

Seventh Series, No. 11

Saturday, October 16, 1982  
Asvina 24, 1904 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

# C O N T E N T S

COLUMNS

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Saturday, October 16, 1982 / *Asvina 24*,  
1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR) : I made a request to you: I also talked to you. I would like to make a request to you without going into the controversial issue I would like you to see the proceedings dated 10th December, 1962 when there was a head-on-collision between Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and Shri H.V. Kamath on one side and Prof. Ranga on the other side, of all the persons.

MR SPEAKER : We will see to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You see what they had said about each other, what Pandit ji said about Shri H.V. Kamath and what Shri H.V. Kamath said. Rule 353 was never invoked. So, I would request you to carefully go through all these things.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोई खास नहीं है, आपस में बैठकर बात कर लेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): जब डिप्टी स्पीकर चेयर पर रहते हैं उस वक्त हम प्रधानमंत्री शब्द नहीं कह सकते।  
(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It will be difficult for us to remain in this House if we are not to criticise any Minister. When we were Ministers, we never minded being criticised by the opposition members. Even Mr. Morarji Desai was attacked.

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MR. SPEAKER : We have never curbed . . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Stephen called him a stupid man in this House; and even that was not removed from the debate. That regarding the Finance Minister, we said that he was selling the sovereignty of the House to the IMF.

MR. SPEAKER : My aim has always been to have a constructive, free and fair discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was our attitude. Was it otherwise with us?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. We will keep that tradition.

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान: आप कल की प्रोसीडिंग के थ गये हैं? (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will leave it to you and you see that our mouth is not stifled.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody will be allowed . . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That ruling will remain on the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of rulings, it is a question of interpretation which we can just decide among ourselves.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: his is what we have decided. It is a question of stretching it and nothing else.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Do not stretch it so far.

MR. SPEAKER : We have to safeguard the interest of the House; we have to safeguard the interest of every member of this House. That is my aim and we are going to keep that. Don't worry for that.

(Interruptions)

श्री रशीद मसूब (सहारनपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, छोटा नागपुर में फायरिंग हुआ है, लाठी चार्ज हुआ है।

: [श्री रशीद मसूब (सहारनपुर)]  
अध्यक्ष महोदय - चोहोता नागपुर में  
फायरिंग हुआ है लाठी चार्ज हुआ है -

अध्यक्ष महोदय: स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। वहीं डील होगा।

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिवासियों का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ठीक है, मैं देखूंगा। आप सब क्यों बोल रहे हैं?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, गाजियाबाद के बारे में . . . .।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आई हैव जलाउड। आप भी उसमें कर रहे हैं।

श्री बी. डी. सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, 12 तारीख को जगपाल सिंह जी को अरेस्ट किया गया था, सदन को अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं है कि वे कहां हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठिए।

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (TRICHUR): I have given an adjournment motion regarding the liquor tragedy in Kerala where 70 lives were claimed and 1000 people became blinded and incapacitated. Even the opposition MLAs were making dharna to summon the Assembly. The Government is reluctant to do it.

श्री रशीद मसूब: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जगपाल सिंह जी की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री रशीद मसूब : अध्यक्ष महोदय  
- जगपाल सिंह जी की  
- जानकारी नहीं है -

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मॉडिकल हास्पिटल पटना में है, मरे पास सूचना आ गई है, मैं बता दूंगा।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और मत्स्य मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज लंच ब्रेक न करने के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर हाउस एग्री करता है तो ठीक है।

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : It is a very serious and important matter.

(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES  
(FIFTH ISSUE) AMENDMENT RULES,  
1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN) on behalf  
of Shri Janardhana Poojary :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Savings Certificates (Fifth issue) Amendment Rules) 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 532(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1982 under subsection (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5509/82].

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण कार्य राज्य  
मंत्री श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :  
राज्य लंच बूक न होने का सदन से अनुरोध  
किया है ।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :  
Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. The  
House agrees.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-  
DIT : Not present.

SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIR-  
WAR:

SHRI A.K. BALAN (OTTAPA-  
LAM) : I have given an adjourn-  
ment motion regarding the liquor  
tragedy in Kerala where 70 people  
died. About thousand people be-  
came blind and incapacitated.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the  
State Assembly to deal with it.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : Why do  
you not. . . . (Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes  
on record, whatever he says.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri N.K.  
Shejwalkar.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Raise it in the  
Assembly.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : The  
Assembly is not in session.  
(Interruptions) : What is your rul-  
ing?

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is,  
that it is a State subject and it can-  
not be raised here.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : (Interrup-  
tions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever this  
gentleman is saying should not form  
part of the record.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR  
(GWALIOR) : He said that it is  
not going on record.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : I do not  
bother whether it is going on re-  
cord or not.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not  
bother. You bother only to disturb  
the proceedings of the House. Sit  
down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you be-  
having like an Hon. Member of the  
House?

SHRI A.K. BALAN : Yes. . .

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : There you are  
right.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : You do not  
realise your own responsibility and  
you want others to realise their res-  
ponsibility!

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : हाउस  
में डिस्कशन हुआ है ।

MR. SPEAKER : We have dis-  
cussed it in other ways.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not  
shout. Are you going to sit down or  
not?

SHRI A.K. BALAN : Yes. . . .  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to discuss it. Sit down.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : I am going to sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are now very calm.

MR. SPEAKER : I am always calm. Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I will take only one minute.

Prof. Dandavate has aid. . . . .  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have stopped it. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me in my Chamber. You are always welcome to my Chamber. Now, Calling Attention.

CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE

IMPORT OF COLOUR TV SETS

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit. Absent.

Shri Ramprasad Ahirwar. Absent.

Shri N.K. Shejwalkar.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported decision of the Government to allow import of colour T.V. Sets as gifts from friends and relations abroad."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The Ministry of Commerce have issued Open General Licence No. 23 of 1982 dated the 11th October, 1982 permitting import of colour TV set as gifts from a friend or relation living abroad. The OGL contains the following conditions:—

- (i) The colour TV set to be imported should not be of a price less than Rs. 3,600/- (cif), excluding the price of connected accessories and accompanying spares.
- (ii) It shall be for importer's own use and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of, for a period of two years.
- (iii) No person shall be eligible to import more than one colour TV set under this scheme.

(iv) The OGL shall remain in force only for the goods arriving in India on or before 4th December, 1982.

2. The condition that the TV set to be imported shall not be of a price less than Rs. 3,600/- (cif) has been laid down with a view to protecting the legitimate interests of indigenous industry producing colour TV sets. The landed cost per set imported would be atleast Rs. 2,500/- above the locally assembled set.

3. This provision for import has been made with a view to facilitate import of colour television sets for viewing the Asian Games, 1982.



SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I rise on a point of order. This has been done by a notification. I have given a Motion for the annulment of this notification. This Motion was admitted and circulated. When this Motion had been admitted and circulated for the annulment of this notification, how can any other Motion thereafter follow, whether it is a Calling Attention Motion or any other Motion, in anticipation of the discussion, which is to take place on this notification? This is in anticipation of the discussion. Therefore, all these discussions cannot take place when the Motion for the annulment of the notification is before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is all right. It is a substantive motion.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : This subject being very important, the time of the hon. Members, whose names are there in this Calling Attention Motion but are not present, may be given to me.

Unfortunately, the stars of colour TV are not good in India. Whether there should be a colour TV in India or not, there had been a lot of discussion earlier. When the Janata Party was in power, they thought that colour TV could not be given priority over other public service things. At that time, the decision was not in favour of colour TV. Thereafter when the present Government came in power, the matter again came before this Government for consideration. There are lot of disputes on both sides. Mr. Sathe, former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, emphasised the necessity of colour TV and all that. Ultimately, an Inter-departmental Working Committee was constituted by the Cabinet to consider over this matter. It gave its report in the month of December. The recommendation of the Inter-departmental Working Committee was that at least 24 to 30 months would

be required to get a set after declaration of the Government's policy. Thereafter nothing was done. The matter was kept pending.

It has been said in the last paragraph of the present reply that this provision for import has been made with a view to facilitate import of colour television sets for viewing the Asian Games. But the decision to hold the Asian Games was taken two years before. So, it cannot be said that the matter of the Asian Games was not in the mind of the Committee while presenting its report. It is very surprising that suddenly on 1st June I saw in the news papers that the PM Secretariat and the Department of Electronics had taken a decision, after making a study in depth of the problem to produce colour TV. The decision was that if 15 per cent of the components were allowed to be imported, then in that case, 85 per cent of the components would be manufactured. The present Government of India, headed by Mrs. Gandhi is in favour of taking a nocturnal decision, in the night and in the dark. So, this did not come as a surprize... (Interruptions) I can cite several examples. I have been marking all that. There is nothing wrong in that.

Anyway, this decision was taken without taking into consideration, either the views of Parliament or the views of manufacturers of black and white TV in India. The TV manufacturers were not consulted, even though they have been making TV all along. When this decision was shown to them, they wanted an undertaking from the Government. They said "all right: if you import certain components, then, in that case, let them be given to us, we will manufacture them; let no more further TV as such be imported." This was the specific assurance given to them.

[Shri N.K. Shejwalkar]

It is in the background of this that the Government have come out with a decision for giving Open General Licence to bring TV as a baggage as well as gift to friends. It is really very surprising that the Government have overlooked the fact that this decision has far-reaching effects on the economy of our country, as well as on the whole TV industry of India. Here I may state that there are about 60 companies in our country which are manufacturing black and white TV:

This import is to be made from two countries, Korea and Germany—ITT of Germany and Gold Star and Samsung of Korea. The number of Korean kits will be 54,000 and German 40,000, making a total of 94,000. While taking this decision, probably the report of the Inter-departmental Working Group was ignored.

A report has appeared recently in the papers, which you must have seen, by Mr. N.D. Desai, President of Elcina. I am told that one kit contains 450 components. Mr. Desai says that 410 out of these 450 components are being manufactured in India, and they can be easily manufactured. It seems that only 40 components are such which cannot be manufactured in India in the whole list. There are certain components e.g. picture tubes and integrated circuits, which cannot be manufactured in India at the moment. But, take an item like speaker, which we are making for all radios.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not referring to me, I suppose.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Loudspeaker.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you should say loudspeaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : In the Zero Hour the Speaker is the loudspeaker.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Then condenser resistance and, what is more, even chassis on which these components are to be fitted, which are being made in every gali in Delhi, are being imported. I do not understand why this decision was taken, because 410 out of 450 parts can be manufactured in India. I do not know what is the reply of the Government to the points made by Mr. Desai, the President of Elcina.

Another still more surprising thing is the name of the party who has been entrusted with the import of this item. Who will import these kits? The responsibility was taken up by ETDC. And that is because it is a canalised agency. You will be surprised to know that up to 12th of September, I am told, none of the kits were available in India. If the decision was taken on 1st June, then what happened for four months? Thereafter, up to the month of September they could not get any kits. After that, even I am told that in the second week of September, only an instalment of 45,000 kits came in. The other instalment of 45,000 kits, I think, has not arrived even up till now. It might be arriving in a day or two, I cannot say. But it has not arrived up till now. Now, the Government may ask as to how the facility can be given. Who is at fault? Firstly, you took a wrong decision. You could have taken a decision early in the month of January when the policy was decided. And thereafter, you took a decision in the month of June. Then for four months you slept. Further, again for four months you could not get any kits. Who is to be blamed for all that? And ultimately what is going to be the result of what all you are doing here? If you allow the import of these colour TVs directly now, it is going to have a far-reaching effect. For that purpose, I may submit that the broad value of the components at the moment is

Rs. 1250. They said, freight, insurance etc. cost about Rs. 250. That comes to Rs. 1500. The customs duty is Rs. 2,225. Thereafter inland movement charges are Rs. 125. Rs. 1,000 is the manufacturer's conversion cost and Rs. 700 is the price of the cabinet. So, the total price is Rs. 5,550. Now, it is being sold for Rs. 7,500 because there must be some commission and other things. From Rs. 5,550 the price has gone up to Rs. 7,500. This is the current price.

Consider what will be the loss to the Government. It is estimated that by these measures, one lakh TV sets will be imported. One lakh TV sets are allowed to be imported causing a loss of Rs. 3,000 per TV to the Indian Government. It will be Rs. 3 crores of loss ultimately and it is apart from other side effects. What are the side effects? The side effects are like this. There are two systems of colour TV. One is PAL system and another system is ESMA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : It is SECAM.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Yes, SECAM. We are for PAL system. Sir, I suspect something because this PAL system is adopted by National Company in Japan only. The Hitachi and others also produce it. They are producing it in very small quantities. Now, Hong-kong is the place wherefrom we can get the cheapest television sets and their market will be that of National only because it is producing these PAL system television sets. So, I am afraid there is some sort of understanding behind this. Otherwise why all this is happening? They are not able to produce T.V. sets up till now. Now the import will be only that of National Company. Today in *The Tribune* there is an article that there are already agents roaming about in all the big cities

in India to just sell their products which are of National Company. We do not know the veracity of that. It appeared in *The Tribune* of today. If that is the state of affairs, it is really a very sad thing. Secondly, if National comes here—for example, if those sets are here, what will happen to their servicing? There will be no servicing. All those sets will just become just empty boxes, nothing else. If not, you will have to provide for servicing. You will have to give licence to service centres and also allow import of some spares. You have to do that. Otherwise, you will be losing so much money for nothing.

I am told that actually the decision has been taken by the Ministry of Commerce. Probably the concerned ministries i.e. Department of Electronics as well as the Department of Science and Technology were not consulted. Luckily one of the Ministers is there. They were not consulted. The decision was taken in haste. Actually, they ought to have been consulted. Why they have not been consulted, I do not know.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sum up now.

श्री० एन० क० शेजवलकर : दोनों का समय 5-5 मिनट तो दे दीजिए . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 20 मिनट तो आपको दे दिये . . . . .

You have already taken twenty minutes. What more can you expect?

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR . My respectful submission is why was Parliament not consulted before taking the decision? We were sitting in Parliament. What was the propriety of issuing notification of 11th October. This matter could have been brought for consultation. At least some decision could have been taken after consultation

[Shri N.K. Shejwalkar]

with the hon. Members of Parliament. Whether the decision was major or minor, according to me, it is a major decision. It involves money of the exchequer—people's money. Moreover, it is a matter of policy also.

May I remind the hon. Minister that only six months ago there was a notification that C.C.P. should be obtained in case you want to have gift from your blood relation—father, mother, son, daughter etc. From them you can have gift of video set. It was mentioned that no T.V. will be allowed. It is only with video set you can import T.V. New Change is made on 11th October. Why was this matter not put before Parliament for taking the opinion of the Members of Parliament?

The industrial people who are working at the moment, they will be undergoing a great risk. I know the hon. Minister's reply that the price is Rs. 2,500/- more. As you know, unfortunately, the reputation of our Indian goods is not sound. Therefore, people will like to pay Rs. 2,500/- more. That is going to effect the industry. Please consider it seriously. All the workers, the engineers, who had been for training abroad, all these companies and workers are going to be affected thereby. That is also an important point.

This facility is being given only upto the 4th of December. I do not understand that. Can we not see the sports on black and white T.Vs.? What was the urgency for importing T.Vs.? If the Government was so much interested in showing all these sports to masses, they could have imported some big pieces, put them in public places just as Mavalankar Auditorium instead of importing one lakh T.Vs.

Unfortunately, the start of our colour T.V. is not good. INSAT—one has failed. We have adopted one other INTELSTAL. I do not know what is the future of all that.

In these circumstances, I request the Government to re-think about their decision and withdraw the concession which they have given. Please reply to all the points raised by me.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :  
What are the points?

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I thought you were attentive. I repeat the points.

(1) What is propriety of not taking into confidence our Parliament for this purpose?

(2) Without consulting the Ministry and Ministers for Electronics and Science and Technology, why have you taken this decision?

(3) Without consulting the manufacturers of the Colour TVs and other TVs also, why have you taken this decision? Is it not a fact that while taking this decision of yours, only the National Company of Japan will be benefited and not others because they are producing Colour TVs of PAL system.

Lastly,.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am happy you have come to "lastly".

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, in the "lastly" there are, 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd'. Lastly, did you give any assurance to the manufacturers that you will not import any TV and don't you think that the import of TV is going to affect the indigenous production, particularly the labourers, the engineers and the industry as a whole".

Last point, what will be the loss of revenue to the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: It is really the last.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Let him dictate the answer. We have to take down.

MR. SPEAKER: It is just like a lady telling her husband, "I am reminding you for the last one hour that I am coming within five minutes but you do not believe." Now, I believe!

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, mine will not be a very marathon reply. The first question was, why Parliament

was not consulted. Well, we know the procedure. It is not necessary to consult Parliament. We announce the policy and that policy is laid on the Table of the House. And this is not an omnibus policy which we had announced. This is a part of the import-export policy. This is less than one-hundredth or one-thousandth part of it. But you expect me to discuss it on the floor of the House and then announce it later on? You know very well and you are a seasoned Parliamentarian that this matter need not be discussed on the floor of the House before an announcement is made.

Then, the second question relates to consultation with the Electronics Ministry. Allow me to submit very humbly that there are so many points raised by you on the basis of surmises. 'Why' do you feel that we have not consulted the Information Ministry and the Electronics Ministry? We have consulted the Information Ministry and the Electronics Ministry and in consultation with them, the decision is taken. You think that the manufacturers were not consulted. As a matter of fact, for the production of TVs, manufacturers were consulted. But if you think that we should consult them for the import of the TV also, I do not know whether it is necessary. But by and large there has been discussion though not formal discussion.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** Why it is not necessary to consult them?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Allow me to say. If you ask me to consult each and every firm in the industry and then formulate a policy, I do not know whether it will be possible. In this case, now we have made a provision for manufacturing Colour TV in India. You yourself have stated it in your statement that E.T.T.D.C. had imported kits for manufacture of colour TV in India and the manufacturers were given the facility of assembling those things, manufacturing those things and selling it in the market. We have also seen that the price of the TV which would land and be sold in our country would be less than the price of the TV which would be manufactured in other countries. Now if there is a difference of Rs. 2500/-, I do not know what kind of protection has to be given to the manufacturers apart from this kind of protection. The cost of the TV which will be imported will be more than the indigenous one.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** I did not say.....

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I had not interrupted even once when you were speaking.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** I want your protection. When the Hon. Minister says consulted, after all, organisations are there. The Hon. Minister could have consulted them. This half-way reply will help me in no way. And I will have no chance of give any explanation for them.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is a very seasoned lawyer!

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I was saying that we have taken sufficient precaution to protect the indigenous industry. In order to see that the colour TV is manufactured in our country at a price which will be less than the price of the TV which will come to India as a gift from outside, we have imported the kits and we have tried to give those kits to the manufacturers. We have also seen that there is a price difference and that difference is of Rs. 2,500/-. What more you expect us to do or giving protection to TV manufacturers? You see that Asiad Games are coming. People are interested in watching them. We are trying to see that the demands of the people to watch the Asiad Games are fulfilled.

You are saying that some company, National Company, will be benefiting out of this. Well, if the TV sets are to be gifted to the individuals spread over in our country by the individuals throughout the world, I do not know how this particular company is going to get any benefit out of this. I am unable to connect the benefit which may accrue to any individual or any company, when the gifts are sent from outside, from different directions, from different countries, to different people in our country. This statement is also, I may be allowed to say, based on surmises.

Now you have asked a question whether an assurance was given to the TV manufacturers that other TV sets will not be imported. Allow me to say that no assurance of this kind was given to the manufacturers.

And you are asking as to how the manufacturers and the workers in the TV industries would be affected. I have already said that there is a great demand and if there is a demand, the manufacturers can manufacture the TV. We have seen that they get the materil necessary for manufactu they can make use of it. And they can sell it to the perxsons who really want the TV sets and so, I think the TV industry and the workers are not going to be affected by this.

11.42 hrs

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

You have asked, what is the loss that the Government would be asustaiqing?

[Shri Shiv Raj V. Pati]

Well, I would say that under this policy and under other policies, Government is going to gain something and Government is not going to lose anything.

You say that because there is a reduction in the duty, there would be a loss accrued to the Government. That is not the position. Supposing that the TV sets would be imported if the TV excise duty is maintained at a particular level, up to this time, this kind of arrangement was in existence. But nobody had imported the TV sets. Now because the Asiad is coming, now because the concessions are given to TV sets, because of that arrangement, the Government coffers will be richer, I am told, by Rs 30 crores. That is the information given to me. It is a matter to be calculated by different Departments. But my information is that about Rs. 30 crores revenue will be available to the Government out of this. Because of this, I would say that there would not be loss sustained by the Government under this scheme,

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कलर टी. वी. आयात करने की छूट अचानक सरकार ने एक महीने के लिए दे दी है। इस बारे पर डिजीजन यहां लगातार हो रहा है। हमारे भूतपूर्व सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री ने भी एश्याोर किया था कि कलर टी. वी. के लिए भारत के मैन्यूचक्चर को भी पूरी छूट होगी और उनको बनाने के लिए भी। मैन्यूफक्चर के बहुत से डेलीगेशन मंत्री जी के पास गए हैं। यदि उनको इस तरह की छूट दे दी तो कलर टी. वी. का फ्लड शुरू हो जायेगा। उससे समगलर्स अनुचित लाभ उठा लेंगे। क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जो डेलीगेशन उससे मिला है, उनसे उनकी क्या-क्या बातें हुई हैं? उनके आब्जर्वेशनस को निरस्त करने के लिए आपका क्या कहना है? कलकत्ता के बहुत से इलेक्ट्रानिक्स इन्डस्ट्री वालों ने संसद सदस्यों के पास एक लैटर भेजा था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हम दो हजार में कलर टी. वी. बनाकर दे सकते हैं, हमको लाइसेंस दे और करों से मुक्ति दिलायें। इससे कलर टी वी देश के गरीब लोगों तक पहुंच सकता है। लेकिन यह कदम केवल बड़े लोगों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए किया गया है। जिन्के बड़े रिसे-शन विदेशों में हैं। वे टी. वी. को मंगा सकते हैं और दूसरे बड़े लोगों को कहां से मिलेगा। गरीब लोग केवल अखबारों में ही पढ़ेंगे, यही तो समाजवाद है। इस

तरह की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अच्छी तरह से विचार करना चाहिए था। देश की 80 करोड़ जनता गांवों में रहती है। देश के गरीब लोग क्यों देखेंगे, यह है। आप कहते हैं कि इनसेट लगा रहे हैं और सारे देश के लिए व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। एक बहुत गम्भीर महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। जर्मनी और साऊथ कोरिया के साथ 94 टी वी सेट्स इ. टी. टी. डी. सी. द्वारा यहां पर एसेम्बल किये जायेंगे। इस तरह की छूट से क्या इन को करोड़ों रूपयों का लाभ नहीं होगा। कहते हैं कि लाभ होगा, लेकिन कैसे होगा। सल. सी. खोल दिया, इससे करोड़ों रूपयों का नुकसान होगा।

एक तो विचार यह है कि इसमें बहुत बड़े घोटाले की गन्ध आ रही है। इसको आपको लोकलैखा समिति को जांच करने के लिए सौंपना चाहिए। इसमें भयंकर करप्शन है। एक महीने की जो छूट दी है, इसका क्या कारण है? वी. पी. में इस तरह के इलेक्ट्रानिक्स गूड्स पहले से जमा है। ऐसा लगता है कि शायद ठीक उसी समय निकालेंगे आपने एक महीने की छूट दी है, ऐसा कौन सा आदमी है, जो तुरन्त मंगा लेंगे। यदि आप ने चार महीने छूट दी होती, तो आपकी बात समझ में आ सकती थी। ऐसी कौन सी व्यवस्था है, जो तुरन्त वहां एक महीने के अन्दर भेजा जा सकता है। आपकी कस्टम एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट की पालिसी में यह कैसे प्रोवि-जन था। इस में दिया हुआ है कि कोई इंडीविजुअल 5 हजार रुपये तक मंगा सकता है और कोई इन्स्टीच्यूशन 25 हजार रुपये तक मंगा सकता है। इतनी छूट इस-में दी हुई है। फिर आपने यह 3600 रुपये का ही डिजीजन क्यों लिया? क्या इसका मंगाने का काम एक महीने के अन्दर पूरा हो जाएगा। क्योंकि पहले तो कंट्रोलर आफ इम्पोटस और एक्सपोर्टस को दरखास्त भेजनी होगी, वह लाइसेंस देंगे तब वह मंगा सकेगा। क्या यह सब काम एक महीने में पूरा हो जाएगा, सब दरखास्त एक ही महीने में स्क्रूटिनाइज हो जाएंगी और लोगों को लाइसेंस मिल जाएंगे? क्या आपका डि-पार्टमेन्ट इतना सक्षम हो गया है कि इतनी

शब्दवाची में वह सब कर सकेगा ? या आपने ऐसे ही शब्दी वाची में वह नोटिफिकेशन निकाल दिया है ? क्या इतने समय में तुरन्त सारी कार्यवाही पूरी हो जाएगी और विधिवत टी वी बाहर से बसा आयेगा ?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसमें फोरन एक्सपोर्टर और अपने इम्पोर्टर्स की साजिश नहीं जिसके कारण आपने यह एक महीने का समय दिया है ? मुझे तो लगता है कि ये लोग एक महीने में अपना डील पूरा कर लेंगे और जनसाधारण से अधिक मुनाफा कमायेंगे । क्या यह डिस्-जन इलेक्ट्रानिक्स डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा लिया गया है या यह पॉलिटिकल डिस्-जन है ? मुझे शंका है कि इस डिस्-जन के बारे में सब बातें पी.एम. सेक्रेटैरियेट में तय हुई थीं और सेक्रेटरी लेवल पर यह डिस्-जन हुआ है क्योंकि इसमें इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मिनिस्टर को भी आउट कर दिया गया है ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, he has raised a constitutional point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed him.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मुझे लगता है कि इसके पीछे बहुत बड़ा षडयंत्र है और घपलेबाजी है । इसकी हाई लेवल पर, लोक लेखा समिति द्वारा जांच करानी ही पड़ेगी । हमारे देश में इलेक्ट्रानिक्स के सामान बनाने में बहुत सी कम्पनियां लगी हुई हैं । सब कम्पनियों ने बहुत सा सामान भी मैन्यु-फेक्चर कर लिया था । कौबिनेट वगैरह चीजें बना ली थी । अब इन टी.वी.सेटों को बाहर से आ जाने से उन कम्पनियों को बहुत घाटा होगा और उनका सामान बेकार हो जाएगा । इस उद्योग में पूंजी लगाने की प्रेरणा भी लोगों में कम हो जाएगी क्योंकि विदेश से यह सारा सामान आ जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह निर्णय लेने से पहले क्या उद्योग मंत्रालय ने अपनी सहमति दी थी, क्या इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग ने अपनी सहमति दी थी ? यदि दी थी तो कब दी थी ?

जहां तक फोरन एक्सचेंज का प्रश्न है, पहले तो आपने कहा था कि जो भी टी वी सेट बाहर से लायेंगे उन्हें फोरन एक्सचेंज में ड्यूटी देने होगी । बाद में चल कर

आपने कह दिया कि रुपये में ड्यूटी देने पर भी टी.वी. सेट ला सकेंगे । क्या इस से जो हम फोरन एक्सचेंज बर्न करने वाले थे उसका नुकसान नहीं होगा ? मुझे लगता है कि इसके पीछे राजनीति है जिसके कारण यह सारी छूट दी जा रही है । यह फोरन एक्सपोर्टर और अपने इम्पोर्टर के बीच एक साजिश है जिससे कि वे लाभ उठावेंगे । देश की आम जनता को इस से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है ।

क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि 11 अक्टूबर से जब से यह नोटिफिकेशन निकला है, आज तक कितने सेट आ चुके हैं ताकि यह पता चलें कि उनमें कितने सेट वी आई पी लोगों के थे जो कि क्लीयर हो गए हैं ? इसके बारे में मंत्री जी क्लीयर बताएं क्योंकि यह बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न है ।

लास्ट जून में वेस्ट जर्मनी और साउथ कोरिया से जो पैकेज डील हुई थी उसके अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने सेट आ चुके हैं और कितने आने बाकी हैं और उनको आने में कितना समय लगेगा ? 45 हजार सेट्स वेस्ट जर्मनी और 25 हजार सेट्स साउथ कोरिया से आये थे । उनमें से अब तक कितने आ चुके हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि साउथ कोरिया की टेक्नोलॉजी आउट डेटिड है, जापान की तुलना में वह पुरानी है ? क्या जापान की टेक्नोलॉजी दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की तुलना में अधिक माडरनाइज नहीं है ? मंत्री जी इन सब बातों को स्पष्ट करें ।

श्री शिवराज जी. पाटिल: श्रीमन् जो प्रश्न है वह यह है कि क्या इसकी वजह से ई. टी. टी. डी. सी. को हानि होगी या लाभ होगा ? इसका उत्तर है कि हम समझते हैं कि ई. टी. टी. डी. सी. को इसकी वजह से कोई हानि पहुंचना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि टी.वी. सेट्स की मांग बहुत है । जितने भी टी.वी. सेट्स यहां बनाये जायेंगे या उनके लिए सामान लाया जायेगा, उस सभी का उपयोग होगा, ऐसा हमारा अनुमान है ।

आप पूछना चाहते हैं कि इतने थोड़े से समय में बाहर से सेट्स क्यों मंगाये जा रहे हैं जबकि हमारे देश में ही ये बन रहे हैं ?

