

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

The main demands of the Paddy-atries are as follows :—

(1) The Central Government should render more financial assistance for the overall development of hill areas of the district of Darjeeling and undertake special programme for the development of forestry, tourism, road communications and make special investment for setting up of industries and introduce special employment programme in the hill areas of the district of Darjeeling.

(2) The Central Government should spend 75% of revenue collected in form of duties, cess and other taxes from tea industry and other sources and take over closed and sick tea gardens under the Tea Act and render all assistance to West Bengal Government for revamping and rejuvenating the tea plantations in Darjeeling.

(3) The Central Government should restore and run all the small trains on narrow gauge in the hill areas and introduce a fast train from New Jalpaiguri to Sealdah in addition to Darjeeling Mail. A direct train should be introduced from New Jalpaiguri to New Delhi.

(4) Nepali language should be accorded Constitutional recognition and included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and the Central Government should ensure the use of Nepali Language for the official purpose of the Central Government as has been done by the Government of West Bengal.

(5) Regional autonomy should be granted for the people of Darjeeling within the State of West Bengal.

(6) A T. V. Centre should be set up in the hill areas of Darjeeling for educational and cultural developments.

(7) The Central Government should take appropriate measures to fulfil the demands of the people of plain areas in West Bengal.

I urge upon the Government to consider and fulfil these legitimate demands of the people of Darjeeling and request the concerned Ministers to make a statement in the House in this regard as early as possible.

(vii) **NEED FOR PROPER WORKING OF MADRAS ALUMINIUM COMPANY AT METTUR, TAMIL NADU.**

SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri) : In Madras Aluminium Company at Mettur, Tamilnadu, there are about 2,000 workers. Due to frustration among the shareholders, the Government of India took over this company and appointed the Director.

Today instead of paying attention to production, the workers are on strike fighting outside the factory. The following points should be looked into immediately and the Company should be made to function profitably :—

1. Presently, there are 12 Managers who enjoy costly perquisites. Such administrative overheads should be reduced.
2. The transportation charges for both the raw materials and finished products are high. It should be made sure that there are no vested interests at work.
3. Immediate steps should be taken to see that there are no thefts of aluminium bars along with other waste material.
4. Management should take interest in the welfare of the Company by intensifying inspection rounds.

5. A Committee should be set up to make appointments impartially. This would create confidence among the workers.
6. The raw material 'bauxite' is being brought from Ercaud, Kollimalai and Nilgiris. The transportation charges for bringing bauxite from Nilgiris are understood to be higher than that from Ercaud and Kollimalai. This should be ended.

If these malpractices are removed, then, the 2,000 workers and their dependents numbering about 10,000 will retain their livelihood. Then the subsidiary industries will also flourish. The Central Government should intervene immediately and do the needful.

(viii) STEPS TO CHECK EXPLOITATION OF TRIBALS BY RICH PEOPLE FROM THE CITIES.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण और उनकी सुरक्षा का दायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है, तथापि यह देखा गया है कि नव-घनाढ्य वर्ग के लोग शहरों से जन-जातीय क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं और उनका, विशेषकर उनकी स्त्रियों का शोषण करते हैं। इस प्रकार उनकी वर्षों पुरानी संस्कृति, सभ्यता और रीति-रिवाजों को विनष्ट किया जा रहा है। शहरों से जन-जातीय क्षेत्रों में जाने वाले लोग वहां की औरतों से खिलवाड़ करते हैं और उन्हें असहाय स्थिति में छोड़कर भाग आते हैं।

13.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

आदिवासियों के शोषण के समाचारों में एक भयंकर समाचार "शुमसार उदयगिरि"

यानी छोड़ी हुई पत्नियों की घाटी का मशहूर है। यह विडम्बना ही है कि इस सुदूर पहाड़ी गांव को प्रखंड विकास के प्रतिवेदनों में उड़ीसा का शिमला नाम दिया गया है। यहां बहुत सी भोंपड़ियों की कच्ची मिट्टी की दीवारों पर उन महानुभावों के चित्र आज भी सज्जित हैं, जिन्होंने कभी मौज-मस्ती के लिये इस घाटी की यात्रा की थी और आदिवासी कुमारियों को बहला-फुसलाकर उनका शीलहरण किया था या विवाह किया था, ये सभी उनको मझधार में बच्चों के साथ छोड़कर सदा के लिये अन्तर्ध्यान हो गये। इनमें व्यापारी, ठेकेदार, और सरकारी कर्मचारी सब हैं। शुमसार उदयगिरि यहां अकेले नहीं हैं।

अतः मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि वह इस मामले में पहल कर राज्य सरकारों से सलाह करके जन-जातीय लोगों को समुचित संरक्षण प्रदान करे तथा उनका शोषण करने वालों को दंड दे।

(ix) GRIEVANCES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES POSTED AT SIMLA.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Sir, under rule 377, I rise to ventilate the grievances of the Central Government employees stationed at Simla.

The Central Government employees stationed at Simla are having a very difficult time and facing many acute problems.

Both the Central Government employees and the State Government employees are living under the same conditions, but the Central Government employees are being paid much less salaries and allowances than their counterparts serving in the State. This discrimination should