

Minister in connection with the plateau areas of Bihar which are mainly inhabited by the Adivasis and where there are sufficient mineral deposits and also several mines. Is it the policy of the Government of India to encourage the development of the backward areas particularly the hilly Adivasi dominated districts from where lakhs of people migrate to other areas every year and to set up at least one industry in every such district? Will Central Government take initiative and also assist the Bihar Government in this regard?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. Bihar is a very backward area. The entrepreneurs are not coming forward now to set up industries there. You can see the figures regarding the Central subsidy. (Interruptions) Bihar is the second biggest State in the country. (Interruptions) Kindly hear me. This is the second biggest State in the country. Even then, the 'backward subsidy' which they are drawing, is very less when compared even to small States. The State Government should take interest. Then only things will improve. We will certainly help.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to this policy, our hon. Prime Minister has made an announcement, i.e. as early as in March 1986 with regard to having one Centrally-sponsored industry in a district, not an industry with the assistance of the State Government, but with the assistance of the Centre - a big industry costing more than Rs. 50 crores has to be started initially in every district.

I want to know from the hon. Minister: the industry has to be put up only according to the raw materials available in the district. My constituency is in an agriculture-based district. No industry is there. Only one private industry, i.e. one sugar mill is there. Except

that, no industry by the State Government or by the Central Government is there. I request the hon. Minister to tell me whether he will notify the Periyar district in Tamil Nadu for setting up an agriculture-based industry - a Centrally-sponsored industry to come up in the district.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Tamil Nadu is one of the industrially progressive States. Already, in 1985-86 we have given them Rs. 10.69 crores as Central subsidy. Tamil Nadu is one of the industrially highly developed States in the country.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir: My question is with regard to my constituency. What is it that the Minister is answering? He is not answering my question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy of our Government is to remove disparities and encourage development of the country. Under this policy, industries should be established in the backward areas on a priority basis. But unfortunately not a single industry has been set up in Northern Bihar which is a flood-affected region. The hon. Minister should get the surveys conducted in this regard. I want to urge that arrangements should industrially be made for setting up industries in North Bihar so that the unemployment problem in that area can be solved.

[English]

Employment to Oustees of National Aluminium Company Etc. in Orissa

*310. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with regard to providing employment to dispos-

essed families following acquiring of their lands for various projects;

(b) the steps taken by the National Aluminium Company, Bharat Aluminum Company and South-Eastern Coalfields in this regard in Orissa so far;

(c) the total land acquired by these Public Limited Companies in Orissa; and

(d) the details of steps taken by these companies in providing employment to the members of the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) According to present policy of the Government, the Project authorities are required to examine the list of awardee families eligible for rehabilitation assistance to be received from the Rehabilitation Cell which are to be set up by each Land Acquisition Unit, with reference to their educational attainments and also arrange for imparting to them suitable education and training to equip them to be considered for employment in the project, subject to availability of vacancies. Any understanding, formal or informal, in regard to offer of employment to one member of every dispossessed family in the project has been withdrawn from February 1986 because of the urgent

need for the PSUs to operate at commercially viable levels and the generate adequate internal resources. However, with a view to encourage the dispossessed families taking to useful avocations like poultry farming, animal husbandry etc. the project authorities will assist the concerned State Governments in organising and financing such activities, and the basic responsibility of initiating such schemes will be that of the State Government.

(b) Subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of nominee, the National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) offers employment to one nominee of each displaced family or family substantially affected due to land acquisition. Some of the displaced persons are also being trained by NALCO to make them eligible for semi-skilled or skilled jobs. However, with a view to encouraging the dispossessed families taking to useful avocation like poultry, farming, animal husbandry etc. the project authorities assist the State Government in such schemes.

Bharat Aluminium Company has plans to provide employment to suitable persons of dispossessed families in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government when the construction work of the Gandhamardan Bauxite Project at Paikmal is resumed after receipt of final environmental clearance from the Government and also the stoppage of local agitation. Due to local agitation, the construction work is at standstill since December, 1985.