[श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल]

इसके बारे में हमारा कहना यह है कि अगर किसी के सम्बन्धी, दोस्त बाहर देशों में रहते हैं और वे टी वी सेट भोजना चाहते हैं। उनके लिए यह सहूलियत दी गयी है। अगर किसी के सम्बन्धी नहीं भोजना चाहते हैं तो उनको मजबूर करने की कोई बात नहीं है। यह फोर्सिलिटी एशियाड के लिए दी गयी है और सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर दी गयी है। इसी लिए इसमें समय की पाबंदी लगाई गयी है कि इस समय के अन्दर टी वी आना जरूरी है। अगर वह नहीं आयेगी तो हम उनको लाने के लिए मजबूर नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। आपके प्रश्न से कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि आप और टाइम चाहते हैं, आप समझते हैं कि हमने टाइम कम दिया है। हम इस समय के अन्दर ही यह सब कर रहे हैं।

8 तारीख से आज तक कितने सेट्स आये हैं, यह भी आपने पूछा है। इसके आंकड़े अभी मेरे पास नहीं हैं। अगर आप चाहेंगे तो मैं आप को दे दूंगा। आपने यह भी पूछा है कि टी. वी. किट्स बनाने के लिए कितने आये हैं? जैसा मुझे बताया गया है कि 50 फीसदी किट्स आये हैं।

आपने टेक्नोलोजी के सम्बन्ध में भी पूछा है। टेक्नोलोजी के सम्बन्ध में तो टेक्नी-शियंस ही कह सकते हैं, मेरे जैसा आदमी उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बता सकेगा। टी. वी. बनाने वालों के साथ चर्चा करने के बाद मुझे जो मालूम हो रहा है वह ये है कि हमारे यहां टी. वी. बनाने वाले एक साल में ब्लेक एण्ड व्हाइट के चार लाख टी वी सेट बना सकते हैं। तीन महीने के अन्दर एक लाख ब्लेक एण्ड व्हाइट टी. वी. सेट बना सकते हैं, ऐसा माना जाता है। उनसे पूछने पर यह भी पता चला कि तीन महीने के अन्दर वे 60 हजार कलर टी. वी बना सकेंगे अगर उनको लाइसेंस दे दिया जाए। उसका इंतजाम तो पहले से ही हुआ है। मगर एशियाड का जो काम है उसके सम्बन्ध में अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 60 हजार से अधिक टी. वी सेट्स की मांग होगी। यह भी अनुमान है कि यह मांग एक लाख, डेढ़ लाख और दो लाख टी. वी. सेट्स तक पहुंच सकती है। जब टी. वी. की मांग बढ़ेगी तो उसकी

वजह से टी. वी. की कीमतें भी बढ़ेंगी और कीमतें बढ़ने से लोगों को नुकसान होगा। इसलिए भी यह किया गया है।

आपने यह भी पूछा है कि गरीबों के लिए भी कोई इंतजाम होने वाला है या नहीं? यह दूसरी चीज है। हम देखेंगे कि कुछ कर सकते हैं या नहीं। मगर यह अश्योरस नहीं है। अगर कहीं टी. वी. नहीं हो, और वे दिल्ली में भी नहीं आ सकते हैं तो वे वहां पर प्राइवेट कलर टी. वी. देख सकते हैं। अगर वहां टी. वी. पहुंच सकता है तो पहुंच जाए।

टी. वी. के बारे में काफी टीका टिप्पणी होती है। मगर इसको एक एजुकेशन का साधन समझ कर, शिक्षा का साधन समझ कर देखें। फिर इस पर आक्षेप करने की जरूरत मैं नहीं समझता हूँ।

12.00 hrs.

एशियाड को ध्यान में रखते हुए और जो टी. वी. बनाने वाले हैं, उनकी परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाया गया है। इसमें आप कुछ बड़ी चीज देखने की कोशिश करेंगे तो हमारा दोष नहीं है। किसका दोष है, आप सोच सकते हैं।

श्री नीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : सोचने का नहीं है। राजनातिका डिजीजन था या सेक्रेटरी लेवल का था।

12.1 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): On behalf of Shri Bhisma Narain Singh, with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce the Government Business in this House during the week commencing 18th October, 1982 will consist of:—

1. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation)



Ordinance, 1982, and consideration and passing of the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1982.

2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval for declaration of certain Services of Assam as Essential Services.
3. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the State of Assam for 1982-83.
4. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General for 1982-83).
5. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
6. Consideration and passing of :—
  - (a) The Andhra Scientific Company Limited (acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1982.
  - (b) The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by Rajya Sabha;
7. Discussion on the Sixth Five Year Plan.

**श्री विगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा):** स्वतंत्रता सैनिकों को पेंशन देकर सरकार ने उचित ही किया है और भी कुछ सुविधा मिल चुकी है किन्तु कुछ सुविधा अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। वैसे भी उनकी संख्या बहुत कम हो गई है और रोजाना कम हो रही है। उनके पुत्र-पुत्रियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। रेल में सफर करने को सीमित किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष प्रथम श्रेणी का पास मिलना चाहिए। दिल्ली में ठहरने का स्थान बनना चाहिए। जिसमें कोई भी दिल्ली आकर ठहर सके। दिल्ली में इलाज कराने की किसी अस्पताल में अलग व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस पर विचार हो।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सांचिलत केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए योग की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया है। उसमें केवल सरकारी नौकरियों में काम करने वालों को ही योग की शिक्षा का अवसर मिलता है। अन्य जनता विशेषकर ग्रामीण जनता के बच्चों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं। योग की शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सुधार, चरित्र

निर्माण, बीमारियों से मुक्ति के लिए आवश्यक है वहां नशीली वस्तुओं से भी धृणा पैदा कराती है। जो शिक्षा रिषियों और मुनियों को मिलती थी अब जनता को भी उपलब्ध है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को अध्यापकों को शिक्षा देने वाले स्कूलों में योग की शिक्षा देने को अध्यापक रखने चाहिए ताकि वे अध्यापक शिक्षा प्राप्त करके अन्य विद्यार्थियों को भी शिक्षा दे सकें। इसके लिए सरकार को विचार के लिए विधेयक लाना चाहिए।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन):** देश में बिजली की कमी से कई प्रदेश प्रभावित हैं। बिजली उत्पादन की अनिश्चितता के कारण कई उद्योगों का उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ है। कृषि उपजों की बूआई के समय सिंचाई के लिए आवश्यक बिजली नहीं मिलने से किसान परेशान है। मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान सहित अनेक प्रदेशों में ऊर्जा संकट की स्थिति बनी हुई है। आगामी सालों में यह संकट और अधिक गहरायेगा यदि बिजली उत्पादन के लिए समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया जावेगा। मध्य-प्रदेश में कोरवा राष्ट्रीय ताप बिजली आयोग "एन. टी. पी. सी." द्वारा कोरवा में निर्मित किए जा रहे ताप बिजली घर के कार्य में तेजी लाकर मध्य-प्रदेश का पर्याप्त बिजली का प्रदाय किया जाना चाहिए। नये परमाणु बिजली घरों की स्थापना में मध्य-प्रदेश का प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

"इंसोपूलाइटिस" ज्वर तथा अन्य ज्वरों की रोकथाम के लिए कारगर उपाए करने की आवश्यकता है। देश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा, बिहार में "इन्सोपूलाइटिस" ज्वर के कारण कई लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है। पश्चिम बंगाल में 200 से अधिक लोग इस ज्वर के कारण मृत्यु की चपेट में आ गए हैं। मिदनापुर जिले के खड़गपुर की "इण्डियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालाजी" का छात्रावास इस ज्वर के प्रकोप से खाली हो गया है। दिल्ली में फैले ज्वर के उपयुक्त उपचार के अभाव में कई लोग परेशान हैं। अतएव सर-

### [श्री सत्यनारायण शेट्टी]

कार देश को कई भागों में खर फैलने से रोकने के लिए तथा उपचार के लिए कार-गर उपाय करें।

कृपया उपयुक्त विषय आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में सम्मिलित किए जावें।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur)** : Mr deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President of the Chandigarh unit of the Janta Party conducted an enquiry into the allegation that the Government Railway police had arrested hundreds of Bihari passengers, mostly labourers having valid tickets and got them convicted on a charge of ticketless travel.

They are lodged in Bahadurgarh fort prison camp and Amritsar jail to help Punjab Government meet the shortages of staff in prisons overcrowded with Akali Morcha volunteers. They were allegedly made to work as sweepers and cooks.

The enquiry has clearly established that these allegations were correct and there was a collusion between the Railway authorities and the Punjab Government in this entire episode.

The team of opposition M. Ps which visited the concerned jails on 13th October has confirmed these facts.

I demand that the Government should make a comprehensive statement on this episode and take necessary steps to relieve the victims of their agony and offer them adequate compensation for the ill-treatment meted out to them.

**SHRI KRISHNA GHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, workers of the National Herald have not been paid salary for September, 1982, nor two years bonus. Eleven months overtime allowance has not been disbursed to press workers and provident fund deduction amounting to several lakhs of rupees have not been deposited. There are other matters concerning the workers which need to be looked into. I would request to the Government to look into the matter and make a statement in the House next week.

Since the transport problem in Calcutta is acute, there is need for the introduction of circular train services immediately. Government should make a statement in the House next week in this regard. (interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Only the approved version will go on record.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (गांवला)** : बरौली जिले के गांवला थाने के गांव कटसारी में एक हरिजन परिवार की हत्या कर दी गई और जब उसकी गर्भवती पत्नी आई तो उसको भी मारा गया और उसके गाँद के बच्चे को भी चोट पहुँचाई।

इस प्रकार हरिजन उत्पीड़न के बड़े गम्भीर मामले बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कठोर कदम उठाना आवश्यक है। इस चर्चा को भी आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाए।\*\*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : When you want certain items to be included in the next week's agenda, you are expected to read only the approved text. Only the approved version will go on record.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : इस तरह से संशोधन कर दिए जाने के विरोध में मैं वाक आउट करता हूँ। यह हरिजनों का मामला है। इस तरह से अर्थ ही बदल नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए था।

12.10 hrs.

*Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap then left the House.*

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER**: You are expected to read that. Only what has been approved will go on record. Now Mr. B. D. Singh.

**श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर)** : मान्यवर, अभी तक भारत एवं जापान का सम्बन्ध आर्थिक विषयों तक ही संकुचित रहा है और वह भी सीमित स्तर तक अभी भी भारत का जापान को निर्यात जापान के आयात का मात्र लगभग 0.73 प्रतिशत है। इधर जापान के प्रधान मंत्री एवं विदेश मंत्री ने भारत के साथ राजनैतिक सम्बन्धों को विकसित करने की बात की है। उन्होंने इच्छा व्यक्त की है कि एशिया की शांति एवं समृद्धि के लिए दोनों देशों में राजनैतिक स्तर पर सहयोग होना चाहिए। भारत अपने आर्थिक आधार तथा आत्मनिर्भरता को

सशक्त बनाना चाहता है। हमें विचार करना होगा कि जापान हमारे आर्थिक एवं प्राद्व्योगिकी विकास में किस प्रकार का सहयोग कर सकता है।

आज जापान में अमरीका को छोड़कर कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन सर्वाधिक है। जापान की उत्पादन प्रक्रिया श्रम उपभोगी है। भारत में प्राद्व्योगिक श्रम शक्ति की कमी नहीं है, परन्तु इसे उपयोग में नहीं ला पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमने जापानी पद्धति का अनुसरण नहीं किया है। हम अभी तक प्रधानतया अमरीका या रूस की ओर अधिक उन्मुख रहे हैं। हमने जापान, फ्रांस, पश्चिमी जर्मनी जैसे देशों से सहयोग बढ़ाने पर कम ध्यान दिया है। अतएव इन विषयों पर सदन में विचार होना चाहिए।

गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त कृषि एवं प्राद्व्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर, नैनीताल की अपनी एक गरिमा रही है। इस विश्व-विद्यालय ने कृषि के क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय योगदान किया है। कृषि शिक्षा, अन्वेषण, उत्पादन वृद्धि आदि में विश्वविद्यालय की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। परन्तु क्षोभ का विषय है कि विगत कुछ वर्षों से वहाँ का वातावरण अनियमितताओं एवं अंशान्ति का शिकार हो गया है। प्रशासन के आचरण से कर्मचारियों, छात्रों एवं प्राध्यापकों में असंतोष की भावना व्याप्त है।

इसी विषयक वातावरण एवं पक्षपात आचरण का परिणाम है कि गत 14 सितम्बर को वहाँ के एक विद्वान वैज्ञानिक ने आत्मदाह कर लिया। विश्वविद्यालय के प्राध्यापक संघ का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल माननीय प्रधान मंत्री से गत 19 नवम्बर को मिला था और आने प्रत्यावेदन में न्यायिक जांच की मांग की थी, परन्तु अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

अतएव, इस सदन में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर की वर्तमान आसामान्य स्थिति पर विचार होना चाहिए तथा वहाँ के वातावरण को सामान्य बनाने के उपाय निकाले जाने चाहिए।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):** अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के आयोग एवं आयुक्त अपनी रिपोर्ट हमेशा सदन को प्रस्तुत करते हैं तथा अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के सदस्यों के साथ हो रहे अन्याय एवं दुर्दशा तथा सरकारी नोक-रियों में उचित स्थान नहीं दिए जाने तथा उसके पूर्ति हेतु आवश्यक कदम का भी सुभाव देते हैं लेकिन संसद में उस पर बहस नहीं हो पाती। फलस्वरूप इन समुदायों के सदस्यों में काफी रोष है। सदन में बहस के अभाव में ये रिपोर्ट सिर्फ कागज पर ही रह जाती हैं।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि अगले सप्ताह में अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति के आयोग एवं आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कराई जाय।

2. पिछले एक सप्ताह के अन्दर बिहार के संथाल परगना एवं गाजियाबाद में आदिवासियों की हत्याओं के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं।

जहाँ बिहार के संथाल परगना जिला के पाला पोटी, प्रखंड में भूखे सात आदिवासियों को पुलिस ने गोली चला कर मार डाला, वहीं गाजियाबाद में दस आदिवासी (बनजार) की हत्या रहस्यपूर्ण है।

अतः आदिवासियों की इन हत्याओं के सम्बन्ध में सदन में चर्चा कराई जाए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. Supplementary Demands.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sorry, Mr. Mukherjee. Now Mr. Bhagat.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I have heard the hon. Members with respect an attention. I shall very carefully go through the records and bring to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee, such matters which are consider necessary.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

के सम्बन्ध में तो कुछ कहें, उस पर बातचीत हो गई है, उस पर विचार होना चाहिए।

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12.14 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL). 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1982-83.

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12.15 hrs.

ANDHRA SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LTD. (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL.\*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING) SHRI BHISHMANARAIN SINGH) : On Behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Andhra Scientific Company Limited with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continuity of production of scientific instruments which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Andhra Scientific Company Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continuity of production of scientific instruments which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI BHISMA NARAIN SINGH : I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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CENTRAL EXCISE LAWS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the amendment of laws relating to Central Excise and to validate duties of excise collected under such laws.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the amendment of laws relating to Central excise and to validate duties of excise collected under such laws.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce @ the Bill.

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12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CENTRAL EXCISE LAWS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 1982

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982.

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RUBBER (AMENDMENT) BILL—  
*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shivraj V. Patil on the 13th October, 1982, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

There are two speakers—Mr. N. Dennis and Mr. Banatwalla. They will take five minutes each. Then the Minister will reply. Mr. Mool Chand Daga was on his legs. He is not present in the House. His time will be taken by Mr. Dennis.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section-dated 16-10-82.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendadation of the President.

@Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil):** The amendment is to enable the appointment of a part-time Chairman and a full time Executive Director. So far only full time Chairman has been appointed. For full time jobs, generally high Government employees such as IAS officers are appointed.

To make avail of the services of persons of high reputation, long standing experience in rubber plantation and to utilise their services and their practical knowledge and experience and to facilitate them to make substantial contributions for the development of rubber—this amendment is intended. Men of such talent may not like to offer their services as full time Chairman. They may like to serve as part time Chairman. In such an event, the services of a full time Government officer is necessitated to carry on the day to-day administration and for the transaction of work effectively. The matters prescribed or delegated to him would be executed by him on behalf of the Chairman. The question of the appointment of full time Executive Director would come up only when a part-time Chairman is appointed. The points to be taken into consideration are :—

1. So far no difficulty is expressed or pointed out or experienced by the Board in the functioning of the Rubber Board. This change should not create complications, troubles and confrontations in the administrative set up.

2. By this amendment a high post is created—full time Executive Director. There is a similar post of Secretary to the Board apart from another post of Rubber Production Commissioner. The post of Rubber Commissioner could be mainly rendering technical assistance and also to carry on research work. But side by side with the proposed post of Executive Director, there is a Secretary to the Board. There should not be duplicity and overlapping of work in the transaction of their respective duties. There should be a clear cut demarcation and definition of their respective duties, for the smooth and harmonious functioning of the Board.

Rubber has now become a crucial commodity and it is widely used. In the national interest and in the interest of our economy, as also in the interest of preserving and improving the foreign exchange position, as it is a foreign exchange earning commodity, and for protecting and safeguarding the labourers, rubber growers, and the small farmers depending on rubber plantation, it is highly essential to increase the production more and more by intensive and extensive cultivation in the traditional and also in the non-traditional areas.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukandapuram):** Do you want a part time Director ?

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Allepey):** Part time Chairman and full time Executive Director are proposed.

**SHRI N. DENNIS:** On this question I would like to say that if an official is appointed there would be criticism that bureaucrats are ruling the country; but when a part-time non-official is appointed there would be criticism that there are politics. So there would be criticism, in any event.

After the formation of the Board there is considerable improvement in the production of rubber. In the last 20 years rubber production has increased from 20,000 tonnes to 1,50,000 tonnes. The area of production has also increased during the period of these 30 years from 63,000 hectares to 2,77,000 hectares. The production per hectare also has considerably increased. It has gone up from 234 kilogrammes to 800 kilogrammes. These improvements are due to the successful research work and other steps taken by the Government and Rubber Board. It has to be intensified in such a way as to make it export-oriented. For the last three years there is stagnation in the production of rubber and the production is to the tune of about 1,50,000 tonne. The reason is, the cost of production per kilogramme in India is about Rs. 16 in the rubber-producing areas of Kerala, including Kanya Kumari District there.

There is a disease called Pythothena, falling of leaves during the monsoon season. When this disease effects the plants, there is an additional expenditure for spraying. Previously, a subsidy was given by the Government. For the past three years that subsidy is not being given. For reducing the cost of production subsidy should be given to the growers.

As per the present Act, there is a Pool Fund. Now this is being used for the development of rubber plantation. But it can be used for spraying also.

In Sri Lanka and Malaysia, the cost of production is only about Rs. 7 or 8 the leaf falling disease is not there. But import of rubber would effect our production. Moreover, after terminal tax and other expenses, the import per kg. of rubber would come to Rs. 12 to Rs. 13. So, import is not the solution and stepping up the production is the only solution.

Another important problem that has to be tackled is regarding the conflicting representations presented by the rubber growers on the one hand and the manufacturers on the other. Rubber growers

[Shri N. Dennis]

demand ban or restriction on imports. Manufacturers demand for more imports to suit their needs. So, conflicting claims and figures are made by them to suit their trades. Regarding requirement and production also, inflated and deflated figures are given. The gap between the demand and supply, according to official figures, appears to be 35,000 tonnes. So, a decision for import or restriction or ban has to be taken cautiously to protect the growers on the one side and the manufacturers on the other. Following points may be taken into consideration in this connection :

The quantity of import could be fixed by a dialogue between the growers and the manufacturers and also by having a joint meeting of the representatives of the Government, manufacturers and the growers.

A Committee of technical experts could also be appointed to go into the quantity of rubber that has to be imported.

Disproportionate import of rubber would affect the price. If the price is low, the growers would not take interest in production. So, production would be affected adversely by such disproportionate import of rubber.

When there is an import of rubber, the price goes down. With the result, growers lose interest in production. That would affect our national interest also.

A clear decision has to be taken regarding the quantity to be imported.

Regarding the development of rubber, following points can be taken into consideration :

Production has to be increased by intensive, extensive and scientific cultivation. The area of cultivation has to be increased. Now, rubber is cultivated only in South. But there are other areas in North where rubber can be cultivated. A survey should be conducted to find out the possibility and scope of rubber cultivation in other areas, so that the area of cultivation can be increased.

Subsidies, loans and grants also could be given liberally for greater production of this commodity which earns foreign exchange to the country.

The cost of production must be brought down. In Malaysia and Sri Lanka, the cost of production is about Rs. 7 or 8 per kg. So, subsidized spraying has to be done in an intensive way.

Rubber has to be developed in such a way as to make it export-oriented. The condition of labour, who depend on the rubber industry, has to be improved.

In order to meet the growing needs of the rubber industry, the producers need some concrete incentives for increased production of rubber.

So far as per acre or unit production is concerned, Kanyakumari district stands first in our country. Qualitatively also it occupies the highest place in our country. At present, there is only a sub-office at Nagercoil. I would like to suggest that a regional office should be opened in Kanyakumari district to ensure increased production and intensive cultivation of rubber in that area, which is considered to be the best in all respects in the country.

The examination of soil testing, which is provided in other parts has to be extended to Kanyakumari district also.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill reflects the concern of the Government to deal effectively with the problems relating to the development of rubber. The Bill provides for the appointment of the Chairman of the Rubber Board, even on a part-time basis. It has been realised in both the public as well as private sector that there are persons who have distinguished themselves in the field of rubber plantations. They may not be available as the Chairman of the Rubber Board on a whole-time basis. But it is indeed desirable to have the advantage of their experience, their knowledge and their talent. Therefore, provision has been made in this Bill to have even a part-time Chairman for the Board. So, I say that the underlying object and the sentiments are most welcome. As such, I support the Bill.

However, I must point out an important statement made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

“However, such persons may not always be available for serving the Board as Chairman on a whole-time basis.”

When it has been realised that such persons may not always be available to serve on a whole-time basis, then the Hon. Minister should assure this House that a part-time Chairman would be appointed only when it is not possible to have a distinguished personality as the Chairman of the Board on a whole-time basis. This assurance must logically follow. A part-time Chairman, having interest elsewhere also in the field, may

not be a wholly satisfactory solution. Therefore, I must emphasize upon the Government that the appointment of a part-time Chairman should be only an exception, when a whole-time Chairman is not available.

Secondly, I must also point out that there should be no political appointments. I am saying this because there are genuine apprehensions in certain quarters that there would be political appointments. There are certain quarters, who are helpless; they always smell rat everywhere. So, we cannot help them. But, at the same time, Government should see that no political appointments as such are made.

Sir, I have to emphasize one point and that is that the need is to augment the production of rubber. But, while we are stressing the need for augmenting the production of rubber, the policy on the part of the Government is a defeatist policy I should say. They are planning for deficiency in the production of rubber. For example, the Sixth Five Year Plan has a target of 2 lakh tonnes per year. The Rubber Board estimates that the demand per year is 2.37 lakhs. Thus, even the Sixth Five Year Plan is planning for deficiency in production as compared to the demand, a deficiency of nearly 37,000 tonnes per year. I must, therefore, emphasize that every effort should be made in order to augment production. Let us boost up our programmes for the replantation and new plantations as well. The programme of 30,000 hectares a year of replantation and 30,000 hectares a year of new plantation, I must therefore emphasize, should be taken up further ahead so that such deficiencies are at least not planned.

When I say that there should be augmentation of production, the unfortunate scene that is prevalent is that there is confusion with respect to even the requirement of rubber and the total quantity of rubber that is produced. Different agencies give us different figures. Sir, I would draw your attention to the following figures of estimates of demand and production for the year 1982-83 given by different agencies. They are as follows:—

Rubber Boards estimate for 1982-83 is:

Demand	1.97 lakh tonnes
Production	1.62 lakh tonnes.
Deficit	30,000 tonnes.

Then we have the Director General of Technical Development. His estimate of demand for 1982-83 is 2 lakh tonnes, production 1.55 lakh tonnes resulting in a deficit of 45,000 tonnes.

Then we have the Rubber Industry Association. They say that the demand is estimated at 2.2 lakh tonnes, the production is estimated at 1.15 lakh tonnes. Consequently, they say that there will be a deficiency of 65,000 tonnes during the year 1982-83.

We have also the estimates of the Rubber Growers' Association. They pointed out that the demand would be 1.8 lakh tonnes, the production would be 1.76 lakh tonnes, so that there would be almost no deficit whatsoever during the present year.

Therefore, I say that proper vigilance is necessary. After all, what would be the production and all that? The rubber growers have to be taken into confidence and a dialogue must be there.

Sir, while we are considering this question of augmenting the production of rubber, we must also correct our policy with respect to the import of rubber. This import of rubber is creating a havoc. Kerala is a State that produces the maximum quantity of rubber in our country. It is 90 per cent, and the import of rubber has shattered the economy of Kerala. Not only that. But you will be shocked to know that from this import, the bulk release, was made in the internal market out of these imports and then the rubber was released at a time when the internal production of rubber was at its peak level. There was, therefore, a glut in the market and as a result we had a very adverse consequence upon the prices. There was a sudden decline in the price from about Rs. 16/- to Rs. 10.50 per kg. You can imagine the havoc that it creates without problems. The uneconomic price effects have several other things. A guarantee of proper economic price should be given at least for a period of four to five years for a stable price because the production of rubber takes time and, therefore, it is necessary that stability in price should be offered. I must, therefore, urge upon this Government to do away with its policy of importing the rubber. The Finance Minister of Kerala Shri Mani has given at least one important suggestion i.e. in the case of imports at least the producer states must be consulted before these imports are done. I hope and I am sure that the Government in this matter of import of rubber which is shattering the economy of Kerala will at least take the Government of Kerala into confidence, discuss the matters with them, discuss the matters with the rubber growers over there and then come to this conclusion. I am sure the fair conclusion in the interest of augmenting production even of rubber would be, to abandon and jettison this policy of import of rubber.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

With these words I support the Bill. I welcome the concern of the Government for dealing with the problems relating to the development. But let the Government realise that by merely appointing part time and full time Chairman and full time Executive Director, the problem will not be solved. One has to come to grips with the problem in consultation with the major producer States of our country.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and have given some valuable suggestions.

At the outset I would like to assure them that all the suggestions that are given by them will be examined very carefully and we would certainly like to make use of them.

The debate on this Bill has stretched over four or five days continuously. Of course, we are considering Rubber (Amendment) Bill and like rubber the debate has also even stretched.

A very relevant point has been made by some hon. Members. They have said that there would be conflict between the Chairman and the Executive Director if the Chairman happens to come from outside the services and if he is a part timer. They have also said that the powers that would be available to the Executive Director will be vague and it would be impossible or it will not be possible for the Executive Director to implement the resolutions passed by the Board in a proper manner. Of course, this is a germane point but the hon. Members should not have any apprehension on this count. The Chairman will be a person who would understand as to how the rubber is grown, as to how the production has to be increased, as to what are the market trends, as to how the industry deals with this and all those things. He would represent the views of the growers. So if he is sitting there as a Chairman, he would be able to protect the interests of the growers and others also. But at times, it becomes difficult for us to have a full time chairman on the Board. For the implementation of the decision taken in the Board, there should be an executive officer or an executive director. So, we are providing for the Executive Officer.

The Bill provides that the powers that would be available to the Executive Director will be prescribed. There is no ambiguity on this point. If the powers are prescribed by the Government, there

cannot be any ambiguity. At the same time, the Bill says that the powers may be delegated by the Chairman. If the powers are prescribed, there would not be any difficulty in knowing the spheres in which the Executive Director will be working and the Chairman will be working. In certain other Corporations and Boards, we do have part-time chairmen as well as full-time chairmen and the Executive Directors. There has not been any conflict. So, I think, we need not be apprehensive on this count.

Mr. Banatwalla, in his very forceful and very good speech, has told us that we should try to see that political considerations are not taken into account while appointing the chairman. Well, we would like to see that this Rubber Board prospers. We would like to see that the feelings of the growers and others concerned are also truly represented in the Board and only after seeing man of that kind, a man of that nature who can really protect the interests of the Board is appointed. We will keep all these things in view.

Second point relates to the import of rubber. Sir, almost all Members from both the sides have spoken on that point. It has become necessary for me to express the views of the Government on that point, though that point is not really germane to the amendment discussed here. The question is to what quantity should be imported is decided not by an individual but by a committee. That committee consists of the Chairman of the Rubber Board himself and the representatives of the Commerce Ministry and the Industries Ministry and the representatives from the Directorate General of Technical Development. They assess the production of rubber, they try to find out as to what would be the demand and then they suggest as to what quantity should be imported. Generally, and I would say invariably, the decisions given by them are followed by us.

Now, there is suggestion by one of the Members who spoke on this point on the previous day that sometime the figures relating to the production is deflated and the figures relating to the requirements are inflated. So, there is a big gap and that causes difficulties to the growers. Now, we shall try to collect the figures in a more scientific manner and we shall try to collect the figures in an accurate manner. It will be very difficult for me to say at this time as to how it should be done.

**SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:** Why can't you have a committee to



assess the requirements of rubber? This is the long standing demand of the growers.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** That is exactly, I have said, Madam. Now, here is the Rubber Board. In the Rubber Board, the rubber growers, workers and other peoples representatives is sitting. The representative of the Rubber Board or the Chairman of the Rubber Board sits in the Committee which decides as to how much should be imported. We reflects the views.....

(Interruptions)

It is exactly for this reason that we are going to have a part-time.....

(Interruptions)

Please understand. Up to this time, generally we used to appoint an Administrator. But now, we want to have a representative of the growers and a representative of the other sections also. But he may not be willing to work there a full-time worker. So, we are going to have as part-time Chairman and that part-time Chairman will have the opportunity of taking into account the views of the manufacturers and the views of others also who would be sitting in the Committee which would decide as to how much rubber should be imported. So, their views should be reflected there and those views will be taken into account while importing the rubber.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla has rightly said that the figures do not tally. The figure given by one sector do not tally with the figures given by the other interests. The figures given by the agriculturists do not tally with the figures given by the manufacturers and the others. That difficulty is there. But even that difficulty can be solved by this Committee. They can try to find out some method for coming to the conclusion as to what are the real difficulties and then decide how much is to be imported.

We were told that the demand would be 1,18,000 tonnes, and that the production would be 1,50,000 tonnes and the quantity of rubber that is imported is, 30,000 tonnes which is exactly the quantity which was suggested by them. This is the quantity which is imported.....

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** After the Hon. Minister completes his speech....

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** But everybody, without understanding as to how much is actually imported, is

saying that, lot of rubber is imported by the Government. The result is that the growers feel that their produce will not be sold in the market and, then it is sold at a distress price!

So, it is necessary for the Hon. Members to make the statement in a vary responsible manner. If, without understanding as to how much is really imported, they say that lot of rubber is imported, naturally the grower who has no access to the figures and who is not a very educated person, will feel that the import has been done to a large extent and that he should sell his goods at any price which is offered to him!

This kind of psychology should not be allowed to be created. I am giving you the figures. (Interruptions). Only 30,000 tonnes of rubber is allowed to be imported.

(Interruptions)

And the 30,000 tonnes of rubber should not affect the price.

If the timings is of importance, I assure this House that we will control the supply of this imported rubber in such a fashion that the growers interests are not affected. You should not have any difficulty on this point.

But please understand that there is the industry also which manufactures the goods which are sold in the market. If that industry is affected because of the non-availability of the raw material next, year that industry will not work. And if next year that industry does not work, it will affect the growers also. So, it has become necessary for us to provide raw material necessary for manufacturing the tyre and other goods also. And it has become necessary for us to manufacture in such a fashion that our local demands are fulfilled as well as we are in a position to export also. Now here the question of balancing the interests of the growers and the interests of the manufacturers comes in. If we tilt in one direction, that sector also will be affected in the next year, may not be in the first year. That is why the Government has to maintain a balance and I can assure the House that Government would certainly protect the interests of all concerned in a manner that all stand to benefit and not lose. For this, the mechanism is also created. I appreciate your concern for the growers and I have assured you on the floor of the House that the direction in which you are trying to speak out your views is not an incorrect direction, but you please understand the other side also and you speak out your views on the floor of the

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

House and outside in such a manner that ultimately the interests of the growers are not also, indirectly and without your understanding, affected.

The point that has come before me here and before the House is this. We have not imported in a very large quantity, and yet, if the prices are going down, it may be because all of you have joined in a chorus to say that the import is done disproportionate to the requirements. If that kind of psychology is created, if that kind of impression is created, the prices will naturally go down. So, please be careful in making statements.

The third point which was made by the hon. Members related to the production of rubber itself. This is also a very important point and I will seek your indulgence, Sir, to read out the schemes which have been created by the Government for increasing the production. These are the schemes which have been enunciated by the Government for increasing the production:—

#### Rubber Plantation Development Scheme :

- (a) Cash subsidy at Rs. 5,000 per hectare for small growers. Cash subsidy at Rs. 3,000 per hectare for large growers.
- (b) For comparatively weaker small growers reimbursement of cost of planting material reimbursement of half the cost of fertilizers soil conservation subsidy of Rs. 150 per hectare.
- (c) Term loan at Rs. 15,000 per hectare through the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation. Interest subsidy at 3 per cent on this term loan.
- (d) Free technical and extension support.

#### Maintenance of Rubber Nurseries:

Number of Nurseries run by the Board—  
10.

Capacity of the Nurseries—1.2 million rubber plants.

#### Improvement in Processing of Small Holders Rubber :

Under this scheme, a project with World Bank assistance is under implementation. The project envisages establish-

ment of nine block rubber factories and expansion of one existing factory all in the cooperative sector.

The capacity of these factories is 25,000 tonnes.

Financial assistance is also granted by the Rubber Board to the Cooperative Marketing Societies for establishing processing factories. Specific rates of assistance under this scheme are :

- (i) Share capital contribution—Rs.2 lakhs per society.
- (ii) Loan for establishing testing laboratory per society—Rs.1 lakh.

#### Expansion of Rubber Cultivation in Non-traditional Areas :

Yesterday Mr. J.S. Patil spoke about it. I am giving this information.

Surveys and trial plantations have been conducted by the Board in the non-traditional areas of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Maharashtra and Goa. Three Regional Offices of the Rubber Board have been established at Agartala in Tripura. Gauhati in Assam and Donda in Goa. A Regional Research Centre each has also been established by the Rubber Board in Tripura and Maharashtra.

These are the developmental schemes and activities which are undertaken by the Rubber Board. We are trying to see that this important material is produced in our country and our demands are fulfilled by our own people here and we do have sufficient to export also. With this and in view we are trying to amend the Rubber Act. I hope that all points have been answered. If, however, one or two Members want to ask questions, they may, do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Just now in Kerala there is a real glut. The growers are in panic. Will the Government intervene in the market and buy certain quantities of rubber at reasonable prices so that this kind of desperate sales by growers is verested and the panicky situation controlled !

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have already said that the requirement is 1,80,000 tonnes. The demand by the manufacturers is 1,80,000 tonnes of rubber. The production is 1,50,000 tonnes. The

import is only 30,000 tonnes. The hon. Member should go to them and tell them that it is not necessary for them to sell the rubber at that price. I have already assured that we are not going to release the rubber in such a fashion that the prices go down too much and if there is escalation of the price too much, we will certainly release the rubber and we will try to keep the plants running. You are trying to protect the interests of the growers. I can understand that. But while trying to do that, you are trying to attack the Government and the imports. While doing that you are creating a psychology that there is a glut in the market. Don't create that psychology; only certain vested interests would benefit by that. You are all the time saying that there is import and there are a lot of imports (*Interruptions*) All of you are saying that we are importing rubber in a large quantity. Why do you say that? It is not necessary for you to say that. If you say that, the prices are likely to go down. This is how we respond to this kind of phenomenon.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I did not say anything. I have only said that the prices are crashing.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Out of 1000 tonnes of rubber produced every day, only 200 tonnes are lifted. What is the way out? Naturally they will sell it at distress prices. Only 200 tonnes are lifted. That is why the demand is coming from Kerala that the Rubber Board should go and purchase rubber and build up a buffer stock. 800 tonnes remain there unsold. You have to consider this and you should build a buffer stock.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muriattupuzhe) : Now the production is the maximum. Some factories in the north are not lifting rubber due to strikes, labour trouble, power cut and lock-outs. And they are not also stocking rubber for 6 weeks as per the original understanding.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you brought it to the notice of the Rubber Board!

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : The Rubber Marketing Federation is there. The STG is there and the Rubber Pool Fund is also there. But somebody has to go and purchase rubber. Otherwise you cannot lift the rubber from the market. I request the Minister to rush to the market and purchase the surplus rubber from the cultivators.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Very unwittingly we are falling in the trap.

We have not imported rubber in a very large quantity.. (*Interruptions*) I have been telling that you are putting forth only those points which can help in creating psychology of glut in the market. Now you say that there is some strike going on or that power is not available and rubber is imported. What is going to happen in the price front! Unwittingly you are supporting the glut. Please do not do that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is :

"That clause 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.06 hrs.

LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE  
MINES LABOUR WELFARE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, be taken into Consideration.

[SHRI V. N. GADGIL in the Chair]

As the hon Members are already aware, the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, was enacted to provide or levy and collection of a cess

[Shri Dharmavir]

on limestone and dolomite for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the limestone and dolomite mines. The Act and the Rules of 1973 framed thereunder were brought into force with effect from 1st December, 1973. The rate of cess leviable under the Act has been fixed under the Rules at 20 paise per metric tonne of limestone and dolomite covered under the Act.

Since the inception of the Fund till the end of financial year 1980-81 over rupees four crores have been collected by way of cess out of which over Rs. 2.3 crores have been spent on various welfare measure contemplated under the Act for the limestone and dolomite mine workers. 49,752 limestone and 7,527 dolomite mine workers employed in these mines are thus covered under this Act.

Besides limestone, there are other calcareous deposits *viz.* limeshell, calcareous sand and sea-sand essentially composed of limeshell, marl, kankar or limekankar. These are similar in chemical composition to limestone and are also used in the cement factories. Such mineral deposits should generally have been treated as limestone and covered under the Act, but could not be covered under the Act, in the absence of the definition of the limestone in the Parent Act. The number of workers reported to be engaged in the minings of the calcareous sand, lime kankar, kankar and limeshell during 1980 was 4978 and the total production 19,48,000 tonnes during 1980. Consumption of these minerals in cement factories was reported to be 10,43,714 tonnes. The production of marl has not been reported.

The intention in defining limestone is, therefore, to levy and collect cess on the consumption of these minerals as well, which is expected to be around Rs. 2 lakhs per annum, and to provide the same welfare facilities to these about 5000 workers who have been denied the welfare amenities, due to them, only due to this technical lacuna. The cess will, however, be levied on the consumption/sale/disposal of these minerals after this amended Act is brought into force.

The Act has been administered on the basic premise that the duty is leviable, under section of the principal Act, not only when the owner of limestone or dolomite uses the limestone or dolomite for the manufacture of cement, iron or steel, but also when he uses it for other industrial purposes. Such an intention has been challenged by the concerned parties. Recently, in an appeal under the rules made under the Act, the view has been taken that an owner of limestone and

dolomite mine who uses the limestone or dolomite produced in his mine, for purposes other than the manufacture of cement, iron or steel, is not liable to the payment of cess under the Act. Consequently about Rs. 9 lakhs which have been levied on chemical factories, for the purpose, could not be collected. Also if such a view is accepted, the Government will have to not only refund the cess collected earlier but also incur recurring loss of about Rs. 5.75 lakhs per annum.

The intention in amending Section 3 and 4 of the Act is, therefore, to explicitly bring out our intention, to put all the disputes at rest and the intention of the validation clause is to enable the Government to validate the cess levied and collected and also to collect the cess levied but not collected due to the legal disputes as aforesaid.

The other amendments proposed in the Bill are of minor nature. The Advisory Committee under the Act may at times feel the need to co-opt the members, to ensure that the various concerns are represented in these committees and may also like to have expert advice. To meet such eventualities, the Bill intends to empower committees to co-opt members.

The powers of inspection of the factories and mines can, at present, be exercised only by inspection by Welfare Administrators. The Welfare Commissioners who rank above the welfare administrators are also to be conferred with such powers.

Similarly, to keep track of disposal of the minerals, the statistical details require to be collected not only from the mine owners/occupiers of factories, but also from the purchasing agents and stockists. This will ensure strict vigilance over cess collection.

I do not think that there is anything else relating to this Bill which requires explanation or specific comment. The matter, as the House will see, is urgent. Therefore, I am keen that this Bill be put on the Statute Book as early as possible.

With these words, I beg to move that the limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare (Amendment) Bill, 1982 be taken into consideration and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, be taken into consideration."

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your Permission I will speak on the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982".

There is very little scope for discussion on this Bill. It only seeks to provide a proper definition of 'Limestone' and to specify the area of imposition of the levy of excise duty for the purpose of the Welfare Fund. These are only to plug the loopholes that were in the original legislation. There are a few minor amendments too. Sir, I take this opportunity to bring home to this august House the lack of will, on the part of the ruling party.

Sir, they propose to have the powers to co-opt members of the Central Advisory Committee. They have not explained why they propose to do so. We oppose this method. We want that such bodies should be formed democratically to safeguard interest of the workers.

What is the use of forming Committees if they do not function at all? Sir I say this, because only after a lapse of 8 years, the meeting of the Committee was held on January 2, last. The representatives of the GITU and other trade unions rightly took the Government to task for having made the Committee defunct for all practical purposes. Even the agenda of the meeting were not supplied. So, I assert that there is that lack of will on the part of the Government to do good to the workers. If they were really earnest, they would have seen to it that at least the Committee functioned regularly and properly.

Sir, they call it a Labour Welfare Fund. But, is it really so? What benefit do the workers really derive from it? In the Report of the Ministry of Labour, 1981-82, they have claimed to have spent from the Fund Rs. 41.59 Lakhs and Rs. 70.99 lakhs in 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively, on medical care, housing, education, water supply and recreation.

But they have not mentioned the number of beneficiaries in each case. Had they done so, the hollowness of the claim would have been exposed. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will throw some light on this aspect.

Sir, the fact is that the misery of the workers of the limestone and dolomite mines beggars description. They suffer from fatal diseases. The minerals are severely corrosive. The workers invariably inhale or swallow the vicious dusts which make them easy victims of T.B., cancer and gastrocentric troubles. They suffer from

severe skin diseases too. Proper medical aid is not provided to them. They live in the most unhealthy conditions. They are deprived of even the minimum amenities that the other mine-workers such as those working in the Iron ore and Manganese ore mines enjoy. Can't the Government force the mine-owners who amass crores of rupees at the cost of toil, sweat and blood of these workers to provide them with such amenities? Why should not they be forced to supply the workers with protective implements like the "Protective Inhalers" developed by the Director General, Factory Advice labour Institute, Bombay?

Why should not the mine-owners provide the workers with proper medical care, mid-day facilities of water supply, educational facilities and such other amenities? Consumption of fat and protein is more than a necessity for the mine-workers. But they are too ill-paid to afford to buy them. Why should not the Government force the mine-owners to supply them free of cost? Sir, if the Government fails to make the mine-owners provide the workers with the facilities, I have already mentioned, they should at least come forward to provide them from the Welfare Fund. But the Fund, as it is at present must be considered too insufficient for that purpose. The excise duty levied at present very meagre. The rate is 20 paise only per metric tonne.

Sir, there has been an enormous rise in the prices of minerals since 1972 when the principal Act was enacted. Price index of minerals has risen from 114.4 in 1971 to 1216.6 in October 1981-an, increase of 11 times, that is, 1100% increase. Hence there must be another amendment to the principal Act and the rate of levy of excise duty should be at least not exceeding Rs. 10 per metric tonnes. This, I think, will boost up the Fund and enable the authorities, if they have that will, to do some service to the workers. Otherwise, merely expressing good wishes without doing any real welfare to workers will be nothing but a mockery to them.

Sir, the representatives of the GITU in the meeting of the Central Advisory Committee held in January last made some valuable a suggestions for the welfare of the workers.

I fully support them and request the Government, through you, to implement them immediately. They are :

- (1) Increase in the grant in aid from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs 15,000 for community centres;

[Shri Ajit Bag]

- (2) Schemes for Type II quarters, mid-day meals, buses for school children as in iron and manganese ore mines;
- (3) Rs. 50/- p.m. as allowance for domiciliary TB patients ;
- (4) Expenses for supply of artificial limbs ; and
- (5) Grant of books, etc.

I hope the hon. Minister will kindly note my suggestions and implement them. He should enhance the rate of levy of excise duty and ensure proper functioning of the funds towards the real welfare of the workers.

With these words, I conclude.

**श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):**  
सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में जो चूना-पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि (संशोधन) विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस प्रकार के बहुत सारे फंड्स स्थापित किये हैं लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि उन फंड्स को ठीक प्रकार से खर्च किया जा रहा है या नहीं। अमरक के लिए भी आपने ऐसी निधि स्थापित की है। डोलोमाइट के लिए भी आपने यह निधि बनाई है तथा अन्य प्रकार की धातुओं के सम्बन्ध में भी आपने निधियां कायम की हैं लेकिन फिर भी अभी बहुत से ऐसे मिनरल्स हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। पिछले साल भी मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में आपसे निवेदन किया था कि डोलोमाइट नहीं उठाया है। पिछले साल भी मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में आपसे किया था कि डोलोमाइट स्टोन और चूना-पत्थर के अलावा और भी इस प्रकार के दूसरे मिनरल्स हैं, जैसे कि सोप-स्टोन है, उसको भी इसमें सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए। पुराने श्रम मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि यह बिल ड्रॉप्ट हो चुका है और संसद में पेश किया जा चुका है इसलिए इसमें इस प्रकार के संशोधन लाए नहीं जा सकते हैं परन्तु कोई दूसरा बिल लाकर आपको इन मिनरल्स को भी कवर करना चाहिए जिनमें कि काफी मजदूर काम करते हैं। मेरे जिले में ही कम से कम 8-10 हजार लोग सोप-स्टोन की खदानों में काम करते हैं। कहां पर इतना

बढ़िया सोप-स्टोन निकलता है जोकि दुनिया के बहुत कम स्थानों पर निकलता होगा। उदयपुर में भी निकलता है। इस प्रकार से जगह-जगह पर कई हजार मजदूर इसमें काम करते हैं। यह ऐसा मिनरल है जोकि देश को फारने एक्सचेंज भी दिलाता है और हजारों मजदूरों की रोटी-रोजी भी चलाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसी माइन्स को भी इस कानून की तहत लाया जाना चाहिए। अन्यथा उन मजदूरों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय होगा। उनको भी इसका लाभ मिलना ही चाहिए। इसकी व्यवस्था आप जल्दी से जल्दी करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो डोलोमाइट और लाइम-स्टोन के लिए फण्ड स्थापित किया है उसका उपयोग किस प्रकार से किया जाएगा, इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज तक तो जो भी फण्ड आपने स्थापित किए हैं उतना ज्यादातर हिस्सा कर्मचारियों पर ही व्यय कर दिया जाता है। मजदूरों की वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज पर उनके बच्चों की एजुकेशन पर, उनकी दवा-दारू पर, उनके रीक्रिएशन पर उनके लिए लाइब्रेरी बनाने पर, उनके लिए मकान बनाने पर, उनके लिए पीने का पानी मांहेया करने पर या जो भी दूसरी सहूलियतों हो सकती हैं उन पर इग फण्ड का कितना पैसा व्यय किया जाता है, इसकी तरफ भी आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं माइका माइन्स वेलफेयर कमिटी में सदस्य हूँ। इसलिए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि ज्यादा पैसा कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों पर खर्च हो जाता है, लेकिन वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज पर बहुत कम पैसा लगता है। जैसे मजदूर के लड़के को पढ़ाने के लिए स्कालरशिप की बात है। आपने 10-20-30 रु. का क्वार्टरिया बना रखा है। मजदूर अपने लड़के को अच्छी शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं, टेक्नीकल लाइन में भेजना चाहते हैं, मैडिकल में भेजना चाहते हैं या इन्जीनियरिंग में भेजना चाहते हैं - उनके लिए इन सब जगहों के दरवाजे बन्द हैं। क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। जिसकी दजह से ये गरीब लोग इस प्रकार की शिक्षा से बंचित रह जाते हैं। इसलिये इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था खास तौर से होनी चाहिए।

इनके जो होस्टल्स आपने जगह-जगह पर खोल रखे हैं, वहां पर उनके बच्चों के

लिए खाने पीने की ठीक प्रकार से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस और भी देखभाल करने की जरूरत है। यह आपका पुराना डर है, चाहे वह प्रान्तीय सरकार हो या केन्द्रीय सरकार हो कि हमने 10-15-20 रु. खर्च करना है। आप जब देखते हैं कि प्राइसेस में एसकलेशन हो रहा है, चार-चार साल में पैसे की कितनी कीमत बढ़ गई है। वहां जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उससे वहां उनको ठीक तरीके से खाना मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है, कपड़ों की व्यवस्था हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है, किताबों की व्यवस्था हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। जो फण्ड आप मुक़र्रर करते हैं, उसका उपयोग लगातार चलता रहता है। उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। जिसकी वजह से वहां के होस्टल के लड़कों की लाइफ बहुत सराब हो गई है। जिस पर आपकी तबज्जह जानी चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से महगाई बढ़ती है, उसी प्रकार से आपको होस्टल के बच्चों के लिए ध्यान रखना चाहिए। लेकिन उनके ऊपर आपकी तबज्जह नहीं जाती है। जिसकी वजह से गरीब लोगों के बच्चों को तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है। वहां उनको घटिया सामान दिया जाता है। ऐसा सामान जो शायद आप भी खाना न पसन्द करें। जो आपकी वेलफेयर सर्विस में लोग हैं, उनको आपको विशेषकर हिदायतें देने चाहिए। यदि वहां पर किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई पैदा होती है, तो वह आपको रिपोर्ट करें, उसकी माकूल तरीके से व्यवस्था हो सके। जहां-जहां आपके बड़ी तादाद में मजदूर रहते हैं, चाहे वे बड़ी-बड़ी खदानों में काम करते हों, डोलोमाइट में काम करते हों, हमारे भीलवाड़ा राजस्थान में इसके बहुत बड़े डिपाजिट हैं, वहां उनके बच्चों के लिए कोई शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। डिस्पेंसरी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, रिक्लेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है और न मीडिकल फौसिलिटीज हैं। मैं खास तौर से कोटा में, बून्दी में भीलवाड़ा के अन्दर और चित्तौड़ के अन्दर और मध्य प्रदेश में मन्दसौर जिला है, जहां पर कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सीमेंट के पत्थर के डिपाजिट्स हैं, वहां उन लोगों के लिए कोई फौसिलिटी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आपने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कहा है

कि 4 करोड़ इक्ठठा किया है और ढाई करोड़ खर्च किया है। बाकी पैसा यूं ही पड़ा हुआ है। इन फौसिलिटीज को इन स्थानों पर प्रोवाइड किया जाना चाहिए। जहां 50,000 मजदूर भीलवाड़ा जिले में रहते, है इसी प्रकार चित्तौड़ों, कोटा, बून्दी और मंदसौर इन सब जिलों में बहुत तदाद में मजदूर इस तरह के काम करते हैं। इनको सारी सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए। एजुकेशन, मीडिकल, वाटर, रिक्लेशन हास्टल आदि सब सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए। तब यह व्यवस्था ठीक हो सकेगी। यह नितांत आवश्यक है।

मैं इस बिल का इसलिए भी स्वागत करता हूँ कि इससे बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलती है। लेकिन एक बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पहले भी जब माइकम जर्मेडमन्ट बिल आया था, तब भी कहा था कि वेलफेयर इंस्पेक्टर, वेलफेयर आफिसर्स जो हैं, उनकी कुछ अधिकार दिए जाएं, ताकि वे यह देख सकें कि मजदूरों को समय पर वेतन मिल रहा है या नहीं। वेतन पूरा दिया जाता है या नहीं। कोई ज्यादा डिडक्शंस तो नहीं किए जा रहे हैं। रीजिनल कमिश्नर जो आपने बिठाए हुए हैं, वे बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से मिल जाते हैं और मजदूरों की समस्याओं की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए इन सारी चीजों को वेलफेयर एक्टीविटीज के साथ-साथ देखने के लिए वेलफेयर आफिसर और वेलफेयर इंस्पेक्टर को कुछ अधिकार देने की आवश्यकता है। माइका के अन्दर मैंने देखा है कि जो मिनिमम वेज आपने 10-11 रुपये तय की है, उसके बजाए 6-7 रुपए मजदूरों को दिये जाते हैं और दस्तखत पूरे पैसों पर करा लिए जाते हैं। इन सब चीजों को रोकने के लिए इस तरह का प्रावधान करना आवश्यक है। मुझे आशा है कि उनकी तकलीफों को दूर करने में वेलफेयर आफिसर अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इस बिल में पैसा खर्च करने के लिए क्लेअर आइटम्स मुकरर किए गए हैं, लेकिन बसूली बहुत सारी चीजों के लिए की गई है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि पैसा बसूल नहीं करना चाहिए, इससे तो हमको फायदा होगा, लेकिन पैसा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

वसूल करने में गड़बड़-घोटाले बहुत होते हैं। इन सब चीजों को देखने की बहुत सख्त आवश्यकता है। अगर कानून कायदों में कुछ गड़बड़ है तो उसको भी देखना चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय,, नहीं थे, मैं उनसे अब एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि साफ्ट स्टोन में यहाँ बहुत तादाद में निकलता है, उसको भी इसमें शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। एक ही तरह का मेंटीरियल है, एक ही स्थान से निकलता है। कहीं पर डोलोमाइट कहीं पर लाइम स्टोन और कहीं पर साफ्ट स्टोन निकल जाता है। उन सब को इन्कलूड करना चाहिए। पहले मुझे कहा गया था कि यह गलती से रह गया है, इसलिये आइन्दा अलग बिल लाकर कुछ व्यवस्था करेंगे। आजाद साहब जब ध्रम मंत्री थे। रिलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह आइटम भी आग-का ध्यान में रखना चाहिये और जल्दी से जल्दी इसके सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कीजिए, जिससे उन लोगों कि वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज का फायदा मिल सके।

मकानों के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। लाइम स्टोन में काम करने वालों मजदूरों की बहुत दुर्दशा है। शहरों की गन्दी गस्तियों की तरह वहाँ पर हजारों गज-दूर रहते हैं। ठेकेदारों की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिये चाहे मालिक इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें या किसी फण्ड से व्यवस्था की जाए। कम से कम वे शेड बनाकर तो रह सकें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अवश्य की जानी चाहिए। नहीं तो बरसात और सर्दियों में कितनी तकलीफ होती है, इसका आप समझ सकते हैं। अभी तक कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। माइका माइन्स में आपने 5-6 सौ रूपया प्रोवाइड किया है। इतने में क्या रहने की व्यवस्था हो सकती है? इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कीजिये ताकि हजारों की तदाद में जो ये मजदूर हैं, इनको रहने की सुविधा मिल सके।

इसी प्रकार वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज में रीक्रेशन, खेलकूद, एडल्ट एजुकेशन और अन्य प्रकार की जो कार्यवाहियाँ चलती हैं वे सिर्फ अफसरों के बच्चों के

लिए नहीं होना चाहिए, मजदूरों के बच्चों के लिए होनी चाहिए। कई जगह मैंने देखा है कि खेलकूद की जो सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं, उनसे सिर्फ अधिकारियों के बच्चे खेलते हैं। अफसरों की ओरताओं के काम में आते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

अभी एक भाई ने कोआप्शन की बात कही। एडवाइजरी कमेटी में प्रत्येक यूनि-यन, चाहे इंटक हों, एटक हों या कोई भी यूनियन हों, उनके प्रतिनिध मेंम्बरशिप के आधार पर उसमें रहते हैं। कहा गया कि चुनाव के जरिए से आने चाहिए, चुनाव के जरिए उनकी बात करने के लिए तो हम यहाँ पर बैठे हैं। इस-लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है मेंम्बरशिप के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व देने की, यह बिल्कुल ठीक है।

मुझे आशा है कि मजदूरों की सुविधाओं के लिए मैंने जो निवेदन किया है, उनका उपलब्ध करवाने की कृपा करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र (खुर्जा): सभापति महो-दय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, देखने में बहुत अच्छा है और जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट की भावना का गवाल है वह भी ठीक है। मैं मंत्री जी से एक ही बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कुछ कहने से पहले, दस साल का समय बीत गया। 1972 में यह एक्ट पास हुआ और उसमें चूना-पत्थर और डोलोमाइट की खान में काम करने वाले गजदूर थे जो इसके अन्तर्गत नहीं आते थे। लेकिन, 1972 से दस साल तक क्यों सोचते रहे और जो अब लाने की कोशिश की गई। मैं इसका एक ही कारण समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने उसे तो इक्ठा कर लिया एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाकर और जब वे लॉग कोर्ट में पहुँच गए तो रेगुलाराइज करने के लिए आप यह संशोधन लाए। इसमें मजदूरों के ज्यादा वेलफेयर की बात होगी, उससे मैं इत्त-फाक नहीं करता या मजदूरों के हित की बात होती तो गवर्नमेंट इसे पहले ही ले आती। जब तक लाइम-स्टोन और डोलो-माइट की खान के मालिक कोर्ट में नहीं



गए तब तक बिल में संशोधन नहीं हुआ और आपने इसकी डीफिनिशन को बढ़ाकर यह दिखाया है कि इसमें ज्यादा मजदूरों का हित होगा, ऐसा इससे महसूस होता है।

मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा, जो सैंस इकट्ठा हुआ था 20 पैंसा प्रति मीट्रिक टन के हिसाब से, पर इअर इक्ठठा होता है, और संशोधन न होता तो हमको सब लौटाना पड़ेगा।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने सैंस लगा दिया तो उस सैंस का कैसे यूटिलाइजेशन किया मजदूरों में जैसा व्यास जी कहते हैं। मुझे तो मजदूरों की खान का पता नहीं है और न मजदूरों की यूनियन से मैं सम्बद्ध रहा। देहरादून में मजदूरों की हालत देखने लायक है। इतनी बुरी हालत है, पता नहीं ठेकेदार लोग कैसे काम कराते हैं। वहां ऐसी लैटर थोड़ी है, जो आपके रजिस्टर पर चढ़ी हो। जब चाहे रख लिया और जब चाहे निकाल दिया। जो आपकी फीगर्स हैं, वह उन लोगों की होंगी जो रेगुलर तरीके से काम करते हैं। बहुत सी खानें ऐसी हैं जहां रेगुलर तरीके से नहीं होता। यह व्यवस्था आपकी इन खानों के मजदूरों की है। जो लोहे की और कोयले की खानें हैं, उनमें मजदूरों की कन्डीशन में और खनिजों के मजदूरों की कन्डीशन में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। उन मजदूरों को पूरी सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। जो कोयले और लोहे की खानों में काम करते हैं उनकी कुछ सुविधा नहीं मिलती है।

मैंने मिर्जापुर में देखा है, वहां फ़ैक्टरी में मजदूरों को जो पैसा दिया जाता है उनकी बदतर कन्डीशन है। मजदूरों के लिए खानों, पहनने और कोई सुविधा नाम की चीज नहीं, दवा-दारू छोड़िए, उन्हें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

मंत्री जी इस बात की जांच करा लें कि जितना पैसा सैंस से इकट्ठा हुआ, उसका सदुपयोग हुआ या नहीं या उसका दुरुपयोग हुआ। सैंस क्यों लगाया जब मजदूरों को उसका लाभ नहीं है। मैं रामभूता हूँ, उसके जरूर खर्च कर लिया होगा, उसका मिस-यूटिलाइजेशन हो गया होगा। खूले-आम

नहीं होता है, डाइरेक्ट नहीं होता है लेकिन थोड़ा बहुत जरूर है। मजदूरों के नाम पर पूरा का पूरा तो नहीं दिया जाता।

जहां तक इस बिल की भावना का सम्बन्ध है जैसे मैंने पहले कहा वह बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन आप एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बना रहे हैं। पहले भी था। आगे कहा है कि इस में मँबर कोअप्ट होगा। वह कहां से होगा, कौन होगा? आप कहते हैं एक्सपर्ट भी हो सकता है, मजदूरों में से भी हो सकता है, राज नोताओं में से भी हो सकता है। लेकिन इस में कहीं कोई प्राविजन इस बात का नहीं है कि किस को किया जाएगा। कोअप्ट करना है तो मजदूरों का करिये। जब भी निगम बनते हैं और उनके लिए एडवाइजरी बोर्ड आप बनाते हैं तो देखा यह गया है कि आई ए एस या पी सी एस को उठा करके वहां आप बिठा देते हैं, जो कहीं फिट नहीं हो रहा होता है उसको वहां फिट कर देते हैं, रिजैक्टड तरीके के जो अफसर होते हैं उनको यहां चरने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता है, कि जाओ और मौज करो। यह एक परिपाटी सी हो गई है कि जब भी निगम बनते हैं, संस्थायें बनती हैं तो उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा अफसरों का आप्शन हो जाता है, उनका नामिनेशन हो जाता है। यहां मैं चाहता हूँ कि साफ किया जाए कि किस का रिशिजेंटेंटिव होगा, फिर चाहे किसी का भी आप करें, अफसरों को करना चाहते हैं तो उनको करें, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, आई ए एस का करना चाहते हैं तो उसका करें। इसको साफ कर दिया जाना चाहिये। एडवाइजरी बोर्डों को थोड़ा सा बचा कर भी रखना चाहिए, उनको थोड़ी सी ताकत भी देने चाहिये। ताकत नहीं देंगे तो वे हिम्मत से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमने पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटीज में देखा है, कंसल्टेंटिव कमेटीज में देखा है और उनकी कुछ अहमियत नहीं है। मैं पार्लियामेंट में पहली बार आया हूँ। अस-मदली में मैं रहा हूँ। वह छोटी होती है। तब भी मैंने इन एडवाइजरी कमेटीज को देखा है, इनकी अहमियत को देखा है। मुझे तो कुछ अहमियत इनकी दिखाई नहीं दी। पार्लियामेंट की भी एडवाइजरी कमेटीज

[श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र]

को देखा है, कंसलटेंटिव कमेटीज को देखा है, वे भी कोई ज्यादा कारगर नहीं है। वहां बात करने का हक हासिल जरूर हो जाता है लेकिन उसका कुछ नोटिस नहीं लिया जाता है। एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाने का लाभ क्या है? मैंने तो देखा है कि जो इम्पैक्ट कमेटीज है उनका भी कोई लाभ नहीं है। वहां जरा से रहस्य खुल जाते हैं, जरा सी परेशानी हो जाती है और कुछ नहीं। एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाना है तो ताकतवर बनाइए ताकि वह कुछ काम कर सके। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो आए वं टी ए और डी ए सीधा करे और चले जाएं। जैसे कंसलटेंटिव कमेटीज का होता है कि आए और चले गए, स्टाफ परेशान हुआ कि मीटिंग हो रही है, बोले और चले गए, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। एक्शन और रिएक्शन का कुछ यहां पता नहीं लग सकता है। मूलक का पैसा खर्च होगा इस पर तो दिखाई भी देना चाहिए कि मूलक का इससे भला होगा। वहां जो बात हो उसका रिएक्शन और एक्शन जो हो उसका भी पता लगना चाहिए।

कानून से कुछ नहीं होगा। मजदूरों की हालत को मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूँ। हम दोनों गजदूर परिवार से आते हैं। बड़े परिवार के हम नहीं हैं। उनको भी मालूम है कि मजदूरों की हालत क्या है। लाइम स्टोन, डोलोमाइट की खानें बहुत छोटी खानें होती हैं। आपने सेंस की बात की है। अब आप देखें कि डोलोमाइट किस काम में आएगा। शूगर बनाने में, पेपर बनाने में, फर्टिलाइजर बनाने में और कौमिकल बनाने में आएगा। आपने जो सेंस लगाया है क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि डोलोमाइट खानों के मालिकों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा? नहीं पड़ेगा। यह प्रभावित करेगा उन मीजों के दामों को जिन पर यह सेंस लगेगा यानी कौमिकल, दवाओं फर्टिलाइजर, पोंगर, शूगर आदि के दामों को। इन चीजों के उत्पादन में अब तक भी डोलोमाइट यूज होता था। जितना सेंस आप लगा रहे है इससे दूगुना इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने वाले लोग मुनाफा कमा लेंगे। यह जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगेगी इस से इन चीजों की कीमतों पर भी असर पड़ेगा। उन की कीमतें वैसे ही बढ़ रही है। एक्सा-

इज लगाने से और भी ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। इस वास्ते इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

पुनः मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों की हालत को वह देखें। उनका जो हक है वह उनको मिलना चाहिये। कानून बदलने से ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होगा।

श्री रीतलाल प्रताप वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, चूना पत्थर डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि विधेयक, 1982 का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि यह श्रमिकों के हित के लिये किया जा रहा है। फिर भी जितना होना चाहिए उस स्थिति में इसमें संशोधन नहीं किया जा रहा है। सारे देश में चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खानों में काम करने वाले 58,000 श्रमिक हैं जो डायरेक्ट और कांटेक्ट लेबर, मिला जुला कर हैं। और बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, यू. पी. यह अधिक मात्रा में है। डोलोमाइट चूना पत्थर, लोहा, इरापात और सीमेंट बनाने में काम आता है। इसका फर्टिलाइजर, कागज और चीनी में भी प्रयोग होता है। मंत्री जी ने इसके स्कोप को भी बढ़ा दिया है, परिभाषा में जो पहले अस्पष्ट थी उसको अब स्पष्ट कर दिया है। कोई भी चीज जो इसके ह्वारा निर्माण होगी उस पर भी सेंस लगाया जा सकता है। इन सब कारणों से सैर की मात्रा बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है।

जितनी श्रमिकों की संख्या है उनकी हालत बहुत जगह दयनीय है। जैसा पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा है इन खानों में काम करने वाले गजदूरों की हालत दयनीय है। आप खान पर जा कर देखिये बेचारों नंगे बदन पत्थर तोड़ते हुए मिलेंगे। उनके शरीर पर चोट आती है, लेकिन उनके वेलफेयर का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। मैं गलामू जिले में भदनाथपुर प्रोजेक्ट देखने गया था, क्योंकि मेरा बी. एम. एस. से सम्बन्ध है, वहां मैंने देखा उनके कल्याण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। न जाने सेंस कहां खर्च होता है? 15, 16 सालों से यह चल रहा है, न उनके लिए अस्पताल है, न बच्चों के लिए कोई स्कूल, न आवास की व्यवस्था और न परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों

को कोई और ट्रेनिंग दे कर जिससे मजदूर के जीवों से बच कर आदमी बन सके ऐसी कोई टेक्नीकल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है। सुदूर पर्वतों के बीच में उनकी भुंगी भापड़ी भी नहीं है, बेचारे घास फूस की कटिया बना कर रहते हैं सैंकड़ों, हजारों की तादाद में, और उसमें से बहुत कम लोगों का एनेरालमैट किया है, शेष को कांटेक्ट पर छोड़ दिया गया है जिससे कांटेक्टर लोग उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं। प्लाम्बू के अन्य कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को माइन्स प्लान्ट्स मिलता है, स्टील और सीमेन्ट प्लान्ट्स की जो कौण्ट्रिब्यूटिव माइन्स है, जैसे गिरिबुरू में माइन्स भत्ता मिलता है, भिलाई के स्टील प्लान्ट की बुन्दनी, हीरा, राभेरा, दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लान्ट की गुलाबी, और बाँकारी स्टील प्लान्ट की डोलोमाइट और चूना पत्थर खानों पर काम करने वालों को भत्ता मिलता है, लेकिन भवनाथपुर में इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहाँ के लिए न अस्पताल की व्यवस्था है, न मजदूरों के रहने और शुद्ध पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है। सारे लोग मलेरिया से ग्रस्त हैं। आप 15 बरस होने के बाद भी वहाँ पर डाक्टर नहीं है। मैंने वहाँ के व्यवस्थापक को बहुत जोर दिया है तो उन्होंने डाक्टर के लिए लिखा है। उन लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। कांटेक्ट लेबर के रूप में उससे सारा काम लिया जा रहा है। उनका नाम लिस्ट में भी नहीं है। मंत्री जी जवाब में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि उन मजदूरों को कांटेक्ट लेबर से कब मुक्ति दिला रहे हैं और उनके लिए भी माइन्स भत्ता दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करें।

सलाहकार समिति जो आज बना रहे हैं, उसमें श्रमिकों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। विल में स्पष्ट नहीं है कि सलाहकार समिति के कौन से मمبر होंगे। यह जरूरी है कि मजदूरों के नेताओं में से ही उसमें मजदूर प्रतिनिधि हों। खाली बड़े लोग या बड़े अधिकारी ही उस समिति में होंगे तो वहाँ मजदूर की मदद नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए श्रम-

कों का प्रतिनिधित्व निश्चित रूप से इस सलाहकार समिति में होना चाहिए। अगर नहीं होता है तो यह सैस का दुरुपयोग होगा।

मैं एक महीना पहले भवनाथपुर देखकर आया हूँ, वहाँ कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहाँ ऐसी दुर्दशा है कि मजदूर को 10, 10 मील से पैदल या साइकिल पर चलकर आना पड़ता है। उराको कोई साइकिल एलाउन्स भी नहीं मिलता है। बस की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है जिससे वह आ सके। देहात में ऐसे लोग हैं जो चूना-पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान में काम करते हैं, उनके लिए उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

भवनाथपुर प्रेम्बल में जितने स्टील प्लान्ट्स और उनकी कौण्ट्रिब्यूटिव माइन्स हैं, उनमें मजदूरों के लिए जो व्यवस्था है, वह डोलोमाइट खान में मजदूरों के लिए व्यवस्था करें। उनके साथ साँतेला व्यवहार समाप्त करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

11.58 hrs...

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

जब हम सलाहकार समिति बना रहे हैं, जिसमें मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि और अधिकारी वर्ग का होना आवश्यक है ताकि उनके हितों की रक्षा हो सके, जब इतना इसका स्कोप बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो इसमें काफी रकम आ सकती है, लेकिन इस कांध का सदुपयोग कैसे करेंगे, इसकी गारन्टी कैसे देंगे, इसका कहीं प्रावधान नहीं है। इसका भी जिक्र होना चाहिए।

मजदूरों में थोड़ा-बड़ा या टिस्कट टांटकर बाकी का सब अधिकारी वर्ग हजम कर जाते हैं। इसमें मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों को भी साथ रखने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, लेकिन इसकी कहीं गुंजाइश नहीं है।

मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी इस दिशा में विचार करें और मजदूरों को राहत देने के लिए जो राशि हो, उसका सदुपयोग करें और जितना पहले एक रुपए मांग की जा रही थी, सैस उससे ज्यादा

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

भी लगा सकते हैं। 58 हजार मजदूरों के परिवार मिलाकर 2 लाख लोग हो जाते हैं।

14.00 hrs

ताकि 2 लाख लोग अपने जीवन को अच्छी तरह बिता सकें और उन मजदूरों की जो दयनीय अवस्था है, उसमें सुधार आ सके। इस दिशा में आपको कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए। साथ ही साथ, पलामू के भवनाथ-पुर चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट माइन्स में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का भी वैसा बेटन और दूसरी सुविधाएं जैसा बेटन और सुविधाएं दूसरे स्थानों पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों को मिलती हैं। क्योंकि वह इलाका डैंगल नहीं है, काफी समय से नैग्लिक्टड रहा है और बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। यदि आप उनके लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं नहीं देते, बेटन नहीं देते तो यह उन लोगों के साथ सातैला व्यवहार होगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस पर विचार कर उचित पग उठाएंगे।

श्री कृदिध चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस में जो चूना-पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खाद्य श्रम कल्याण निधि (संशोधन) विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और स्वागत भी करता हूँ। श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए हम जितने भी कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेते हैं, प्रजातंत्र को हम उतना ही मजबूत करते हैं, जितना हमारे सामाजिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन होता है, हमारे देश में उतनी ही सामाजिक क्रांति आती है। इस कानून के अंतर्गत इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम जितने संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, वे सभी परिवर्तन स्वागत योग्य हैं।

चूना-पत्थर के बारे में पहले कोई निश्चित डीफिनीशन नहीं थी। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद अब स्थिति बिल्कुल साफ हो जाती है। जिन फैक्टोरियों में पहले चूने के पत्थर का उपयोग सीमेंट, लोहा और इस्पात आदि के लिए किया जाता था, या डोलोमाइट का प्रयोग होता था, अब उसका क्षेत्र व्यापक

बना दिया गया है। उसके क्षेत्र को बढ़ा कर अब उसमें लोहा, मिश्र धातु, रसायन, चीनी, कागज, उर्वरक, लौह अयस्क तथा पैलैयसेशन आदि कर दिया गया है। इन सब चीजों के बढ़ने से हमारी आय में निश्चित रूप से बढ़ोतरी होगी। जब हमारी आय बढ़ेगी तो निश्चित रूप से हम श्रमिकों के कल्याण के बारे में योजनाएं बनाने की स्थिति में हो जाएंगे।

अभी यहां पर एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि इसमें श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि उन्होंने ओरीजीनल एक्ट को पढ़ा नहीं है। इसीलिए उनको पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। ओरीजीनल एक्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा है कि --

'The Central Advisory Committee shall consist of such number of Members as may be appointed to it by the Central Government and the Members shall be chosen in such manner as may be prescribed;

Provided that the Central Advisory Committee shall include an equal number of Members representing the Government the owners of Limestone and Dolomite mines, and the persons employed in the Limestone and Dolomite mines.

14.00 hrs.

The Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Central Government.'

इससे स्पष्ट है कि इस में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाएगा और उन्हें भी गवर्नमेंट के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ तथा एम्पलायर्स के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ भाग लेने का मौका मिलेगा। उनको भी कोआप्शन का अधिकार दिया गया है। इससे उनकी संख्या भी आवश्यकता पड़ने पर बढ़ाई जा सकती है। कोआप्शन होने के कारण इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में योग्य व्यक्तियों को भी लिया जा सकेगा, जिनको इस लाइन का अनुभव होगा, जिनको अच्छी जानकारी होगी। ऐसा प्रावधान भी इस विधेयक में रखा गया है। ऐसे प्रावधान के कारण इसकी महत्ता बढ़ जाती है।

अब प्रश्न उठता है कि इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद जो लाइम स्टोन और डोलोमाइट माइन्स लेबर वेलफेयर फण्ड बनाया जाएगा, उसका किसी भी प्रकार से दुरुपयोग न हो। उसको सही तरीके से उपयोग में लाया जाए। उसके लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। समय-समय पर उसका निरीक्षण हो और किसी समय यदि कोई त्रुटि नजर आती है तो उसको दूर करने की कार्यवाही की जाए। वैसे मने सारे संवन्धनों को पढ़ा है और इसमें कोई प्रतिकूल प्रावधान नहीं है। कोई भी कोष, निधि या फण्ड जब बगता है तो उसका उद्देश्य भी यही होना चाहिए कि उसका उपयोग श्रमिकों के कल्याण कार्यों के लिए किया जाए। श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा और अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये उपयोग किया जाए। जितने हमारे कारखानों या माइन्स में काम करने वाले श्रमिक हैं, उनको इससे फायदा पहुंचाया जा सके। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे श्रमिकों को उतना वेतन नहीं मिल पाता जिससे वे आसानी से अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें। उनको कई आवश्यक सुविधाएं भी समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाती। इसीलिए यह विधेयक यहां पर लाया गया है ताकि उनको आवश्यक सुविधाएं देने के साथ-साथ उनके उत्साह को बढ़ाया जाए, उनके कल्याण के लिए योजनाएं बनाई जाएं, उनको क्रियान्वित करके वे उत्साह से काम करें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, जो विधेयक यहां उपस्थित किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लाइम-स्टोन एण्ड डोलोमाइट माइन्स लेबर वेलफेयर फण्ड एक्ट के संशोधन विधेयक पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपने बहुमूल्य सुझाव दिए मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ जैसा कि इस संशोधन विधेयक से स्पष्ट है, इसमें जितने भी संशोधन हैं, वे सब मजदूरों के हित के लिए लाए गए हैं। इस संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा एक्ट

में कोई बहुत बड़ा प्रावधान नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस के द्वारा सिर्फ श्रमिकों के हित में जो कुछ किया जा सकता है, उसी को करने का प्रयास किया गया है। शासन का उद्देश्य हमेशा से यही रहा है कि श्रमिकों का हित किस प्रकार अधिक से अधिक किया जा सकता है। हम हमेशा इस पर विचार करते रहते हैं और इस सदन के समक्ष समर्थन प्राप्त करने के लिए समय-समय पर आते रहते हैं। यह सतत जारी रहने वाली प्रक्रिया है। जैसा कि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हम 10 वर्ष की लम्बी अवधि के पश्चात् श्रमिकों के हित में यह विधेयक यहां लाए हैं, क्योंकि 1972 में यह एक्ट बना था। इसके लाने की आवश्यकता इसलिए पड़ी क्योंकि एक तो इसकी डीफिनीशन का स्कोप ऐसा था जिसको खान मालिकों ने चुनाती थी और उसके कारण हमारा काफी बड़ा बकाया (एरियर) रुक गया था। इस विधेयक के जरिए हमने उस सीमा को बढ़ाया है। अब तक यह एक्ट चूना-पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के लिए ही था और दूसरी सी-सैंड, कालकरस सैंड, लाइम शैल्स आदि तनी जितनी भी किस्में थीं, उन पर किसी प्रकार का सैस वसूल नहीं होता था। इस-लिए उन पर सैस लागू करने के उद्देश्य से यह विधेयक लाया गया है। ताकि इसके जरिए अधिक से अधिक सैस हमें प्राप्त हो सके और हम मजदूरों के हित में काम कर सकें। इसी उद्देश्य के लिए यह संशोधन लाया गया है।

अभी हमारे माननीय अजित बाग जी ने यह शंका प्रकट की कि इस माइन्स लेबर वेलफेयर फण्ड के द्वारा मजदूरों को वे सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं हो पाएंगी, जो कि होनी चाहिए। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस फण्ड के जरिए, उन 5 हजार मजदूरों को भी फायदा होगा, जो कि अभी तक इन सुविधाओं से वंचित थे। इसका स्कोप बढ़ जाने से बाकी बचे मजदूरों का भी हित होने वाला है। अब उनको भी वे सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकेंगी, जो कि लाइमस्टोन और डोलोमाइट खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों

[श्री धर्मवीर]

को प्राप्त थी। जैसा मैंने आपसे पहले भी बर्ज क्रिया लाइम-स्टोन खानों में हमारे यहां लगभग 50 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं, एक्जुअल फोगर्स 49,752 हैं और डोलोमाइट खानों में काम करने वालों की संख्या 7527 है। इस विधेयक के पास हो जाने से इनके अतिरिक्त 4978 श्रमिकों को और फायदा होगा जो कि लाइम शैल तथा अन्य कालकैरियस सैंड इत्यादि का निकालने का काम करते हैं, जहां तक प्रोडक्शन का सम्बन्ध है, 1980 में लाइमस्टोन का प्रोडक्शन 27,956,000 टन, डोलोमाइट का 1,308,000 टन और कालकैरियस सैंड, लाइम-कंकर, कंकर, लाइमशैल का 1,948,000 टन था।

एक्ट के अन्तर्गत 1 रुपया प्रति मीट्रिक टन के सेंस का प्रावधान है। लेकिन सेंस का वर्तमान रेट 20 पैसा प्रति मीट्रिक टन है। इस सेंस को लगाने से जो फंड इकट्ठा होता है, उसके द्वारा मजदूरों के वेल-फेयर के काम किये जाते हैं, उनके दवा दारू की व्यवस्था की जाती है और डिसपेंसरीयां चाली जाती हैं। अभी तक पांच रोजन्स हैं : इलाहाबाद, बंगलोर, भीलवाड़ा, भुवनेश्वर और जबलपुर। जहां जहां ये खानें हैं, वहां हमने मीडिकल फौसिलिटीज दे रखी हैं।

एक स्टॉटिक-कम-मोबाइल डिसपेंसरी देहरादून में है। एक मोबाइल मीडिकल यूनिट मिर्जापुर में है। एक मोबाइल मीडिकल यूनिट रोहतास, बिहार में काम करता है। एक मोबाइल मीडिकल यूनिट भवनाथपुर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट पालामू में है। श्री वर्मा ने कहा है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा हो रही है। वहां पर भी श्रमिकों के दवा-दारू का इन्तजाम है।

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (राची): पालामू में नाम के लिए डिसपेंसरी है। वह नहीं के बराबर है।

श्री धर्मवीर : मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि वहां व्यवस्था कम हो सकती है, लेकिन वह क्षेत्र उपेक्षित नहीं है।

जहां तक भीलवाड़ा का सम्बन्ध है, एक ऐलोपैथिक डिसपेंसरी डूंगरपुर क्वैरी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट जूनागढ़ में है। एक स्टॉटिक-कम-मोबाइल मीडिकल डिसपेंसरी पोरबंदर के नजदीक रनावाव, डिस्ट्रिक्ट जूनागढ़ में है। एक मोबाइल डिसपेंसरी गडू, डिस्ट्रिक्ट जूनागढ़ में है। एक मोबाइल मीडिकल डिसपेंसरी रातलखेरी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोटा, राजस्थान में है। इसी तरह एक मोबाइल मीडिकल डिसपेंसरी चरखी-दादरी में और एक मोबाइल डिसपेंसरी चंदरैया में काम कर रही है।

डिस्ट्रिक्ट बड़ोदा, डिस्ट्रिक्ट जयपुर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट नागपुर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट पाली और लखेरी में एक आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरी है।

भुवनेश्वर में भी मॉर्टनटी-कम-चाइल्ड बैल-फेयर सेंटर और मोबाइल मीडिकल डिसपेंसरी है। जबलपुर में भी बहुत सी डिसपेंसरीज हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि टी बी पेशेंट्स के लिए सुविधा नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि धूल से श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और उनको चर्म रोग हो जाते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि टी बी पेशेंट्स के इलाज की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। हम सतत प्रयत्नशील रहते हैं कि श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर न पड़े।

सीरियस और फैटल एक्सिडेंट्स होने पर श्रमिकों और उनके आश्रितों को इस फंड के द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है।

जहां तक एजुकेशनल फौसिलिटीज का सम्बन्ध है, स्कालरशिप का रेट भले ही कम समझा जा सकता है, लेकिन हम 10 रुपए से ले कर 75 रुपए माहवार तक छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में देते हैं, ताकि गरीब श्रमिकों के बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

श्रमिकों के मनोरंजन के लिये मोबाइल सिनेमा यूनिट्स की व्यवस्था है। जबलपुर में 1, भुवनेश्वर में 1, इलाहाबाद में 4, बंगलोर में 3 मोबाइल सिनेमा यूनिट काम

कर रहे हैं। पुरी, उड़ीसा में एक हालिड होम बनाया गया है, जहाँ श्रमिक लोग ठहर सकते हैं।

पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 13 योजनाएँ काम कर रही हैं, जिनमें से 3 जबलपुर रिजर्व में, 1 इलाहाबाद में, 3 बंगलौर में और 6 भुवनेश्वर में हैं। आठ और कुओं के लिए स्वीकृत मिल चुकी है। और इसके लिए योजना तैयार हो गई है उसको हम चलाएंगे। रहने की व्यवस्था के बारे में ब्यास जी ने कहा था। चूँकि वे माइका माइन्स वेलफेयर कमेटी के माननीय सदस्य हैं, वहाँ उन्होंने इस बात को उठाया था। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं हम उनको इस सम्बन्ध में 75 प्रतिशत सहायता देते हैं। जो भी सहायता हम देते हैं। इससे उनके लिये मकान बनाये जाते हैं। 1905 मकान तो तैयार हो चुके हैं। इसके अलावा 'विल्ड गोर ओन हाउस' स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 1500 रुपये की सहायता दी जाती है-600 रुपया सब्जी के तौर पर और 900 रुपया बिना ब्याज के दिया जाता है ताकि वे अपनी जमीन पर मकान बनाकर रहने की सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकें।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ और निवेदन करता हूँ कि जो संशोधन यहाँ पर हमने पेश किया है इसे वे स्वीकृत कर हमारा उत्साहवर्धन करें। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इस वेलफेयर फण्ड का सही सही क्लेक्शन किया जाता है और उसका हिसाब रखा जाता है।

जहाँ तक एडवाइजरी कमेटी का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें बराबर-बराबर प्रतिनिधित्व रहता है, मजदूरों की तरफ से, खान की तरफ से और साथ ही उसमें कुछ ऐसे योग्य लोगों की आवश्यकता पड़ जाती है जिनकी राय से श्रमिकों के कल्याण की योजनाएँ शली भाँति चलाई जा सकें। इसलिए इसमें कुछ ऐसे एक्सपर्ट लोगों को कोआप्ट करने का प्रावधान रखा गया है। (व्यवधान) साफ्ट स्टोन के बारे में ब्यास जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया था वह विचाराधीन है। उसके समाव का हम स्वागत करते हैं। शासन ने एक स्तर

पर तो उसको स्वीकार कर लिया है और उस सम्बन्ध में वैधानिक प्रक्रियाएँ चल रही हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि उसको भी किसी न किसी कल्याण निधि के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः माननीय सदस्यों का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल का समर्थन किया और मुझे विश्वास है कि आगे भी इन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को लागू करने में वे हमारा उत्साहवर्धन करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1972, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5—Insertion of new Section 7A.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sudhir Giri. You may speak on your amendment.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that the knowledgeable persons shall be co-opted in the Board.

To plug this loophole that no such person should be co-opted who is not well-conversant with the affairs relating the Welfare Fund, I have brought this amendmet. Sir, on many an occasion, it has been found that in the name of knowledgeable persons, some patronaged people had been co-opted in some Welfare Fund Boards. That should not be done. But, actually, the well-

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

conversant people in the development of welfare activities of these workers should also be co-opted in the Board.

For this purpose, I have brought forward this amendment. I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment. I beg to move:

Page 2,

after line 9, insert—

“Provided that the person or persons so co-opted shall be well conversant with the affairs relating to the welfare fund.”<sup>1</sup>

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister.

श्री धर्मवीर : मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एडवाजरी कमेटी में जो सदस्य कोआप्ट किये जाते हैं वह निश्चित रूप से नियमों के अनुसार किये जाते हैं ताकि उसकी एक्सपर्ट राय और सहयोग मजदूरों के लाभ के लिए प्राप्त हो सके। माननीय सदस्य ने जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है उससे यहां पर कोई विशेष समाधान नहीं निकलता है। दूसरी कमेटीज को भी इस प्रकार का अधिकार मिला हुआ है और उसमें एक्सपर्ट ही कोआप्ट किये जाते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Sudhir Giri to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 8—Validation*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 8, insert—

“Provided that such recoveries shall be effected with immediate effect and credited to the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund.”<sup>2</sup>

The workers working in the Mines work at the risk of their own life. They do not get proper remuneration. In spite of all these, the mine-owners are exploiting the workers and they are amassing wealth. The Government has brought forward this Bill for the sake of doing some welfare measures for the workers. The recoveries which are due from the mine-owners should be recovered immediately so that the money could be credited to the Welfare Fund of the workers. I have brought forward this amendment so that the workers are benefited. I would request the hon. Minister to accede to my request.

