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Chaitra 19, 1998 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 8, 1976/Chaitra 19,
1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kali Hydrel Project

*441. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether State Government of Karnataka have submitted any proposals for the exploitation of iron and manganese ores in the submergible area of the Kali Hydrel Project; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The main proposals made by the State Government of Karnataka in this regard and the action taken by the Union Government thereon are indicated below:—

(1) grant of mining leases for iron and manganese ore over an area of 19000 acres in the Kaimnsdi submer-sion zone to M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited. The Union Government have agreed to the proposal;

(ii) permission to M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited to directly export the iron, manganese ore produced from this area and remission of export duty. Since exports of these minerals are canalised through the MMTC, the proposal could not be agreed to. However, an assurance has been given to the State Government that the MMTC would take over the entire production programmed by M/s MML from this area, for exports;

(iii) relaxation of the existing restrictions on exports of manganese ore for the production from this area. The State Government requested for permission for exports of 70,000 tonnes of manganese ore during 1975-76, produced from this area. This was agreed to.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know from the Minister as to what will be the value of the iron-ore and the manganese ore that is going to be extracted? What is the value of the deposit of this ore and how many years will be taken for its full extraction?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is difficult to say about the value because the value depends on the price prevailing at that time. To give an idea to the hon. Member I can say that this area which is likely to be submerged because of the construction of the dam, the quantity of manganese ore will be 1.3 million tonnes and iron ore about 1 million tonnes. This lease has been granted to the Mysore Mineral Corporation for ten years but they have tentatively worked out a programme for five years to exploit this area.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I had requested for the value only for this reason that the Kali Hydro-electric project which is going to generate approximately 1230 MW would be costing in the neighbourhood of 700 to 800 crores and the value of this iron-ore—the project itself will generate as a consequence of digging it up and being submerged in due course of time—will go a long way in financing the cost of Kali hydro-electric project. Under the circumstances whether the Government intends to plough back the earnings from the export of these minerals back into the Kali hydro-electric project?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is entirely a different question. Whatever be the value of the mineral it is not necessary that that will be ploughed back. The Government of India and the State Government have worked out their own budget. They have to take into account the other sources because the construction is taking place. Therefore, the money will be available for the construction of this important project whether it comes from the sale of that mineral or from other sources. Our main concern is that because of the construction of the dam this important and rich mineral should not be submerged and lost to the nation. Therefore, we are giving priority to its exploitation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: According to the statement, they have granted mining leases for iron and manganese ore in the Kalinadi submerison area to Messrs. Mysore Minerals Limited. This is a State organisation of Karnataka and is doing excellent work. They have been asking the Government of India for special permission to export the iron ore deposits because otherwise inordinate delay would be caused in the construction of the Kalinadi project. Therefore, it is very advisable that MML directly export this ore so that the Kalinadi project can be immediately pushed through. Instead of agreeing to that,

the Government is coming in the way of giving permission for export by MML. Would the hon. Minister change his mind and see that MML, which is a well-organised State organisation, takes up this function and is also given financial assistance in order to see that there is more export and immediate export of iron ore deposits in order that the Kalinadi project is expedited?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am sorry the hon. Member is not right. The Government of India are giving every possible assistance to exploit these minerals. I myself have permitted the export of 70,000 tonnes of low grade manganese ore from this area even in anticipation of Cabinet sanction, seeing the importance and urgency of this area to be exploited. So far as export is concerned a meeting has already been held between MMTC, the Steel Ministry and MML. They have agreed on certain schemes and certain programmes. MMTC has also assured that top priority would be given to export the mineral ore from this area. Therefore, there is no delay, there is no hindrance from the Government of India; on the other hand, every possible assistance is being given to MML.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Is the completion of this project linked up with the full exploitation of the iron and manganese ore from this area? Should this completion wait till the iron ore is taken out? If it should, what expeditious steps do Government propose to take out this iron ore so that the project may be completed in time?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I think the hon. Member is right. We have to see that the project is also completed in time. Therefore, MML was asked to prepare a scheme. They have already prepared a scheme to exploit these minerals. It was a Rs. 9 crore scheme. Later on, it was thought that the most economic ore from that should be given priority for exploitation. Really speaking, they

have given leases to certain private parties who have the resources and technology to expedite the work. Therefore, all possible steps are being taken in consultation with the Government of India, the Karnataka Government and the Mysore Minerals Limited.

Increase in Allowance under Death Relief Scheme

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*442. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently enhanced the allowance payable to Coal miner's widow under death relief scheme; and

(b) if so, the broad features of that Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, under the Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme, with effect from 1st December, 1975.

(b) The allowance has been increased from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 75/- per month in case the dependant of deceased miner is a widow and Rs 50/- per month if he is other than a widow. This allowance is payable for a period of five years.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Of course, this has come about because of the Chasnala tragedy. Even the enhanced allowance that has now been allowed to a miner's widow in such tragic accidents is very meagre. They cannot sustain their family and they cannot even prosecute the education of their children and so on. Therefore, what further steps have Government taken to enhance further the *ex gratia* payment on the basis of the situation that sometimes arises, because this is the second tragedy that has happened in Chasnala, and this sort of situation arises in mining operations elsewhere also. So I

would like to know whether the scheme would be extended to the whole country and whether, considering the tragic nature and seriousness of the situation, the allowance would be further enhanced.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The relief provided by the Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme is not on the only scheme available for this purpose. Provident fund, workmen's compensation, *ex gratia* payments and other things are also available. When myself and my colleague, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, visited the Chasnala area after the accident, this problem was presented to us that Rs 25 was very meagre. Having regard to the finances available with the mine welfare organisation, we were in a position to revise it to Rs. 75.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is it not a fact that after the serious accident at Chasnala, certain representations were made and expert opinion also recommended that further enhancement is very necessary in view of the serious situations developing in such coalmine areas?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: That is why the Workmen's Compensation Act is being amended. The Rajya Sabha has already passed the legislation and it is awaiting consideration by this House. In that the compensation has been substantially increased.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Would this concession apply to the victims of the second accident at Chasnala also?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This would apply to all the mining areas.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether the enhanced rates of compensation under the proposed

amending Bill of Workmen's Compensation Act will be available with retrospective effect so that the Chagnais victims will also get the benefit?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: When it is passed by this House, it would come into operation with retrospective effect from 1st October, 1975.

Closure of Business by Non-Citizen Traders in Kenya

*443. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kenya has asked the non-citizen traders there to run down their stock and close business;

(b) whether this will affect traders of Indian origin there; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to protect their interests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Minister of Commerce and Industry of Kenya made a statement asking the non-citizen traders to "start running down their stocks and preparing to stop trading in our country".

(b) and (c). The statement by the Kenyan Minister of Commerce and Industry was in the nature of a general warning to non-citizen traders. According to information available to us, no quit notices have been issued since April 1975. However, it is well-known that the Government of Kenya has been following a policy of Kenyaisation of non-citizen trade since 1968. This is bound to affect traders of Indian origin, though the phased manner in which it has been done has avoided undue hardships. We have not received any complaints from traders of Indian origin since the Minister of Commerce and Industry made the statement.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The minister is very knowledgeable and he had been to Uganda also. In view of that, would not the government consider taking advance action, particularly in regard to obtaining statistics of the assets of the people of Indian origin and the details of the phasing out of the programme that the Kenyan Government has in mind? Would not the government take such measures in view of its experience in our past dealings with the Ugandan Government?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I do not understand what the hon. member has in mind so far as advance action is concerned. The facts and figures are available with us. It is an independent sovereign government. They have got the right to pass their own legislation. We cannot interfere with that. The only thing our High Commissioner did was to persuade the Kenyan Government to phase out the whole thing so that the hardship is minimised.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The point I was trying to make out was in regard to collection of statistics of the assets of the people of Indian origin there who have not yet been given any notice but who have the potential notice in front of them, so that the Government may at a later stage when Notice is issued be able to clear out the problems with the Government of Kenya? This was what I was trying to make out; and I think the hon. Minister has left the action to be taken, to the Kenyan Government. Later on, to find the statistics of the assets left behind by people of Indian origin would become more difficult than if the work is done now to start with. That was one; secondly, the people of Indian origin may be informed....

MR. SPEAKER: You need not explain this. All this is known to the Minister. You put your question.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I request that the envoy in Kenya be requested to collect statistics of the assets and to persuade the people of Indian origin to phase out their activities in Kenya, so that sudden actions may not arise, causing hardship to both the sides.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I have already said that sudden actions have not been taken. They have been phased out since 1938. But I want to make one point clear. Most of these people of Indian origin are British passport-holders; and the British High Commission in Nairobi has taken action. They issue, liberally, employment vouchers and permanent visas for settlement in U.K. This is what the British High Commission have done. And most of the people are covered by the British High Commission. But so far as the Kenyan Government is concerned, it has decided to pay Kenyan shillings 50,000 as foreign exchange initially, and then again Kenyan shillings 20,000 in foreign exchange annually, for five successive years, against the blocked assets. This is what they have done. And to those who want immediate payment besides this initial payment of Kenyan shillings 50,000, that government pays a lump sum of Kenyan shillings 60,000 as immediate payment. This is the arrangement they have made; and this is continuing. Moreover, if any such person feels aggrieved, he has the right under the Kenyan law, to file an appeal; and in several cases, such appeals have been upheld.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we can persuade the Kenyan Government for granting of citizenship at least to those who have lived there for decades. Is this under the consideration of our Government; and what is the reaction of the Kenyan Government?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I will have to collect information on that.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Appreciating the soft corner, very justifiable, which our hon. Minister has for the Third World countries, is it not a fact that the Indians who have settled abroad—I am not going into the legalities—i.e., all over the world, particularly in the Third World countries, are on their way to repatriation here, or there? With the British laws becoming more and more stringent and the Indians being treated, not as first class, not as equals, but as second class foreigners, why is it that our government is not able to follow or pursue a policy of *quid pro quo* with these Third World governments with whom we sympathize justifiably, in almost all international matters? Why not get better treatment for the Indians; and negotiate on it? (Interruptions)

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: We are trying our best; but after all, sovereign countries have a right to make their own legislation.

Creation of a Department of Social Sciences in Medical Institutions

*444. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the UGC have suggested the creation of a department of Social Sciences in medical institutions and to treat psychology, sociology, social work and management as a part of medical curriculum; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have been aware of the need to introduce a community and social orientation in the curriculum content of medical education.

श्री जगन्नाथ सिन्हा : श्रीमन् उत्साह-वर्द्धक विचार के लिये मैं मंत्री जी को ज्ञापना देता हूँ आधुनिक व्यवस्था और मोक्ष से यह बात प्रमाणित हो चुकी है कि शरीर और मन में गहरी संबंध है, भारतीय मनीषियों का भी यह कहना है कि सुखी काया और मन की प्रसन्नता में परस्पर संबंध है, गांधी जी ने भी कहा था कि सामाजिक विज्ञान मनोविज्ञान और चिकित्सा व्यवस्था में गहरा संबंध है, तो इस परिदृश्य में मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि वे अपनी इन योजना को कहाँ तक कार्यान्वित कर पाये है ? अगर उस में हाथ नहीं लगाया गया है तो कब तक हाथ लगाने का विचार है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ जो उन्होंने कहा कि शरीर और मन अलग अलग नहीं देखा जा सकता। हमारी प्राचीन सस्कृति में भी यह विचारधारा बड़ा महत्व रखती है और आजकल सारे ससार में अब फिर से यह विचारधारा बढ़ने लगी है। पहले तो यह था कि केवल शरीर की चिकित्सा की जाय, तो मन को अलग रखा जाय लेकिन अब हर एक देश में यह विचार बढ रहा है कि सम्पूर्ण मानव को देखना पड़ता है, उस का विचार, उसका मन, उसका शरीर इत्यादि तो ऐसी चीजे है जिनको हम अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति में डालना चाहते हैं। अभी यहाँ एक मीटिंग हो रही है इसी महीने हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स की और उन के बाद सारे जितने प्रिंसिपल्स और डॉन्स है मडिकल कॉलेज के उनकी। उन के सामने हम यह विचारधारा रख रहे हैं, एक नया दर्शन, एक नई मनः स्थिति रख रहे हैं, और हमें आशा है कि जो कुछ परिवर्तन आवश्यक होंगे हमारी शैक्षणिक पद्धति में उन को भी हम एक दो वर्षों के अंदर ला सकेंगे।

श्री जगन्नाथ सिन्हा : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकना हूँ कि क्या विशेषज्ञों

की कोई समिति गठित करने का इनका विचार है जिस से चिकित्सा पद्धति में कान्फिडेंस और बंधन दृष्टिकोण का समावेश हो सके और हमारी ये चिकित्सा संस्थाओं अधिक प्रभावशाली ढंग से काम कर सके ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो रिपोर्टें हमारे सामने हैं। हाल ही में आई हैं। एक तो दूर भान वैडिकन एजुकेशन ऐंड सपोर्ट मैन पावर की रिपोर्ट थी जो पिछले साल हमारे पास आई थी और दूसरी जिस का माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा यह सोचन माइन्ड इन प्रोफेशनल एजुकेशन ऐंड्रीकल्चर इंजीनियरिंग ऐंड माइनिंग, रिपोर्ट आफ दी यू जी सी, आई सी एस आर से, है इन दोनों रिपोर्टों की बिना पर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसके साथ तो किसी और ग्रुप को संगठित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर आगे चल कर होंगे तो विचार कर लेंगे।

Closure of Mica Mines in Bihar

*445. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the mica mines of the private sector in Kodarma mica belt in Bihar are going to be completely closed after two months;

(b) whether the Mica Mining Association has given any notice to Government to this effect; and

(c) steps Government propose to take? (4)

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) One of the Mica Mining Associations passed a resolution on 14-2-76 exhorting the mica mine owners to give two months notice of closure.

(c) Does not arise.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The Minister has stated that one of the Mica Mining Associations has passed a

resolution on 14-2-76, exhorting the mica mine owners to give two months notice of closure. May I know how many associations are there in that area? Is it a fact that the labour have a fear of the closure of the mines due to the failure of the STC to get export order for mica in the country?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV To my knowledge, there are perhaps eight associations of mica producers. It is not correct to say that the STC has failed in getting proper orders for export MITCO, which is the agency for exporting mica, is doing everything possible to get foreign buyers. Till now they have registered export orders of the value of Rs 12 crores and in fact most of the buyers, of Indian mica were really speaking, pressing for early shipment. All efforts are being made to see that Indian mica is exported. Though there is a recessionary trend in the world market, the latest trend shows that there is possibility that the market will be picking up. We have received quite a considerable number of orders. Therefore it is not a fact that it is not being exported.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI In view of the fact that there is a fear of closure of mica mines, rendering the labour idle, may I know whether there is any proposal to take over the mica mines in the country and, if so, how long will it take to nationalise all the mica mines?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV It is not correct that all the mines are on the verge of closure. The mica mines are small ones, really speaking. On the other hand, people have been pressing that these small miners should be helped. So there is no proposal as such to nationalise the mica mines.

