(iii) The minimum Wages Act, 1948, (iv) The Factories Act, 1948, (v) The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, (vi) The Mines Act, 1952, (vii) The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, (viii) The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1962, (ix) The Apprentices Act, 1961, (x) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962, (xi) The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, (xii) The Shops and Commercial Establishments Act in various States.

यह तमाम नियम उनके हितों के लिये हैं भीर उनकी वेजेज़ को देखा वाता है।

"The minimum age for employment which ranges from 12 to 18, (b) limitation of hours of work, (c) prohibition of night work and (d) prohibition of employment of children in hazardous occupations."

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इनका प्रयं क्या है? यह लागूभी होते हैं कि नहीं।

डा॰ राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेशी: भ्रध्यक्ष जी, जो ऐक्ट बने हैं वह लागू होते हैं कि नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने श्रापको झलाऊ नहीं किया है, बल्कि श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया को ग्रलाऊ किया है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जिट्या: माननीय श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, बावजूद संवैधानिक निषेध के बालक श्रमिक काम करते हैं श्रीर प्रपनी पारिवारिक श्रीर धार्थिक परिस्थितियों के कारण उनको काम करने के लिये मजबूर होना पढ़ता है। बालक श्रमिक से पूरा काम भी लिया जाता है, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब उनसे पूरा काम लिया जाता है तो पूरा बेतन श्रीर संरक्षण देने के बारे में कोई नियम या कानून बनाया जायेगा जिससे पूरा वेतन उनको मिल सके?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्रावधान तो है, उसको लागू किया जायेगा कि नहीं यह पूछिये।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटियाः हां, यही
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कानून को लागू किया
जायेगा कि नहीं, उनको पूरा वेतन दिया
जायेगा कि नहीं।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा: प्रध्यक्ष जी, इन तमाम प्रावधानों के बावजूद भी देखा यह गया है कि उससे उनकी घ्रधिक फायदा नहीं हो सका है, उनकी सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकी है, उनकी सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकी है, उनके वेतन में बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हो सकी। इसलिये एक सेन्ट्रल लेबर एडवाइज्री बोर्ड का गठन हुन्ना है जिसकी 31 मार्च, 1981 को पहली मीटिंग हुई श्रीर वह एडवाइज्री बोर्ड 3 ग्रुप्स में बाट दिया गया है जो जगह जगह जा कर के इन तमाम भास्पेक्ट्स को देखेगा भीर उसके बाद शी ग्रता से भ्रपनी रिपोर्ट देगा, उसके बाद सरकार द्वारा विचार होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टारगेट कोई मुकरंर है कि नहीं ?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा: मैंने कहा कि शीघ्रता से रिपोर्ट देगा।

Fire in Army Headquarters, Simla

*1078. SHRI B.V: DESAI:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SHEKARA MURTHY

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Army Head Quarters in Simla were set on fire by Saboteurs on 11th April, 1981;

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- (b) if so, whether any cause has been found;
 - (c) the total damage caused; and
- (d) what steps have been taken to tighten the security in these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Headquarters Army Western Command building in Simla caught fire on 11th April, 1981. A high level Court of Inquiry is in progress to find out the cause of fire and the extent of loss. It is only after the Court of Inquiry completes its investigation that the cause of the fire and the total quantum of damage can be determined.

(d) There are adequate security measures already in existence.

SHRI B.V. DESAI; Sir, to the question which I have put, the hon. Minister says that adequate measures are there. With all these security measures, the headquarters building caught fire. So, there is no adequate measure at all. He has to take some more measures.

Secondly, to the question whether it is an act of sabotage, he is silent. Should we take it for granted that it is an act of sabotage? If so, whether any foreign element is involved in this?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL ; Sir, part (d) of this question is very pertinent which reads like this;

"(d) What steps have been taken to tighten the security in those places?"

The question is that of security and I have said that we have enough security measure over there. There are four gates through which the outsiders enter the headquarters. All the four gates are manned by the military officers and jawans over there.

So, we have enough security measures to protect the building from outsiders. The Court of Inquiry is going on and it would be premature to say anything about the involvement of foreign hand in it or not. We have not kept quiet but because of the security measures and because of other things we are finding it difficult to say anything. Maybe no foreign hand is involved in it.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Sir, I would like to know about the extent of loss. My question was not only in respect of the quantum of loss but also the loss qualitative-wise. would like to know whether any important fil's or documents were destroyed and, if so, what are they? When the matter is before the Court of Inquiry is it possible for the hon. Minister to spell out those things? What steps are they going to take in this regard?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, it is a very pertinent question. I would like to inform the House that no important document is lost in this fire. Some un-important documents which were kept there are burnt out but nothing of any import is lost.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I would like to know whether there is any standing orders and procedure of having fire fighting every week and whether this drill was followed or not? Secondly, I would like to know whether the fire fighting equipment was functional and also is it not a fact that the fire was detected by a civilian? After how much time the fire fighting equipment arrived?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we do have certain equipments which are used for extinguishing fire available at that place and available in the city also. All these equipments were pressed into use to extinguish the fire at that time. Within

half-an-hour's time all the civilian and other officers collected there. These equipments which were there were pressed into use and the equipments from other places were also used.

Sir, we do not have a drill every time but the equipment is kept ready. We do have equipment. Water hydrants and so many other things are there. The fire fighting equipment which is available there is as follows:

- (1) TFP
- (2) Fire extinguishers207
- (3) Fire supervisors
- (4) Leading Hand Fire
- (5) Driver Fire Engineer
- (6) Firemen
- (7) Fire hydrants pillar ... 13
- Fire hydrants wall (8) ... 22 type

All those equipments are there. It happens to be a structure made out of timber. It happens to be a building situated where the area is quite windy and once it catches fire it becomes difficult and the fire started from above. So, it became difficult.

बिहार में मधुबनी और पलामऊ जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

*1079. श्री भोगेन्द्र भ्ताः क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या गहन समेकित श्रीद्योगीकरण के लिए बिहार के मधुबनी ग्रीर पलामऊ जिलों का चयन किया गया है :
- (स) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा नया है और इस उद्देश के लिए क्या ठोस

उपाय किए गए हैं भ्रथवा किए जा रहे हैं और इनके विकास के लिए क्या समय निर्धारित किया गया है ;

- (ग) क्यालघूतथाकुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए उद्योग विभाग के ग्रिधिकारियों तथा स्वतः रोजगार चाहने वाले युवकों की एक बैठक 19-20 ग्रप्रैल, 1981 को हई थी; ग्रीर
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है भीर इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाड़ी की गई है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A Task Force consisting of Central and State officials has been set up to report in two months all project possibilities with maximum linkages with ancillary and small scale development that can be taken up in Madhubani and Palamau districts identified by the State Govfor the nucleus plant ernment programme.

(c) and (d). An intensive campaign was organised at Madhubani on 20th April, 1981 by officers of the Small Industries Development Organisation together with the Development of Industries to provide guidance to local unemployed youths in setting up small industries. Over 400 persons attended the campaign. 154 provisional registrations were accorded by the local DIC.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: With regard to part (a) and part (b) of the question, I would like to know this: What are the specific provisions which the Government has decided to adopt in regard to the setting up of these fully-intensive nucleus plant programme? What are the specific