

(c) Maruti Udyog Ltd. started exporting vehicles in 1987. The year-wise exports are indicated below:—

1986-87	102 Nos.
1987-88	713 Nos.
1988-89	1408 Nos.
1989-90	5223 Nos.
1990-91 (Anticipated)	Between 6000-7000 Nos.

जम्मू और कश्मीर में कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

570. श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग :
क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू और कश्मीर में सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के हड़ताल पर जाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) इस हड़ताल में कितने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया ;

(ग) हड़ताल बंद करने के क्या कारण थे और उसका ख्याल क्या है; और

(घ) क्या हड़ताल कर्ता हड़ताल की अवधि का वेतन पाने के पात्र होंगे; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार को इस पर कुल कितना व्यय वहन करना पड़ेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुबोध कान्त सहाय) :

(क) से (घ) बड़ी संख्या में राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी कुछ व्यक्तियों के गिरफ्तार किये जाने, श्रीनगर से टी एंडीए न्यायालय के स्थानान्तरित किये जाने पहले की गई दो हड़तालों के लिये सभी का आठ दिन का वेतन काटे जाने और पांच वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को बर्खास्त किये जाने के विरोध को लेकर 16 सितम्बर से अनिश्चित हड़ताल पर थे । हड़ताल कर रहे कर्मचारियों के

साथ हुये एक समझौते जिसके कारण हड़ताल समाप्त हुई की मुख्य मांगें निम्न प्रकार थी :

(1) श्रीनगर के टी एंडीए न्यायालय नियमित आधार पर कार्य करेंगे ।

(2) गिरफ्तार किये गये सरकारी कर्मचारियों, जिसमें डाक्टर गुरु भी शामिल हैं, के मामलों की संवीक्षा की जायेगी और इस बारे में जल्द ही एक निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

(3) यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि इन पांच अधिकारियों की सेवा समाप्त करने के आदेशों को वापस लेने के लिये कार्रवाई शुरू की जायेगी ।

(4) प्रतिनिधियों को आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जो कर्मचारी कार्यालय में अनुपस्थित थे उनके खिलाफ बदले की भावना से कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जायेगी तथा वेतन/भत्ते दिये जाने के लिये इस अनुपस्थिति की अवधि को उचित रूप से नियमित किया जायेगा ।

इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा इस पर किये गये कुल खर्च के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने कोई सूचना नहीं दी है ।

Prohibition of child labour in hazardous industries

571. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE:

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite constitutional provisions prohibiting child labour in hazardous industries, and other legislations regulating this evil practice children continue to work in hazardous industries like glass industry, balloon factories, fireworks, match factories, slate pencil industries and carpet industries; and

(b) if so, what further steps Government have taken to prohibit child labour in such hazardous industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN): (a) and (b) The employment of children below the age of 14 years is banned in factories, mines and in various hazardous occupations. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 specifies, in the Schedule thereto, occupations and processes in which a child below the age of 14 years cannot be employed or permitted to work. However, child labour persists in various employments basically on account of various socio-economic factors.

Apart from stricter enforcement of laws pertaining to child labour, other steps being undertaken include *inter alia* projects for rehabilitation in predominant areas of child labour through establishment of special programme for education, nutrition, health care, vocational training, etc.

Inquiry into police excesses on students

572. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE:

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered an inquiry in the police excesses in brutally lathi charging the students outside the former Prime Minister's residence and outside Police Commissioner's office in New Delhi on September 18-19, 1990; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome thereof; and if not, the reasons for not conducting the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) On 18th September, 1990 about 900 students assembled at Gole Methi Chowk to stage a demonstration against the government's decision to implement the Mandal Commission Report. They tried to break the police cordon and proceed towards the Prime Minister's House. They also pelted stones on the police. The police had to use tear gas and resort to mild lathi charge to contain them.

On 19th September, 1990 about 2000 students assembled outside the Police Headquarters to protest against the police action on the students at Gole Methi Chowk on the previous day. The agitating students raised provocative slogans. Repeated pleas of the Police to the students to remain peaceful had no effect. The students tried to barge into the Police Headquarters by breaking the Police cordon. They also indulged in brick-batting. The Police tried to disperse them by throwing water through water jets but the students continued pelting stones. The police was constrained to use tear gas and mild lathi charge to disperse them. The students damaged buses and government vehicles. They also tried to set on fire two DTC buses.

The Police acted with restraint on 18th September as well as on 19th September and used minimum force and that too under grave provocation. No enquiry into these incidents was, therefore, considered necessary.

Action Plan to restore normalcy in Punjab

573. SHRI N. E. BALARAM:

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action plan to restore normalcy in Punjab has been formulated