Navigability of Rivers by Steamer

*448 **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the length in kilometer, river-wise, of inland waterways in the country which are navigable by steamers;

(b) whether all the navigable routes are being utilised; and

(c) whether the Union Government are offering any incentives to the would be navigators?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G S DHILLON):

(a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the table of the Sabha

(b) and (c) No Sir

Statement

Length Navigable by Steamers:

Sl No	Name of river	*Length navigable by steamer (in kms)
1	Brahmaputra	854
2	Subhansiri	25
3	Borak	190
4	Kopili	60
5	Ganga	1659
6	Bhagirathi	230
7	Hooghly	290
8	Ghaghara	150
9	Yamuna	150
10	Gandak	160
11	Burhi Gandak	209
12	Kosi	201
13	Mahanadi	242
14	Godavari	160
15	Gautami Godavari	27
16	Vasistha Godavari	43
17	Krishna	141
18	Mandovi	41
19	Zuvari	64
20	Narmada	71
21	Tapi	24
22	Jhelum	170
TOTAL		5161

*This is based on the statistics collected a few years back.

श्री राजशेखर सिंह : जो स्टेशन हमारे सामने है उस के मुताबिक देस की जो मिन्न मिन्न बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं उनमें कितनी दूर तक बहराई ऐसी है कि स्टीमर चलाये जा सकते हैं वह महां दिया हुआ है जो 5161 किलोमीटर का बहुत लम्बा कट है और देस के करीब करीब उन भागों से ये नदियां गुजरती हैं जो एक तरह से बैंकबड हैं और इन नदियों के किनारे बहुत सी ऐसी पापुलेसन है जिन की गुजर बसर इन नदियों से होती है और जिन का पेसा ही नैविगेशन है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रोड और रेलवे ट्रांसपोर्ट से यह रिबर ट्रांसपोर्ट सस्ता पड़ेगा या मंहगा पड़ेगा।

डा० श्री० एच० द्विवेदी : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूँ कि रोड रेलवे और रिबर के तो कोई मुकाबिला ही नहीं है। एक हार्स पावर 150 किलोग्राम तो रोड पर खींचता है कोई 500 किलोग्राम एक हार्स पावर में रेल खींच लेती है और एक हार्स पावर से 4 हजार किलोग्राम पानी पर खींचा जा सकता है। बात इस में यह है कि दूसरी तरफ से इस में बड़ा खर्चा आता है। नदी को गहरा करना पड़ता है, ड्रेजेज साने पड़ते हैं, जेट्टी बनानी पड़ती है, टर्मिनस बनाने पड़ते हैं और जन पर सड़के बनानी पड़ती है। इस में बहुत खर्चा आता है। बीसे धरम ये चीजें मौजूद हो तो पानी बाला काम सस्ता है।

श्री राजशेखर सिंह : सरकार अपनी तरफ से धरम इस नैविगेशन का इंतजाम न कर सके जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय की बात से मालम होता है कि बडेसॉट है, सड़क बनानी पड़ेगी स्टापेज बनाने पड़ेंगे, स्टीमर खरीदने पड़ेंगे, तो क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये तैयार होगी कि धरम खुद लोच भाचे भाकर कोआपरेटिव बना कर और बैंक से लोन लेकर इसे करणा चाहें, या इंजीनियरिंग करना

चाहें, तो उन्हें इंस्टिटल, प्रोत्साहन और सुविधों दे ताकि धरमरे देस के लोच जो बहुत गरीब हैं वे इस सस्ते ट्रांसपोर्ट से लकर कर सके ?

डा० श्री० एच० द्विवेदी : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा काम बताया है। हमने तो इस में काफी खपया पहले खर्च किया हुआ है। फस्ट प्लान में तो कुछ नहीं दे सके थे, सेकेंड में इन को 72.34 लाख खपया दिया था, बर्ड प्लान में 307.40 दिया था और फोर्थ प्लान में हम ने 1070 लाख के करीब दिया था मगर वह तजबीज जो इन्होंने रखी है। हम इस को सोबने के लिये तैयार हैं। धरम ये काम कर सके तो हमें इस से ज्यादा क्या खुशी होगी। प्लानिंग कमीशन से बात कर लेंगे। यह बड़ी अच्छी तजबीज है।

श्री हरिकिशोर सिंह : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बड़ा खर्च लगता है जेट्टी बनाने में, जहाज खरीदने में तो ऐसी धारणा नहीं होनी चाहिये कि रेल का स्टेशन बनाने में कोई खर्चा नहीं आता है या रोड बनाने में खर्चा नहीं आता है, ऐसी बात तो नहीं है। लेकिन मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि बहुत से एमे इलाके हैं जहा यह नदिया बहती हैं, वहां कोई यातायात का प्रबन्ध नहीं है, खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में। मैं इन्वेस्टिड की बात नहीं करता, सरकार प्रोत्साहन दे या न दे लेकिन क्या प्राइवेट पार्टीज को और कोआपरेटिव्स को सरकार इजाजत देनी, सरकार बोधना करेगी, अपनी नीति निश्चित करेगी कि जो भी एम्पाई करेगा उस को परमिशन दे दी जायेगी ताकि उन इलाकों में यातायात की सुविधा हो सके और वहां का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि हम मदद करेंगे।

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह : मैं चाहता हूँ, सरकार की ओर से पालिसी डिवायजन हो जाये कि इन इलाकों में, इन नदियों पर अगर कोई प्राइवेट पार्टी वा कांमर्सेटिव यातायात चालू करना चाहे तो इजाजत दी जायेगी।

डा० जी० एम० द्विवेदी : मैं ने अभी बताया, हमारे विभाग की तरफ से बहुत सारे काम करने हैं, जह खखरीदने हैं, बनाने हैं, और दूसरे काम हैं और इमने कोई एक नदी नहीं है, बीसो हैं, जो 6 महीने से ज्यादा ठीक रहनी है, जहा जहा हो सकता है, नदी में जहाज चल सकते हैं वह तो हम नेने बाने हैं लेकिन एकदम यह नदी हो सकता है।

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह : सरकार नहीं चलाती है। सरकार ने रोक रखा है यह मेरी जानकारी है इसलिये मैं यह कह रहा हू।

डा० जी० एम० द्विवेदी : अगर ऐसी चीज सामने रखे तो नीति के बारे में भी सोच सकते हैं। यह कांमर्सेटिव का सवाल पहली बार आया है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर नीति स्पष्ट रहे तो काम भी हो सकता है। नदियों के द्वारा हमारे देश में पुराने जमाने में बहुत अच्छा व्यापार चलता था। तो मैं चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार धीरे धीरे नदियों के द्वारा होने वाले व्यापार को बन्द करना चाहती है या उस में सुधार लाकर उस को और विकसित करना चाहती है?

डा० जी० एम० द्विवेदी : इनमें डक्टर के ऊपर तो हम इतना रूपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। प्राइवेट कान्सेटर्स कही काम

करते है या कोमर्सेटिव बनेंगी तो उसर लिये भी सोचेंगे और सहायता करेंगे, रोकेंगे कैसे—यह तो देश हित में नहीं है।

श्री जी० एम० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह अक्षर देखा गया है कि गर्मियों में, इलाहाबाद से कलकत्ता तक जहाज चलने हैं लेकिन पानी की कमी की वजह से कभी कभी बन्द हो जाते हैं जिस से यातायात ठप्प हो जाता है। साथ ही उन का स्थिर पडाव नहीं होता कि कहां कहा सकेगे। तो क्या सरकार एक सर्वे करके इलाहाबाद से लेकर कलकत्ता तक उन के ठहराव के स्थान निश्चित करेगी और पान की कमी की वजह से जो यातायात रुक जाता है उस को दूर करने का कोई उपाय करगी।

डा० जी० एम० द्विवेदी : मैं आपको बताऊं जो नेशनल कांसिल ऑफ एप्लाइड रिसच है उसने इलाहाबाद और कलकत्ता के दरम्यान ट्रैफिक सर्वे का काम ले रखा है और हाइड्रोग्राफिक सर्वे चल रहा है। कानपुर और फरक्का के बीच डायरेक्टोरेट की तरफ से रीजनल आफिस ने हाइड्रोग्राफिक सर्वे किया है लेकिन कुछ हालात ऐसे हैं फरक्का के पास कि अभी मैं कुछ ज्यादा बताने की पोजीशन में नहीं हूँ, आप जानते ही हैं क्या कुछ हो रहा है।

Mobile Telephone System

*451. SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration regarding the provision of mobile telephone system for local areas and for both road and rail; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a)

There is as yet no proposal regarding the provision of mobile telephone system by the P&T for local areas and along high-ways, both road and rail.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राम प्रकाश : अध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं आवादी दिनों दिन बढ़ रही है और रेल व रोड पर एक्सिडेंट भी बढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन टेलिफोन सिस्टम न होने की वजह से बड़े बाड़ीज पड़ी रहती है और जकियमो को रिलीफ की जरूरत रहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए टेलिफोन का होना जरूरी है या नहीं।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : टेलिफोन का होना तो बहुत जरूरी है।

श्री राम प्रकाश : हालांकि इन मसाल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने एम० पी० यहा पर बँटे है वे सभी आपन डिपार्टमेंट से दुखी हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल आप छोड़ें दीजिये।

श्री राम प्रकाश : इन के डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से एम० पी० की मारी तन्खाहे काट ली जाती है जबकि इन के मारे बिना बोरम होने है—प्राय सभी एम० पी० से यह बान पूछ लीजिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : यह इस लिय होता है कि माननीय मन्त्र्य टेलीफोन बहुत करते होंगे। इनके टेलिफोन बिन के मायने को हम ने कई बार जांच करवाई है।

श्री श्री० एन० तिवारी : इनका डिपार्टमेंट मजत होता है, टेलिफोन इनने ज्यादा नहीं होत है।

Cost of Medical Education per head in the Country

*452. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the cost of medical education per head in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A study in 1964 arrived at the figure of Rs. 80,000 as cost of training a medical graduate. This included a sum of Rs. 50,000 towards expenditure on teaching and administrative staff, salary, equipment, etc.; Rs. 18,000 as expenditure on hospital services for teaching purposes and Rs. 12,000 as maintenance expenditure per student. On that basis, the cost now would work out to about one lakh per head.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the hon Minister whether the Government propose to ban the movement of medical students to other countries after the Government of India spends so much money on each student?

DR KARAN SINGH: While there is no proposal to ban the movement of doctors abroad, we have taken certain steps which, we hope, will in effect stop this brain drain. One of the major things that we have done is to have a National Board of Examinations so that we can conduct post-graduate examinations of a standard which is as high as any in the world. From 1977, MRCP and FRCS degrees will no longer be automatically recognised in India and will not have an additional weightage. We are, therefore, in a way breaking through a hangover from the past. We are striking out on our own and we feel that this, coupled with increasing job opportunities in India, the strengthening and deepening of

health infra-structure, will result in a considerable diminution of the flow of Indian doctors.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Does the hon. Minister know that whereas the countries have banned the entry of Indians, they invite engineers and doctors to go and settle in their countries so that they will not have to pay the cost of training their own students?

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is right. But the point, I am sure, the hon. Member will appreciate that until such time as we are able to absorb all our doctors in India, we should not totally ban it. After all, a lot of our doctors are now going to developing countries. My colleague, the Foreign Minister, knows, to many developing countries, like, Iran, Iraq and Gulf States, we are sending hundreds of doctors. I am proud to say that Indian doctors have made a name for themselves all over the world wherever they go. While we do not want any indiscriminate brain drain, we do not also want to totally stop it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I do agree with the hon. Minister that Indian doctors have made a name for themselves all over the world. Since we are spending a lot of money on every individual student in our country in order to make them doctors, successful doctors, may I know if any instructions are contemplated to be given to students that after completing MBBS, they will go to serve the rural areas?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir. This is a problem which we are now frontally facing. We are doing two or three things. Firstly, we are trying to reorient the content of medical education so as to strengthen the community health department which means the rural health scheme. Secondly, in the primary health centres, we are gradually increasing the number of doctors. I am happy to be able to report to the House that there is hardly any vacancy today in the primary health centres which means that wherever posts are created, our doctors are going. But

where there is no Government post, it is very difficult to expect a doctor simply to go and sit in a village where there are no diagnostic facilities and no equipment available.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know one or two things. Firstly, when the cost of training doctors is as high as Rs. 1 lakh, as it has been said, can we not make it compulsory that only those doctors will be allowed to go out or will be given a Visa who are on the panel of the Government. Do you have such a panel?

Secondly, if they are going to affluent countries and earning a high living there—that being the only temptation for going to other countries—let some security deposit or something be taken from them of at least the amount you had spent so that you can use it for the training of other doctors. Let some restriction be put in this form. Can this suggestion be considered?

In the light of this, I would also like to know one thing more. There are medical institutions even today, as you know, who are really fleecing the students by charging them a huge amount of capitation fees. Can you not do something about it so that these youngmen and their parents don't get the temptation, having spent so much, to earn more?

MR. SPEAKER: The latter is a State subject, I think.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But a national policy can be evolved and guidelines can be given to the States.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The Hon. Member raised three or four different questions. The first is whether a panel is kept for those who want to go abroad. Actually, a panel is maintained in the Personnel Department of all doctors who wish to go abroad; they are registered there.

Secondly, with regard to the Central Health Service doctors who are going in large numbers, I have instituted a

very strict scrutiny: I am not allowing any specialists to go because we are short of specialists in our own Health Centres and I don't know why the Central Health Service doctors who have been recruited specifically for our national needs should go. Some D.G.Ms. are allowed to go, but we are restricting the movement of Central Health Service doctors. Private doctors from the general public are still allowed to go.

The question of security deposit is interesting. There is, under consideration, a proposal that all technical people working abroad should be asked to repatriate at least some portion of their earnings to the country in foreign exchange. We are considering its various implications in various Ministries.

Finally, with regard to capitation fees, this matter has come up, of course, on many occasions in this House. Today, out of a total of 198 medical colleges, at least 87 or even 90—because one or two are being nationalised—are directly run by the Government. That leaves about 16 or 17 colleges which are private and it is the private colleges which charge capitation fees. We are not immediately in a position to take over all the colleges because it will be involving the State Governments, as has been pointed out. In your own State, Sir, in Bihar, there are, as you know, a number of private colleges which have created a lot of problems for us. But we are not opening any new medical colleges in the Fifth Plan because we feel that we have enough colleges, and we are hoping that the States will be able, in due course, to perhaps take over, or, at least, to regulate the functioning of these colleges. Our policy is also in that direction.