The South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd. are following the guidelines issued by the Government with regard to providing employment and rehabilitation of persons in the coal companies whose land is acquired for coal project. According to this guideline all Group 'C' and Group 'D' jobs in the coal projects are to be filled up to the extent possible by recruitment by selection through Local Employment Exchange from the families of those whose lands are acquired for the purpose. Some Technical Training Scheme have also been evolved in which the land losers are being preferred for inducting in the training schemes.

(c) As in June, 1987, National Aluminium Company has acquired a total land of 9235.2 acres in Orissa for its project. Bharat Aluminium Company as in January '86, has acquired 480.24 acres of land in 16 villages.

Information regarding the land acquired by the South-Eastern Coalfields in Orissa is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Covered in answer to part (b) above.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: It has been found that the policy of providing a job to each dispossessed person has not been followed in NALCO and Coal India Authority on the plea that so many unskilled and semi-skilled jobs are not available. The hon. Minister has replied that this policy was withdrawn in February 1986. I want to ventilate the feelings of the displaced persons categorically, and besides this I want to know from the hon. Minister, what the total number of displaced persons is and specially because he has given three categories. How are they rehabilitated? I want to know that. He has mentioned that according to the policy they are absorbed in the project and are given training to make them suitable for some skilled and unskilled jobs. Thirdly he said that they are helped by the Rehabilitation Cell to adopt some useful avocations. I want the break up of these three categories and also how many are there who have not been covered under any of these categories? Those who have taken to recourse to useful vocations are they treated on par with those people who are rehabilitated through the anti-poverty programmes?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: According to the old policy one member for every dispossessed family be given a job. But from 1983 it is not being strictly followed. Unfortunately the Department of mines is not with me. Eastern Coalfields, and Coal India are also not with me. I cannot give the factual figures about all displaced persons.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: The question whether these displaced persons will be treated on par with those rehabilitated under the anti-poverty programmes, has not

been answered. What is the use of giving the land? The benefits should go to them. At least the hon. Minister could have answered that.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Her question is a right question. They have to be rehabilitated by the State Governments. The Central Government is giving the funds to the State Governments and it is the duty of the State Governments to spend this amount on this.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: My second supplementary is.....

MR. SPEAKER: What was the first?

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: I wanted to clarify my first question.

MR. SPEAKER: Then this is supplementary to supplementary.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: He did not clarify. Even now, I am not satisfied. That is the problem.

It has been the experience that surplus staff and workers in NALCO, and Coal India and in other concerns are being transferred to new jobs depriving the displaced alternate employment. Will the Minister give an assurance that no such transfer of workers will take place from old mines to new mines?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I will certainly pass on this information to Mr. Vasant Sathe and Mr. Fotedar. I will help her in this.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: From Labour Ministry this question was transferred to this Ministry. Then why? did the Hon. Minister agree to accept this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He will help you, he

says

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The hon. Minister has given a reply, which is good on paper, that 9235 acres of land were acquired. But it is not only in Bihar but all over the country they are doing this industrialisation.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: This question is about Orissa.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This is a policy question on the acquisition of land. While acquiring the land was any specific survey done by any department and now many people were unemployed? And what are the needs of their jobs? While giving all the economic assistance and loans to big houses, is there any compulsion on them by the Government to guarantee employment potential? The difficulty is that you are giving crores of rupees and the new automatic machinery is coming. It hardly employs 100 or 200 highly skilled workers. Usually the local people are not getting jobs anywhere. That is not only the difficulty of the hon. Member who is agitated over this, but this is the difficulty everywhere. I want to ask a very categorical question from the hon. Minister. While giving loans to big houses, and also permission to acquire lands, is the Government going to make all these surveys? While giving loans, will the Government compel the big houses to employ so many people whether skilled or unskilled?

MR. SPEAKER: Even without work?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: While acquiring land this is the condition precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Condition can only be according to the work.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: So many crores are given to big houses.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: This is great injustice. The lands belonging to the poor cultivators have been acquired for setting up industries but nowhere has any one of them been given employment although the pre-condition was that employment will be provided to them.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: This problem I am also facing in my district. The Atomic Energy people have started constructing a heavy water plant in my district. Since they acquired the land, there is a principle of moral obligation on the Government to at least provide job to one person in one family. We are pressing for it...

