the distilleries in M.P. has remained at almost the same level over the last many years. As against this; the demand for potable alcohol has been continuously increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per year.

The latest estimates of the Excise Commissioner show that the gap between production and demand in pot-

able alcohol is now about 35 lakh proof litres per year.

It is important that we should meet this additional demand of alcohol since it is an important source of revenue. The gap of 35 lakh proof litres represents revenue of about Rs. 3.5 crores in the form of duty. Apart from maximising revenue resources, there is also a danger of a law and order problem, as well as illicit distillation of alcohol if we are not able to meet this demand.

Efforts to meet this demand were made by representations to the Government of India and the Central Molasses Board which met in March, 1980. Government of India had allotted to M.P. 1,45,000 litres of alcohol from certain States, but the same could not be spared by the respective State Governments, as an overall shortage of alcohol and molasses exists in the entire country and almost all the States want to reserve alcohol for their industrial and potable use and are not willing to spare it.

Adviser to Governor had written to the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, Government of India, on 13th May, 1980 reiterating immediate demand for M.P. for 20 lakh bulk litres of alcohol to be allotted from other States. But nothing has been heard from the Government of India so far. This requirement has become all the more necessary because the mahua crop has failed in Madhya Pradesh this year due to widespread drought. Mahua is the normal raw material used for manufacture of potable alcohol in the distilleries of the State.

It is requested that the Government of India should make all efforts to fulfil the demand for alcohol and molasses in M.P.

(v) REPORTED AMBUSH OF MIZORAM STATE-TRANSPORT BUS BY M.N.F. OUT-LAWS ON 18TH JUNE 1980.

(श्री चनापाल शैलानी (हाथरस): अध्यक्ष जी, कल 18 जून, को प्रातः एजेल से 54