श्री विभूति सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय राज्य सहाय पांडे के प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर में डॉक्टर नहीं रखते हैं जहाँ डॉक्टर के बिना न रहने की जगह है और न वहाँ

है इसलिये वहाँ कोई नहीं जाता। हमारे वहाँ तो जो ब्लाक लेवल पर भी बिहार सरकार के अस्पताल हैं वहाँ भी बनावें नहीं हैं, न बीमार ही और न पैथोलॉजिकल जांच के लिये कोई चीज है। मंत्री जी तो कह रहे हैं कि यह स्टेट सप्लेक है, स्टेट ब्लॉक कहते हैं कि सेक्टर में पैसा मिले, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वही जनता हमारी भी वोटर है और एम० एल० एच० की भी वोटर है, फिर जनता को ईत्थ सुविधायें प्राप्त करने के लिये क्यों परेशान किया जाता है, वहाँ लोगों की कोई पैथोलॉजिकल जांच नहीं हो पाती है। आप कम से कम जिला लेवल पर तो कुछ अपना इंतजाम कीजिये, ब्लाक लेवल और प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर को छोड़ दीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी आप की स्कीम है ?

श्री० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार का जो भयंकर दृश्य माननीय सदस्य ने हमारे सामने रखा है वह कुछ हद तक सत्य है। लेकिन इस में बात यह है कि इन्होंने जैसा कहा राज्य सरकारों का यह दायित्व है, और पाचवी योजना में हमने पैसा मिनिसम ग्रीड प्रोग्राम में तब राज्य सरकारों को दे रखा है। अब कोई उन का यह हक नहीं बनता कि वह हम से प्रतिरिक्त पैसा मांगे। जो वहाँ पैसा है वह उन को खर्चना चाहिये। हम नजर रख रहे हैं और हम देखते हैं कि जहाँ कहीं कमी हो, हम उनको बाच करे।

Rationalisation of Truck Load

*463. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to rationalise truck load in all the States; and

(b) if so, main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In order to facilitate the unhindered movement of goods vehicles on long-distance inter-State routes, the Inter-State Transport Commission had suggested to the States to introduce a uniform laden weight restriction of 15 tons in respect of goods vehicles. All the States barring a few like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Manipur and Nagaland, have agreed to the proposal. Assam has agreed to enforce the above limit in respect of only a few specified routes while Manipur has agreed to do so after two weak bridges in its territory are upgraded

श्री ज्ञान सिंह भीरा : यह तो अच्छी बात है जो आप ने 15 टन कर दिया है। लेकिन जिन स्टेटो ने आप का सजेसन नहीं माना है उन्होंने क्या कोई ऑब्जेक्शन किया है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

श्री इलबीर सिंह : जिन्होंने नहीं माना उन को एतरज तो है ही। लेकिन यह स.रा काम परसुएशन में होना है क्या कि हमारे पास ऐसा कोई लेजिसलेशन तो है नहीं जिस के अधीन हम उन को मजबूर कर सके या उस बारे में लेजिस्लेट कर सके। जिन स्टेट्स के नाम मैं ने दिये हैं उन के अलावा जिनको स्टेट्स है वह परसुएशन में मान गई हैं।

श्री ज्ञान सिंह भीरा : आप परसुएशन से मनायेंगे, यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन आप ने जो नेशनल परमिट देने शुरू किये हैं, स्टेट्स को भी अलॉट किये हैं, उन का कोई फायदा ही नहीं है अगर लॉड यूनीफार्म नहीं होना चाख इंडिया में। इसलिये अगर इस बारे में किसी कानून की जरूरत हो तो बनाइयें, वरना कोई मतलब नहीं होना नेशनल परमिट का। डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में अगर डिफरेंट लॉड रहेगा

तो यह करप्शन को और बढ़ेगा और बैरियर पर बहुत देर देर तक ट्रकस खड़े रहेंगे।

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (डा० जी० एस० द्विवेदी) : माननीय सदस्य हैं बिल्कुल ठीक कहा। हथियार तो बहुत है हमारे पास लेकिन बतायेंगे थोड़े ही कि क्या है। हथियार चलायेंगे हम। उन से बानचीन करने परसुएशन से। आज कल जो एकमेव 25 प्रतिशत है, इस के अगला और बड़े मसल आ गये हैं। ट्रक की हाइट जिनको लोड के साथ होती है उन से कहीं ज्यादा रखते हैं। जिनको विडथ है सारी सड़क पर ले जाते हैं और पिछना ट्रेफिक कंम आता है यह हम सब देखते हैं। आज ही मैं ने अपने अधिकारियों से बात की है कि कोई चीज नैयार करें, चाहे नैजिसलेशन से आये या और किसी ढंग से आये, हमको रोके, और जो फर्क है आपस में हम को भी दूर करने। अगर भी अगर है अगर भी असमर कभी कोई फूल हाता है तो उस से सहद निकालने हैं, दूसरे फूल से और तरह से निकालने हैं। तो हम तरह से चलना पड़ेगा, हर एक के साथ उस के मुताबिक चलना पड़ेगा।

Apex Body for Agricultural Labour

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*454. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering of having Apex Body for agricultural labour; and

(b) whether Government are holding camps for agricultural workers, and organisations in order to pave the way of Apex Body?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The National Labour Institute which is an autonomous Body under the Ministry of Labour are organising camps for rural workers with the purpose of developing leadership amongst them.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA The Hon. Minister had recently attended a camp in Hyderabad and it was stated that in that camp he made a speech where he said that such a proposal was under consideration, namely, the setting up of a national apex body for the agricultural workers, although a final decision had not been taken. May I know what exactly is the proposal that was mentioned at that meeting?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY I am not able to recall which meeting Mr. Chandrappan is referring to. There was a training camp for agricultural workers in Cudappah and not in Hyderabad, and there the question of forming an apex body at the national level did not arise. I don't think I ever made such a proposal because it is not the Government that forms an apex body at the national level. It is a bi-partite organisation. If the national apex body makes a recommendation with regard to a particular industry or a particular subject, an apex body is formed for it. On the basis of the recommendations it is formed. Government provides only secretarial help and Government is not responsible for the functioning of the body in the sense of formation, fixing-up meetings and all those things. But we give them the necessary aid and help, and in most of the meetings, myself or my colleague or both of us would be present so that we may participate in the meeting by way of understanding and also giving our views. But we are not responsible for the decisions taken by the apex body.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: There are various organisations working on a national plane in the field of

agricultural workers. I want to know whether Government would consider calling a meeting of those organisations to discuss the question of setting up an apex body, so that the problems of common interest can be discussed in a coordinated manner on an all-India plane.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Though the idea is not unattractive, the problem is that this is a State subject, and a variety of problems are there with regard to agricultural labour, it is very difficult to come to some understanding at a national level without reference to the States, it bristles with a number of difficulties. Anyway, this idea will be examined.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA The hon. Minister has told the House just now that the objective is laudable leadership should be developed amongst agricultural labour. In that context, I would like to know this. In the present conditions, the problems are complex. The agricultural labourers who are economically exploited are also socially exploited because most of them belong to the Scheduled Castes, they are oppressed by men who mostly combine legal ownership, usury, debt-slavery and even social oppression—all combined together in the same family. In the implementation of the 20-point programme there has already developed leadership among the agricultural labourers and they are trying to enforce the Minimum Wages Act, Bonded Labour Act and other Acts. But they are being harassed, oppressed, assaulted and beaten in many places, they are even murdered. I want to know whether Government will initiate any step to ensure that the emerging leadership from the agricultural labourers will be protected by law and those who oppress them and violate various measures and Acts which are in favour of agricultural labourers, would be arrested under MISA and DIR.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The question deals with two aspects: one, administrative action by the Govern-

ment and the other, organisational action by the concerned organisation. With regard to administrative action, this question has been discussed by the Labour Ministers in their Conference; also, when the Chief Ministers met, all the aspects were considered, and it was impressed upon them that strict action must be taken wherever there is any violation of law. I must also submit that by administrative action alone, we will not be able to deal with this problem, organisational leadership should also develop with regard to agricultural labour. Though Government is trying to do their best organisational action should be able to guide and help the poor workers to assert their rights.

नवजात शिशुओं को त्रिगुण-टीका लगाने (ट्रिपल वैक्सीनेशन) की व्यवस्था।

*456. श्री कमला मिश्र 'सबुकर' :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मरका का विचार देश में नवजात शिशुओं का अनिवार्य रूप से त्रिगुण-टीका लगाने (ट्रिपल वैक्सीनेशन) की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'सबुकर' : अध्यक्ष जी माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानने हैं कि इस देश में बच्चों की मृत्यु-दर बहुत अधिक है और जैसे भी बच्चे बड़ी संख्या में मरे जा रहे हैं जैसे कि अभी अखबारों में हाल में रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई हैं। इस बात का ध्यान रख कर क्या आप यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन सी ऐसी विटामिन हैं जिन की वजह से त्रिगुण-टीका नवजात शिशुओं के लगाने में आती है। क्या आप प्रबल स्तर पर कम से कम इस की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह जो ट्रिपल वैक्सीनेशन डिफ्थीरिया, ड्यूफिंग कफ और टैटानस के लिए है, इस में हमारे सामने तीन चार कठिनाइयाँ हैं। पहली कठिनाई तो यह कि इस समय हमारे पास इतनी वैक्सीन नहीं है जितनी कि हमें चाहिए। यह बन रही है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में कमीली में और हैफकिन्स इस्टीमेट में भी बन रही है लेकिन अभी तक केवल 125 लाख डोजें ही बन रही हैं हर साल जबकि हमारी आवश्यकता बहुत ज्यादा है।

हमारी वान यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वैक्सीन का रेफ्रीजरेशन में रखना पड़ता है नहीं तो वह बिगड़ जाती है और रेफ्रीजरेशन की फीमेनिटीज बहुत मी जगह नहीं है। शहर में तो यह हा जाना है लेकिन गावों में ऐसा नहीं होता है।

नीमरी बटिनाई यह है कि आप जानने ही हैं कि डग में पीरियडोमिटी हानी है। पहलें टीका लगाना है, उस के बाद दा, डाई महीने में लगाना होता है और फिर दा मास में लगाना पड़ता है। इस तरह से डग का फाला घप करना पड़ता है और इस के लिए अभी तक हमारे पास पूरा इन्फ्रान्स्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। तो हमारी नीति यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पर हमारे पास पूरा इन्फ्रान्स्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, वहाँ पर हम इम्यूनाइजेशन हर साल बढ़ाने जाने हैं। पिछले वर्ष 14 लाख बच्चों का इम्यूनाइजेशन किया और इस साल 20 लाख बच्चों को इम्यूनाइज करने का कार्यक्रम है। इस डग में हर वर्ष तीन तीन और चार चार लाख बढ़ा कर हमने 5, 6 और 8 वर्षों में छोरे छोरे सारे देश का कवर करना चाहते हैं।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'सबुकर' : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि त्रिगुण टीके की जगह क्या उन्होंने कोई दूसरा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है जैसे कि या यूँ

मे का सिद्धा में वह यूनानी की जितनी पद्धतियाँ हैं उन के ऊपरि देते उपाय निकाले जाएँ जोकि प्राप्त हो और लोगों को उन में काम करने करना पड़े। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि घास/पी से उन के द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ा कर लोगों को टीका लगाने की क्या आप व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, इस में आवश्यक बात समझने की यह है कि जहाँ तक यूनानी और आयुर्वेद का सवाल है, वह तो क्योर के लिए होता है। अगर कोई बीमारी लग जाए, तो उन की दवाओं से ठीक हो सकता है। बैक्टीन जो होता है वह तो प्रोफाइलेक्टिक होता है। उस के लिए इस प्रकार की कोई दवाई नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि अगर पोष्टिक आहार हो और रहन-सहन का स्तर अच्छा हो तो बढ़ा पर इन बीमारियों का खतरा कम होता है लेकिन बैक्टीन का कोई प्रान्टरनेटिव नहीं है।

श्री राम सह्राय पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी अब तो अगर दो, बच्चों से अधिक पैदा होंगे तो लोग जेल भेज दिये जाएंगे और इस के स्टेट्स में लेजरलेटिव एमेम्बलीज के माध्यम से कानून बना रहे हैं। अब तो आप को देहातो में इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि देहातो में जो बच्चे जन्मे वे जन्म के पाने के बाद अच्छे रहें। इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर आप वे नहीं रहे हैं और यह बड़े दुख की बात है। आप तो एक बड़े अच्छे और दायित्वपूर्ण मंत्री हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देहातो में विशेषकर जबकि दो बच्चों से ज्यादा पैदा होने की सम्भावना किसी एक परिवार में नहीं है, तो इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर के लिए आप क्या कोई समय निर्धारित कर रहे हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : दो बच्चे जब होंगे तो कहीं सम् 2000 में जा कर इस का खतरा प्राणीय क्षेत्रों में पड़ेगा। उस समय तक

हमारा जो इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर है, जिस को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, वह काफी बढ़ जाएगा और इस समय भी वह बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

श्री नरेश कुमार शाल्मे : मान्यवर मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहाया है कि हमारे यहाँ जो बैक्टीन बन रही है, वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं बन रही है और हम हर जगह और खास तौर से प्राणीय क्षेत्रों में इस को उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं अपनी प्राणीय जनता को। मान्यवर, आप के माध्यम से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ट्रिपल एन्टीजिन नहीं है। ट्रिपल एन्टीजिन एक बेसकीमट प्रोफाइलेक्टिक है क्लूपिंग कफ और डिगथीरिया वगैरह के लिए। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बना पाएंगे कि कब तक हम पर्याप्त मात्रा में इस का उत्पादन कर पाएंगे। यह एक चीज है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि महारो में भी बाज दफा डम की बहुत ज्यादा कमी हो जाती है जहाँ पर कि रेफीजेशन की फीसिलिटीज और दूसरी फीसिलिटीज हैं। वहाँ पर इस के सही वितरण के लिए आप कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सेन्ट्रल रिमर्च इस्टीमेट कमीटी में है वह 80 लाख डॉज बना रहा है और होफकिन्स 50 लाख डॉज इस समय बना रहा है। हम ने इन मस्याओं से कहा कि इस ट्रिपल बैक्टीन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाएँ और हमें हर साल 600 लाख डॉजेज चाहिए। मेरी समझ में इतना उत्पादन करने में अभी हमें 6, 7 साल लग जाएंगे लेकिन हम यूनीसेफ के माध्यम से इस को ले रहे हैं और पिछले साल 130 लाख डॉजेज हमें यूनीसेफ से मिले हैं। क्योंकि अभी हमारे यहाँ पूरा प्रोडक्शन नहीं है, इसलिए यूनीसेफ के माध्यम से इस को ले रहे हैं लेकिन हमारी स्पष्ट नीति यह है कि जबले बच्चे यहाँ में हों इस की पूर्ति कर लें।

Uniform Taxation of Stage Carriages

*466. **SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN.** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Federation of Bus Owners of Tamil Nadu have made a request to Union Government for a uniform legislation for the taxation of stage carriages, all over India, to avoid frequent interference and discriminative action by different State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible for the Central Government to enact legislation laying down uniform rates of taxation on motor vehicles throughout the country under the existing Constitutional provisions.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: The motor vehicles tax is being subjected to constant variation and increases not only in one State but in different States having different variations and in view of the fluctuations in the political situation also. So, will the Government consider appointment at least of a committee to study the working conditions of the stage carriages and to issue at least some guidelines to the States so that we may have some uniformity in taxation?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH I feel this question has been so many times considered but unless we change the present position of the legislation, we are not in a position to do anything. However, in the discussions with the States we have been discussing this question and, as far as possible, we have been advising the States to legislate in a manner that the general principles at least should be adopted by all the States.