(*Interruptions*)^{**}

MR. SPEAKER: Anything said in the floor of the House without my permission is not allowed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: If we start speaking without permission, you get angry but the hon. Ministers go on saying whatever they like without your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me. If something is recorded, then tell me. If something is recorded without my permission, let me know about it.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: What difference it makes if it does not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also speaking Shri Tulsiramji. Now Tulsi Vandana (prayer) starts.

[English]

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: As far as the policy of the Government is concerned, the public sector units are bound to provide educational facilities and also training facilities to the displaced persons. That is what is mentioned here also. As far as Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant is concerned, such facilities are not provided in spite of the avowed policy of the Government of India. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another important aspect, namely, that alternative avenues of employment have also not got to be provided to displaced persons by way of poultry farming and things like that. Even that aspect of it is not taken care of by the public sector unit in Vishakhapatnam.

So, if this is the policy of the Government, can the Minister say that this policy is being uniformly followed everywhere in every respect? If not, what is the action he is proposing to take?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, when I was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, the land for the Vizag Steel Plant was acquired. Then Mr. Sriram Murty was in my Cabinet. At that time we had instructed that five thousand jobs will be provided in Vizag Steel Plant. I have told them that if there are no vacancies, they must provide jobs somewhere else. I have issued instructions in this regard.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has stated that the local Employment Exchange is to be consulted and the names are to be sponsored by them before the recruitments are made. So, I would like to know from the Minister how many recruitments have been made, and whether before recruiting them, the local Employment Exchange had been consulted. He has also said in his statement that they are helping the displaced persons

under different schemes. He has said that funds have been allotted to the Orissa Government. I would like to know how much amount has so far been allotted to the Orissa Government and how much amount has been spent and whether the names have been sponsored by the local Employment Exchange.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, unfortunately this project is not under my Ministry, it is with Shri Vasant Sathe....(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned this fact in his statement. So, I am entitled to know about it. How can he evade the answer by saying that it relates to the other Minister? It is there in his answer. So, he must reply to it. He cannot evade the answer....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you quarrelling like this?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, if the hon. Member is very particular about it, I will collect the information and will place it on the Table.

SHRI RAMSINGH YADAV: Sir, there is a provision in the Constitution of India that the Right to Life is a Fundamental Right, and right to livelihood comes within the definition of Right to Life. Now the Supreme Court has given a pronouncement that the Constitutional provision 'Right to Life' includes the right to livelihood. When you are depriving a person of his agricultural holding, from his right to livelihood, are you not duty bound under the Constitutional provisions that you have to give employment to that person?....(Interruptions). I would like to know that after the judgement of the Supreme Court, what is the approach of the

hon. Minister towards the judgement which has been given by the Supreme Court saying that the Right to Life cannot be denied to a person and the right to livelihood also comes in that category.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that it is the moral responsibility of the Government, and we will rehabilitate the remaining people also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, according to him, right to die is a Fundamental Right.

MR. SPEAKER: Is that so? You don't allow him. You apprehend him if one tries to do that.

Petitions Pending In Supreme Court

*311. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK†:**
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of petitions are pending in the Supreme Court since long;

(b) if so, the actual number of such petitions; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken for their early disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per information furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, out of 37467 Regular hearing matters pending as on 1.7.1987, 66 were over 15 years old and 2422 were 10-15 years old.

(c) Steps taken for early disposal of cases before Supreme Court have been given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

1. Matters involving common question of law are grouped together and listed in groups so that they can all be disposed of together.
2. In most of the matters printing of the appeal record is dispensed with which saves a lot of time and expenses of the litigants. In criminal appeals counsel for the appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time which would otherwise be taken in getting the record printed so that the matter could be heard early.
3. To save the Court's time Hon'ble the Chief Justice is taking mentioning, which takes about one hour on each day, after the court hours.
4. Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering Hon'ble Judge in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose of certain types of matters which were previously being listed in the court. This has been done to save the Court's time.
5. Specialised benches are constituted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and particular types of matters are assigned to such specialized benches for quick disposal.
6. Computer technology is soon going to be introduced in the Supreme Court which is expected to help, reduce the backlog of cases considerably.
7. Recently Hon'ble the Chief Justice