

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything. Whatever he is saying is without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't waste the time of the House.

(व्यवधान)

श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि चूंकि अपने पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य थे, इस लिए मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत दिए गए वक्तव्य का उत्तर दिया। लेकिन श्री राजदा तो जनता पार्टी के सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने इसी तरह नियम 377 के मातहत वक्तव्य दिया था और मैंने इमीडिएटली अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की थी।

(ii) GRIEVANCES OF STONE QUARRY WORKERS OF FARIDABAD

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377. Congratulating the Parliamentary Affairs Minister on having given the statement, I expect a similar statement for this matter also from him.

Thousands of workers including the bonded labourers working in stone quarries of Faridabad district of Haryana near Surajkhund tourist complex who have migrated from drought prone areas of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have marched to Delhi on foot to demonstrate in front of the Parliament and submit a memorandum to the Speaker of Lok Sabha focussing attention on their miserable plight created by total absence of drinking water facilities stone dust pollution resulting in high incidence of tuberculosis and cancer, complete lack of housing accommoda-

tion and violation of almost all the labour laws including the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and the Inter-state Migrant Workmen's Act, 1949.

Even the bonded labourers liberated by the orders of the Supreme Court on 5th March, 1982 find it difficult to return to their respective States due to the harassment by their employers and because of want of police protection and assurance of rehabilitation.

Despite repeated representations to the Chief Labour Commissioner of the Central Government regarding the plight of these stone quarry workers, no cognisance has been taken of their legitimate grievances creating a sense of restlessness and desperation among the workers.

Against this background, I request the Government to make a statement in the House about the expeditious steps for the redressal of the grievances of these migrant and bonded workers both in the interest of peace as well as justice to the workers.

(iii) NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO MAKE AVAILABLE HEAVY WATER FOR ATOMIC POWER PROJECTS.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

The Commissioning of the Madras Atomic Power Project (MAPP-1) has been delayed by more than a year now. Despite the fact that the Department of Atomic Energy were of the view at the beginning of the last year that 99 per cent of the work had been completed, the situation remains unchanged till April this year. The problem is of non-availability of heavy water which had delayed earlier the commissioning of the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project till a decision was taken to use Heavy Water from Soviet Union.

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

According to the reliable sources, the indigenous production of heavy water is still inadequate and certainly not enough to meet the huge initial requirements for commissioning a new unit. It may be difficult to procure heavy water from foreign sources but then the Government will have to decide in favour of placing the Madras Unit under international safeguards.

The heavy water production programme has been affected badly, it is learnt, because of lack of proper planning and also because of the difficulties of self-reliant development. The heavy water plants at Tuticorin and Baroda operated during 1981-82 but both are ridden with technical problems. The heavy water plant at Telcher was to have started production in 1981-82. This did not happen due to power failure, unsteady supply of synthesis gas from the Fertilizer Corporation of India and other technical problems.

In view of the urgent needs for commissioning 100-crore project at Madras and to meet the requirements of other projects in the country, I urge upon the Government to see that proper remedial measures and planning is done in advance to see that the heavy water plants keep running and to meet the indigenous requirements.

(iv) REPORTED PASSING OF A BILL BY J&K ASSEMBLY RE CITIZENSHIP TO PERSONS WHO MIGRATED FROM PAKISTAN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, recently, a Bill introduced by a private member belonging to the ruling National Conference party has been passed by the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature, empowering the State Government to grant resettlement permits to former citizens of Jammu and Kashmir State who migrated to Pakistan at the time of partition. This is a measure fraught

with grave implications, constitutional, political and administrative, which it is my duty to place before the House.

Constitutionally, citizenship is a matter which is in the sphere of the Central Government alone, and only Parliament is competent to pass legislation thereon. In effect, this Bill gives the power to grant Indian citizenship to a State Legislature which is against the very structure of the Constitution and *prima facie* involves an inroad into the sovereign right of Parliament to legislate in this matter. A thorough study at the highest level is needed and I would suggest that the opinion of the Supreme Court should be obtained by the President under article 143 of the Constitution.

Apart from the Constitutional aspect involved, this Bill has grave political implications. During partition, there was a substantial movement of population over the borders of the State, and over the last thirty-five years thousands of people who had been driven out of Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir have been allotted lands in the Jammu region. Most of these people belong to the weaker sections of society, and the passage of this Bill has created a deep sense of insecurity among them as it holds out the threat of dislocation and destabilisation at any time at the sweet mercy of the State Government. It is indeed astounding that while the present Government has adamantly refused to grant resident right to thousands of Hindu and Sikh families who came across the border during partition, and who have been living in the State for 35 years as second class citizens, it has now passed a Bill whereby people who have for the same period adopted Pakistani citizenship can return to resettle and reclaim their old properties simply at the discretion of the Government.

Apart from constitution and political aspects, grave security implications are involved. If there are any