MR. SPEAKER. The Question-Hour over now.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION**Elimination of Bonded Labour in Gudallur Tamil Nadu**

1. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the recent report on prevalence of bonded labour in Gudallur, Tamil Nadu even after its abolition by law; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to eliminate the bonded labour in this area forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information given to us by the State Government, the State Government have conducted house to house survey and identified 481 Banias as bonded labourers out of total Bania population of 5,667. These labourers have been freed from bondage of their former masters. There is no immediate problem of unemployment among these freed labourers since they are able to find work in agricultural operations in the same area on fair wages. Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders directing that 481 Banias freed from bondage should be preferentially employed in the labour intensive scheme under execution in the Nilgiris District such as schemes under the Hill Area Development Programme, the Western Ghats Development Programme the Indo-German Project for the Development of Nilgiris and other Plan and non-plan schemes. Preference for immediate employment for freed bonded labourers has been arranged wherever necessary. All Revenue Officials have been instructed to see that no bonded labour is evicted from his homestead and the Members of the Vigilance Committee have been requested to be watchful. Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-Divisional Level have been constituted and appropriate powers have been conferred on the Collectors-cum-District Magistrate, the Revenue Divisional Officer Gudallur and Tehsildar Gudallur under the Act.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: First of all I must enlighten the Minister that it is not Bania system but it is pania system.

Sir, the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* as well as the *Hindu* exposed with documentary evidence of photographs this bonded labour system prevalent in Gudalur taluk of Tamil Nadu. The Minister said that they have all been freed. This report has come on the 28th March. So, naturally even after the promulgation of the Ordinance by the President this system was existing which means a crime. In his statement the Minister never said whether when freeing these people from bonded labour any case has been registered against the culprit-masters. Sir, there is evidence to show that not only this pania system exists but also there are other types of bonded labour called Kurumbas, Irulas and Kattunayakans.

In this connection we cannot fail to notice the callous manner in which the matter was being tackled even after it has been brought to the notice of the Ministry. In this regard, if you permit me, I would quote one report from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*.

"When the Prime Minister announced her 20-point programme on July 1, 1975, she had mentioned 'The practice of bonded labour is barbarous and will be abolished. All contracts or other arrangements under which services of such bonded labour are now secured will be illegal. At that time the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr Karunanidhi, had claimed that there was no bonded labour in Tamil Nadu. Perhaps he was right. This is not bonded labour but something worse than that. After a tour of some of the areas where panias live and after talking to them, I got an impression that they were worse than slaves."

This was on the 28th March. You have based yourself on the report from the Tamil Nadu Government. The report of the *Hindu* and the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* says that the District authorities could not direct them to the areas

where these people are staying and they made a hasty survey and gave the same number which you have given.

I would like to draw your attention to the correspondence of December, 1975 as well as January, 1976 where the Chief Secretary, the then Chief Secretary, Revenue Secretary and the Collector said—'only a subtle way of bonded labour'. This is a report of the Collector as well as of the officers. I would like to know from you what steps will you take against the senior officers who have shown callous indifference towards the bonded labour, which prevailed in this area? How many cases have been registered while freeing those people? What about the other tribals who are in this area and what steps will you take to see that complete survey is made to free all these people?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as expression 'pania' or 'Bania' is concerned, it can be a spelling mistake.

In regard to the other question, we are depending upon the report that has been sent to us by the State Governments. I am not in a position to say 'yes' or 'no' and it can be that some of the matters that have been mentioned by the hon member, are still prevailing. We will again ask the State Government to look into this matter.

With regard to prosecutions that have been launched we do not have any information as yet. Probably, they could have launched for more number. We would like to find it out. But what we should be happy about is that the State Government could take some action in spite of their reluctance and the statement which they made that there was no bonded labour in this area. According to them they conducted house to house search and got about 481 people released and tried to provide alternative employment to them.

With regard to the article which the hon. member has quoted, I also had an occasion to go through this article. I can say, on the basis of this article that we have also asked the State Governments to send us information and I cannot enlighten the House much more than what the State Government has told us unless we get more information. Probably, what the hon. member has said may be correct. But we will have to deal with the State Government and we would also inform the State Government again to look into this matter and take appropriate and quick action.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Then hon Minister admitted that he required time to give some more information I would like to know whether cases have been registered? Naturally, on the basis of Ordinance, the case must be registered. If it has not been registered you must ask why it has not been registered. I would like to put now, the Ordinance has been promulgated with a certain view or an understanding that bonded labour exists in different parts of the country. You must admit that fact. We could not believe, one fine morning the Ordinance came and the bonded labour was over. No. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he has made any survey or he has called for the Report from the State Governments about the present situation of the bonded labour that exists in the area and whether it exists now and what steps have been taken? Whether any prosecution has been made by the State Government so far after the promulgation of the Ordinance and if so, what is his report?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Obviously, on the basis that the bonded labour existed and the Prime Minister described it as a barbarous system that existed. The legislation has been brought forward. It is no more an Ordinance. It is a part of the statutory law in this country and this matter has been discussed at the Labour Ministers Conference and it was decided that very strict action will have to be taken. That is why this matter which falls within the jurisdiction of the State....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Have you got a report and what are the permanent steps that you propose to take?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We have got reports from the various States and the steps that the State Governments had taken in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: At the moment you confine yourself to Tamil Nadu.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: will again write to Tamil Nadu Government. Now, there are not many structural difficulties which were previously prevailing. Therefore, we will be able to get not only information, but, we will also be able to induce the State Government to take appropriate and speedy action.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I don't want to be uncharitable, but I wish to submit this that the answer of the hon. Minister denotes some degree of leniency if not casualness. He has conceded that the system is entirely barbarous and it is a disgrace to humanity and we in the country of Buddha and Gandhi should condemn this sort of system existing anywhere. My simple question is this. As this is a crime as per the statute, if so far no action has been taken on the guilty, would he be agreeable to assure the House that strictest action will be taken now? I have also read the article. The impeccable and detailed precision with which the full details have been given shows that this is not any figment of imagination of the author or the journalist who has written this. Will he assure the House that he will go into the genuineness of the complaints made in the article and if they are correct, will he assure the House that he will see that the guilty are brought to book and that the bureaucrats will not be spared?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: That Article itself indicates the ac-

tion taken by the Central Government and by the Labour Ministry in particular.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Are you satisfied?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am not satisfied. Therefore, I wish to say this. The hon. Member can be reassured that Labour Ministry would take all action necessary in this regard.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The answer he has given is based on the report which he has received from the State Government. These matters have been published in the newspapers. If he enquires from the State Government, they will be giving the same answer. Why cannot he send some representatives of the Central Government to go and see the position there? Why has this not been done?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Even before he made the suggestion, the Labour Ministry has gone into it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The officer has been reported to have made some hurried enquiries. I don't want to name him. It is there in the report. This is what has been reported:

He had neither known the extent to which the system was prevalent nor the number of panias under bond. He had also expressed difficulties in implementing the Ordinance since neither the panias nor their masters were willing to disclose the nature of their mutual relations.

These Panias and slaves are required to wear bracelet, made of brass or other metal round their arms for identifying them as slaves of their masters. This is the sort of crude form of slavery which has been found there. Instead of contemplating, will he take some positive action? Will he send a team of Labour Ministry

with full powers to do detailed survey, not this sort of hurried survey, to deal with this sort of century-old type of slavery? Will he find out the whole truth and take immediate action, even penal action, against the defaulting officers? By what time will you do this?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As a matter of general survey, we had requested the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because he has got the necessary personnel for this purpose, to visit all those States and conduct a survey with regard to this. In regard to this particular area when I say 'contemplating', contemplation follows action.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This obnoxious system of bonded labour still exists in Tamil Nadu. I would like to draw the attention of the House to yesterday's report in the Hindu according to which the District Collector of Coimbatore stated that in a particular Satyamangalam Taluka of Coimbatore District alone they have found out that there are more than 225 bonded labour and they have taken steps to free 78 of them. Still, the rest of them are in bonded labour system.

I want to know from the hon. Minister in how many other districts the bonded labour system exists—I think it exists in more than five or six districts, and it is mostly due to rural indebtedness. That is the cause of the slavery—and 95 per cent of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who are mostly the lowest classes of people. Further, I want to know from him what steps is he taking to improve their economic system so that once they are released from the bonded labour, they may be rehabilitated?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to this survey, the State Government's information to us shows that they have provided them with

alternative jobs; they are trying to rehabilitate them by providing them with alternative jobs in various projects.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unified Management for Calcutta and Haldia Ports

*446. **SHRI P. GANGA REDDY.** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India has urged Government to bring Calcutta and Haldia ports under unified management as one-port complex; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR G S DHILLON) (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received by the Government from the Shipping Corporation of India. The matter is, however, under reference to a Two-Man Committee set up by the Central Government to examine in detail and report on the working and financial position of Calcutta Port Trust and allied matters. On receipt of the Committee's report, a decision will be taken.

S.C.I. Freight Rates for Australia and New Zealand

*447 **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE.** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India is planning to raise freight rates on cargo bound for Australia and New Zealand; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON); (a) and (b) On account of increase in the operating costs, the following proposed freight increases

are to be discussed by shipowners with shippers before giving effect to them in accordance with the usual consultation procedure:

1. ECI/Australia — Freight increase of 21 per cent.
2. ECI/New Zealand — Freight increase of 16 per cent.
3. WCI/Australia — Stevedoring surcharge of 6 per cent

Equal Pay for Equal Work to Women in Agricultural Sector

*449 **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN;** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation from National Federation of Indian Women has been received demanding mainly central legislation providing for equal pay for equal work in the agricultural sector; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY); (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is proposed to enforce the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 in all employments, including employment in agriculture, in a phased manner.

Impact of Workers' Participation in Industrial Units on Production

*450 **SHRI S R DAMANI.** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether studies have been made to assess the impact of workers' participation for improved production in the industrial units,

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) what further measures are proposed to create a feeling of direct personal stake on the part of workers in the efficient working and growth of the unit?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Resolution on the Scheme of Workers' participation in Industry, announced by Government on 30th October, 1975, has been implemented and is in the process of implementation in about 92 Central public undertakings; besides, according to information available, it is also being implemented or is in the process of implementation in about 140 private sector undertakings. Some State Governments have also modified the Scheme so as to cover even undertakings employing less than 500 workers. This subject also came up for discussion in the conference of State Labour Ministers and in the Chief Ministers' Conference. The National Apex Body also had occasion to discuss this scheme and felt that the National Industrial Committees set up for different industries and the State Apex Bodies should take initiative to ensure that the Scheme is introduced in all Units as early as possible. The response to this Scheme has been very healthy and the Trade Unions and Managements have expressed willing Cooperation to make the Scheme a success. This helps in improving production and productivity.

Probe into Problems of Steel Plants

***455 SHRI S M BANERJEE** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked two consultant firms to go into the problems of all the steel plants;

(b) whether Government also propose to assess the possibility to diversify the production in these steel plants; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) So far as the integrated steel plants are concerned, no such appointment of consultants has been

made to go into their problems. However, two firms of Consulting Engineers have been commissioned by Government to study the problems of mini steel plants and suggest remedial measures.

(b) The possibility of diversification of production is one of the aspects which the Consulting Engineers will consider.

(c) The Consultants will make an in-depth study of representative mini-steel plants in order to assess their present status, cost of production and feasibility of diversification into other products. Based on such a study together with the perspective demand for different grades of steel and the commercial viability of production in mini steel plants the Consultants will suggest possible modification and diversification, if any by the mini steel plants.

Navigability of Lower Hooghly

***457 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been made of the improvement in the draught position of lower Hooghly and its navigability, particularly for the Calcutta Port and Haldia, due to the increased water flow in the last few months of 1975-76 through the Farakka Barrage and its feeder canal through Bhagirathi Hooghly at Jangipur; and

(b) if so, the latest position in that respect?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b). Regular surveys and observations of the Hooghly are made by the Calcutta Port Trust as part of their normal programme.

The period of observation since the operation of the Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project is considered

too short, and it will need some years of observations before a quantitative assessment of the effect of Farakka Barrage on the Hooghly can be made. It however shows positive trends of beneficial changes in regard to navigation channels, dredging activities, salinity etc.

National Skill Testing

*458. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot project to develop national skill testing, certification and grading system in various occupational fields is contemplated for regular implementation on country-wide basis; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be taken up and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) There is at present no proposal under the consideration of the Government for a country-wide scheme. The proposal which is now under consideration relates to a Project Report prepared by an I L O expert which visualises the taking up of the scheme on a pilot basis with respect to certain limited occupational fields at this stage. The cost and other details will be finalised when the scheme is approved for implementation.

Visit by Foreign Minister of Iraq

*459. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Iraq visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether he had any discussions with him regarding non-aligned unity; and

(c) whether Iraq has agreed to remain in close contact with India so as

to ensure the success of the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Colombo?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. His Excellency Dr. Saadoun Hammadi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq paid a brief visit to India from February 25 to February 26, 1976.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Copies of the Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the visit have been placed in the Parliament Library

Estimate of property of Indians left over in Burma and Sri Lanka

2203 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any estimate has been made as to how much movable and immovable property of the Indians repatriated from Burma and Sri Lanka has been left in those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS)

Burma.