श्री धर्मवीर: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो शंका व्यक्त की है, इस फण्ड का पैसा तुरन्त वसूल नहीं होता है। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे ही यह नियम पास हो जाएगा, वैसे ही पैसा वसूल होने लगेगा। एक-एक पैसा श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए है। जहां कि श्रमिकों के शोषण और उच्चको उचित वेतन न मिलने का प्रश्न है। इस चीज को दूसरे तरीके से देखा जाएगा, लेकिन इस संशोधन से इसका अभिप्राय नहीं है। इसलिए मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस संशोधन को वापिस ले लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 2 to Clause 8 moved by Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

“That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR): I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill be passed.”

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.



**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर विशेष नहीं बोलना था। अभी-अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में दो बातें कही हैं। एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा है कि कुल मिलाकर 50 हजार से ज्यादा मजदूर हैं, जिनके लिए यह कानून बना रहे हैं। आपने यह भी कहा है कि अभी तक जो मजदूरों के लिये गृह बनाये गये हैं, वे कुल मिलाकर 1905 हैं। आपने यह भी कहा है कि मजदूरों को मकान के लिए जो हम सहायता दे रहे हैं, वह 1500 रु. है। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज कल के युग में क्या 1500 रु. में मकान बन सकता है। अच्छा है, आप मकान का नाम न लें। वह गकान भी कियके द्वारा बनाया जाता है। 1500 रु. देते हैं कन्स्ट्रक्टर को उसमें से सात सौ रुपया उसकी जेब में चला जाएगा और बाकी का वह गांस ला कर रखेगा। दूसरी बात आपने पलामू जिले के सम्बन्ध में कही है कि वहाँ हॉल्ट की सुविधा है, हास्पिटल है। हकीकत यह नहीं है। कागजों में आपके होगा, लेकिन ऐसी बात है नहीं। इसलिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मजदूरों का मामला है, इसमें आपको स्वयं दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये। आप अपने से दिलचस्पी लें। माइंस के मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में हम को जानकारी है कि उनका शोषण किया जाता है। यह ठीक है कि जून से माइंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है तब से उन्हें कुछ राहत मिली है। अब आपको उनके बारे में यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उन्हें साइकिल भत्ता मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है, मजदूरों को पूरा वेतन मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है।

आपने कहा कि वहाँ लेबरलाज के मुताबिक काम किया जाता है। जब आप लेबर लाज की बात करते हैं तो क्या आप उनको चूना-पत्थर के मजदूरों के कानून के मुताबिक दे रहे हैं? मुझे को जानकारी है कि इन मजदूरों के बीच में इन लेबर लाज को लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस को भी आप देखें।

उनके स्वास्थ्य का, हाउसिंग का, साइकिल भत्ते का और दूसरी सुविधाओं का मामला है। उनका स्वास्थ्य काफी दयनीय है।

जिस रूप में वहाँ काम करते हैं उसमें उनके स्वास्थ्य और जीवन के लिए बहुत ही खतरा है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इसको भी देखें और उनके लिए अधिक से अधिक पैसे का प्रावधान करें। मजदूरों के लिए अधिक फण्ड की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जब आप हम से सहयोग मांगेंगे तो हम लोग जरूर आपका साथ देंगे। आप यह देखें कि मजदूरों के हितों की सही मायनों में रक्षा हो और उनके लिए निर्धारित धन उनके कार्यों पर ही लगे।

**श्री धर्मबीर:** मान्यवर, माननीय, सदस्य ने कहा कि श्रमिकों को सुविधाएं कम हैं। मैं उनसे इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि वे भी इस देश के रहने वाले हैं, इस देश की सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थितियों को वे अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। हमने भी यह स्वीकार किया है कि यह हमारा केवल प्रयास मात्र है, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। लेकिन जितनी भी अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं हम श्रमिक बन्धुओं को दे सकते हैं, उसकी तरफ हमारे कदम हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको सुविधाएं देने के जो भी हमारे प्रयास हैं उनमें आपका हमें सहयोग मिलना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

16.10 hrs.

MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF  
PROVISO TO RULE 66.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1982, and the Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

“That this house do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing the Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill 1982, and the Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.11 hrs.

SUGAR CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL  
AND  
SUGAR DEVELOPMENT FUND  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):  
I beg to move: \*

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar Cess Act, 1932, be taken into consideration."

I beg to move: \*

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, be taken into consideration."

These are very simple amendments to the Acts which Parliament passed only in the month of March this year. We have since created a buffer stock of sugar of five lakh tonnes and with a view to pay for the holding charges of this buffer stock, we thought it necessary to increase the rate of duty realised as cess from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 14/- per quintal. We have also provided that the proceeds of the additional cess collected should be utilised towards the payment of charges for holding this buffer stock. These are simple amendments and I hope, the House will accept them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motions moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar Cess Act, 1932, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, be taken into consideration."

\*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Bill under discussion viz., The Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1982, provision has been made to create a buffer stock of sugar and an additional cess is sought to be levied for that purpose. Now, a buffer stock of sugar is necessary and

there cannot be two opinions on that. Sir, at the very outset I would like to quote a portion from the inaugural address delivered by the hon. Minister of Agriculture at the 48th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association held on the 3rd February, 1982. This will prove that the idea of a buffer stock did not strike the Government just overnight, the idea had taken root a long time back. This will also prove what is the attitude of the Government towards the sugar mills and the sugar mill owners. The hon. Minister in his address had said, I quote :

"We have also taken a decision to maintain buffer stock and that should help us to keep your free sale sugar prices at a level which will be in the interest of mills as well as the farmers as also the consumers. We could have raised the level percentage from 65 to 70 per cent but we have not done it : but you have not appreciated that point at all. There is a demand for larger quantity of ration from our Fair Price Shops. The population has increased tremendously. At present sugar quota per head is 425 grams. At the present level of population to maintain that 425 grams, we need at least 70 per cent of your sugar to be taken over. If you allow us we shall thank you but because we knew that you would not like it, without your asking for it we have not done it. We shall try and make both ends meet somehow because we always keep in mind your good response when we needed sugar from your free sale stock."

Sir, the original Act which is sought to be amended through this Bill, was passed by this House on the 4th March, 1982 and the same was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 9th March, 1982. But only a month prior to that i.e. in February 1982, the hon. Minister had delivered the above address. My question is that when a thinking about creating a buffer stock was already there, then why a provision was not made to that effect in the original Act itself which we are now amending? Within seven months of the original Act, we are making this amendment. This provision was not kept in that Bill because at that time you were imposing a cess in the name of rehabilitation and modernisation of the sugar industry. If an additional cess for buffer stock was also imposed at that time, then the price of sugar would have gone up considerably and that would have created an adverse effect in the minds of the people

was that the fear in your mind? Your effort is to levy the cess in instalments so that the people may get used to it gradually and this may not result in any adverse effect. Will the hon. Ministry kindly explain the position?

Sir, today sugar is no longer a luxury item for the rich people only. It is an essential commodity of daily use for the common man also. Therefore even a slight rise in its price cannot be approved. The hon. Minister has stated in the "statement of objects and reasons" of this Bill that :

"The additional cess which will be levied as a result of these amendments will have a marginal effect on the consumer who will be more than compensated by the protection he will get, as a result of the maintenance of buffer stocks of sugar, from repeated price fluctuations."

The same thing was said in the original Bill which was passed in March '82. Therein also it was said "The cess will have a marginal effect on the Consumers."

Sir, what I want to say is that in this way by successive marginal doses of increase in prices, the prices are going beyond the purchasing capacity of the common man. We all know that tiny drops of water make the mighty ocean. For this reason I cannot support it.

Sir, in the 'statement of objects and reasons' of this Bill it has been stated at another that :

"For the quantity of buffer stock, hundred per cent bank credit would be provided. In addition, the mills would be compensated for holding the buffer stocks by providing to them more holding costs and interest charges"

That is the reason for levying this fresh cess through this Bill. In this way the mill owners are being bestowed with many benefits. In this context I will like to quote from the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 517 dated 12-7-82 by hon. Minister Kumari Kamla Kumari. In her reply she had stated :

".....adequate incentives have been given to this industry in the form of rebate in excise duty, remission of cane purchase tax and additional credit facility to enable them to crush maximum quantity of cane available and make expeditious payment of cane price dues to the cane growers."

Sir, on the same date in reply to part (b) of Question No. 425 it had been stated side by side that :

"The scheme does not envisage any direct incentive to the farmers. They benefit indirectly, in as much as, but for the incentive to the factories, the latter would not continue crushing in the summer months of the season, and thereby absorb the record production of sugarcane during the current season."

This means that the sugar mills should be given incentives because they will not undertake crushing during the summer months. Now, we should consider what will happen if the sugarcane growers also decide that they would not grow sugarcane any longer if they do not get incentives and right treatment from the sugar mills! They decide to grow other crop on their fields.

Sir, the sugar industry does not consist of sugar mill owners only. We have to protect the interests of mill owners as well as the interests of the sugarcane growers and the workers in the sugar mills also. Only then the sugar industry will improve as a whole. But we find that the mill owners are being given all sorts of incentives and when we talk about the farmers, it is said that "the scheme does not envisage any direct incentive to the farmers". From this it is quite clear what is the attitude of the Government towards the mill owners as well as what is their attitude towards the farmers.

Sir, the cultivator is not getting just and remunerative price for his produce. On the other hand his cost of production is going up year after year. The cost of fertilizers are going up, the cost of other inputs are also going up. Naturally the price of sugarcane should also be increased to keep parity with his rising cost of production. But this is not being done.

I am here quoting from the reply to part (d) of Unstarred question No. 2608 dated 26th July, 1982. It reads :

"The Agricultural Prices Commission have recommended fixation of minimum cane prices on the basis of Rs. 15.50 per quintal, for basic recovery of 8.5 per cent of below subject to a proportional premium for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above that level..... This includes the cost incurred by the canegrowers in transporting the cane from his field to the factory gate within a radius of 16 KM."

Sir, even the price recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission was denied to the cane growers. The APC recommended a price of Rs. 15.50 per

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

quintal but they were paid the price that was paid to them last year viz., Rs. 13/- per quintal only. The recommendations of the APC was also ignored. In this way the farmer are being cheated every time. He is not getting just price for his produce. When the original Bill was under discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 9th March, 1982, one hon. Member had stated in that House that :

"In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, sugar cane growers had to burn their standing crops because they thought that they would not get back what they had to spend on the cartage for carrying sugarcane to the mills."

When this is the situation, then showing more concern for the mill owners and ignoring the farmers is wholly improper. Also putting more and more burden on the common consumers can never be supported. I do not deny that there is need for giving incentives to the mills, but at the same time I fail to understand why the poor farmer cannot expect the same sympathetic attitude from the Government. In the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" of this Bill it has been stated that the fluctuations in prices will be checked through this buffer stock and the loss that they have suffered will get compensated.

Sir, we have buffer stocks of rice, we have buffer stocks of wheat, but has that been able to check fluctuations in prices? In every State the price of food grains are skyrocketing and have gone beyond the reach of the common man. Therefore, it will be wrong to hope that fluctuations will disappear and people will get sugar at a reasonable price.

Sir, the farmers are not getting their arrears of cane prices for a long time and they are being variously harassed. On 2nd August, 1982 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3778, the hon. Minister had said :

"As on 15th June, 1982, the arrears of cane price in respect of Government and Cooperative sugar Mills excluding the dues on account of cane purchased in the preceding 14 days."

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Yesterday this question of arrears was discussed for a long time. Why do you take it up again? You did not listen to the special discussion on sugarcane.....

\*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : There are arrears with the cooperatives, there are arrears with the Government. Why should these not be considered with sympathy?

Their arrears are mounting year after year. The poor cultivators grow sugarcane with great hardship. But they do not get the price in time. On the other hand the Government constantly thinks about the good of the mill owners, how they can maximise their profits, this is certainly not desirable.

Sir, buffer stock is necessary. But why burden the poor consumers? The cess can be recovered from other sources also. An important by-product of sugar is molasses from which alcohol is produced. The producers of alcohol purchase molasses at a nominal price and then earn a profit of crores of rupees from alcohol. Cess can be recovered from them for creating the buffer stock. But the Government will not do that. They will not do that in class interest. Sir, the sugar policy of the Government is dictated by the sugar lobby and the sugar barons. It is they who provide the ruling party with election funds. The whole sugar policy has been formulated keeping their interest uppermost in mind. On the one side Government is going to create a buffer stock, on the other side, with a view that the poor common man may get this item of daily need at a reasonable price and with ease, there is a long standing demand for the nationalisation of the sugar mills. The common people are putting forth this demand, the farmers are demanding and many people's organisations are also making this demand. Why is the Government not nationalising them? Where is the obstacle? The only obstacle is that these mill owners provide the Government with funds and help them in various ways, Sir, while conceding that there is need for this buffer stock, I am opposing this levy of cess.

With that Sir, I conclude.

श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल (कोपरगांव) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे रामयण दिया  
इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि किसानों के लिये  
हमारी चीनी उत्पादन और गन्ने की कीमतों की  
नीति कम-से-कम 15 साल के लिए दीर्घ-  
कालीन नीति होनी जरूरी है । हर 5 साल  
में जो साईकल आता है, कभी गन्ना ज्यादा  
होता है और चीनी ज्यादा तैयार हो जाती  
है, इसलिये उसके दाम गिर जाते हैं । तो  
बाद में गन्ना कम हो जाता है—उपभोक्ताओं  
को ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ते हैं ।

5 लाख टन का जो बफर स्टॉक है, इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। मैं इसके लिये राव साहब का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इसकी कॉन्शंस की है, लेकिन कम-से-कम 3 महीने का स्टॉक यानी 15 लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक करना जरूरी है। लेकिन सरकार ने चीनी पर टैक्स लगाया है और वही बफर स्टॉक के लिए दिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि जब 15 लाख टन चीनी का बफर स्टॉक हो जाए तो टैक्स और न बढ़ाया जाये, क्योंकि इसके अलावा कज्यूर की चीनी के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं लेकिन किसान को इसमें फायदा नहीं होता है।

आज चीनी के दाम इतने गिर गये हैं कि किसान को आगले साल मुश्किल से कितना-कितना मिलेगा? किसान को कम से कम 18 रुपये या 8.5 रिक्वरी पर मिलना जरूरी है, यह हम मानते हैं। लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से दरखास्त करूंगा कि लैवी शुगर या फ्री सेल शुगर का रेशियो विल्कूल न बढ़ा जाये क्योंकि अगर यह बदल जायेगा तो किसान को और भी दाम नहीं मिलेंगे और अभी भी भारी बकाया है पिछले साल का मिल मालिक इस तरह से कहेंगे कि हमें दाम मिलता नहीं, इसलिए किसान को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि लैवी और फ्री सेल की रेशियो कायम रखनी चाहिये।

चीनी का निर्यात विल्कूल सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। सरकार ने साढ़े 6 लाख टन का निर्यात तय किया था। यह ठीक है कि यह इस मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है, लेकिन सब कुछ चीनी और गन्ने के काम को आप ठीक से देखते हैं, चीनी का निर्यात साढ़े 4 लाख टन का हुआ है जो कि साढ़े 6 लाख टन होना चाहिये था।

मौलेसेस के निर्यात की भी हम मांग कर रहे थे। मंत्री जी ने एक साल के पहिले से इसकी इजाजत दी नहीं, अभी वह खूब होता है। हम महाराष्ट्र के लोग मौलेसेस मुफ्त देने के लिये राजी हैं, सरकार उसका निर्यात करे और कितना फारने एक्सचेंज सरकार उससे ले सकती है, वह लें ले, ऐसा मैं सरकार से निबंदन करना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात और है आप 15 लाख टन चीनी का बफर स्टॉक बढ़ाइये और एलान कीजिये कि गन्ने का दाग इस मौसम में कम से कम 22 रु. होगा। इससे कम में किसान को नुकसान होता है। बफर स्टॉक बढ़ायेंगे तो 10 लाख का जो इन्टरस्ट सेव होगा उससे किसान को कुछ न कुछ दाग दे सकेंगे। गही मुझे कहना है।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहीरी): उप-ध्यक्ष जी, यह दो बिल आये हैं और सरकार की ओर से उसमें जो उद्देश्य की धोपणा की गई है उसको मैंने ध्यान से पढ़ा है। लेकिन लगता है कि भारत सरकार अभी जिस चीनी नीति पर चल रही है वह विल्कूल मिल मालिकों के सामने साष्टांग दण्डवत है और उनका मुंह ताक रही है कि मिल मालिक लोग क्या कहते हैं, उनकी कृपा रहती है कि नहीं, दया हम पर है कि नहीं। सही माने में यह नीति किसान विरोधी है और मिल मालिकों को छूट पर छूट देने की है। बफर स्टॉक बनाया जाय ठीक है। लेकिन क्या स्थिति है किसानों की? आप किसान परिवार से आते हैं, बिहार, यू. पी., महाराष्ट्र में गन्ना होता है तो पिछले साल 15 लाख टन से भी अधिक गन्ना खेतों में सूख गया, जला दिया गया और आपने मिल मालिकों को सुविधाओं पर सुविधायें दी, इंसीन्टिव दिये, टैक्सों में छूट दी गई, फिर मोडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर छूट दी गई। लेकिन किसानों का गन्ना सूख गया उसके लिए दर्द आपको हुआ कि नहीं? नहीं हुआ।

कल माननीय पासवान जी ने कहा था कि पिछले साल गन्ना उत्पादकों का करोड़ों रु. मिल मालिकों पर बाकी है। बसूली के लिए क्या हो रहा है? आप क्या पंगू हो गये हैं? पीस मार्च करने वालों पर, हड़ताल करने वालों पर तो आप डी. आई. आर. लगाते हैं लेकिन गन्ना किसानों का जो पैसा मिल मालिकों पर बाकी है उसकी बसूली के लिए आप क्यों नहीं सख्ती करते? हमारे यहां मोतिहारी में, मधुकरिया में, बास चकिया में किसान दुखी है, उनको नहीं लगता कि गन्ने की खेती से उनका काम चलेगा। इस साल राज्य सरकारों ने मांग की है कि गन्ने की कीमत 30 रु. की जाय। आप एलान कीजिए कि किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत 30 रु. किंवदंतल देने जा रहे हैं। किसान जो

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

गन्ना पैदा करते हैं उसमें लगी खाद, सिंचाई, विजली, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक दवाओं की कीमतें, श्रम की कीमत में कोई कमी नहीं है, फिर क्यों किसान को उसके गन्ने की कीमत कम मिले इस साल? इसका कोई कारण नहीं है। इसलिये आज ही ऐलान कीजिये उससे किसानों में विश्वास पैदा होगा कि अच्छी कीमत गन्ने की मिलेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मिल मालिक कंट्रो पर तोले में गड़बड़ करते हैं। किसान बैल-गाड़ी पर गन्ना लाता है, दो, दो दिन उनको तोले के लिए इन्तजार करना पड़ता है, उनके लिए कोई शैंड की व्यवस्था नहीं होती, तौल में, रिकवरी में गड़बड़ी होती है। आप चीनी उद्योग का विकास चाहते हैं तो अगर आप सोचते हैं कि मिल मालिकों को केवल सुविधायें दे कर काम हां जाएगा, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। आप बफर स्टक बना रहे हैं तो उसको भी मिल मालिकों के पास ही रखा जायगा इसके लिये भी उनको और सुविधायें दी जायेंगी।

राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने मांग की थी कि हमारी सरकार आयेगी तो चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हमारी सरकार करेगी। उस मांग को क्यों नहीं मानते हैं? आ स्पष्ट कीजिये कि चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीकरण आप चाहते हैं कि नहीं? देश की मांग है कि चीनी उद्योग आज ऐसी हालत में पहुंच गया है कि उसका राष्ट्रीकरण किया जाय। सरकार गन्ने को नई बेहतर वैरायटीज विकसित करने के लिए क्या कर रही है? बिहार में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। हमारी मांग है कि हर एक चीनी मिल के परिसर में एक शोध संस्थान खोला जाए। यह देखा जाए कि उस क्षेत्र विशेष में मिट्टी, पानी और जल-वायु की क्या विशेषता है, जिसमें वहां पर गन्ने की बेहतर किस्मों का उत्पादन किया जा सके। आज ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। गन्ने की खेती के विकास और किसानों के हितों के संरक्षण के बिना चीनी उद्योग प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है। किसानों के बकाया का भुगतान किया जाए। आज उन्हें पंगू बना दिया गया है। अगर मिल-मालिकों के पास किसानों का

बकाया रह जाए, तो उसका सूद देना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि किस मिल-मालिक ने सूद के साथ किसानों का बकाया दिया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: इस बारे में कई घंटों तक बहस हो चुकी है।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर: लेकिन उस बहस से फायदा क्या हुआ? शोदा पहाड़ और निकली चूहिया। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। उनका कुछ परिणाम निकलना चाहिये।

किसानों को सब प्रकार की सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए। उन्हें खाद, उर्वरक, उन्नत बीज और कीटनाशक दवाएं नहीं मिलती हैं। गन्ने के तौल में गड़बड़ी होती है। केन डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट में केन डेवेलपमेंट आफिसर और केन डेवेलपमेंट इंस्पेक्टर बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन वे तमाम लोग मिल-मालिकों की सेवा करते हैं और उनसे पैसा पाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय किसानों की सब समस्याओं का हल करें और यह ऐलान करें कि हम गन्ना-उत्पादकों को इनाम दाम देने जा रहे हैं। गन्ने के दाम में वृद्धि होने पर ही चीनी उद्योग का विकास हो सकता है। पिछले साल का अनुभव है कि गन्ना किसानों के खेतों में पड़ा रह गया, उसकी कटाई नहीं हुई और उसको जलाना पड़ा। इस तरह आगे चल कर गन्ने की खेती करने में किसानों को कठिनाई होगी।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: अब की बार तो कठिनाई नहीं हुई?

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर: कठिनाई यह है कि दाम का ऐलान नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय दाम का ऐलान करें, तभी यह उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है। चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीकरण किया जाए और गन्ने का भाव 35 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल घोषित किया जाए। आज किसानों के लिए फंडियाली आंसू बहाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय ये सब काम करेंगे।

मैं बफर स्टक बनाने का विरोध नहीं करता, लेकिन इस विषय के लिये चीनी मिल-मालिकों को जो बहुत सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, उनका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल इस विषय पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। कल यहाँ पर जो मामला उठाया गया था, मैं उसको टच नहीं करूंगा। 4 मार्च को यहाँ पर जो डीबेट हुई थी, उसमें मंत्री महोदय ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि यह सेस क्यों लगाया जा रहा है और उससे किसानों को फायदा होगा। पिछले छः सात गहीनों के अनुभव से पता चलता है कि इस सेस का फायदा अगर किसी ने लिया है, तो मिल-मालिकों ने लिया है। कल मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि किसानों का वकाया 6 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 33 करोड़ रुपये पर पहुँच गया है।

15.00 hrs.

[DR. RAJINDRA KUMAR BAJPAI in the  
chair]

उससे फायदा हुआ मिल मालिक को, किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो बातें जानना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो आप सेस बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं उसका कोई इम्पैक्ट प्राइसेस पर पड़ेगा या नहीं और उप-भोक्ता को तो कोई परेशानी नहीं आयेगी?

दूसरे, जैसा कि आपने कल भी कहा था कि किसानों की वकाया राशि दिलाने में आप अक्षम हो जाते हैं, आप सूद का पैसा भी नहीं दिला पाते हैं तब फिर यह राशि काय करने में कैसे सक्षम हो जाते हैं? आप लेंदी लगाते हैं और मजदूरों के वेलफेयर की बात भी सोचते हैं, आप यह भी चाहते हैं कि चीनी उद्योग का विकास हो, अधिक चीनी का प्रोडक्शन हो—इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं कि यह सब होना चाहिए—लेकिन चीनी उद्योग के विकास का मतलब यह नहीं है कि चीनी मिल-मालिकों को विकास किया जाए और दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों का विकास न हो, गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों का विकास न हो और उपभोक्ताओं को भी परेशानी हो। यदि ऐसा होता है तो इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा। इस दृष्टिकोण से इस मामले में अगर आप किसानों और मजदूरों को लाभ दिलाने में सक्षम हैं तो आपको यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि मिल-मालिक किसानों को जो पैसा नहीं देते हैं, जो ब्याज नहीं देते हैं जिसमें आपने लाचारी दिखाई

है, आप राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करते हैं और आपके लिखने के दबजूद वे उत्तर नहीं देते हैं, उसके लिये भी आपको विचार करके कदम उठाने चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You learn something from Mr. Paswan.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will not.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Even at this age you can.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :  
Madam, the Bill which we are discussing now leads to two aspects. One is the creation of bufferstock of sugar in our country and another aspect of the Bill is to increase the rate of cess from Rs. 5 per quintal to Rs. 14 per quintal. These are the two major aspects of the Bill.

Before I go into the merits and demerits of the Bill it is necessary for the House to understand the sugar situation and the attendant economics of sugar. So far as my figures go, the production of sugar for the current year is somewhere near 86 lakhs of tonnes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Over 84 lakh tonnes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Madam, the opening stock of the sugar produced last year was something like 9.93 lakh tonnes. Therefore, the availability of sugar was about 94 lakhs of tonnes. Against this availability we have to consider the consumption figure of sugar. Having regard to the internal consumption and export commitments of sugar, the consumption figure comes to about 62 lakh of tonnes. Naturally, you would be able to calculate that the outstanding reserve of sugar today is something like 32 lakh tonnes. Assuming for the time being that there may be greater or larger consumption internally, assuming for the time being that there may be larger export, the consumption figure in no way can exceed 70 lakh tonnes. Naturally, the question of over-production comes in more than what we can consume. In this context the very concept of bufferstock is a progressive move and I welcome the move. As a matter of fact, from this side I have all along been demanding that the Government of India should create a bufferstock to stabilise sugar economy to meet the exigencies arising out of the fluctuations of price and rising cut of the fluctuations of export. Therefore, the conception of buffer stock is a welcome move. I welcome it. But the question

[Shri Chitta Basu]

arises as to what would be the quantum of buffer stock. Here I have got a very serious grouse. You have got a reserve of more than 32 lakh tonnes after the consumption figure. As the situation exists today, everybody expects that there will be still another bumper crop this time. Naturally the production figure may go higher than that of this year..

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Not necessary.

SHRI CHITTA BASSU: This is the forecast I have said. If it is not expected, that is another thing. Even then we have got 32 lakh tonnes of sugar. If there is a forecast that there will be larger production in the coming year, the reserve will be much more higher. That causes an apprehension in the mind of the cane growers—that they have never been given remunerative price and whatever price they used to get is likely to get reduced. Madam Chairman, you are coming from the State which produces sugar cane, I know. He also comes from the State which produces sugar cane. With this buffer stock the fate of the growers is connected. This aspect should be taken note of. Therefore, my suggestion is that the buffer stock should be increased. In order to stabilise the sugar cane economy, in order to ensure remunerative price to the cane growers. It should not be limited only to five lakh tonnes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: A sensible thing.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There was a Committee, called the Sen Committee. It was appointed in 1965. That Committee dealt with the subject of buffer stock of sugar. As far as I remember Sen Committee recommended that 33% of the total production should be kept as a buffer stock. Sen Committee's recommendation was very explicit and clear—that 1/3rd i.e. 33% of the total production of sugar should be kept as a buffer in order to stabilise sugar economy, in order to guard against the fluctuations of sugar price. 1/3rd of 94 lakh tonnes of sugar stock comes to about 30 lakh tonnes. But the Government now wants to have a buffer stock of only 5 lakh tonnes. It comes hardly to 1/6th of 30 lakh tonnes. This is my grouse. This is my objection. I implore, if the Government is really serious to bring about stability in the sugar economy, if the Government has got the slightest sympathy with the growers of our country, there is no alternative but to have a larger kitty of bufferstock. This is one part of my argument today.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: They will increase the cess.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The second aspect of the Bill is that the intention of the Government is to increase the rate at which cess may be levied from rupees five per quintal to rupees fourteen per quintal. This cess is being realised in order to meet the holding cost. Who is to bear the holding cost? It is the mill owner. The scheme provides that the bufferstock of sugar would be stored and kept in the sugar mills. And for that purpose, the bufferstock would not be at a central place. It will be scattered and remain with all the sugar mills and for holding the sugar stock, you want to give them some holding charges. And for maintaining the bufferstock, 100 per cent bank loan will be given to the mill-owners. No mill-owner is going to pay anything from his own pocket or fund for that bufferstock. It is the bank which is financing. The banks will finance the bufferstock and you are so gracious enough and generous enough that you are also paying the holding charges. Not only the holding charge, you are paying the interest charge also. Am I right? You also propose to give some interest charges. Here, again, you will be angry with me. I am always happy while he is angry.

