

(v) Irregularities by Banks in giving loans to educated youth in Bihar.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : प्रधान मन्त्री ने 15-8-83 को लाल किले के प्राचीर से घोषणा की थी कि, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को काम देने के लिए एक नई योजना चालू की जायेगी जिसका नाम होगा "शिक्षित बेरोजगार-स्व-नियोजन योजना" जिसमें शहरों एवं देहातों के बेकार नौजवानों को लघु उद्योग चलाने तथा छोटी-मोटे कार्यों को शुरू कर अपनी जीविको-पार्जन के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से उदारता के साथ ऋण दिये जायेंगे। इस योजना को प्रारम्भ हुए अभी लगभग आठ माह हुए हैं परन्तु, बिहार के पटना जिले में इस योजना की बिल्कुल ही असन्तोषजनक स्थिति है।

पटना जिला परिषद की उद्योग समिति की बैठक की रिपोर्ट से ऐसा लगता कि, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के प्रबन्धक इस योजना का खलकर भीतर घात कर रहे हैं। पटना जिले से स्व-नियोजन योजना के लिए कुल 12,302 शिक्षित बेरोजगारों ने आवेदन किया था। उसमें से ऋण देने के लिए 1700 नौजवानों का चयन करना था, परन्तु जिला उद्योग विभाग ने 2007 शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के नामों का चयन किया जिसमें से 1498 नौजवानों के नाम बैंकों के पास ऋण स्वीकृति के लिये भेजे गये। परन्तु दुख है कि, 23 फरवरी, 1984 तक केवल 92 नौजवानों को ही ऋण प्राप्त हो सका है। ऐसे नियम के अनुसार बैंकों को प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों का निस्तार 14 दिनों के अन्दर कर देना है।

ज्ञात हुआ है कि, बैंकों में बिना पैसा लिए ऋण दिया जाता। इसके कई उदाहरण मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि, यह देखे कि स्व-नियोजन योजना की ऐसी दृग्गति न होने पाए।

(vi) Need to take over Buckingham and Caranatic Mills, Madras by the Government.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Sir, the famous Buckingham and Carnatic Mill was closed in the year 1981 and with

great difficulty it was opened with the help of the former Minister of Commerce and the present hon. Finance Minister. The reopening of the Mill was coupled with reduction of employment from 10,000 to 7,400 in the case of workers and from 1000 to 600 in the case of staff. The workers, with great difficulty and distress, had agreed to increase the production by accepting the unrealistic norms. At that time it was promised that steps would be taken to modernise the Mill to increase the production. But till date no concrete step has been taken for modernisation.

Even with the bad machines, the production averaged between 1 lakh and 1.35 lakh metres of cloth per diem. During the last agreement it was agreed to review the working of the Mill once in three months with the M. Ps. This arrangement was also not carried out by the management. Mismanagement has resulted in the closure of the Mill for the last sixty days.

In these circumstances, I request the hon. Commerce Minister to intervene urgently and take over this famous B & C Mill without any delay or hesitation so as to save the 8,000 workers and staff from dying out of hunger and also to prevent the law and order disruption in my constituency.

(vii) Taking over of Birla Mills, Delhi.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA (Burdwan) : Sir, six thousand workers of Birla Mills have been laid off as a result of lockout since 11th January, 1984. The lockout by management is part of its plan to close down the weaving department and retrench about 2,500 workers of weaving and related departments.

The previous management declared lockout which continued for three weeks. When the mills opened, the management declared its intention to permanently close down the weaving department and started laying off workers. A closure notice of weaving and related departments was issued. Meanwhile, the mill was taken over by 'Texmaco'.

On May 17, 1983, an agreement was reached with two Unions of CITU and Textile Mills Mazdoor Congress. The management agreed to withdraw the closure notice of Weaving Department and give

relief to all workers in the above Department, to constitute an expert committee to go into the working of the Weaving Department and to work all other Departments normally.

However, right from the beginning, the management started violating the agreement. The Unions repeatedly protested and demanded government's intervention. The Expert Committee admitted that the looms functioning in Birla Mills were, by and large, the same as those of other mills. A day before the next scheduled meeting of the Expert Committee, the management suddenly declared lockout. The Expert Committee met without the representatives of the workers and gave a one-sided report blaming the workers and approving the closure of the Weaving Department.

In such a situation, there is obviously no alternative for Government But to take over the mill.

(viii) Expansion of A.I.R. and Doordarshan facilities in M P.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन प्रसारण सेवा को व्यापक बना कर स्तर में वृद्धि की जाए। मध्य प्रदेश में जहां साक्षरता का प्रतिशत कम है आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को प्रदेश के लोगों को अद्यतन जानकारी देने प्रभावी माध्यम बनाया जाना चाहिये। जहाँ अन्य प्रदेशों में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की समाचार इकाइयों का स्तर बढ़ाकर वहाँ समाचार सम्पादक के पद की स्थापना की गई है वहीं मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र को इससे वंचित कर दिया गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि मध्य प्रदेश के व्यापक विस्तारित क्षेत्रफल और विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं के आधार पर प्रत्येक राजस्व संभाग केन्द्र पर आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जावें। मंसौर जिले को दूरदर्शन प्रसारण कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया जावे। इसी प्रकार भोपाल स्थित क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय में भी सक्षम अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार और सूचना प्रसारण मन्त्रालय से आग्रह है कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में समाचार सम्पादक का पद स्थापित कर समाचार बुलेटिनों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जाए। क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय में प्रादेशिक अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जावे। प्रदेश में उज्जैन सहित सभी संभाग केन्द्रों पर आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जावे तथा मंसौर जिले में उच्च क्षमता का दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित किया जावे।

(ix) Setting up of proposed Integral Coach Factory in Maharashtra.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, the Ministry of Railways are actively considering the expansion of coach building capacity in view of increase in demand for railway passenger coaches in the country. The Railways Survey Team has already suggested the establishment of a new Integral Coach Factory with a capacity of 400 coaches per annum with an initial investment of Rs. 40 crores.

The capacity will be later expanded to 750 coaches per annum. The SICOM had already been asked to make a study about the feasibility of locating such a project in Maharashtra. A feasibility report has been forwarded to the Union Minister for Railways and the Ministry has been requested to consider the location of the project in this State by a letter from Honourable Chief Minister to Union Minister of Railways dated 6th May, 1981.

Thereafter, this issue has again been taken up by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, with the Prime Minister, on 30th August, 1983, requesting her to select a suitable site near Nagpur for setting up this factory in the public sector.

The Minister for Railways, has informed on 13th October, 1983 that the proposal for the setting up of a new Railway Coach Production Unit, has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission in February, 1982. The Railway Board have also recently deputed RITES for preparing a detailed Project report.