No authentic estimates are available of the value of movable and immovable property left behind in Burma by Indian repatriates

Sri Lanka:

As a general rule all repatriates under the 1964 Agreement are allowed to repatriate, at the time of their final departure for India, all their assets including their Provident Fund and gratuity amounts, however some of the businessmen who had left for India earlier had to leave part of their properties in Sri Lanka in the form of blocked accounts, the estimates of which are about Rs. 8 million.

Adulterated and Spurious Drugs

2204. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases regarding adulterated and spurious drugs unearthed during the years 1973-75; and

(b) number of persons arrested and punished in connection with such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Third Wage Board for Working Journalists

2205. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the recently constituted Third Wage Board for working journalists; and

(b) when it is expected to complete its work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) A copy of the Notification showing the terms of reference and composition of the Wage Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10656/76]

(b) No time limit has been fixed. However, the Wage Board has been advised to proceed with its work as expeditiously as possible.

Mini Steel Plant Projects

2206. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state how far the projects of mini steel plants are

getting implemented particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): 203 units have so far been permitted with an aggregate annual capacity of 42.46 lakh tonnes of ingot production. As against this, the total installed capacity of mini steel plants is reported to be 26 lakh tonnes.

The position regarding mini steel projects in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala, is as under:—

State	No. of Units	
	Licensed	Installed
Andhra Pradesh .	12	4
Tamil Nadu .	3	3
Kerala	1	1

Out of the four units installed in Andhra Pradesh, one unit is reported to have since closed down.

Barge Transhipment Service

2207. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning a large transhipment service to overcome port congestion in the Persian Gulf which is seriously hampering India's export;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) at what stage of formulation/implementation the proposal stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) A suggestion has been made to Indian ship owners, barge

owners and mechanised sailing vessel owners to consider the feasibility of stationing of small crafts in the West Asia (Gulf) region's ports. This will enable cargoes to be unloaded into them from our ships calling at the ports and thereby avoid long detentions of our ships.

(c) The suggestion is under their consideration.

S.T.D. System in the country

2209. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the S.T.D. barring facilities have been provided at present; and

(b) whether any efforts are being made to provide S.T.D. barring facilities at stations which are connected by S.T.D. and where people demand the barring facilities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The list is given in the Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Names of places where S.T.D. barring facility is available

1 STD barring facility is available in all exchanges in the following cities:—

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ambala | 10. Kanchipuram |
| 2. Bangalore | 11. Ludhiana |
| 3. Belgaum | 12. Muzaffarpur |
| 4. Bhubaneswar | 13. Shillong |
| 5. Chingleput | 14. Shimoga |
| 6. Coimbatore | 15. Srinagar |
| 7. Cuttack | 16. Trichur |
| 8. Chandigarh | 17. Tripur |
| 9. Gunjur | 18. Velore |

2. STD barring facilities are available in the following exchanges in the cities enumerated below and for the other exchanges equipment is still to be installed.

1. Nagpur—Main and Itwari.
2. Ahmedabad, Navrangpura, Railwaypura, Ellis Bridge, Cantt. Central and Raipur Gate.
3. Allahabad except Nami.
4. Baroda Main and Jail Road.
5. Bombay—all crossbar exchanges.
6. Calcutta—all crossbar exchanges.
7. Delhi—all exchanges except Ghaziabad, Badli, Badarpur, Bhadurgarh, Nangloi, Najafgarh, Balabhgarh, Nerela, Alipore and Janakpuri.
8. Ernakulam and Willingdon Island Exchanges.
9. Gauhati—Main exchanges.
10. Hyderabad—Gowliguda, Secunderabad, Murshidabad, Erragada, Golconda.
11. Jaipur—Main Exchange.
12. Kanpur—Central and Benjhabar
13. Lucknow—Main and Alambagh
14. Madras—all exchanges except Chrompet, Ennore, Madhavaram, Poonamallee, Red Hills and Tambaram.
15. Poona—all exchanges except Hadpasar and Dehu Road
16. Patna—Rajendra Nagar exchange.
17. Trivandrum Crossbar Exchange.

Silent/Active Postal Savings Bank Accounts

2210. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the facts regarding the number of silent and active postal sav-

ings bank accounts with total amounts in different States up to December, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10657/76]

मध्य प्रदेश में पुलों के निर्माण के लिये ऋण

2212. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में पुलों के निर्माण के लिये ऋण की मजूरी दिये जाने के लिये प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मवान्य ने उनके लिये कितनी राशि मजूर की है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उक्तमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) संभवतया माननीय सदस्य पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के भाग के रूप में प्रत्य-राज्यीय और वार्षिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों/पुलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋण सहायता के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए प्रस्तावों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। इन प्रस्तावों पर निर्णय अभी किया जाता है और अतः पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्यों के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। परन्तु स्वीकृत चालू योजनाओं के लिए ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है और मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में 1975-76 के दौरान 32.70 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया।

Labourers working on contract or daily wages in Collieries

2213. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers working on daily wages or on contract basis in various collieries in the country;

(b) whether Government have constructed houses for the labourers of these collieries and opened schools for the children of labourers along with the nature of assistance given by Government to these children; and

(c) the facts regarding the other facilities given by Government for the welfare of these workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected

Alleged victimisation of Indian Seamen

2214. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Chowguley Steamship Company Limited recruited 32 foreign seamen in the Port of Rotterdam in February last by victimising 32 Indian seamen;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government made any attempt to intervene in the matter; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) 32 Foreign seamen were engaged in February 1976 on M.V. "Maratha Envoy", a foreign flag vessel, than carrying 32 Indian crew.

(b) The Indian seamen employed on "Maratha Envoy" had walked off the ship at that port as a measure of protest against adverse entries in the CDC of one of the crew.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The efforts of our Embassy officials to bring about a settlement failed because of the uncompromising and adamant attitude of the crew. The Master had, therefore, no choice but to close the ship's articles and repatriate the whole crew to India. The crew were paid off on 2-3-76.

दिल्ली से जयपुर, टोंक, कोटा, झालावाड़ तक की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करना

2215. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेन्बा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में जयपुर, टोंक, कोटा और झालावाड़ तक की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करने का निणय किया है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : दिल्ली में जयपुर तक की सड़क पहले ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 8 का भाग है, परन्तु टोंक और कोटा होकर जयपुर से झालावाड़ तक की सड़क राज्य सड़क है। इस राज्य सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में लेने का कोई निर्णय नहीं है। वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण सरकार इस समय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में शामिल करने के लिये किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Pelletization Plant in Goa

2216. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land/agricultural and acquired and being acquired for the joint sector pelletization plant at Luoda in Goa;

(b) the proposed utilization of such land for (i) buildings (ii) stock yards (iii) other installations; and

(c) the proposed capacity of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Mandovi Pellets Limited, a joint sector company have purchased 12.8 hectares of land in village Shiroda, Goa for setting up an export oriented from ore pellet plant.

(b) The above area is proposed to be utilised as follows—

	(in sq. metres)
(i) for storage of pellets	30,000 (Approx.)
(ii) for buildings	30,000 (Approx.)
(iii) for jetties, conveyors, oil tank etc.	33,725
(iv) for roads, office buildings, open spaces etc.	34,275
TOTAL	1,28,000

(c) The proposed capacity of the plant is 1.8 million tonnes of pellets per year.

भारतीय दूतावासों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी और उन पर होने वाला व्यय

2217. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीका, रूस, ब्रिटेन और फ्रान्स स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में, अलग-अलग, कितने-कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं और विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक दूतावास पर कुल कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1974 और 1975 में व्यय में कोई कटौती की थी और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

विशेष आश्वासन में उपनगरी (बी विवि-कलस वास्त) : (क) सदन की भेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है [अनुशासन में रखा गया]। लेकिन संख्या एम० टी०-10658/76]।

(ख) मुद्रा-स्फीति के विश्वव्यापी दबाव तथा मुद्रा विलयन की दरों में परिवर्तन होने के कारण सरकार खर्च में कमी नहीं कर पाई है। लेकिन किराया के लिए सक्त उपाय बरत कर, जिसमें क्रियात्मकता की दृष्टि से जहाँ कहीं सम्भव था वहाँ पदों का काम किया जाना भी शामिल है, इस वृद्धि को अपरिहार्यता के स्तर तक नीचा रखा गया है।

Expenditure on Family Planning in 1975-76

2218 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the Family Planning Programme for the year 1975-76, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount spent during that period by the Gujarat Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE): (a) A statement giving the State-wise Provisional Payment sanctioned for implementation of the Family Planning Programme during 1975-76 and the value of supplies issued in kind is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10659/76].

(b) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, the expenditure on Family Planning programme upto December, 1975 was Rs. 262.33 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for January-March, 1976 was Rs. 141.01 lakhs.

Causes of colliery accidents and compensation paid

2219. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what were the causes of colliery accidents during 1975; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the victims during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) Fall of roof, fall of sides, haulage, machinery, explosives, and irruption of water were the main causes of colliery accidents during the year 1975.

(b) Compensation is payable by the management under the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, the administration of which falls within the State sphere.

Repairs of P&T Buildings and Telephone Exchanges in Delhi

2220 SHRI S N MISRA. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the date of completion of each of Telephone Exchange and P&T Building constructed during the last three years in Delhi;

(b) whether any repairs have been carried out in these buildings; and

(c) if so, the amount spent on the repairs on each building since its completion up to 31st March, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The dates of completion of Telephone Exchange buildings and other P&T buildings constructed during the last three years in Delhi are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10660/76.]

(b) and (c). No repairs to these buildings have been carried out in the last three years.

मानसरोवर और कॅलाश की यात्रा

2221. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मानसरोवर तथा कॅलाश के तीर्थ यात्रियों की निरापद यात्रा के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ग) कॅलाश तथा मानसरोवर की यात्रा कब से बंद है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) में (ग). भारत और चीन के बीच 1954 के समझौते के अनुसार भारत के तीर्थयात्रियों को प्रमाणन के दस्तावेज नहीं ले जाने पड़ते थे लेकिन सीमाना चौकियों पर उन्हें चीनी प्राधिकारियों से तीर्थयात्रा के लिए पत्रमिट लेना होता था। 1962 में यह समझौता समाप्त हो जाने के साथ अब इस तरह का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार द्वारा सुरक्षित यात्रा के लिए किसी प्रकार का कदम उठाये जाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Satellite communication facilities for Island and remote areas

2222. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for providing communication facilities through a satellite to Island communities and remote areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Communication with island communities and remote areas is at present mainly over High Frequency radio circuits whose performance quality is generally not very satisfactory. The question of providing reliable communication facilities through the use of the Indian Ocean Intelsat satellite is under examination of the Government. A few small capacity earth stations will have to be set up for this purpose.

Provision of these communication facilities over an Indian owned and operated domestic communication satellite system in the long run is also under consideration.

Ship-building Yard

2223. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many committees were formed to survey and make project reports, for techno-economic survey for ship-building yard in India;

(b) the names of those committee members and the date of formation of those committees;

(c) number of reports submitted by those committees and recommendations thereof; and

(d) whether India is self-sufficient in the know-how of techno-economic survey without foreign consultancy for ship-building yard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) :

(a) and (b). Government did not set up any Committee for techno-economic survey for shipbuilding yard in India. However, two Working Groups of officials had been set up. The Haldia Working Group set up in July 1971 examined the suitability of Haldia as a location. The Techno-economic Working Group set up in May 1973 examined

all available preliminary technical data in relation to several sites proposed by various maritime States.

(c) The Haldia Working Group, in its Report, found Haldia (West Bengal) a suitable site. The Techno-Economic Working Group also submitted a report recommending four sites viz., Haldia (West Bengal), Paradip (Orissa), Curlavangani (Goa) and Hazira (Gujarat), as suitable sites for construction of New Shipyards.

(d) No, Sir.

Levy of Estate Duty on Employees' Provident Fund

2224. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, the provident fund accumulations standing to the credit of a member after his death are not subject to estate duty or any other such levies;

(b) whether after the death of a member, the Provident Fund Commissioners demand estate duty clearance certificate from the nominee of the deceased before making payment where the provident fund amount is more than Rs. 10,000; and

(c) if so, under what rules the estate duty clearance certificate is asked for and whether Government will consider to simplify the procedure to enable the nominee to get provident fund payment immediately for the benefit of whom the legislation is enacted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) The Provident Fund accumulations are not exempt from estate duty under the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

(b) Yes.

(c) Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund are accountable persons in

terms of section 53(1) (b) of the Estate Duty Act, 1953,

The following steps were taken to simplify the procedure:

(i) In 1956, it was decided that if the trustees make payment without awaiting an exemption certificate in the case of a deceased with a credit balance of less than Rs. 5,000/- in the Provident Fund Account and estate duty is found to be payable, the Department would, in the first instance, attempt to collect the duty from the other property left behind by the deceased subscriber. This was a procedural clarification without affecting the statutory liability of the trustees.

(ii) In 1967, it was further decided that the legal heirs of wage-earners may normally be permitted to withdraw from the provident fund moneys up to Rs. 5,000/- in cases where the balance in the Provident Fund Account exceeds Rs. 5,000/-, without insistence of the estate duty clearance certificate. This was subject to the condition that if the balance was not sufficient to pay the duty and if the Department's efforts to recover the duty from the other estate of the deceased are not fruitful, the trustees would be liable to pay the balance of the duty to the extent of money withdrawn.

(iii) In May, 1975, it was decided that if the amount payable to the nominees/heirs of a deceased member does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- it should be paid to the claimant without insisting upon production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The claimants may be asked to submit an affidavit that

the property passing on the death of the deceased member does not attract estate duty.

- (b) An Indemnity Bond, undertaking to indemnify the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, against any liability arising on account of estate duty that may arise due to payment of Provident Fund accumulations without insisting upon the production of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate should be obtained from the nominees/heirs to whom the payment is made

The Central Board of Direct Taxes has issued instructions to its field officers advising them to ensure that the Estate Duty exemption/clearance certificates are issued to the legal heirs of the deceased subscribers of the provident funds within a week of receipt of their applications

Facilities for anti-rabies and anti-venom in the Hospitals of Capital

2225 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased

to state the names of Government hospitals in the Capital where facilities for anti-rabies and anti-venom treatment are available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-10661/76].