Yesterday, Shri Kam Vilas Paswan was trying to drive home the fact that Rs. 83 crores of arrears are to be paid to the cane-growers. You cannot ensure the payment. You cannot force, you cannot compel the millowners to pay off the arrears. You cannot make the State Governments to move in the right direction. Even, you cannot ensure the payment of interest of the arrears. But, here, Madam, they have become extraordinarily generous to the mill-owners. The bufferstock will be financed by the banks—100 per cent. The interest charges will be paid by them.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The sugar mills will be compensated for the interest paid by them to the Banks.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are paying the interest to the banks and not the mill-owners who pay the interest charge.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Somebody has to pay.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Bill provides that the bank will finance. The bank will claim some interest charges and that interest charges will be paid by the Government and that too by increasing the Cess. The understanding is as clear as day-light. This is of the order of Rs. 50.50 crores—Rs. 51 crores. With 1 per cent being the cost of realisation, it comes to Rs. 50.50 crores. You are realising Rs. 50 crores from the consumers. By one stroke, there will be an additional cess of Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 50 crores



increase means, increase in the price of sugar. The consumers will have to bear. Madam, you will have to bear this Rs. 50 crores—a part of it or whatever you consume. Therefore, the increase in the price of sugar is inevitable. And that being the case, this measure deserves criticism and severe criticism and I do it. I oppose this Bill. Funds would be raised to pay the compensation to the sugar mills by providing for the levy of additional cess of sugar. It does not seem to be enough. Another fund is also to be created to compensate the mill-owners. Madam, having regard to this excess production, of course, I think, it is not excess production. We have got on purchasing power. Therefore, we cannot consume more sugar. Vast masses of our people are poor. They cannot consume sugar. Therefore, it cannot be called over-production. It is still under-production. It still requires to meet the material need of the people. Since people have got no purchasing power, even this low-production appears to be over-production. He cannot do away that. It is only socialism and socialist economy that can do away with this contradiction.

That is the basic contradiction in society.

The growers are apprehensive because of the fact that this over-production will lead to less quantity of sugarcane being produced. Therefore, I want a firm assurance from the Government that sugar growers who have been denied the remunerative price for ages together, who do not get even the price which meets the cost of cultivation even as per the recommendation of the A.P.C., should not be further deprived of their right to have the remunerative price. The A.P.C. has not yet declared the remunerative price and, I hope, the A.P.C. should declare it having regard to the increase in the cost of cultivation and in order to allay the apprehension of the cane growers.

Then, there should be compulsory purchase, monopoly purchase, of sugarcane. I am raising this question at this critical time. There should be monopoly purchase by the Government and they should get it crushed by the mills and sell it in the market in the form of sugar. I am not saying nationalisation—it is a red rag to the bull. Therefore, I do not want to make him more angry. I do not show a red rag to the bull. At least, there should be monopoly purchase of sugarcane as monopoly purchase of cotton in Maharashtra.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Are cotton and sugar the same ?

SHRI GHITTA BASU : Again, I come to the remunerative price. I say this having regard to the view that he is extraordinarily soft to the mill-owners. I want to be enlightened by his erudition. I am told by the kisans that 1 quintal of sugarcane produces at least 10 kg. of sugar. The Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mill-owners' Association in a statement said, to crush one quintal of sugarcane, they require Rs. 4. In your State, the sugarcane price is Rs. 22 per quintal, although the A.P.C. rate was much lower. It comes to Rs. 22 for the cane growers and Rs. 4 for crushing the sugarcane. It comes to Rs. 26. What is the price of 10 Kg. of sugar ? Even according to the statement of the hon. Minister yesterday, it is Rs. 5.50 per Kg. It comes to Rs. 55.

Out of a quintal of sugarcane, the industrialist reaps a profit of Rs. 29. It is industrial exploitation. For 1 quintal of sugarcane, Rs. 22 you give to the grower; to crush 1 quintal of sugarcane, you require to spend Rs. 4. In all, it comes to Rs. 26. In the market, you sell sugar at a minimum price of Rs. 5.50 per kg. It comes to Rs. 55. So, the industrialist earn Rs. 55 on a quintal of sugarcane whereas the growers get only Rs. 22. Is it justice ? Is it socialism ? Is it democracy ? Is it something which can be called pro-peasant policy ? It is a pro-industrialist policy. On this occasion, I want that the Government should revise its pro-industrialist policy.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I will advise you to put up a sugar mill. I will give you a licence. Then, you will know it.

SHRI GHITTA BASU : I do not require anything other than my party's whole-time allowance. I only want in my life whole-time allowance from my party : nothing else.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : गोहतरमा, गोहतरम राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह साहब आज कुछ गुस्से में मालूम पड़ते हैं ।

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : नहीं, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : ब्रजह पता नहीं क्या है, लेकिन मैं उनको ज्यादा गुस्से का मौका नहीं दूंगा, सिर्फ कुछ खार मद्दों की तरफ उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा ।

हम यहां नुमाइंदे हैं अबाम के, पब्लिक के और जब हम नुमाइंदगी करते हैं तो मिल ओगर्स की भी करते हैं, इसमें शक की

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

बात नहीं है। नुमाइंदगी गजदूर की भी करते हैं और किसान की भी करते हैं। जब भी हमारे सामने कोई चीज आती है तो उसको हम देखते हैं।

हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि उस कानून का फायदा किन लोगों का पहुँच रहा है। क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उसका फायदा चन्द ऊंगली पर गिने जाने वाले लोगों को हो रहा है। क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उसका फायदा उन लोगों को हो रहा है जिनके बारे में अमुमन यह कहा जाता है कि इलैक्शन के दिनों में वह बहुत काम की चीज है या उन लोगों को हो रहा है जो इस मुल्क की सियायत को बदलने में काम आते हैं तो हमें यकीनन तौर पर उस पर एतराज होगा।

मोहतरमा, इस बिल को देखने के बाद यह अन्दाज होता है कि सरकार मिल-ओनर्स को फायदा पहुँचाना चाहती है। लेकिन, उनकी भी कुछ परेशानियाँ हैं, दिक्कतें हैं, वे दूर होनी चाहिए। मस-लन इसमें जो माडर्नाइजेशन और रिहैबिलि-लीटेशन मिल को बात कहीं गई है, मैं समझता हूँ मिलों को माडर्नाइज करना चाहिए, उनकी कंपेंसिटी को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए क्योंकि उसकी इन-डाइरेक्ट तरक्की से किसान की तरक्की होगी। जब आप मिल-ओनर्स को इतना रुपया देना चाहते हो, उनकी मदद करना चाहते हो तो हमारी सरकार को उग गरीब किसान और मजदूरों की तरफ भी देखना चाहिए। आपने बताया था कि 83 करोड़ रुपया एरियर्स में पड़ा हुआ है। सन् 1977 में भी मैंने यह मसला इस सदन में उठाया था और तब भी यह एड्योरेन्स दिया गया था कि आज के बाद जो किसान हैं उनका जो एरियर मिल-मालिकों या को-आपरेटिव की तरह है तो जब किसान को पैसा दिया जायेगा, उसके साथ सूद भी दिया जायेगा।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No interest?

श्री रशीद मसूद: मैंने उग क्वत् भी कहा था और आज फिर कह रहा हूँ कि किसान इस मुल्क की बद्किस्मत कौम है। मैं

तो किसान को एक कौम कहता हूँ। जब उसके ऊपर सरकार या बैंक का पैसा होता है, उसके जानवर बेच दिये जाते हैं, उसको जेल में डाल दिया जाता है। जब उसका पैसा मिल-मालिक पर होता है तब उसका कोई हल नहीं होता है। जब वह अपना गन्ना डाल चुकता है तब उसे कोई इन्टरस्ट नहीं मिलता है और उग गरीब को बन्द कर देते हैं, उसकी सूनने वाला कोई नहीं है। मिल-ओनर्स आपके नोटिफिकेशन का खुल्लम-खुल्ला उल्लंघन करते हैं तब उन्हें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, तब दह-सील का कोई आदमी नोटिस लेकर जाने वाला नहीं है कि उन्हें भी लोक-अप वा मजा मिलना चाहिए।

मेरे कुछ साथियों ने जो मामला उठाया है, मैं समझता हूँ वह सही उठाया है। जहाँ माडर्नाइजेशन की जरूरत है मिल को वहाँ एक्सपेंशन की भी जरूरत है। आपने एक्सपेंशन बर्ड इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है। हमारा अपने यहाँ सहारनपुर का तजुंबा है कि जिन गिल्स की कंपेंसिटी 1250 लाख टन है, वे मिल कोई ज्यादा प्रॉफिटबल नहीं समझी जाती उनकी मिनिमम कंपेंसिटी दो हजार लाख टन तक पहुँचनी चाहिए। मैंने एक खत भी मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा था, उम्मीद है उन्हें मिला होगा।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह कि इस बिल से यह अन्दाज होता है कि कोई खास सैक्शन को फायदा पहुँचाने के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है। मैं माफी चाहता हूँ अगर मेरी यह बात बुरी लगी हो। इसके अन्दर जो किसानों को राहत पहुँचाने वाली बात हो सकती है, वह नहीं है। आपका यह नोटिफिकेशन है कि जिन मिल्स के ऊपर 10 फीसदी से ज्यादा किसानों का बकाया रह जाएगा, उन गिल्स का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन गवर्नमेन्ट टूक-अप कर लेगी।

मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादातर मिलें आज ऐसी हैं जिन के ऊपर किसानों का दस परसेंट से ज्यादा बकाया है लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। आज भी किसानों को मामूली से कर्जे के

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

लिए तहसील के लोक आउट में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, कानून के मुताबिक अगर वह कर्ज अदा नहीं कर पाता है। लेकिन किसानों का पैसा आपके नॉटीफिकेशन के मुताबिक उस लिमिट से भी ज्यादा है जो आपने तय की है तो क्यों नहीं उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाता है। कोई न कोई उनके खिलाफ एक्शन जरूर होना चाहिए। उनको भी एहसास होना चाहिए कि किसानों का गरीबों का, कोई नाम लेने वाला है, उनका भला सोचने वाली सरकार है।

एक टैगिंग का सिलसिला होता है, एनुअल टैगिंग होता है। उस में मिल ओभर्ज के नुमाइंदे होते हैं, किसान यूनियनों के होते हैं, गवर्नमेंट के होते हैं, बकों के होते हैं। वहाँ पर एक एग्जीमेन्ट हो जाता है कि इस साल में इतना रुपया बैंक एडवांस करंगे, मिलों को कुछ रुपया एडवांस करंगे, कुछ रुपया यूनियनों को भी उरा में से दिया जाएगा। हमारे यहाँ भी 6-7 मिलें हैं लेकिन आज तक कोई पैसा उनको नहीं मिला है, यूनियन को नहीं मिला है। इसके बरअक्स होता यह है कि यह जो आपका कानून है कि चौदह दिन के अन्दर किसान का पेमेंट हो जाना चाहिए इस चौदह दिन के अन्दर तो होता ही नहीं है और अब एक नया सिलसिला शुरू हो गया है। कानून किसान के लिए है, मिल ओभर्ज के लिए, बड़े आदिमियों के लिए नहीं है। किसान युनाइटेड नहीं है, वह मजबूर है, वह कोई एफर्ट्स कर नहीं सकता है, हंगामा कर नहीं सकता है, पैसा दे कर इलेक्शन लड़वा नहीं सकता है क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। मिलों की तरफ से उनको बैंक काट दिए जाते हैं। किसान के नाम बैंक काट दिए जाते हैं ताकि पकड़ न जाएं और किसान बैंक लिए हुए धूमता फिरता रहता है लेकिन पेमेंट उराका नहीं होता है, वह भुनता नहीं है। चौदह दिन के अन्दर भुगतान हो जाना चाहिए यह आपका कानून कहता है। लेकिन किसान बेचार कौई-कौई महीने बैंक लिए हुए फिर रहा है पेमेंट नहीं होता है।

एक स्पेसिफिक मिसाल मैं आपको देता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ देवबन्द की मिल है। उस पर 99 लाख रुपया हमारे किसानों का बकाया है। उन्होंने दस जुलाई को बैंक काट दिया। नौ अगस्त तक सिर्फ 34 लाख का पेमेंट हुआ। आज भी किसान लोग अपने बैंक लिए हुए फिर रहे हैं, उनको पेमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। खुल्लम खुल्ला कानून का उल्लंघन हो रहा है लेकिन कोई एक्शन नहीं। कानून का उल्लंघन करने पर किसान को तो जेल हो सकती है लेकिन यहां मिल मालिकों को तो मज्जीद मुराआत दी जा रही है। इसके बजाए उनको भी जेल का मुंह आपको दिखाना चाहिए ताकि उनको भी अंदाजा हो सके कि कानून का उल्लंघन करने पर क्या होता है। पूरे का पूरा आप देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है।

आपने स्टेटमेंट आफ आतजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में खुद माना है कि कीमतें कुछ बढ़ी हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कीमतें बढ़ेंगी तो उसका असर किन लोगों पर पड़ेगा? हिन्दुस्तान की 95 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा आबादी पर पड़ेगा, किसानों को राहत न दिए जाने से, दोनों को मिला कर, किसानों को और कंज्यूमर्स को मिला कर। इसके बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिए। उसका पैसा किंग तरह से मिलों से निकलना चाहिए? सैंटर का इसके बारे में कानून नहीं हो सकता है तो आप स्टेट्स को कहें कि वे कानून बनाएं। जहां चीनी मिलें हैं वहां तो ज्यादातर आपकी पार्टियों की ही सरकारें हैं। उनको आप कह सकते हैं कि वे सैंट आफ का कानून बना सकती हैं, जिन के पास गन्ने के पैसे की परिचय मज्जद है और उनके ऊपर कर्ज भी है उनको तो कम से कम जेल न भेजा जाए, वे आकर अपनी परिचियां तहसील में डिपॉजिट कर दें, ताकि उनको जेल न हो और उनका कर्ज सैंट आफ हो जाए। इस तरह का कानून क्या बन नहीं सकता है?

एक और मिसाल मैं देता हूँ। यह सूद के बारे में है। 1978 में भागु प्रताप सिंह जी स्टेट मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने एलान

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

किया था कि किसानों का जो पैसा बकाया है मिलों की तरफ या को-ऑपरेटिव्स की तरफ उस पर उनको सूद दिलाया जाएगा। वह सूद आज तक नहीं मिला है।

मैं इस में ज्यादा नहीं जाऊंगा। सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि इन चीजों पर आप ध्यान दें। एक्सपेंशन का भी होना चाहिए। कौन सी एजेंसीज होंगे जो इस तरीके से क्लैमिंग होगा उसके लिए जिम्मेवार होंगी? यह साफ नहीं है या मैं इसको समझ नहीं सका हूँ। किस तरह पर आप इसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का फॉर्मूला इवाल्स करेंगे जो लोगों को मिलों को देना होगा? क्या क्राइटीरिया होंगे जो माडर्नाइजेशन या एक्सपेंशन के लिए आप बढ़ाएंगे? यह दो चार चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिन पर सोचने की जरूरत है।

जब आपने यह कर दिया है, और बिल लाए है तो कुछ न कुछ जब डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का मसला आए, इसमें कोई कमेटी ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिसमें किसानों के नुमाइन्दे भी शामिल हों। मैं माफी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें शक है कि यह ईमानदारी के साथ उन्होंने लोगों को मिलेगा जिनको इसकी जरूरत है। लिहाजा जब कमेटी बनाएँ, ऐसेस कर कि किन-किन मिल का एक्सपेंशन और माडर्नाइजेशन होना चाहिए और उसमें किसानों, के नुमाइन्दे भी रहें ताकि किसान भी अहसास करें कि जिस मिल में वह अपना गन्ना बचता है, वह ठीक है। हो सकता है आप सब-कमेटी मिल के लेवल पर बनाएँ उनके पास से रिकमंडेशन आए कि यह खराबी है। मैं जानता हूँ कि किसान अभी तक उतना पढ़ा लिखा नहीं है कि टैक्नीशियन्स और व्यूरोक्रेट्स के मुकाबले में अपनी राय इजहार करें, वहाँ से तो वही रिकमंडेशन आएंगी जो व्यूरोक्रेसी चाहेंगी, मिल-ओनर्स चाहेंगे, लेकिन इनके नुमाइन्दे रहने पर इतना जरूर होगा कि कल किसान को जब अहसास होगा, आज किसान के बच्चे भी पढ़ रहे हैं, वह जब पढ़-लिखकर काबिल हो जाएंगे तो सारी

बातों को समझने लगेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हीं मिलों को वह पैसा एक्सपेंशन और माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए मिलेगा जिन को किसान ईमानदारी से समझेंगे कि यह किसान की खिदमत कर रहे हैं। उन मिलों को नहीं मिलेगा जो किसान समझ रहा है कि उनके मालिक किसानों को लूट रहे हैं।

मैंने मिसाल दी है देवेबन्द के मिल की, अप वहाँ की इन्क्वायरी करा लें, क्या हालत है। इसमें अगर आप किसानों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए भी कुछ प्रावजन रख दें तो बहुत अच्छा हो। बाकी सारी चीजें कही जा चुकी हैं, मैं रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप ठाँडे दिल से गौर करेंगे ताकि किसान के इन्टररेस्ट की बात इसमें आ जाए।

आपने बफर स्टॉक की भी बताया कि 32 लाख टन के करीब बचता है क्योंकि आपकी गंजम्पशन 55, 56 लाख टन है इसलिए 32 लाख टन तो बचता है, आप 5 लाख टन और चाहते हैं। अगले साल का अच्छा रहेगा और ज्यादा हो जाएगा। यह साइकिल है, 5, 5 साल के बाद आती है उसमें कमी पूरी हो सकती है।

जब बफर स्टॉक करना आप शुरू करेंगे और मुस्तकिल फीचर बना लेंगे कि स्टॉक के लिए खरीदना है तो उसमें यह पॉसिबिलीटीज भी देखनी चाहिए कि कहाँ-कहाँ हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं।

जिस तरह से आयल प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज ने अपनी एसोसियेशनज बनाली है, एक्सपोर्ट के लिए आप भी शुगर प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज की एसोसियेशन बना लें तो मिलकर ताकि हर आदमी को अपने यहां से एक्सपोर्ट इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस को कंट्रोल कर सकेंगे। करने में परेशानी और दिक्कत न हो।

इसलिए इस पर आप गौर फरमाएँ, क्यों नहीं इंडिया इस मामले में इनीशियेट करे कि शुगर इंडस्ट्री की एसोसियेशन बने।

[श्री खोद मसूद]

इसके साथ मैं इस बिल का आधा समर्थन करता हूँ और आधा विरोध करता हूँ।

राव वीरन्ध्र सिंह: कन्टीज का नेशनल शगर एग््रीमेन्ट है, उसके मुताबिक होता है।

श्री रशेद مسعود (सहारापुर):

محترم راول پریمیڈ سڈکھ صاحب آج کچھہ قصہ میں معلوم دیتے ہیں -  
شہری راول پریمیڈر سڈکھ: نہیں

ایسی کوئی بات نہیں ہے -

شہری رشید مسعود: وجہ بتا

نہیں کہا ہے لیکن میں انکو زیادہ قصہ کا موقع نہیں دوں گا - صرف کچھہ خاص مدوں کی طرف انکا دھیان آکرشت کروں گا -

ہم یہاں نمائندے ہیں عوام کے پبلک کے اور جب ہم نمائندگی کرتے ہیں تو مل اونرس کی بھی کرتے ہیں اس میں شک کی بات نہیں ہے - جب بھی ہمارے سامنے کوئی چیز آتی ہے تو اسکو ہم دیکھتے ہیں -

ہمیں یہ دیکھنا پڑے گا کہ اس قانون کا فائدہ کن لوگوں کو پہنچ رہا ہے - کہا ایسا تو نہیں ہے کہ اسکا فائدہ چند انگلی پر گلے جانے والے لوگوں کو ہو رہا ہے - کہا ایسا تو نہیں ہے کہ اس کا فائدہ ان لوگوں کو ہو رہا ہے جن کے بارے میں عموماً یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ الیکشن کے دنوں میں وہ بہت کام کی چیز ہے یا ان لوگوں کو ہو رہا ہے جو اس ملک کی سیاست کو بدلنے میں کام آتے ہیں تو ہمیں پہلی طور پر اس پر اعتراض ہوگا -

محترم اس بل کو دیکھنے کے بعد یہ اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ سرکار مل اونرس کو فائدہ پہنچانا چاہتی ہے - لیکن انکی بھی کچھہ پریشانیوں ہیں دقتیں ہیں وہ دور ہونی چاہئے مثلاً اس میں جو مافرنائزیشن اور ری ہیڈی لیتیشن مل کی بات کہی گئی ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں ملوں کو مافرنائز کرنا چاہئے انکی کوریجسٹی کو بھی بڑھانا چاہئے کیونکہ اس کی ان ڈائریکٹ ترقی سے کسان کی ترقی ہوگی - جب آپ مل اونرس کو اتنا رویہ دینا چاہتے ہوں ان کی مدد کرنا چاہتے ہوں تو ہماری سرکار کو ان فریب کسان اور مزدوروں کی طرف بھی دیکھنا چاہئے - آپ نے بتایا تھا کہ ۸۳ کروڑ رویہ ایگریٹرس میں پڑا ہوا ہے - سڈکھ ۱۹۷۶ع میں بھی میں نے یہ مسئلہ اس سدن میں اٹھایا تھا اور تب بھی یہ ایگریٹرس دیا گیا تھا کہ آج کے بعد جو کسان ہیں ان کا جو ایگریٹر ملی مانکوں یا کوآپریٹو کی طرف ہے تو جب کسان کو پھسا دینا جائے گا اس کے ساتھ ساتھ سو بھی دیا جائے گا -

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No interest?

شہری رشید مسعود: میں نے اس وقت بھی کہا تھا اور آج پھر کہہ رہا ہوں کہ کسان اس ملک کی بدقسمت قوم ہے - میں تو کسان کو ایک قوم کہتا ہوں - جب اسکے اوپر سرکار یا پبلک کا پیسہ ہوتا ہے اسکے چانور بھیج دئے جاتے ہیں اسکو چھل میں ڈال دیا جاتا ہے جب اس کا پیسہ مل مالک پر ہوتا ہے تب اس کا کوئی حل نہیں

[شری رشید مسعود]

ہوتا ہے - جب وہ اپنا گنا قال چکتا  
ہے تب اسے کوئی انڈریسٹ نہیں  
ملتا ہے اور اس فریب کو بند  
کر دیتے ہیں اس کی سلسلہ والا کوئی  
نہیں ہے -

مل اونرس آپ کے نوٹیفیکیشن کا  
کھلم کھلا الیکشن کرتے ہیں تب  
انہوں کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے -  
کوئی آدمی نوٹس لیکر جانے والا  
نہیں ہے کہ انہوں بھی لاک آپ کا  
مزا ملنا چاہئے -

میرے کچھ ساتھیوں نے جو  
معاملہ اتھایا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں  
وہ صحیح اتھایا ہے - جہاں  
مائنٹیننس کی ضرورت ہے مل کی  
وہاں ایکپلمنٹ کی بھی ضرورت ہے  
آپ نے ایکپلمنٹ ورت استعمال نہیں  
کیا ہے - ہمارا آپ یہاں سہارنپور کا  
تجربہ ہے کہ جن ملس کی کیپیٹی  
۱۲۵۰ لاکھ تین ہے وہ مل کوئی  
زیادہ پرانی تھیل نہیں سمجھی  
جاتی انکی ملو م کیپیٹی در ہزار  
لاکھ تین تک پہنچانی چاہئے -  
میں نے ایک خط بھی ماسٹر صاحب  
کو لکھا تھا امید ہے انہیں ملا ہوگا -

میرے کہنے کا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ  
اس بل سے یہ اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ  
کوئی خاص سیکشن کو فائدہ پہنچانے  
کے لئے یہ بل لایا گیا ہے - میں  
معافی چاہتا ہوں اگر میری یہ بات  
بری لگی ہو - اس کے اندر جو  
کسانوں کو راحت پہنچانے والی بات  
ہو سکتی ہے وہ نہیں ہے - آپ کا  
یہ نوٹیفیکیشن ہے کہ جن ملس کے  
اوپر دس فیصدی سے زیادہ کسانوں

کا بقایا رہ جائے گا ان ملس کو  
ایڈمنسٹریشن گورنمنٹ ٹیک آپ  
کر لے گی -

میں سمجھتا ہوں زیادہ تر ملسوں  
آج ایسی ہیں جن کے اوپر کسانوں  
کا دس پرسینٹ سے زیادہ بقایا ہے  
لیکن انکے خلاف کوئی ایکشن نہیں  
لہا گیا ہے - آج بھی کسانوں کو  
معمولی سے قرضے کے لئے نتھیل کے  
لاک آرٹ میں بند کر دیا جاتا ہے  
قانون کے مطابق اگر وہ قرض ادا  
نہیں کر پاتا ہے - لیکن کسانوں کا  
بھسا آپ کے نوٹیفیکیشن کے مطابق  
اس لمت سے بھی زیادہ ہے جو آپ نے  
طے کی ہے تو کہیں نہیں انکے خلاف  
ایکشن لہا جاتا ہے - کوئی نہ کوئی  
انکے خلاف ایکشن ضرور ہونا چاہئے -  
ان کو بھی احساس ہونا چاہئے کہ  
کہ کسانوں کا فریبوں کا کوئی نام  
لہلہ والا ہے ان کا بھلا سوچنے والی  
سرکار ہے -

ایک ٹھیک کا سلسلہ ہوتا ہے -  
اس میں مل اونرز کے نمائندے ہوتے  
ہیں کسان یونینوں کے ہوتے ہیں  
گورنمنٹ کے ہوتے ہیں بینک کے  
ہوتے ہیں - وہاں پر ایک ایک گورنمنٹ  
ہو جاتا ہے کہ اس سال میں اتنا  
روپیہ بینک ایڈوانس کریں گے ملسوں  
کو کچھ روپیہ ایڈوانس کریں گے  
کچھ روپیہ یونینوں کو بھی اس  
میں سے دیا جائے گا - ہمارے یہاں  
بھی چھ سات ملس ہیں لیکن آج  
تک کوئی پوسہ انکو نہیں ملا ہے -  
اسکے برعکس ہوتا یہ ہے کہ یہ جو  
آپ کا قانون ہے کہ چودہ دن کے اندر  
کسان کا پیمینٹ ہونا چاہئے اس  
چودہ دن کے اندر تو ہوتا ہی نہیں ہے

اور اب ایک نیا سلسلہ شروع ہو گیا ہے - قانون کسان کے لئے ہے اور ان کے لئے بڑے آدمیوں کے لئے نہیں ہے - کسان یونائیٹڈ نہیں ہیں وہ متحد ہیں وہ کوئی ایف ڈس کر نہیں سکتا ہے ہلکامہ کر نہیں سکتا ہے پیسہ دے کر الیکشن لڑوا نہیں سکتا ہے کیونکہ اسکے پاس پیسہ نہیں ہے - ملوں کی طرف سے انکو چھک کاٹ دئے جاتے ہیں - کسان کے نام چھک کاٹ دئے جاتے ہیں تاکہ پکڑے نہ جائیں اور کسان چھک لئے ہوئے گھومتا پھرتا رہتا ہے لیکن پیسہ اسکا نہیں ہوتا ہے وہ بھگتا نہیں ہے - چودہ دن کے اندر بھگتان ہو جانا چاہئے یہ آپ کا قانون کہتا ہے - لیکن کسان بے چارے کئی کئی مہینے چھک لئے ہوئے پھر رہا ہے پیسہ نہیں ہوتا ہے - ایک ایسوسی ایٹڈ مثال میں آپکو دیتا ہوں - ہمارے یہاں ڈیویڈنڈ کی رقم ہے - اس پر 99 لاکھ روپیہ ہمارے کسانوں کا بقایا ہے - انہوں نے دس جوائن کو چھک کاٹ دیا - نو اگست تک صرف ۳۳ لاکھ کا ڈیویڈنڈ ہوا - آج بھی کسان لوگ الٹے چھک کے لئے پھر رہے ہیں انکو پیسہ نہیں ہو رہا ہے - کہلم کہلا قانون کا الٹن ہو رہا ہے لیکن کوئی الیکشن نہیں - قانون کا الٹن کرنے پر کسان کو تو جیل ہو سکتی ہے لیکن یہاں مل مالکوں کو تو مزید مراعات دی جا رہی ہیں - اس کے بجائے ان کو بھی جیل کا مونیہ آپ کو دکھانا چاہئے تاکہ انکو بھی اندازہ ہو سکے کہ قانون کا الٹن کرنے پر کیا ہوتا ہے پورے کا پورا آپ دیں گے تو پتا چلے گا کہ

کسان کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں مل رہا ہے - آپ نے اسٹیٹمنٹ آف ایجوکیٹس ایڈ ریجنل میں سو د مانا ہے کہ قیمتیں کچھ بڑھی ہیں - میں پوچھتا چاہتا ہوں کہ قیمتیں بڑھیں گی تو اسکا اثر کن لوگوں پر پڑے گا - ہندوستان کی 90 پرسیینٹ سے بھی زیادہ آبادی پر پڑے گا - کسانوں کو راحت نہ دینے جانے سے دونوں کو ملا کر کسانوں کو اور گلیڈیوورس کو ملا کر اسکے بارے میں بھی آپ کو سوچنا چاہئے - اسکا پیسہ کس طرح سے ملوں سے نکلا جائے -

سیلٹر کا اس نے بارے میں قانون نہیں ہو سکتا ہے تو آپ اسٹیٹس کو کہیں کہ وہ قانون بدلائیں - جہاں چھٹی ملوں ہیں وہاں تو زیادہ تر آپ کی پارٹی کی ہی سرکاری ہیں - انکو آپ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ وہ سیٹ آف کا قانون بنا سکتی ہیں - ان کے پاس گئے پیسے کی پرچیاں موجود ہیں اور انکے اوپر قرض بھی ہے انکو تو کم سے کم جیل نہ بھیجا جائے وہ انکو اپنی پرچیاں تحصیل میں دیازت کر دیں تاکہ انکو جیل نہ ہو اور ان کا قرض سہت آف ہو جائے - اس طرح کا قانون بن نہیں سکتا ہے -

ایک اور مثال مہر دیتا ہوں - یہ سو د کے بارے میں ہے - 1978ء میں بہانو پرتاپ سنگھ جی اسٹیٹ منسٹر تھے - انہوں نے اعلان کیا تھا کہ کسانوں کا جو پیسہ بقایا ہے ملوں کی طرف یا کوآپریٹوز کی

[شرعی رشود مسعود]

طرف اس پر انکو سو دلا یا جائے گا -  
وہ سو د آج تک نہیں ملا ہے -

مہوں اس مہوں زیادہ نہیں  
جائوں گا - صرف اتنا کہنا چاہوں گا  
کہ ان چھڑوں پر آپ دھواں دیں -  
ایکسپلینیشن کا بھی ہونا چاہئے - کون  
سی ایکسپلینیشن ہرنگی جو اس طریقے  
سے کلیکشن ہوگا اسکے لئے ذمہ دار  
ہوں گی - یہ صاف نہیں ہے یا مہوں  
اسکو سمجھ نہیں سکا ہوں - کس  
طرح آپ اس کے دستریوشن کا  
فارمولا ایوارڈ کریں گے - جو لوگوں  
کو ملوں کو دینا ہوگا - کیا کریڈیٹ  
ہوگا جو مادیٹائزیشن یا ایکسپلینیشن کے  
لئے آپ بڑھائیں گے - یہ دو چار  
چھڑیں ایسی ہیں جن پر سچلے کی  
ضرورت ہے - جب آپ نے یہ کر دیا ہے اور  
ہل لئے ہیں تو کچھ نہ کچھ جب  
دستریوشن کا مسئلہ آئے اس  
مہوں کوئی کمیٹی ایسی ہونی  
چاہئے جس مہوں کسانوں کے نمائندے  
بھی شامل ہوں - میں معافی کے  
ساتھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں  
شک ہے کہ یہ ایمانداری کے ساتھ  
انہیں لوگوں کو ملے گا جن کو اسکی  
ضرورت ہے - لہذا جب کمیٹی  
بنائیں ایسے کریں کہ کن کن  
مل کا ایکسپلینیشن اور مادیٹائزیشن  
ہونا چاہئے اور اس مہوں کسانوں کے  
نمائندے بھی رہیں تاکہ کسان بھی  
احساس کریں کہ جس مل میں وہ  
ایدا گنا بوجھتے ہیں وہ تھیک ہے -  
ہو سکتا ہے آپ سب کمیٹی مل کے  
لیول پر بنائیں انکے پاس  
ریگولیشن آئے کہ یہ خرابی ہے -  
میں جانتا ہوں کہ کسان ابھی تک

اتنا پڑھا لکھا نہیں ہے کہ ٹیکو شیمل  
اور ہیڈروکریٹس کے مقابلے میں اپنی  
دالے کا اظہار کرے - وہاں سے تو وہی  
ریگولیشنز آئیں گی جو ہیڈروکریٹس  
چاہے گی مل انرس چاہیں گے لیکن  
ان کے نمائندے رولے پر اتنا ضرور ہوگا  
کہ کل کسان کو جب احساس ہوگا  
آج کسان کے بچے بھی پڑھ رہے ہیں -  
وہ جب پڑھ لکھ کر قابل ہو جائیں  
گے تو ساری باتوں کو سمجھنے لگیں  
گے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انہیں  
ملوں کو یہ پیسہ ایکسپلینیشن اور  
مادیٹائزیشن کے لئے ملے گا جن کو  
کسان ایمانداری سے سمجھیں گے کہ  
یہ کسان کی خدمت کر رہے ہیں -  
ان ملوں کو نہیں ملے گا جو کسان  
سمجھ رہا ہے کہ ان کے مالک کسانوں  
کو لوٹ رہے ہیں -

میں نے مثال دی ہے دیویڈ  
کے مل کی آپ وہاں کی انکوٹری  
کرائیں کیا حالت ہے - اس مہوں اگر  
آپ کسانوں کے دیویڈمنٹ کے لئے  
بھی کچھ پروویژن رکھ دیں تو بہت  
اچھا ہو - باقی ساری چیزیں کہی  
جا چکی ہیں میں ریپبلیک نہیں  
کرنا چاہتا ہوں - میں سمجھتا ہوں  
کہ آپ تھلڈے دل سے فور کریں گے  
تاکہ کسان کے انٹریسٹ کی بات  
اس مہوں آجائے -

آپ نے بفر اسٹاک کا بھی بتایا  
کہ ۳۲ لاکھ ٹن کے قریب بچت ہے  
کیونکہ آپ کی کلوزیشن ۵۵ یچین  
۵۶ یچین لاکھ ٹن ہے اس لئے  
۳۲ لاکھ ٹن تو بچتا ہے آپ ۵ لاکھ  
ٹن اور چاہتے ہیں - اگلے سال کا  
اچھل رہے گا اور زیادہ ہو جائے گا -  
ساتھ ہی چار پانچ سال کے



بعد آتی ہے اس میں کمی ہو  
ہو سکتی ہے -

جب بفر اسٹاک کرنا آپ شروع  
کریں گے اور مستقل فہچر بنا لیں گے  
کہ اسٹاک کے لئے خریدنا ہے تو اس  
میں یہ پاس بلتے بھی دیکھنی  
چاہئیں کہ کہاں کہاں ہم ایکسپورٹ  
کر سکتے ہیں -

جس طرح سے آئل پروڈیوسنگ  
کامپنیز نے ایلی ایسوسی ایشن بنا لی  
ہیں ایکسپورٹ کے لئے آپ بھی شوگر  
پروڈیوسنگ کمپنیز کی ایسوسی ایشن  
بنا لیں تو مل کر انٹر نیشنل  
پرائس کو کنٹرول کر سکیں گے -  
تاکہ ہر آدمی کو اپنے یہاں سے  
ایکسپورٹ کرنے میں پوریسانی اور  
دقت نہ ہو -

اس لئے اس پر آپ فور فرمائیں  
کیوں نہیں اٹھایا اس معاملے میں  
انہی شی ایٹ کرے کہ شوگر انڈسٹری  
کی ایسوسی ایشن بلے -

اس کے ساتھ میں اس بل کا  
آدھا سمرٹن کرتا ہوں اور آدھا  
درویشہ کرتا ہوں -

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : I  
am in favour of this Bill. I am generally  
in favour of the policy that is being pursued  
by our Government. According to this  
policy scales are sought to be kept even  
between the poorer consumers on the  
one side and the poorer kisans on the  
other. In between the mill-owners should  
not be so discouraged as to go out of business.  
But the clear thing is that not only this  
government but the Janata Government  
also said the same thing. They also pursued  
the same policy....

SHRI VIRDI CHANDER JAIN :  
But they are not progressive.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : At the same  
time, the kisans are not satisfied. The mill-  
owners are not satisfied. The poorer kisans  
are to a large extent being served properly.

But, then, the industrial workers who  
are working in the sugar mills are not  
satisfied. Where is the source of this

mischief coming from? My hon.  
friend, Shri Chitta Basu would like to  
place his finger on the sugar mills and  
then say that it is they who are making  
all the money. I have been trying  
Madam, Chairman, to persuade our  
kisans to organise the cooperative sugar  
mills. But, we have not succeeded in  
places where were able to get licences in  
the name of kisans—that too is a very  
difficult job—if there is delay, they  
have not been able to collect sufficient  
share capital to be able to go ahead ;  
wherever they have succeeded, to some  
extent, they could not satisfy all the  
experts behind the Government in rais-  
ing sufficient funds to be able to erect  
a sugar factory. The erection of a sugar  
factory has become a very big business  
now-a-days. Crores of rupees are needed.  
Nearly seventyfive per cent of the money  
is said to be contributed by various  
financial institutions which have been  
established by the Government itself.  
But, those who are in charge of these  
financial institutions will stipulate stiff  
conditions that it is not possible generally  
for the group of cooperatives or group  
of kisans to satisfy them and get the  
money from them. That itself takes a  
lot of time. Thereafter, they have  
to go to the sugar machinery manu-  
facturers to purchase the machinery and  
erect it. All this is a delaying process.  
So, it takes five years or so and some-  
times even six years. That is where  
the difficulty comes. Secondly, the fac-  
tories are established and are being run  
on modern lines. The managers may get  
very high salaries as also the directors and  
all the rest. They have also got to be  
satisfied and must make their profits.  
They make profits not only in a visible  
way but also in an invisible way. If  
you look at it merely from the side of  
sugar manufacturers, they are able to  
convince my hon. friend, the Minister  
in charge of it.

Now, they are not making much money  
although I think they have made more  
money. They are able to have their  
subsidiary companies and they are able  
to make or mint plenty of money by the  
use of various by products that come  
out of these sugar factories such as bag-  
asse, molasses, spirit, alcohol and various  
other things. All these are not being  
accounted for. They show their own  
balance sheet of their subsidiary com-  
panies. In this way they make a lot  
of money. They may do not show it even  
to our Minister and his officers. We  
are not able to calculate all these  
things.

In places where we have got the  
sugar mills, cooperative sugar mills,  
they are not able to develop the sub-  
sidiary agencies of production. Then,  
welcome to the kisans. The most im-  
portant thing that Shri Rafi Ahmed  
Kidwai, when he was in charge of Food,

[Prof N.G. Ranga]

and Agriculture, did was that he put up a suggestion that all the other mills in U.P. and Bihar should be allowed to be closed down as and when their time was over. Thereafter, new mills should be allowed to be established. Only in those states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Karnataka, the sugar content in the canes will be high. But what about those expansions that took place in U.P. and Bihar who are also producing cane? What will happen to them? To this he said let them take to the cultivation of some other crop. The other crops are not paying as sugarcane cultivation. Sugarcane cultivation is one of the better paying cultivation. These people have been used to it for ages and ages and you cannot very well ask them to divert their agricultural activities to some other crops. Therefore that idea had to be given up. Now, the price of it is this. The sucrose content of the cane that is being produced with the sacred waters of Gangaji and Jamunaji is not so high, most unfortunately. I do not know what is wrong with the Himalyas and the soil over which these waters flow. But anyhow the sucrose content is very low. The sucrose content is very high in Maharashtra and Andhra and other Southern States. Government has to take into consideration the production in the South and also the production in the Gangetic Valley and strike a balance somewhere. That is where the difficulty comes in.

Then again, the sugar factories are not enough now to crush all the cane that is being produced by our kisans. So, the kisans are being obliged to depend upon khandsari factories and also gur manufacturers. And my hon. friend Mr. Rajagopal Naidu has been clamouring for a separate organisation for the protection of the interests of the producers of gur. Till now our Government has not established any Board for it. There is need for it and I hope that they will take some timely steps in order to establish a separate Board to see that minimum price is fixed for them also and proper arrangements are made for the sale of gur and storing of gur whenever there is surplus production and so on. Now, there are these khandsari factories. To establish a khandsari factory one need more than Rs. 25 lakhs. That itself is not enough. All these claims and counter-claims have got to be balanced. That is where the difficulty comes for the Minister. My hon. friend Mr. Chitta Basu wants the whole of it to be nationalised. I would like it to be nationalised also. But, what is the fate of the State managed factories and industries? What would happen is, it would serve the purpose of my hon. friends, we are communists

and all those other people who are associated with the communists because they would be able to have conveniently placed groups and groups of workers who can all be quietly organised and then they can be misled in the manner in which they are being misled by their counterparts in Bombay and other places and the fate of the nation would be the same as what is happening in the Food Corporation of India now. ....(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a defamation of the workers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Wastage there would be. Mismanagement there would be. Corruption there is bound to be. And, on top of its, overhead charges would go on very high. And the demand of the workers would be in such an insatiable manner that it is not possible for the Government which would be placed in charge of the management of the nationalised sugar manufacturing industries to manage the whole affairs.

Therefore, from the Government point of view, any Government, Socialist Government or your Government, or Forward Block Government, or Social Democratic Government of my party, Congress-I party—from the Kisan's point of view, it is better that these things are not nationalised.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : How many mills have they nationalised in West Bengal?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Well, that is why they are running away.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : How many have you permitted?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : How many have you asked?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : My dear friend, industrialists are running away from West Bengal. Many industries also are being slowly dismantled from West Bengal.

PROF. SATYASADHAN GHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : You are a follower of Mahatma Gandhi. I can quote from Mahatma Gandhi's speeches that he advocated Nationalisation. (Interruptions) Nationalisation was also supported by Mahatma Gandhi. (Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I am not opposed to nationalisation, Madam. But then there can be nationalisation and nationalisation—nationalisation, when it is being managed by a national Government of all parties, whose leaders would learn to behave in a patriotic and co-operative and consensus fashion, not in the manner in which the Janata party had been mismanaged. The nationalisation may possibly yield good results.

But as things stand, under the present circumstances, nationalisation will benefit only the agitators would only benefit sectarians and sectionally-minded politicians and not the nation as a whole. That is the real trouble now. Therefore, my hon. friend has done the right thing in having decided to build a storage or buffer stock of sugar when there is surplus and I am glad we are having surplus production this year. I do not know what is going to happen during the next year because of the drought and all these things now. But today we have got the surplus. This surplus of sugar should be kept in storage in our own country instead of dumping them in the rest of the world where prices are very low, where we would be losing our valuable goods. Instead of that, it is better to keep it in our own country. Now the point is how should we keep it for our future consumption. The storage expenses are becoming more and more higher and these expenses have got to be met. By whom? Not by consumers. We want to give subsidy for the sugar consumption to the poorest of our people. We want to give them subsidies. Therefore, we cannot very well pass it on their shoulders and at the same time we cannot allow the growers to bear it. So, we want to place it on those people whose shoulders are broader enough, who can shoulder this burden. So this burden is going to be placed on the shoulders of non-poor men in our country by asking them to pay higher price for the sugar that they would be consuming. If you consume more and more 'rasagoolas' I have no objection. You have to pay for that. But poor kisans are consuming a very small quantity of sweets and they should not be asked to pay for it. That is what our present Government is doing. (*Interruptions*). My friend, if your mind functions in a nationalistic manner, functions in a nationalised manner in a patriotic manner, you should be willing to support this policy of the Government. Even if you are to be transported to this place, you would have no other go than to follow this policy.

My hon. friend, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh—he was my good friend, he is one of the best champions of the kisans—had burnt his fingers very badly when he was in charge of the Food and Agriculture including Sugar. Why did he burn his fingers? It is because the situation was like that. I had to go to Lucknow and champion the cause for kisans there. I had to march in a procession and I had to bear the lathi charge also. At that time most people were taking rest at home. Why did I bear the lathi charge? Is it because my hon. friend Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh is the enemy of the kisans? No. It is built into this system.

You cannot go through these travails system. The producers and kisans are too many. Lakhs and lakhs of them are there and they are unorganised, disorganised and incapable of protecting themselves. But the manufacturers are organised, entrenched in power and being supported by the industrial workers and all of them are also organised and they are exploiting the producers on one side and on the other the consumers and in between the Government comes into the trouble. This is what is happening. Under these circumstances, the best thing that should have been done at that time—which is being done now by my hon. friend—is that the Government should have come forward with a proposal like the present one to build this huge stock and keep them in the storage so that whenever there is shortage of supply or of production, the merchant would not be able to exploit the consumer and the sugar mill owners would not be able to exploit the sugarcane growers and the consumers and all the three parties can be made to feel that some justice, not full justice, some justice is being done to the poorest of the poor among the consumers and also among the producers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, these two Bills involve a very simple amendment of the Acts, but the hon. Members have shown very keen interest and have thrown light on the various aspects and implications of the measure that we have proposed. I am thankful to them.

The question of sugarcane arrears was discussed in detail for a long time in this House. I would not, therefore, like to again take much time of the House to clarify the various points that have again been raised. The sugarcane arrears stand at Rs. 83 crores this year, and that comes to 4.9%. Shri Mudhukar, Shri Zainal Abedin, and Shri Rasheed Masood have mentioned that the Government has not done much and has not paid attention to clearing the sugarcane arrears and has come forward with this amendment to the Sugar Cess and the Sugar Fund Acts. As the arrears stand at less than 10%, the fear of Shri Rasheed Masood is unjustified. The Act provides for taking action if the arrears accumulate 10% or more. Most of the mills, it is very obvious, have less than 10% arrears to be paid. But there are certain mills in whose case the arrears are quite high and I have mentioned the names of those mills also. We are trying to see that the cane growers get their money as soon as it can be arranged.

This amendment became necessary on account of the Government decision to build up a bufferstock of sugar. I am glad that friends like Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Prof. N.G. Ranga, the veteran farmer leader and

[Rao Birendra Singh]

others have welcomed this move. It is, in fact, essential that in a year of good production, Government should create a bufferstock. And this was the mistake that was committed by the Janata Government; they did not create a bufferstock, and we know what happened, and how the sugar production came down and the prices soared up. The policies of this Government have been so successful that India is now at the top in the world in the matter of sugar production. From 38 lakh tonnes the production has gone up to above 84 lakh tonnes. The sugarcane crushed this year is about 40 to 50 per cent of the production. Normally it has been between 30 to 32 or 35% of the production that has been crushed. Now, it has been 18 to 20% more than what has normally been used in the sugar mills and the benefit has gone to the farmers directly.

What would have happened if this bumper crop of sugarcane had not been used by the sugar mills? The farmers would have again suffered, production would have come down and we would have been in difficulty again.

A charge has been levelled by some of my hon. friends that the Government is very soft towards the millowners. If we were soft towards the mill owners, Shri Chitta Basu would not be taking sugar at Rs. 4.50 per kg. today. The sugar prices in the free market now range between Rs. 4.50 paise to Rs. 4.90 paise per kg. less than Rs. 5/- per kg. Could you ever imagine this? But since we have brought down the prices of sugar in the free market, it is also our duty to see to the viability of the mills. The interests of the mills and the farmers are the same. They are inter-connected. If the mills don't work, there will be no sugar-cane grown in this country.

Prof. Ranga asked about a Board for Gur development to be set up. We have not found it feasible so far to look after this sector, though this is a very important sector. But if almost half of the sugar cane has been crushed by the mills this year, with new licences being given for setting up more sugar mills, with their capacity being expanded, with this liberalisation in the matter of licensing, I hope the use of sugar-cane for gur manufacture would reduce considerably. I would even welcome the Khandсарis to change over to sugar mills, the vacuum ban system for sugar production so that we can produce more sugar and there is less of wastage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
But not mini-sugar mills?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Yes, we are considering all this. Perhaps we can think in terms of mini-sugar mills;

if it is feasible. But more research is required to be done. If we can successfully set up mini-cement plants, why not mini-sugar mills also so that the Khandсарis are no longer needed and the gurs manufacturers also can form into small cooperatives and set up small mills. But that is a matter which is still revolving in our minds and we are not yet sure whether we have the necessary technology available for the purpose and whether they could be made viable.

A question has been raised as to the impact of this increase in the cess. Raising it to Rs. 14/- per quintal would certainly result in raising to some extent the price of levy sugar; because, after all, it is to find the money that we have come forward now with this amendment in the Bill. May be around ten paise in levy sugar prices will have to be raised.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The cat has come out of the bag.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: But it would not be much, riefy demr and.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: But where from do we find money I don't know whether Shri Chitta Basu was a student of arithmetic or not, but he comes forward with startling figures at times. He says the price of sugar-cane paid to the farmers is Rs. 22/- per quintal, but the cost of processing of sugar is Rs. 4/- per kilogram.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No, Rs. 4 per quintal.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: How much does it come to for a quintal of sugar produced? According to the various studies made on the cost of manufacture of sugar.....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If it is Rs. 26 per quintal, then what does it come to per kilogram?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No, it is Rs. 88/- per quintal on sugar produced. It is based on various studies made. It is straight calculation, though you have reduced the cost of sugar production to almost half.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: इस के लिए क्या कोई कमट्टी है जो इसको देखती है?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is the Report of the Committee which worked on this.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या कोई कमट्टी नहीं है जो गोवर्ष को भी देखे, इंडस्ट्रीज को भी देखे और प्राइस में रईने-लिट्टी जाए।

श्री राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : सब कुछ देखकर ही किया जाता है। ए. पी. सी. भी इसी के लिए बैठी है, ब्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल

कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन भी वही काम करता है, उनसे भी रिपोर्ट लेते हैं।

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** It is anti-peasant council.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** At least Mr. Chitta Basu has welcomed the decision to build up a buffer stock. He would like it to be a large buffer stock also. Probably, he would like the entire sugar produced in the country to be made into a buffer, under Government control. But, at the same time, he does not want to pay anything to the mills. The Mill should not be able to sell sugar. They should hold the stock for the Government.

And it should be a very big buffer stock. That only means Mr. Chitta Basu wants sugar mills to close down.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** They have earned a lot.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** If the Government wants to keep a buffer, the cost has to be.....(Interruption)

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** One clarification on this point (Interruptions) If buffer stock is necessary, we have no objection. Why not raise this levy sugar quota itself.....(Interruptions) so that the Government itself can hold the buffer stocks ?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I am coming to that. The banks will finance the mills for holding these buffer stocks. The only way is for banks to allow 100% margin, and against all the sugar that is kept with the banks for the Government, the mills will be able to get finance. But they will have to pay interest and that interest the Government has to reimburse to the mills. The holding charge.... (Interruptions)

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** You cannot pay interest on the arrears for the growers.....(Interruptions)

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** That point has been discussed in detail yesterday.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** You should bear that point in mind.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Getting the mills to pay interest for the arrears of sugar cane is quite different from the interest which mills have to pay to the banks for the stocks they hold for Government. But the holding charge that Government will pay to the mills will be only 1% for their godowns, storage and everything; and it will bring about Rs. 50 crores. And this Rs. 50 crores which the mills will get against this stock, can be utilized by them to clear the arrears of sugar cane. That way, the benefit will go to the farmers also. The amount of Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 35 crores

that we intended to raise under the original Act is to be spent for modernization and rehabilitation of the sick mills.

Mr. Rasheed Masood and other Members also wanted that this money should be available also for cane Development, in the area of sugar mills. That is not ruled out. This can also be used for research purposes, for development of cane. The benefit will go to cane-growers, and the capacity of mills will be increased, to pay better prices, if they are modernized as hon. Members have already accepted. This money will be there for making the mills more efficient, so that they may pay better prices to the farmers. We have already accepted the policy of liberalization. We are considering applications for expansion, so that more and more sugar cane can be produced.

The question of levy sugar ratio and free sale sugar is under consideration by Government. We are soon going to take a decision. But I am not sure whether we would like to increase this 65% ratio for levy sugar. Because it is a year of very high production. We expect good production even next year. If we have enough of levy sugar why should we want to take more as levy sugar from the mills; because if we increase the share of levy, that will leave less for the mills to sell in the free market; and whatever loss they suffer for supplying the levy sugar to the mills, over 65 per cent will mean higher price in the free market; that will raise the price of sugar in the free market. So, we have to look to the interest of the consumers; and you know how government has been guarding the interest of the consumers. I have quoted the free market prices ruling today in the country. That shows that while we are for ensuring good prices to the cane growers, while we want cheap sugar to be supplied through levy to the consumers as also free sale sugar to be supplied at cheaper rate, we do not want that the mills should be strangled to such an extent that the entire sugar economy goes topsy-turvy and that is the intention of this amendment.

We hope that this money that we want to realise through cess will be utilized to develop the sugar industry ultimately with a view to benefit the sugar cane growers. There will be a high level committee formed which will look into the distribution, the utilization of this fund. Some hon. members wanted an association of farmers with this high level committee so that the use of these funds would be supervised in a way that farmers' interests are not ignored. There is a provision for association of two experts on this high level committee and we shall see what type of experts will be necessary to be included. But the rules are being framed and these rules will be placed on

[Rao Birendra Singh]

the Table of the House; they will come before the Parliament and at that time you can see whether the rules are to your liking or not. After the rules are framed, I hope all hon. members will be satisfied. (Interruptions) well, experts will be there but we will see what is needed.

The arrears, as I said are not very alarming. Out of Rs. 83 crores that I mentioned, about Rs. 10 crores is the payment which is still within 14 days; and that way, according to our rules actually, the arrears are supposed to be only about Rs. 70 crores. But this additional money which the mill will be getting will be used for clearing these arrears also.

It has been stated that some cheques are not being honoured. In the case of Debind Mills mentioned by Mr. Masood we shall have this matter looked into. After all, this is the responsibility of the State Government. As I have stated time and again we try to persuade the State Governments; we advise them to take action against the defaulting mills. Mr. Vikhe Patil and some other friends also plead for export of molasses. Molasses are controlled by my hon. friend Mr. Vasant Sathe. But we have to keep in view the need of alcohol for the manufacture of various chemicals it is used for even drugs. If the price of alcohol shoots up the price of every product will also be affected—essential commodities. But in principle we have concurred that molasses can be exported to some extent as is found possible.

A question has been raised that the APC's recommendation of the statutory cane price to be fixed at Rs. 15.50 Paise has not been accepted by the Government Hon. Members regretfully have not appreciated and understood what I have been trying to explain time and again in the House; that this cane price that we fixed on the recommendation of the APC is not at all relevant to the price that we want farmers to get from the mills. While the price was Rs. 13 last year, we saw to it that the farmers got more than Rs. 20/, Rs. 21 and Rs. 22/- and it was better—it even went up to Rs. 25/- or Rs. 26/- per quintal in certain areas in the country for sugar cane during 1980-81. We shall again ensure that the farmers get a remunerative price, but whatever price is fixed for sugarcane, that will be for purposes of calculating the cost of production of the factories with regard to the payment of price for the levy sugar. And on that basis we shall see how far the mills can reduce the gap between the price of the levy sugar and the price that we would like to prevail in the open market for free sale sugar. We shall also have to take into view the capacity of

the mills to realise at least such a price that they will not run into losses and that is why while fixing the 65:35 ratio we have to fix a certain price or levy sugar and also assume as to what should be the realisation for free sale sugar that the mills have and we control the free sale sugar prices by the mechanism that we have in hand for release of free sale sugar under Government orders from each mill, and by regulating it from month to month we keep a check on prices. That way, we look after the interests of the mills we look after the interests of the farmers and we look after the interests of the consumers. That policy has been very successful. You know it in your heart, Mr. Chitta Basu. It is a different matter that you do not acknowledge it here in the House. I hope I have clarified the points which the hon. Members have raised.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is a war of ideas.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You seem to have no ideas at all, which ideas would be at war with our ideas ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We have only one idea, namely the protection of the interests of the farmers which would be at war with the idea of protection of the interests of the millowners.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is:—

“That the bill to amend the Sugar Cess Act, 1982, be taken into consideration.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.,,

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Gontai) :** The parents Act—the Sugar Cess Act and the Sugar Development Act—were purported to give some benefits to the sugar mill owners in the form of modernisation of sugar mill and for the development of sugarcane. The present Bills, which are under consideration, are purported to give benefit to the mill-owners. The cess is being charged from the production of sugar at the cost of the consumers will be highly burdened with tax and increase in prices. In whose interests all these things are done? To serve the interest of the mill-owners. They would earn huge profits. The Government is giving them help because they feel that they will get some money to fill their election coffers.

The Government is doing a lot for the mill owners and big sugarcane growers, but what is the fate of the workers, who are working in the sugarcane fields and sugar mills. I demand at least an assurance from the Government that out of this cess, which is being collected by the Government, a substantial part of it would go for the welfare measures of the workers working in the sugarcane fields and sugar mills.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (MA-DHUBANI) :** I was very much astonished to hear the arguments of the Minister in favour of this Amending Bill.

There cannot be two opinions with regard to our having a buffer stock. For that purpose, he is going to levy a cess on sugar, which will be charged from the consumers. The mills will be paid the entire amount from the banks apart from defraying incidental and other charges. And the stock is with the mill-owners. In that case, a simple question arises not as a point of principle but simply from practical point of view. Why not the quota of levy sugar itself is raised to that extent so that the Government may hold the buffer stock in its own hands and the trouble of financing the mills and meeting their maintenance cost, etc. can be avoided? All these things are unnecessary. This is simply going to finance the mill owners at the cost of the consumers and the country.

I would like to point out that there are two parts to this amending Bill. In one part you propose to raise the cess from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. In the Gazette notification issued earlier it was Rs. 5. Now it is being proposed to raise it to Rs. 14. After the notification it was Rs. 10. Now it is proposed to raise it to Rs. 15. After the notification you raised it from Rs. 10 to 15 and prior to the notification from Rs. 5 to 14. In fact, the original Act itself we adopted only a few months ago

and now you are raising it from Rs. 5 to 14, almost treble.