Coal cargo handled by Ports

2226 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total cargo of coal handled by port's in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, Trivandrum, Paradip and Kandla in 1974-75, 1975-76 and up to March, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): The total cargo of coal handled by Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, Trivandrum, Paradip and Kandla Ports during 1974-75 was 11.17 lakh tonnes and during 1975-76 (Upto March, 1976) was 11.51 lakh tonnes. The Port-wise break-up is as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Quantity of coal handled	
		1974-75	1975-76 (Upto March 1976)
1.	Bombay	Nil	Nil
2.	Madras	1.54	1.54
3.	Calcutta	8.97	8.81
4.	Cochin	0.66	1.06
5.	Trivandrum	Nil	Nil
6.	Paradip	Nil	0.10
7.	Kandla	Nil	Nil

Incidents of dacoity and murder on Indo-Nepalese border

2227. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 848 on the 18th March, 1976 regarding crimes on Indo-Nepalese Border and state:

(a) whether dacoities with murders have been committed in villages Bainjra under Hariakhi P.S., Jonki and Kauaha under Basopatti P.S. of Madhubani District, Bihar, after the dacoity in village Lachchminia under Ladania P.S., mainly by criminals from Jhijha and some other villages from Nepal;

(b) whether in village Baira under Jai Nagar P.S., three criminals from Jhijha were killed in encounter on the spot and now they are threatening to burn the whole village in revenge; and

(c) what specific steps the Government of India are taking to save the lives and properties of the people in the border areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) to (c). Government of India's attention has not been drawn to any other incident of murder and dacoity in the district Madhubani after the reported incident of 1st November, 1975.

Night Service in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

2228 SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the names of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi where facilities are available to its beneficiaries during the night also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE): The names of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi where facilities are available to the beneficiaries dur-

ing the night also, are given in the enclosed list.

Names of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries providing night service in Delhi.

1. Andrews Ganj.
2. Chitra Gupia Road.
3. Daryaganj.
4. Dev Nagar.
5. Delhi Cantonment
6. Gole Market.
7. Kidwai Nagar.
8. Kingsway Camp.
9. Lajpat Nagar.
10. Laxmibal Nagar.
11. Lodi Road II.
12. Minto Road.
13. Moti Bagh.
14. Netaji Nagar.
15. North Avenue
16. Patel Nagar I
17. Pusa Road.
18. R. K. Puram I
19. R. K. Puram IV.
20. Rajouri Garden.
21. Sarojini Nagar Market.
22. Sahadara.
23. Shakurbasti.
24. South Avenue.
25. Srinivaspuri.
26. Subzimandi.
27. Telegraph Lane
28. Tilak Nagar
29. Timarpur.
30. Wellesley Road.

सन्तति निग्रह के लिए आयुर्वेदिक नुस्खा

2229. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण शंभे :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आयुर्वेदिक
पद्धति के एक विशेषज्ञ ने लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष
पूर्व केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को
सन्तति निग्रह के लिए एक आयुर्वेदिक नुस्खा
भेजा था और उसका प्रभाव का परीक्षण
करने का मुझाव दिया था ;

(ख) क्या उस विशेषज्ञ ने उस नुस्खे
के मत-प्रतिमत प्रभावी होने का दावा किया
है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन सम्बन्ध में अब
तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय
में उद्बन्धी (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) :

(क) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति एवं हॉम्यो-
पैथी को केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् के पास
मध्य प्रदेश के चिकित्सकों और अन्य व्यक्तियों
से 13 दावे प्राप्त हैं ।

(ख) सभी दावेदारों ने कहा है कि
उनकी औषधियाँ प्रभावशाली हैं ।

(ग) दावेदारों में कहा गया है कि वे
जांच-पड़ताल के लिए अपने-अपने दावों के
द्वारे भेजे । उनकी स्थिति विवरण में दी
गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।
[ब्रह्मस्य में रखा गया । देखिये मध्या
LT—10662/76]

Negotiations regarding Non-Aligned
News Media

2230. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether negotiations are going
on between non-aligned nations to
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have a non-aligned news media in
order to bring about closer coopera-
tion; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps being
taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and
(b). Consultations have been taking
place between various non-aligned
countries on the subject in terms of a
resolution adopted by the Conference
of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned
countries held in Lima last year, which
called *inter alia* for the convening of
a meeting of non-aligned countries to
draft a constitution for a pool of news
agencies of non-aligned countries for
consideration and adoption by the
forthcoming summit at Colombo.
These consultations are still continu-
ing.

Contract Labour

2232. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will
the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state:

(a) the estimated number and per-
centage of contract labour to total
labour force in the important orga-
nised and unorganised industries in
the country;

(b) whether the number of con-
tract labour has increased over the
past five years and there is no tangi-
ble improvement in the working
conditions and wages etc. of the con-
tract labour;

(c) whether Government would
undertake fresh studies on contract
labour for suitable formulation of
action programme; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) So far,
Contract Labour Surveys have been
conducted in 24 industries which fall
both in organised and unorganised

sectors. Data about employment of contract labour was collected from the sampled units in these surveys. However, estimated employment for the industry as a whole was worked out for 13 industries only and in the case of others, the employment data were unestimated and related to the sampled units only. Available figures in respect of both are appended which also show the proportion of the contract labour to total labour force in different industries. (Statements I and II are laid on the Table of the House). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10663/76].

(b) No serial data are available in respect of these industries and hence no definite conclusion be drawn. However, contract labour has been abolished in five categories of employment in the Central sphere. Further the implementation of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules framed thereunder in regard to better conditions of service etc as provided in the Act/Rules is in progress through Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

(c) and (d). Yes; relevant details regarding the industries to be covered, questionnaires for collecting the required data during the proposed subsequent surveys are being finalised by the Director, Labour Bureau.

क्या प्रदेश में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की योजना

2233. श्री इन्द्र प्रकाश कड़वाय :
क्या अन्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के रोजगार कार्यालयों में पजीकृत शिक्षित तथा परिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या तारीखें बेरोजगारों को रोजगार के अन्त तक रोजगार दे दिया जाएगा ?

श्री इन्द्र प्रकाश कड़वाय (श्री माल गोविन्द कड़वाय): (क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोजगार नीति का उद्देश्य विभिन्न क्षेत्रों यथा कृषि, शिक्षाई, विज्ञानी उत्पादन, मुख्य शिक्षाई प्रणालियों का कमान क्षेत्र विकास, कुटीर, लघु, और मध्यम उद्योगों समाज सेवाओं, व्यापार, वाणिज्य तथा अन्य अनुसंधान एवं भव्य कार्य-कलाओं आदि में योजना कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करके प्रयाप्त रोजगार अवसर की व्यवस्था करना है। इनके अलावा एक रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों की वार्षिक योजना, 1976-77 में 40 लाख रुपये के परिचय का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है।

इनके अतिरिक्त 20 सूची आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जो कि इस समय कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, अनेक महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ हैं, जिनसे रोजगार अवसर वाकी तेज गति से पैदा होंगे। ये योजनाएँ हैं—शिक्षण योजना, अतिरिक्त शिक्षाई सहायता पैदा करना, मूलाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में शिक्षाई सुविधाओं को व्यवस्था करने और प्रमाणित भूजल साधनों का उपयोग के लिए सहायता देना, मध्य प्रदेश में माल परिवहन के लिए राष्ट्रीय परामिट योजना, हथकरघा उद्योग का सुदृढ़ीकरण और विकास, त्वरित विद्युत विकास कार्यक्रम और सुपर थर्मल विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करना।

(ख) जी नहीं। फिर भी सरकार बेरोजगारों को अधिकतम संख्या में रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सभी प्रकार के प्रयास कर रही है।

बैरोजगारी भस्म .

2234. श्री सुब्रह्म चन्द्र कच्छपाय : क्या जल मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को, जब तक उन्हें रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता, यूरोपीय देशों की भांति बैरोजगारी भस्म देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाना चाहती है ?

जल मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचारार्थीन नहीं है ।

Use of Facsimile Equipment

2235 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facsimile equipment (PAX) is coming into intensive use in U.S.A., Japan and Western Europe for transmitting documents;

(b) if so, whether India is also keeping pace with this latest technology; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) It is known that facsimile equipment is being used in USA, Japan and Western Europe for transmitting documents.

(b) and (c). Public facsimile transmission service for picture transmission already exists between New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and to overseas. Extension of this service to other State capitals was also considered but found to be uneconomical at the present level of demand. P&T and OCS are also leasing out voice frequency circuits to other organisations like

Meteorology Department for transmission of pictures and maps. A wide band circuit has also been leased out to a newspaper chain for transmission of complete newspaper pages. P&T is in a position to lease out the required circuits to other prospective customers, though the demand appears to be limited.

Developing of Picture Phone in the Country

2236. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the picture-phone which is being used in the U.S.A., has also been developed in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

टिन का आयात

2237. श्री भतीरब भंडर : क्या इस्पात और जल मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा तथा कितने मूल्य का टिन आयात किया जाता है, और

(ख) क्या खनिज में टिन बनाना कठिन है और यदि हां, तो हम धातु को बनाने के लिए क्या तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है ?

इस्पात और जल मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुब्रह्म चन्द्र कच्छपाय) : (क) खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम, जो आयानक एजेंसी है, द्वारा

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए दिन का धारावाही और मूल्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (टनों में)	मूल्य (लाख रुपये में)
1973 .	2090	759.74
1974 .	2142	1303.28
1975 .	2283	1295.91

(ख) कच्ची धातु से टिन निकालने की श्रम्य शक्ति धातुओं के समान, एक जटिल और पेशीवा प्रौद्योगिकी होती है। परन्तु टिन के उत्पादन हेतु सुविधाएँ स्थापित करने के लिए पूर्व अपेक्षाएँ देश में टिन श्रम्यक भंडारों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर है। इस समय तक देश में वाणिज्यिक-समुपयोजन योग्य टिन श्रम्यक भंडारों का पता नहीं चला है। अतः टिन निकालने की उपयुक्त विधियों पर समुचित भंडारों का पता लगाने पर ही विचार किया जाएगा।

Rural Unemployment

2238. SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment exchanges cover rural areas;

(b) the methods and techniques adopted to compute the unemployment figures among the rural population;

(c) the total estimated unemployed in the rural areas;

(d) whether the 20-Point Programme proposes to tackle the problem of unemployment among the agricultural labourers and poor peasantry; and

(e) the outlines of such measures, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) According to a recent study conducted by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, nearly 47 per cent of the registrants on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges, which are located mainly in urban and semi-urban areas, were found to be from rural areas. Besides, over 200 Employment Information and Assistant Bureaux to cater to the needs of rural areas were also functioning in selected community development blocks in the country.

(b) and (c). The estimate of the number of persons unemployed is made by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on the basis of sample surveys. The latest available information relates to the 27th Round (1972-73) of N.S.S.O. In this survey, the approach adopted was to quantify unemployment on the basis of both the 'usual status' (i.e. over a long period) and 'current status' (i.e. over a week preceding the date of survey). Based on the 'usual status' approach it was estimated that about 2 million persons in the rural areas were chronically unemployed during the period October, 1972-March, 1973. On the 'current status' basis, the average number of persons totally unemployed in each week during this period, in the rural areas was estimated at 68 millions.

(d) and (e) The 20 Point Programme contains some measures aimed at improving the economic and social conditions in rural areas particularly among the poorer sections like agricultural labourers by removing certain hardships and disabilities and providing facilities and opportunities for productive activities, their implementation would result in opportunities for gainful employment in rural areas benefiting mainly the agricultural labourers and poor farmers. These measures are:

(i) Implementation of agricultural land ceilings and speedier distribution of surplus land.

- (ii) Stepping up of provisions for house sites for landless and weaker sections.
- (iii) Abolition of bounded labour.
- (iv) Liquidation of rural indebtedness, legislation for moratorium on recovery of debt from the landless labourers, small farmers and artisans.
- (v) Review of laws on minimum agricultural wages.
- (vi) 5 million more hectares to be brought under irrigation.
- (vii) Accelerated Power Programme.
- (viii) New development plan for development of handloom sector.

10-Million-Tonne-Festival at Rourkela.

2239. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) number of delegates joined the 10-million-tonne-festival at Rourkela;
- (b) whether 10-million-tonne-target has been delayed;
- (c) if so, by how many years; and
- (d) the total expenditure incurred on this celebration?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a). 223

(b) and (c). Production targets are planned on a year to year basis and the Managements try to achieve the maximum results within the framework of such annual plans. The Rourkela Steel Plant crossed the 10 million-tonne mark in February, 1976. There is no question of delay in crossing this target

(d) The estimated expenditure incurred for the celebration is about Rs 6.34 lakhs. This includes presentation of souvenir to each employee and designing and erection of commemorative monument etc.

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में डाक तथा दूर संचार सुविधाएं प्रदान करना

2241. श्री बंगल चरण बीकानेर : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने मध्य प्रदेश के चूने हुए पिछड़े जिलों में डाक तथा दूर संचार सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ देने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई और कितने नये प्रस्तावों को संभूरी दी गई है ;

(ग) इन जिलों के लिये गत वर्ष और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है, और

(घ) उनके मन्त्रालय ने इन क्षेत्रों के लिये योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करने, उन्हें बनाने तथा क्रियान्वित करने के बारे में क्या मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये है ?

संचार मन्त्री (डा० संकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) सभी राज्यों, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है, के पिछड़े इलाकों में डाक और दूर संचार सुविधाएँ देने के सम्बन्ध में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(ख) डाक सेवाएँ : वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान 300 शाखा डाकघर जोड़े गए और 23 शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त 30 उपडाकघर भी जोड़े गए। 1-3-75 को मध्य प्रदेश के अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाकों में 4079 डाकघर काम कर रहे थे।

दूर संचार सेवाएँ : वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान ऐसे 67 स्थानों पर दूर संचार सुविधाएँ दी गईं और 56 नये प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी गई।

(क) डाक-घरों का विस्तार इलाकों के विकास के लिए राज्यवार या जिलेवार रूप से प्रत्येक वर्ष की योजना की जाती है।

(ख) डाक सेवाएं : पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए विशेष रूप से डील देकर मानदण्ड लागू किए जाते हैं। जहां सामान्य इलाकों में घाटे की स्वीकार्य सीमा 500 रुपये और (कुछ मामलों में) 750 रुपये सालाना है, वहां महाविदेशालय की सन्तियों के अधीन पिछड़े इलाकों के सम्बन्ध में डील देकर यह सीमा 1000 रुपये और खास मामलों में 2500 रुपये कर दी गई है। ऐसे इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए अनसंख्या सम्बन्धी कोई शर्त लागू नहीं की जाती है। सामान्य इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों से उनकी लागत के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत भाग के बराबर प्रामदनी होने की धारा की जाती है जबकि अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाकों के बारे में प्रामदनी की इस सीमा में डील देकर यह 15 प्रतिशत या 10 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है, इसका निर्धारण मैदानी या पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में आधार पर किया जाता है।

दूर संचार सेवाएं : देश में देहाती इलाकों में दूर संचार सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने की दृष्टि से कुछ घाटे में बाबजूद सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और सयूकन डाकघर घर खोलने के लिए एक उदार नीति अपनाई जा रही है। इसके लिए विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है जैसे कि जिला/उपमण्डल/तहसील अण्ड मुख्यालय के तौर पर उस स्थान का महत्व मौजूदा टेलीफोन/तारघरों से उसकी दूरी, वहां की जनसंख्या पर्यटन केन्द्र/तीर्थ स्थान, बिजली/सिंचाई परियोजना स्थल के तौर पर उस स्थान का महत्व आदि। जहां सामान्य इलाकों में उपर्युक्त श्रेणीगत स्थानों में टेलीफोन/संयुक्त डाक तार घर की सुविधाएं मंजूर करने के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्यालय के मासिक आयवर्ती खर्च के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत भाग के बराबर प्रामदनी होने की शर्त है,

यहां पिछड़े इलाकों में यह सीमा केवल 15 प्रतिशत रही गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज निक्षेप

2242- श्री मंगल चरण दीक्षित : क्या सपात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री कुलदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(क) क्या भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण का विचार वर्ष 1976 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज निक्षेपों का भू-विज्ञान तथा भू-सायन तरीकों से समेकित सर्वेक्षण कराने का है और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सपात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री कुलदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 1975-76 के क्षेत्रगत सत्र में भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा बालाघाट, राजनन्दगांव, जबलपुर, बन्सर, एनरपुर, टीकमगढ़, सागर, पन्ना मन्डला, मिर्जा, मन्डला और रायगढ़ जिलों में क्षेत्रीय समेकित सर्वेक्षण किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। वे विधेयतया राजनन्दगांव और बालाघाट जिलों में फील्ड मालंजखण्ड विस्तार क्षेत्रों में आधार धातु के सम्भावित खनिजीकरण तथा अन्तर जिले में टिन के खनिज भण्डारों के लिए विभिन्न पमानों पर भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण, भू-सायनिक सर्वेक्षण और उद्योग विज्ञान द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार में डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के विषय संसदीय सम्बन्धी खनिजों के मासिक

2243. श्री मंगल चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार में प्रथम तथा द्वितीय क्षेत्रों के डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के

विद्युत् सतर्कता सम्बन्धी कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जो गत तीन वर्षों से अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं; और

(ग) इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मन्त्री (डा० अंकर बपाल शर्मा) :

(क) आठ ।

(ख) एक ।

(ग) इन मामलों की प्रगति की हद महीने खास की जाती है और विलम्ब न हो इसके लिए तुर्न्त यथाचित कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

मध्य प्रदेश क सिर् ३५६ डाक तथा दूर संचार सँकल बनाया जाना

2244. श्री गंगा चरन शीखन : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने राज्य के लिये पृथक् डाक तथा दूर संचार सँकल बनाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्र को भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हा. तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या निणय किया है ?

संचार मन्त्री (डा० अंकर बपाल शर्मा) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में डाक और दूर संचार सँकल पहले से ही धलग धलग काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Production of Aluminium foils in Andhra Pradesh

2245. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new technology would be used in the production of aluminium

foils in Andhra Pradesh to meet the requirements of South;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have asked the Union Government to sanction the case in favour of aluminium foils; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL and MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). In November 1973, an application for setting up an Aluminium Foil Plant in Andhra Pradesh was submitted

by M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited. No mention of any specific process technology to be adopted in the manufacture of aluminium foils was made in the application.

State Government of Andhra Pradesh had supported the case.

The application was considered alongwith other applications received earlier and was rejected in view of substantial capacity being set up by M/s. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited in the public sector.

The sanctioned capacity for aluminium foils is considered sufficient to meet the near future requirements of the country.

Progress of Karwar Port

2246. SHRI B. V. NAIK Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether work at Karwar Port is not progressing satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the probable period within which the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). Apart from Rs. 39.13 lakhs sanctioned for improvement of the op-

erational efficiency for the existing level of traffic, no new scheme for the development of the minor port of Karwar has been sanctioned by the Central Government.

Telephone Connections Waiting List

2247. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's latest phone deposit scheme has almost wiped out the waiting list in bigger cities; and

(b) the number of persons on waiting list in Delhi now?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The advance deposit scheme was introduced with effect from 1-9-75. In accordance with this scheme all applicants including those registered prior to 1-9-75 are required to pay the advance deposit. Of the applicants on the waiting list as on 1-9-75 about 44 per cent under OYT and 60 per cent under non-OYT have paid the advance deposits in the bigger cities

(b) OYT	6933
Non-OYT	40597

Total	47530

Shipping Link between India and Latin America

2248 SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to have direct shipping link between India and Latin America to step up trade, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Three Indian Lines viz. India Steamship, Scindia

Steam Navigation Co. and the Shipping Corporation of India are jointly considering a bilateral service with the Argentinian National Line, ELMA. This would be on the basis of six sailings per year to be provided by Indian Lines and six by the Argentinian National Line. Pending a final decision on this proposed arrangement the Indian Lines have started a service to Argentina and Brazil on the basis of direct bills of lading and transshipment at Cristobal, Hongkong or Lisbon.

Management-Workers Co-operation

2249. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent suggestions made by Shri V V Giri regarding greater management-workers co-operation, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government have noted with interest the press reports of Shri V V Giri's seven point suggestions regarding management-workers cooperation.

Manufacture of English Electric Typewriters by Hindustan Teleprinters

2250 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Hindustan Teleprinters have started manufacturing English electric typewriters with indigenous effort;

(b) if so, the yearly output thereof; and

(c) whether this typewriter besides internal market has external market also?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of Electric Typewriters commenced in May, 1973 and the output during 1975-76 was 160 numbers.

The targeted production for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 is 1000 and 2000 numbers respectively. The ultimate capacity would be 4000 numbers per annum.

(c) The Company is being advised to explore the export market.

Coverage of Labourers under Social Security Scheme

2251. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether every labourer in an organised industry has been covered by Social Security Scheme;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of labourers covered by Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The present position regarding the coverage under the various Social Security Acts is as given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Act	Coverage
1	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	<p>The Act applies, in the first instance, to non-seasonal factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. It can be extended by the State Governments to other establishments. The Act is being extended area-wise by stages.</p> <p>Some of the State Governments have recently extended the provisions of the Act to the following new classes of establishments:—</p> <p>(i) smaller power-using factories employing 10-19 persons and non-power using factories employing 20 or more persons.</p> <p>(ii) shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas including preview theatres, road meter transport and newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons.</p>
2	The Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Act, 1952	<p>The Act has been made applicable to 137 industries/classes of establishments as on 31-12-1975. The Act already applies to all major industries.</p>
3	Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948	<p>The Act applies to all coal mines.</p>
4	The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	<p>The Act applies at present to every mine, oilfield, plantation, port, railway company and shops or establishments and motor transport undertakings (employing 10 or more persons).</p>

Sl. No.	Name of the Act	Coverage
5	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	The Act applies to all railway employees not permanently employed in any administrative, district or sub-division office of a railway and not employed in any capacity as is specified in Schedule II to the Act, and persons employed on monthly wages not exceeding Rs. 500/- in any such capacity as is specified in Schedule II to the Act.
6	The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	The Act applies in the first instance to mines, factories, plantations and circus industry, including any such establishments belonging to Government except those factories or establishments to which provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 apply for the time being. It can be extended to other establishments by State Governments with prior approval of the approval of the Central Government.

(c) For available information is as given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of employees covered
1	Employee's State Insurance Scheme	53.36 lakhs (as on 31-3-1976)
2	Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Scheme	20 lakhs (as on 31-12-1975)
3	Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme	6.02 lakhs (as on 31-1-1976)
4	Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme	4.96 lakhs (as on 31-1-1976)

Unemployed in Gujarat

2252. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered in Gujarat State for employment during the year 1975;

(b) the break-up of educated and uneducated; and

(c) the number of persons got employment during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) 2,29,092 job-seekers registered with the employment exchanges.

(b) Educated (Matriculates and above) 1,15,248 Uneducated (below Matric including illiterates): 1,13,844.

(c) 15,098 job-seekers were placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat State during the year 1975.

Talks with Bangladesh on Farakka Issue

2253. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government have again been invited for talks on Farakka issue; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). A response is awaited.

Use of Hindi in Indian Missions abroad

2254. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Indian Embassies/High Commissions where some of the work is being done in Hindi language; and

(b) if so, the names thereof and the further progress made in regard to the use of Hindi in the External Affairs Ministry and its Departments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). All Indian Missions abroad have been asked to use Hindi wherever possible, particularly in replies to letters received by them in Hindi, and in nameplates, sign boards etc. All formal communications like letters of Credence, Letters of Recall and Commissions of Appointment are presented in Hindi alongwith the English translation. International Treaties and Agreements are also prepared in Hindi. Apart from these, Passport forms have been made available in both Hindi and English, and now Visa stamps in Hindi have also been supplied to Indian Missions for use by them from the 26th January, 1976.

Opening of Post Offices in Fifth Plan

2255. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of post offices to be opened in the State of Haryana during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): During the first two years of the Fifth Plan, 33 post offices have been opened. The number of post offices to be opened during the remaining period of the plan will depend upon the number of proposals which are justified according to departmental norms and also availability of funds.

State-wise Sterilization Cases in 1975

2256. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of persons sterilized during 1975, State-wise, men and women separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): A statement giving the required information for the year, 1975 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10664/76].

Refusal to Return Home by Indian Personnel in U.K.

2257. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some non-diplomat employees who went to U.K. have refused to return home on the expiry of their tenure during last year;

(b) if so, the number of such employees and the reasons for their not returning to India; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINJAL DAS) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number and designation of non-diplomatic personnel (under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs) working in the High Commission of India, London, who have refused to return home on the expiry of their tenure during 1975 is given below —

LDC	1
UDC	
Security Guard	1
Personal Assistant	1

Total 4

These officers have not complied with orders of transfer to head quarters. They have not disclosed the reasons for not doing so.

(c) On account of non-compliance with Government orders, disciplinary proceedings have been started against these officers. Their terminal benefits have been withheld pending completion of these proceedings and they will be debarred from employment in any office under the Government of India. Orders have been issued for revoking their official passports and the U. K. Government have been informed.

Rate of tax for stage carriages in Tamil Nadu

2258. **SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the existing rate of tax, per quarter, levied for the stage carriages in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the rate of tax during 1974; and

(c) the nature of measures adopted by the Union Government for the rescue of the bus operators from their financial peril and burden of taxation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the rates of tax on stage carriages in Tamil

Nadu, as on 1-4-74, 1-10-74, and 1.1.76 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10665/76]. With effect from 1-4-76, the State Government have also powers to levy, by notification, a surcharge on stage carriages at a rate not exceeding 25 per cent of the amount of tax.

(c) The purport of the Question is not clear. However, attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Union Finance Minister's reply to the debate on the Tamil Nadu Budget in the Lok Sabha on 24-3-76, when he announced a reduction in the rate of surcharge on stage carriages operating on mofussil routes.

Construction of Telephone Exchanges and P&T Buildings in Delhi

2259 **SHRI S N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of Telephone Exchanges and P&T Buildings constructed in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the names of the contractors to whom contracts for the construction of these buildings were given by the Government; and

(c) the amount spent by Government on each building?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA) (a) to (c) A statement showing the names of Telephone Exchange buildings and other P&T buildings in Delhi completed during the last three years as also the names of the contractors for these buildings and the amount spent by the Government on each building, is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [Placed in Library See No. LT-10666/76].

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का घोषित किया जाना

2261. श्री मनोहर द्विवेदी : क्या नौबहन और बरिबहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) किन्नी जी राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का क्या घोषण है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उस राज्य के कुछ राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाय; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनमें क्या नाम हैं और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिनिध्या है ?

श्रीकृष्ण और परिष्कृत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नई सड़कों पर, इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध धन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पश्चिम भारतीय स्तर पर प्रस्तावों की प्राथमिकता तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित की जाने वाली सड़कों पर निम्नलिखित मापदण्डों के आधारे पर विचार किया जाना है :

- (1) यह देश की लम्बाई चौड़ाई में गुजरने वाले मुख्य मार्ग जो ।
- (2) जो इनर राजमार्गों को जोड़े ।
- (3) वे राज्यों की राजधानियों को मिलाने हों ।
- (4) उन्हें मुख्य पत्तनों, बड़े उद्योगों अथवा पर्यटक केन्द्रों से मिलाने वाला होना चाहिए ।
- (5) उन्हें सामरिक महत्व की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना चाहिए ।

इन मापदण्डों के अनतिरिक्त, आर्थिक पहलुओं पर भी जोर दिया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) उ० प्र० सरकार ने निम्नलिखित मार्गों को पावरो पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में सम्मिलित करने का मुआवजा दिया है :

- (1) वैशाली-वादागडा - बँहरा-इच-करावाट - राम स्नेहीवाट

हैदराबाद - बछराबन-वालमंग-जिगासन - फतेहपुर - बांदा-महाबा-सागीर ।

- (2) लखनऊ-मुलतानपुर - जौनपुर-वाराणसी-बुर्क-दुषी बाइन्धम-मंज ।
- (3) रामपुर- नैनीताल- अल्मोडा-कौसानी ।
- (4) गाजियाबाद - मेरठ-मुजफ्फर-नगर - महारनपुर- देहरादून ममूरी ।
- (5) लखनऊ -रायबरेली-प्रतापगढ़-इलाहाबाद ।
- (6) भिठ - इटावा - झांझापुर-पिथौरागढ़ - लिपुलेख-यास ।
- (7) गाजियाबाद - अलीगढ़ - एटा - कानपुर-जी० टी० रोड ।
- (8) कोमी - भरतपुर - झीलपुर ।
- (9) वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 29 के उत्तर की ओर गोरखपुर से नौतवाना तथा दक्षिण की ओर गाजीपुर में बभुआ रोड (रा०रा० 2 पर जबलन) तथा गाजीपुर और वाराणसी के बीच ३: भाग का रा०रा०मार्ग 29-ए के रूप में पुनरावण ।

वर्तमान वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण भारत सरकार किसी भी नई सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने में अनमन्य है ।

Bihar Roads Sanctioned as National Highways

2262. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads sanctioned as National Highways in the

State of Bihar and the number of such roads which are not yet completed or are under construction; and

(b) the time by when these roads are expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Bihar has 9 National Highways totalling to 2061 Kms These include the Chas-Ranchi-Rourkela Talcher Road declared as National Highway No 23 in March, 1972. There are missing links on National Highways No 30 and 23, between Arrah and Mohania and Kolebira and Birmitrapur (near Orissa boarder) respectively. At the missing links alternative routes are available for traffic These are being temporarily maintained from Central funds. All the national highways excluding the newly declared National Highway No 23 and the National Highway No 6, which is to the required standards and short in length, are being widened, strengthened and improved at an estimated cost of Rs 38 crores to meet the traffic needs of the near future The improvement works which include construction of the 120 Km Arrah-Mohania missing link on National Highway No 30 and new bridges, to cross the rivers Barakar and Burh on National Highway No 2 and Damodar at Teimuchu on National Highway No. 32 are in various stages of progress Funds permitting these are likely to be completed by the end of the 5th Plan period. The Kolebira-Birmitrapur 32 km missing link on National Highway No 23 in Bihar is likely to be sanctioned, also funds permitting within the 5th Plan period and completed in the 6th Plan period

PARADIP PORT RAIL LINES

2263. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the Port rail lines at Paradip Port have been laid by now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) The Port Railway network including interim facilities for unloading ore has been completed. Permanent lines to the proposed ore tippler yard are under execution.