Here the simple question which arises is this. Is it in the interests of the buffer stock? No. That they can do by raising the levy sugar. Is it in the interest of the consumer? Certainly not. It is only in the interest of the mill owners. Only very recently, in the last session, it was stated that in the States of UP and Bihar the mills are being taken over because they are sick. So, it is clear that the mill owners have misused the money of the mills, transferred it to some of their concerns, and incurred heavy debts in the name of the mills. Finally, the Government had to take over the mills, foot the bill to clear the dues, invest more money to put them in working order. In this context, how can the Minister say that we are serving the interests of the growers and consumers through this Bill? It will only serve the interests of the mill owners, neither that of the consumers nor that of the growers. So, I say that this Bill is not fit for passing, it should be rejected.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** The interests of the workers will also be served because when the mills are in a state of health, they can pay their workers better, provide better amenities and, if the farmers get better prices from the mills, they will pay better wages to the workers, in the field.

Shri Bhogendra Jha has raised certain points which I have not been able to understand. Under the original Act, we empowered the Government to charge cess at the rate of Rs. 10 per quintal. In that Act itself the duty to be charged was placed at Rs. 5 per quintal. In this Bill, we have empowered the Government to charge a cess of Rs. 15 per quintal. Side by side, we have said that it will be charged at the rate of Rs. 14 per quintal. It is very clear and there should be no confusion about it. As soon as the two Houses of Parliament have passed this Bill, straightway the Government will become empowered to change at the rate of Rs. 14 per quintal.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now we take up the other Bill. The question is :

“That the Bill to amend the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Madam, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

16.26 hrs.

#### SALES PROMOTION EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Dharamvir may move.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMVIR) :  
Madam Chairman, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to amend the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

As the House is aware, the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act was enacted in the year 1976 and it came into force on the 6th March, 1976. The Act, at present regulates the condition of service of sales promotion employees in establishments engaged in the pharmaceutical industry. It extends to the sales promotion employees, the benefits of various labour laws relating to security of service minimum wages maternity benefits, working conditions, payment of bonus and gratuity and also contains provisions for leave and other matters.

The rules framed under the Act which came into force on the 6th March, 1976 give details of holidays and leave admissible to sales promotion employees from

the letter of appointment and registers and other documents to be maintained in respect of such employees. Rule 3 provides that the provisions of Chapter II of the Rules relating to holidays and leave shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any agreement or contract of service or award applicable to sales promotion employees.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Rajya Sabha examined the Rules and expressed the view in 1976 that it was the prerogative of the Legislature to annual private agreements which might be inconsistent with the provisions of any Act or Rule framed thereunder by amendment of the statute. Rule 3, in its opinion appeared to go beyond the Rule making power conferred on the Central Government by the Act. The Committee suggested that the Sales Promotion employees (Condition of Service) Act should be suitably amended so as to give legislative backing to Rule 3. Government accepted this suggestion.

16.27 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair].

Sir it is in this background that the Government propose to amend the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, with retrospective effect, by adding a new Section Section 11A—so as to implement the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Rajya Sabha.

You must be aware that the Bill was supported by all the Members when it was taken up for consideration in the Rajya Sabha. Members suggestions on the occasion related to extension of the Act to other industries enhancement of wage limited provided in the definition of the term sales promotion employees measures for appointing Inspectors for effective enforcement of the Act, modifying certain provisions connected with penalties for offences under the Act and time limit prescribed for processing applications before the Courts.

A large number of sale promotion employees would get the benefit of the Industrial Disputes Act as the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, which has already been passed by the Parliament and has received President's assent brings all sales promotion establishments within the purview of the definition of 'Industry.'

The State Government have been asked to strengthen the inspectorate machinery and review the entire working of the Sales Promotion Employees Act from time to time.



We have held discussions with the organisation of pharmaceutical Producers of India and the Federation of Medical Representatives' Associations of India. We are examining the suggestions received by us in consultation with the concerned interests for appropriate remedial measures. However, we are at present concerned with implementing the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Rajya Sabha and it is with this objective that I request the honourable Members to support the present measure and pass this amending Bill so that interests of the workers could be effectively protected.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): This is a formal Bill. This Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha in accordance with the recommendations made by the Rajya Sabha Committee on subordinate Legislation. They have examined the Act and the Rules and they found that Rule 3 needs amendment if it is to be made valid, some amendment is necessary. As per the recommendation this amendment has been brought in as Sec. 11A. It was introduced in the Rajya Sabha two years ago. The period taken for bringing in this amendment is really astonishing. The sales Promotion Employees Conditions Services of Act was enacted in 1976. It came into force on sixth of March, 1976. The rules made thereof came into force on 8th March. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation in Rajya Sabha examined the rules and expressed the view that it was the prerogative of the legislature to annul private agreements which might be inconsistent with the provisions of any Act and Rules framed under the statute. Rule 3 in their opinion appeared to go beyond rule making power of the Central Government. Therefore, to get out of this amendment had been brought in the Rajya Sabha.

When this was originally discussed in 1976, the hon. Members who took part in the discussion wanted a change in the 'definition' of The Sales Promotion Employees. It was restricted to those employees who were getting Rs. 750/- per month. This will only cover 20 per cent of the employees. Then, those hon. Members wanted the Minister to cover all other employees. The Minister while piloting the Bill said, "All right; let us enact a comprehensive amendment so that the other Sections of the employees can also be brought in. When this amending Bill was discussed in Rajya Sabha, this question again came up. All the Members irrespective of Ruling Party or Opposition Party, pointed out that this small amendment was of no conse-

quence unless the Government was prepared to bring in a comprehensive amendment to the Act so as to cover all the employees who were working in the pharmaceutical industries. The Minister said, he wants to have a discussion with the pharmaceutical industry. Who are they? They are the people who make high rate of profit. The pharmaceutical industry, in India, is getting higher than what its counterpart is getting in U.S.A. The price of drugs is also the highest, more or less, as compared to other countries. I do not want to make a speech on the drug industry as such. I only want to point out that if some privileges are given to the workers, the pharmaceutical industry is not going to be affected at all.

Last time when the Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha, all the Members wanted that this definition should be changed. The Minister, while replying said, as our hon. Minister now says, "They want to conserve all the interests." The interest of whom? The Federation of the Medical Representatives of India have made several representations to the Government of India demanding, among other things, that comprehensive changes be brought in in the Act.

In answer to the Question put by Sarimati Kanak Mukherjee the Minister said:

"The Federation of the Medical Representatives Associations of India has submitted a charter of demands on various occasions—in November, 1978 and recently in October, 1980. The Government have examined this charter of demands carefully and certain amendments to the Act of 1976 are under consideration."

The reply was given just two years back. Now also, our Minister comes to the House and says, it is still under consideration. How long will it be under the consideration of the Government? This is a wonderful position.

And then, during the discussion of this Amending Bill in Rajya Sabha, Shri Venkata Reddy, said, I have to consult all the interests. Very good—there must be consultations. But with whom you are going to have consultations? Is it with the pharmaceutical employers? Who are they? They are the people who are not concerned about the health of the people and they are the people who are not concerned about giving better medicines to the country. However, it was not done by the Government. That is one question, I have to ask the Minister now.

[Shri E. Balanandan]

In this Amendment, there is nothing to be opposed. I may support fully. But without an assurance from the Government that a comprehensive amendment would be brought in in this Act so as to cover all the pharmaceutical employees under the purview of the Act, it would be very difficult to support. As per the original Act, Section 3 empowers that the Government can include other sales promotion employees who are working in other industries also.

I am told, many State Governments have suggested many industries to be included and brought into the purview of this Act. I do not know what the Government have done. So I ask the Government to explain what are the other industries brought into the purview of this Act, as per the recommendation of the State Governments.

Again, as per Section 8 of the parent Act, there are to be inspectors to see whether this Act is being properly implemented in the States. I want to know in how many States this kind of inspectors are appointed and, if anywhere they are not appointed, why. So, the experience that we have from 1976 to 1982 has to be gone to. Has the Government examined that this Act has not been seriously taken note of by several State Governments? Therefore, I would request the Government to take all necessary steps in that direction. The main and important point to be taken note of is that the original Act has to be amended comprehensively as demanded by the Federation of Sales Promotion Employees, Association of India. I think, the Government will not find any difficulty in doing that. I am only saying that do not go by the suggestions which are made by these cut-throat multinationals who are in the drugs and pharmaceutical industry.

There is no other point to be covered. This Bill is such a small Bill. The only point I want to impress upon the Government is that when matters concerning workers come up, they take a lot of time. For a simple Bill like this, they have taken two years to come before the House. The amendments that are being proposed by the hon. Minister are that on p. 1, line 1, in the Enacting Formula, for "Thirty-first", substitute "Thirty-third" and on p. 1, line 2, for "1980", substitute "1982". Two years have gone for what? Again, it is after four years, as per the recommendation of the Committee Subordinate Legislation, this amending Bill has been brought forward. So, six years have been taken for such a small Bill. If I say that the Government is not

seriously looking after the interests of working class, nobody can complain about it because the evidence is there. I do not want to make a wrong allegation. It comes out of this.

Finally, I would like to make one point beside the bill. The hon. Labour Minister is here. I support this Bill. Yesterday, we had a big discussion on the Bombay textile workers strike. At that time, the Labour Minister was not here. We very much wanted him to be here. The Minister of Commerce and Industry was making a bis speech. In that, we are not able to compete with him. You may explain this way and we may explain other way. But as a nation can we afford to lose, on any account, one-third textile production for nine months in the industrial Capital city, Bombay? Labour is a concurrent subject. Our workers have starved for nine months. We have lost production worth thousand crores of rupees. In this way, our country cannot progress. I would, in the end, request the Labour Minister to exercise whatever power he has to immediately intervene and settle the Bombay textile workers strike.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर): सभापति महोदय, यह विक्रय संवर्धन कर्मचारी अधिनियम 1876 में पारित किया गया था और जैसा कि पूर्ववक्ता साथी ने बताया है कि उसी माह मार्च 1976 में 6 तारीख से यह लागू हो गया था। इस अधिनियम के तहत कर्मचारियों को सारे लाभ जैसे कि रोजगार की सुरक्षा, न्यूनतम मजदूरी बोनस ये सब इसके अंतर्गत आ जाते हैं। जैसा कि बताया गया है कि राज्यसभा की सर्वाडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने अपनी बाइसवी और 26वीं रिपोर्ट में कुछ अनुशंसाएं की थी कि मुख्य अधिनियम के नियम 3 को कानूनी आधार प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए। उन अनुशंसाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है, ऐसा में समझता हूँ।

इसमें मान्यवर मुझे दो-तीन बातें कहनी हैं। एक बात यह कि जब 1976 में यह अधिनियम पारित हुआ था, अधिनियम के खण्ड 2 (डी) में ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई थी कि इसमें 750 रुपये तक पाने वाले कर्मचारी ही इससे लाभान्वित होंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि 1976 में रुपये का क्या मूल्य था और आज करीब साढ़े 6 साल बाद रुपए का

क्या मूल्य है । कितनी गिरावट आई है । उसका देखते हुए 750 रुपए की आज क्या कीमत रह गई है ? इसका देखना होगा । ख्याल से 1976 से लेकर अब तक किसी भी इसमें करीब 15000 कर्मचारी लाभान्वित होंगे, लेकिन उसके बाद आप देखें कि बेटन वृद्धि हुई है । पिछले 6 सालों में बेटन वृद्धि की वजह से स्वभावतः कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम रह गई है । इसलिए इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर इसकी सीमा को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और इसको 12-15 सौ तक किया जाना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें केवल अधिभोगता को इसके तहत नहीं लिया गया । जब अधिनियम बनाया गया था, उसमें उपखण्ड 5 में यह व्यवस्था थी कि सरकार समय-समय पर नॉटिफिकेशन के द्वारा अन्य उद्योगों को भी इसके तहत ले सकती है लेकिन मरे ख्याल से 1976 से लेकर अब तक किसी भी उद्योग को इसके तहत नहीं लिया गया । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपको माध्यम से अनुरोध करूंगा कि बहुत से ऐसे उद्योग हैं, जिनके कर्मचारियों को इससे लाभ मिलना चाहिए । इसलिये आप राज्य सरकारों से सम्पर्क करके इन उद्योगों को भी इसके अन्तर्गत लीजिये । तमाम उद्योग हैं जैसे साबून, सॉर्दर्य प्रसाधन, राबर का सामान, रेडीमेड कपड़े, जूते बनाने का उद्योग, बिजली का सामान, कृषि औजार, बाड़ी-सिगरट ऐसे कई उद्योग हैं । आप राज्य सरकारी से सम्पर्क करके मालूम करें ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्मचारियों को इससे लाभ मिले ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और जैसा कि मरे पूर्ववक्ता साथी ने सुझाव दिया है कि जो मुख्य अधिनियम है, उसमें कंप्रीहेंसिव, एक आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करके एक ऐसा विधेक लाया जाना चाहिए, जिससे इस प्रकार के सभी कर्मचारियों को इसका लाभ मिल सके ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA  
(Bombay South) : Mr. Chairman,  
Sir, this is an enabling Bill which has been brought forward with a view to getting over certain lacunae which were in the Act of 1976. This has also been brought at the instance of the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. They want to amend section 3 and introduce section 11A to implement the recommendations

of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. This is with regard to certain benefit accruing to the sales promotion employees like holidays leave etc., notwithstanding anything inconsistent there with contained in any agreement contract or service or award. I have gone through this Bill. In my opinion this is a halfhearted measure brought by the Government, it is not comprehensive at all, because only 20 per cent of the employees will be touched by this and 80 per cent of the employees sales promotion employees will be out of the ambit of the legislation. If the provisions of a particular Act do not cover all the sales promotion employees or whose benefit they propose to bring the legislation, then I do not understand what is the purpose of bringing forward such a Bill. The provisions are completely inadequate. Your own purpose is defeated. You merely touch the fringe of the problem. Only 20 per cent of the sales promotion employees especially in the pharmaceuticals will be touched. In the past also in Rajya Sabha whenever there was a debate on this subject, recommendations and suggestions were made by hon. Members and they have pleaded with the Government that the provisions of this Act should be extended to the other categories also. I do not know why Government is fighting shy of that, why Government is not extending it to the other categories. Now that our energetic Labour Minister is there, I hope he will apply his mind to this. I find that it is confined at present only to the pharmaceutical industry. In spite of demands made in the Rajya Sabha, they are not extending it to the other categories of workers.

16.54 hrs.

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

Moreover this applied only to the employees whose salary is upto Rs. 750/-. In multi-nationals, the salaries are more than Rs. 750/- or sometimes they play a trick by which they make them officers. they have designated their employees not as sales promotion employees though they do the same sales promotion work but have designated them as officers so that they are out of the purview of the provisions of this Act.

These are the main lacunae from which the provisions of this Act suffer. That is why I would like to plead that the definition of sales promotion employees must be widened to cover and bring in its purview even those people who are receiving a salary of more than Rs. 750/-. Under the Industrial Disputes Act many benefits are best owed on other workmen. Now, in the Indian Airlines or Air India

[Shri Rattan Singh Rajda]

even a pilot getting Rs. 1750 or Rs. 1800, for that matter, is termed as a workman and he gets all the benefits but those benefits are denied under the provisions of this Act. Only Rs. 750 because we have made that limit of Rs. 750. So all employees of sales promotion are not covered by this and under the Industrial Disputes Act the workmen get all the benefits. That is one thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. I would suggest that though this is meant for the pharmaceutical industry, it must be widened and its scope must be extended to other industries. As far as its definition is concerned it must apply to all sales promotion employees. That is one thing.

Second thing I would like to ask the Government is to bring about a comprehensive legislation so that justice could be done to all these employees and all benefits under the different Labour Acts, the Industrial Disputes Act, etc. like bonus and other things would be accruing to the sales promotion employees also. That is what I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even if I request you, you will not come to the front. All right from there you speak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : As far as this Bill goes, I support this Bill because it is simply seeing to remove certain lacunae in the parent Act. But I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to two facts. One is that in the parent Act itself when the term establishment has been defined, establishment here means an establishment engaged in the pharmaceutical industry or any notified industry. Again the term, any notified industry is very vague and I think that should be clearly defined so that the advantages may accrue to other employees also.

Second thing I would like to emphasize is that there the ciling was Rs. 750 per month or Rs. 9000 per annum. That was more or less correct at that time. That was in 1976. Now taking into account the inflationary trend in our country I think this amount should be raised. The limit here is except those who are in the managerial side. That is all right but the salary limit has to be raised simply because of the time gap and the gap in the purchasing power of the money.

With these two reservations I do support the Bill as far as it goes and I think, if not to-day in the Bill he may bring forward later on, he should remove these two lacunae.

श्री घर्मवीर: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय बालानन्दन, माननीय बी. डी. सिंह, माननीय राजदा और माननीय भ्र का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। किसी ने इस पर अपना संशोधन नहीं दिया है। यह जो संशोधन विधेयक है इसकी मंशा को भी उन्होंने समझा है।

उन्होंने दो तीन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है। उन पर विचार हो रहा है। बालानन्दन जी ने फार्मास्यूटिकल एम्प्लायीज की जो मांगें हैं उसकी चर्चा की है। वह मांग हमारे पास आई हुई है। उस पर शासन विचार कर रहा है और जल्दी निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

श्री बी. डी. सिंह ने और अन्य उद्योगों को भी इस में शामिल करने का सुझाव दिया है और कहा है कि केवल फार्मास्यूटिकल एम्प्लायीज तक ही इसको सीमित न रखा जाए। इसके बारे में हम ने राज्य सरकारों से अनुशंसाएँ मांगी थीं। ग्यारह राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी अनुशंसाएँ भेजी हैं और जिन उद्योगों को शामिल करने के लिए सुझाव दिये हैं वे हैं:

1. Cosmetics and soap,
2. Rubber products including tyre,
3. Automobiles, including accessories and spare parts,
4. Readymade garments,
5. Footwear,
6. Breweries,
7. Electrical Appliances,
8. Agricultural Implements,
9. Paints and varnishes,
10. Bid cigarette and other Tobacco Products,
11. Soft Drinks.

यह सारी इसके अन्दर स्टेट्स की अनुशंसाएँ आयी हैं। इस पर सिर्फ नोटिफिके-

शन की आवश्यकता है। सरकार इसको नोटिफाई कर के इसको धोषित करेगे और जल्दी ही कदम उठायेगे।

वेज लिमिट का जहां तक सवाल है आई. डी. एक्ट पास होने के बाद इनकी सारी फौंसिलिटीज मिलेंगी, चाहे आई. एस. आई की फौंसिलिटी हो या अन्य कोई फौंसिलिटी हो क्योंकि, कोई वेज लिमिट नहीं है एम्प्लोईज के लिए। इसलिये कोई इससे प्रभावित नहीं होता है। राज्य सभा की समिति ने इसको स्टेट्यूटरी फ़ोर्स देने की स्वीकृति की थी जिसे हमने स्वीकार कर लिया है, और अन्य संशोधनों के साथ आपके सामने आये हैं। आप इसको स्वीकार करें। इसका व्यापक समर्थन हो चुका है, और कोई विशेष जानकारी माननीय सदस्यों ने नहीं चाही है। जो सूचना चाही थी उसकी जानकारी मैंने दे दी है। मुझे आशा है कि आप इस बिल स्वीकार करेगे।

17.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to amend the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is :

“The Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1—Short Title*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is Government Amendment to this Clause. You may move.

*Amendment made.*

“Page 1, line 4,—

for “1980” substitute “1982” (2)

[*Shri Dharamavir*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“The Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### ENACTING FORMULA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is Government Amendment to the Enacting Formula. You may move it.

*Amendment made.*

“Page 1, line 1,—

for “Thirty-first”

substitute

“Thirty-third” (1)

[*Shri Dharamavir*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion is adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Title stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister may move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI DHARMAVIR : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

17.04 hrs.

POWERS-OF-ATTORNEY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the next item

On behalf of Shri Jagannath Kaushal, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad will pilot the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shri Jagannath Kaushal, I move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this Bill is a very short one and I hope also a non-controversial one. It seeks to amend the century-old Powers of Attorney Act, 1882. On the whole, the Act has worked well. But, in the light of its policy of modernising and updating the laws, the question of its revision was considered by the Government in the light of the recommendations of the Law Commission. This Bill is the result. The Act applied to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Since Entry 7 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution does not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Act has not been extended to that State.

Although the Act deals with powers of attorney, it has nowhere defined that expression and does not state what a power of attorney is. Hence, for understanding this expression used in the Act, Law Lexicons and other authoritative legal treatises are sometimes required to be consulted. To obviate this difficulty, and to make the Act self-contained, it is proposed to add a definition of the expression ‘Power of Attorney’.

Section 4 of the Act provides for the deposit of powers of Attorney in High Courts and for the issue of certified copies of such powers by the High Courts. These copies, without further proof, would be sufficient evidence of the contents of the documents. It is proposed to make this facility available also to persons who live at places far away from the High Courts. To achieve this object, the Act is being amended so as to enable the deposit of powers of Attorney in the District Courts also and for the issue of certified copies thereof by such Courts. This provision would be of benefit to persons living in districts far away from the seat of the High Courts.

Section 5 of the Act, as at present worded, give the impression that the marriage of a minor, which is prohibited by the Child Marriage Restraint Act, is permitted and that a married woman, who is a minor,

could execute a Power of Attorney. The general rule of law as contained in Section 183 of the Contract Act is that any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject and who is of sound mind may employ an agent. Under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, the minimum age of marriage for a woman is 18 years which is also the normal age of majority. Further, a minor does not cease to be one, merely because she is married. Therefore, it is proposed to delete the reference to a woman who is a minor, so as to make it clear that a minor, whether married or unmarried, does not have the power to appoint an agent or execute a power of Attorney.

The Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 7th October, 1982. I would, therefore, commend this measure to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now this Bill has come for discussion in this House. This Bill has been already passed by the Rajya Sabha. But, even though this Bill has been passed by Rajya Sabha, the explanation given by the hon. Minister does not make it clear why this is being amended now and what is the necessity for it. The original Power-of-Attorney Act has been there for nearly 100 years. During these 100 years of its duration, no difficulty was felt by anybody. So, I do not know why at this juncture this amendment is brought forward in this House and why the Minister wishes to get it passed in this House.

Of course, there is the Report of the Law Commission made in the year 1977 ; in its 68th Report, the Law Commission made the recommendation that this entire Power-of-Attorney Act should be changed and another Act should be brought in its place. That was a recommendation made in the year 1977 by the Law Commission. Instead of bringing in a separate Bill, a comprehensive Bill, on the basis of the recommendations of the 68th Report of the Law Commission, he is only bringing in some amendments to it. What is the necessity of this amendment now ? Why is the recommendation of the Law Commission not taken into consideration ? Why has not a comprehensive Bill been brought forward ? This, he has not explained.

Now, while going through the Bill, we have to consider certain points. The first point that I would like to make is that for the past 100 years there were no complaints at all. This Powers-of-Attorney Act had been there all these years. Of course, that Act was brought by our rulers when we were not free. But, still, we are having now more than 75 per cent of our law which have been brought forward or implemented by our rulers, that is, the British rulers.

Particularly in this Power-of-Attorney Act nobody felt any difficulty or any complication and nobody suffered. But why amendment in the nature of this Bill been brought forward now? For that no sufficient explanation is there. Instead of this if the Government had waited for some time and had patience, they could have brought forward some other measures. Now, it is said that we are having a welfare State. I would have been able to appreciate if the Government had brought forward some important Bill to ameliorate the sufferings of the common people in this country. But no such Bill had been brought forward, nor any steps taken to that effect. But without any reason, without any necessity, this Amendment Bill has been brought forward. So, my submission is that actually this Amendment Bill is not at all necessary. But at the same time there is no harm if it is passed. Without the present Amendment Bill also, we would not be facing any difficulties. Even without this Amendment also, there is no harm. I support this Bill because no harm will be done, even though the Government without any plausible reason, has brought forward this Bill before this House for approval. I am glad that he gave me an opportunity to say something on this Bill. With these words, I support the Bill.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** Sir, my friend has mentioned about the necessity of this Amendment in this Act. Partly I would like to agree with him. In regard to Section 4 of Clause 5, I would agree with him that there is not much of difficulty or there was not much of need. I would like to clarify the point and explain to the hon. Member about the necessity of this Amendment. As I have already mentioned at the out-set while moving this Bill, this Act is about one hundred years old. Of course, it is dealing with the Powers-of-Attorney. But there was no clear definition for this purpose. So, now a proper definition has been suggested. Now, with the passage of time, some of the words which have been repeatedly mentioned in this Act have become out-dated and obsolete. Those words have been deleted. Of course,

you would say that there would not be much difference if those words continue to be there. The main reason for bringing forward this amendment is providing facility of Power-of-Attorney to the authorities at the District Courts also. In this connection, I would like to point out that in Section 4 of the principal Act in clause (a) and clause (d) after the words "the High Court", the words or District Court" shall be inserted. This has been done keeping in view the problems being faced by the common people in the far-flung areas of the country. So far, the deposit of power-of-Attorney was confined to the High Courts only and as far as the issuing of Certificate of copy was concerned, earlier it was confined to the High Courts only. But now with this amendment, the facility is being taken down to the district level. Those who had to go all the way to the High Courts for depositing the instrument from the district level or the block level will have to go to the district court only for this purpose. That is the main point of this amendment.

Then, by amendment of Section 3, it has been provided :

"In section 5 of the principal [Act, for the words 'A married woman, whether a minor or not, shall, by virtue of this Act, have power, as if she were unmarried and of full age, I, the words A married woman of full age, shall, by virtue of this Act, have power, as if she were unmarried', shall be substituted".

By this, it has been made clear that a woman, whether she is married or unmarried, if she is minor, does not have any power to appoint an agent or execute the power of attorney.

I think, it is a non-controversial thing. This is one of the simplest Bills, which we have before us.

I request the hon. Members to accept and pass this Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Power-of-Attorney Act, 1882, as Passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We, will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”  
Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (MADHUBANI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I was disappointed after reading this Bill, not that as far as it goes, but I had expected that the Law Minister because of his experience and personal opinion would bring forward a more comprehensive Bill in This regard. I would like to point out one or two more important things.

First, the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Law and Justice—the present Law Minister, Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal was himself a members had unanimously decided that the court fee should go; that should not remain. After becoming Minister he had convened a meeting of the Law Ministers of States and they also held the view that the court fee should go in the case of economically weaker sections of the society. I was expecting that a comprehensive Bill would be brought forward, but instead, some small change are being made through such Bills.

Secondly, the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Law and Justice,—the Present Law Minister was also a party to that, at that time he was not a Minister—had also unanimously decided that there should be a ceiling on the lawyer's fee. Whatever amendments we make and whatever we decide, in a society where there are sharp class divisions, advantage goes to the richer sections of the people. Even this advantage will invariably go to them, because legally and constitutionally justice in our country is on sale as any capitalist country and not because of the corruption. That I keep apart because of the very socio-economic condition. In such a situation I was expecting that with regard to ceiling on lawyers fees, of the abolition of court fees, particularly to lower income group, a Bill would come, but it has not come. As far as this Bill goes, it is correct that taking it to the dist-

riect courts, it is reasonable and helpful. So, I support the Bill.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (JULLUNDUR) : Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand in support of the Attorney (Amendment) Bill that has been brought in. Sir, time spins on and anything that is out-of-date shall have to be put right. Conditions change, situations vary and the idea about the toning up the society to new way of looking at it will always go on. And I am very pleased to note that this Bill has been brought in by our Law Minister. Sir, the two most important points that have been reflected and brought into it are : one is about the Indian woman of whom we are proud. Our womanhood the world over, is the finest and the best and wherever we can keep her stature high, that must be done. Sir, it is a point of pleasure to know that even the minor thing about the minor woman, which has not been so thoughtfully considered previously has been brought in and she can now stand on her legs through the benefit of having an Attorney to her. This is something which has gone well on the way to the flow of society of the modern thinking.

(ii) The other point is about the difficulties that we always see around us. All of us have seen as to what are difficulties about the court life. Only the other day it was illustrated here by many of my friends who are very much legal-minded, and have a very wide experience of it as to how many cases keep on pending, how many cases at various levels have to be sorted out in their correct perspective, but because of certain difficulties it is not easy. And anything that concerns the Act like this, you can sort it out at the, district level rather than having to go high and high up to the top-level, is most welcome.

On this particular point I congratulate the Law Minister and urge him that wherever you can shed away and cut away the longevity of court life, the better it is. These two points and the other out of date ideas which he struck down through his pen and working is most welcome. I am very glad to say that my friends sitting opposite have also felt that the court life of it, having been reduced down to the district only so that an early action is taken on this particular case is most welcome. With that I conclude and thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, Mr. Jha has supported the Bill and I am thankful to him. But at the same time he has raised some points. One is regarding the court fee and the other is regarding the ceiling



on lawyers fees. I am afraid these questions do not concern the Bill.

I am also thankful to my Hon. friend, Shri Sparrow. He has also supported the Bill and has rightly put it that with the passage of time some of the amendment are always required.)

With there work I pray that the Bill, be passed.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, the matter directly concern the Law Minister and the House would like to hear him on those two points.

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFIARS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : On some other occasion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You meet him separately. He will give his clarification.

The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now come to the next item. Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (CALCUTTA SOUTH) : Since there is no quorum in the House, I request that this be taken up in the House on Monday.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : There is no question of quorum. There is quorum. But if the House decides so, I have nothing to say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House agrees, we can postpone Does the House agree to postpone ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Member is not raising the question of quorum seriously. He wants this item to be postponed. I hope the House agrees to postpone.

So, we adjourn the House till Monday the 18th October 1982.

**17-25 hours**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, October 18th 1982/Asvina 26, 1904 (Saka).*