Communication from Bangladesh Regarding Ganga Waters

2264 SRHI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received any communication from Bangladesh regarding sharing of the Ganga waters;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof,

(c) whether Government have sent any reply thereto, and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b) The Government of Bangladesh, in their last Note of 25 March 1971, reasserted their new demand for "monthwise allocation" of the Ganga waters throughout the year

(c) and (d) In their reply of 27 March Government have renewed their offer of talks whilst expressing regret that their sincere efforts to reach an agreement through friendly discussions had not evoked a positive response so far. It was also pointed out that as far as the Government of India are aware, the discussions between the two Governments have throughout been confined to the sharing of the Ganga waters during the lean season only for the obvious reason that during the remainder of the year the water flows are plentiful. As regards the alleged adverse effects in Bangladesh of the utilisation of Ganga waters at Farakka during the

lean season, it was suggested that this could best be studied and evaluated by a competent body of experts—the Joint Rivers Commission—under proper conditions and for the requisite period. The Government of India's gesture of goodwill and friendship in effecting a reduction in drawals at Farakka, thus releasing more water for flow into Bangladesh, was also communicated.

Sick Buses with D.T.C.

2265. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses lying sick with Delhi Transport Corporation during the years 1975 and 1976 month-wise, and the period for which they remained inoperative;

(b) the amount spent on them for repairs during the said period and the revenue lost as a result of their sickness; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The average number of buses which remained off the road daily for repair during the year 1975 and 1976 month-wise, is given below—

1975		
January	.	253
February	.	250
March	.	291
April	.	313
May	.	357
June	.	343
July	.	344
August	.	337
September	.	346

October	.	354
November	.	265
December	.	266
1976		
January	.	278
February	.	283
March (upto 29th)	.	310

No vehicle remained grounded permanently during this period except 100 Tata vehicles for which critical spares were not available. The position regarding availability of spares has now improved and the repair of held-up vehicles is being expedited.

(b) The amount spent on maintenance and repairs of all DTC buses from January, 1975 to February, 1976 is about Rs 155 lakhs. The figures relating to the loss suffered by DTC separately on account of buses held up are not available.

(c) Steps have been taken to improve and strengthen the fleet maintenance by setting up a number of new depots, installation of plant and machinery and recruitment of qualified and trained staff.

Facilities for Children's Heart Surgery in the Hospitals of Delhi

2266. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item, dated the 15th March, 1976, regarding open heart surgery done by Indian doctors on children below three years of age;

(b) if so, whether similar facilities are available in the children's wards of the Government hospitals in Delhi; and

(c) the number of surgeons in these hospitals who have been trained specially for such operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) Facilities for open heart surgery on children are available only in the following two hospitals in Delhi:

(1) All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(2) G. B. Pant Hospital.

(c) (1) All India Institute of Medical Sciences —3

(2) G. B. Pant Hospital —3

Facilities for Polio Vaccine in the Hospitals of Capital

2267. SHRI BRINDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the names of Government hospitals where Polio Vaccine facilities are available for public in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): A list is laid on the Table of the Sabha

List of Hospitals/Institutes in Delhi where Polio vaccine facilities are available

Sl. No.	Name
1	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-16.
2	Willington Hospital, New Delhi.
3	Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
4	Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.
5	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi.
6	Swami Daya Nand Hospital Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name
7	Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.
8	Central Hospital Northern Railway New Delhi
9	Northern Railway Divisional Hospital, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Marg, Delhi
10	Kasturba Hospital, Delhi.
11	E.S.I. Hospital, Basaidarapur, New Delhi and 13 Dispensaries (for E.S.I. beneficiaries only).
12	Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.
13	Din Dayal Upadhaya Hospital, New Delhi.
14	Family Planning Centres in C.G.H.S Dispensaries (14 Dispensaries).
15	Maternity & Child Welfare Centres of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (41 Centres)
16	Maternity & Child Welfare Centres of New Delhi Municipal Committee (13 Centres)

Central Drugs Laboratory in Kerala

2268 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Drugs Laboratory in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the broad feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, provides for the functioning of only one Central Drugs Laboratory. Such a Laboratory is already functioning at Calcutta. Central assistance is, however, being provided to Kerala to purchase additional sophisticated equipment for their existing Food and Drugs Laboratory.

**Artificial Kidney Dialysis Facilities
for Treatment of Kidney Patients in
the Hospitals of Capital**

**2269. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:** Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether all Government hos-
pitals in the Capital have artificial
kidney (Dialysis) facilities for treat-
ment of Kidney patients; and

(b) if not, whether Government
propose to provide such facilities to
the kidney patients in the Capital and
if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMIL-
Y PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M.
ISHAQUE): (a) and (b) Facilities for
artificial kidney (Dialysis) are avail-
able in the following Government
Hospitals in Delhi:—

1 All India Institute of Medical
Sciences

2. Safdarjang Hospital

3. Willingdon Hospital—The ma-
chine is at present out of order for
want of accessories which are being
procured. Another unit is also being
procured.

4. Irwin Hospital—One machine is
being installed and the facility will
be available in three months time

5. Hindu Rao Hospital—Personnel
to operate the machine are being
trained.

12.17 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: CANCELLATION
OF A SITTING OF THE HOUSE**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon.
Minister, Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah.

280 LS—4.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMA-
IAH): Sir, as the House is aware, 12th
April has been declared a holiday be-
cause of Mahavir Jayanti. I have
talked to the available Opposition
leaders about it and I presume that it
will be the pleasure of the House to
have a holiday on that day for Par-
liament also.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure
of the House to accept this suggestion
of the Hon. Minister?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes,
yes.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GIFT-TAX ACT,
WEALTH-TAX ACT, INCOME-TAX ACT AND
CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-
CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I
beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Gift-tax (Amend-
ment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English
versions) published in Notification No.
S.O. 268(E) in Gazette of India dated
the 31st March, 1976, under sub-sec-
tion (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax
Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-10649/76].

(2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Se-
cond Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi
and English versions) published in Noti-
fication No S.O. 267(E) in Gazette
of India dated the 31st March, 1976,
under sub-section (4) of section 46 of
the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-10650/76].

(3) A copy each of the following No-
tifications (Hindi and English versions)
under section 296 of the Income-tax
Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (Third Amend-
ment) Rules, 1976, published in

Notification No. S.O. 286(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10651/76.]

- (ii) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 275(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10652/76.]

(4) A copy of Notification No G.S.R. 284(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1976 making certain amendment to Notification No G.S.R. 274(E) dated the 1st April, 1976, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 [Placed in Library See No LT-10653/76.]

COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT GENERAL RULES AND FORMS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 248(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1976 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library. See No LT-10654/76.]

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1975-76 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1976-77 OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Revised Estimates for the year 1975-76 and Budget Estimates for the year 1976-77 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees'

State Insurance Corporation, under section 28 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10655/76.]

12.20 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST REPORT

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) I beg to present the Two Hundred and first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report on Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for the year 1972-73

12.21 hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI S M SIDDAYYA (Chamarajaganagar) I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) Sir now we are to meet only on 14th and 15th and thereafter again on the 26th

For the implementation of 20-point Programme again, all of us would like to go to the areas by *padayatra*. We have also heard elsewhere the Prime Minister speaking about this. So, why not we adjourn for these two days also so that we may go to these areas by *padayatra*.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: No. Sir.

MR SPEAKER: Anyway, your suggestion has been conveyed to the hon. Minister.

12.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Now, the hon. Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I could not be present in the House throughout the day; I missed the first two speeches but, I came to the third which is also an important speech; I could have the satisfaction of having heard pointedly the views of the Opposition.

I can assure those hon. Members whose good speeches I could not listen to as I was not there, that I have read them very carefully; I must compliment the Members for the quality of the debate and the constructive suggestions they have made in the course of the discussion.

Some Members mentioned here that they did not have an opportunity to discuss foreign affairs but I can assure them that I shall be willing to discuss that as many times as possible. As regards the discussion on the international situation, whenever the occasion arises, there will be no unwillingness on the part of myself or the Ministry of External Affairs to discuss this matter. Naturally, we meet quite often in the Consultative Committee where we have the advantage of listening to the views and suggestions of many of the leading members who are especially interested in the problems of foreign affairs. But I can understand that the debate in this House is much more important because it is not only a debate here but it is a debate that goes to the people of the country as well.

Therefore, Sir, the debate was very useful. The one important point that I always find in the debate—when I say 'always', I mean last time and this time because I have the experience of only two debates—is that the debate on foreign affairs—naturally because of the way the policy has been evolved in the course of last 25 or 30 years—transcends the division of parties in this House and reaches a sort of national consensus as far as the basic features of foreign policy are concerned. That is something very important.

I, therefore, have an easy task, because as far as the basic features of foreign policy are concerned they are not doubted. What are the basic features of our foreign policy? First and foremost is that we pursue an independent foreign policy based on non-alignment; a basic urge emanating from our foreign policy is the ceaseless search for world peace and cooperation—I will explain it further again; we believe in friendship towards all and malice towards none, we have been in the vanguard of the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and racism; we have been active in our support for liberation movement whether in our bilateral relations or in multi-lateral forums. Our approach has always been one of constructive cooperation and not of confrontation or conflict. It is, therefore, very heartening to have reaffirmation of the broad consensus in support of this approach in the course of the debate.

With these introductory remarks I would now emphasise two or three very important aspects. I would not go into every detail—30 tour-d'-horin as they call it—but if we have to see the present status of the war and peace problem, as it is called, at the world level it is better to review the international situation as it is today.

In order to do that one will have to take a synoptic view of the international situation as it has evolved since

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

World War II in terms of its political problems, economic problems and technological development because what is happening today has something to do with progress and developments in these three basic areas.

My friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, referred to the problem of detente and picturesquely stated that we had reached the peak of detente at Helsinki and possibly would be drifting towards the valley. This is a very picturesque assessment. I can tell you that maybe it is a drift towards a valley but a valley perhaps at a higher level.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
Higher than the peak!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN

Yes. I will tell you why. This is so because we believe as a nation that detente is in the interest of humanity; detente is in the interest of the world and detente is in the interest of the developing countries. May be what you say is right, in a way, because under the pressure of electioneering that is taking place in most of the western world, *detente* seems to have become a rather unfashionable word, if not a dirty word. It has come to this stage. But *detente* is not just an accident. That is why I say it is much better to see the developments, the policies, the international situation, as they have evolved in the last 25—30 years.

In the economic field, what we have seen is that both the socialist world and the western world have made tremendous progress in their industrial strength and industrial power. Particularly the western world has seen unprecedented growth of trade. I think nowhere else in the history of the world has it happened. The volume of the trade and the rate at which the trade has grown in the last 25—30 years is completely unprecedented. The unfortunate part of it is that the lion's share of it, more than lion's share of it, has gone to the big powers, the western powers. But the fact remains that this has happened, and this has

created the problem that the division and inequality among the nations has widened with this growing trade, growing economic strength, and growing industrial power. Their concentration in a very few countries' hands has certainly created further exploitation, though we have become free countries and independent countries. So this is one aspect of the economic situation.

Secondly the political situation. What has happened in the last 25 years? We have seen that the classical, colonial powers have lost their power. I think the process started with India and proceeded further and we see today that most of the continents are completely free, except some pockets in South Africa, some pockets in the South Pacific, some islands in the Indian Ocean. But this liberation process has started. We have seen the last empire of Portugal dismantled and we see that it has created some new problems which we are facing and which we will have to face.

So in the political field, we have seen this dismantling of colonial empires as a result of the liberation struggles which started it. I would like to tell my hon. friend Prof. Mukerjee, that I entirely agree with him; when we speak of national struggles, a national struggle without its economic, progressive and political content cannot today be called a national struggle. When we use the words 'national struggle' we use it as a composite term in which all these elements are present. And the peak of this national struggle, as we saw, was in Indo-China. For more than two decades, the people there fought heroically with faith in their national independence, faith in their people's progress, faith in socialism. And it was because of these things that they could succeed against a very big power. So this is the political picture which has emerged in these 25 years and because of this, we see a large number of countries members of the UN etc.

The third aspect, which I think we should not forget, is the impact of technological development. I am not talking merely of technological development in industrial terms; I am talking in terms of the military-industrial complex in the western world or the technological development that has created an impact on the weapons system of the world. At the end of the second world war, we saw that the USA could say that they were the supreme power, the super-power. They thought possibly they could dictate terms. But the other world also was not sleeping. They were also making efforts for their own technological progress. So, a time is reached when they know that they are not alone and they are not the only people to make progress. USSR has made progress in this matter. They have proved that as far as the weapon system is concerned, they are also equally powerful. When they knew that there was a limitation of their power, the process of detente started. These are the technological imperatives political imperatives of detente. If there is relaxation of tension, it is not only detente among the two big powers. There should be relaxation of tensions amongst all the countries of all the continents. But there are the imperatives behind it. They just cannot afford not to have it. This is the basic factor and let us not forget it. This is the background of detente. This is the situation that has developed and this is the world that we live in today. Therefore, we will have to see how we place our relationships, what are our present day challenges and what are going to be our responses to them. When you talk about foreign policy, you have to find out your neighbourhood, you have to find out what are the reactions to the policies that the big powers are following in your area, what are the challenges it has thrown to our country and how you are going to respond to it. I think if I answer these questions, possibly the purpose of my speech should have been served.

Coming to our relations with the big

powers—when I use the term 'big powers', please do not take it in the wrong sense; it is now a routine phrase to describe certain realities. Our relations with the United States were referred to yesterday. Some reference was made to some sentences in the report. May be they are possibly capable of being misinterpreted. But I would like to say that I have made the position very clear. When we say that our relations with USA and USSR are good, we do not bracket USSR with USA, because qualitatively the relationship is different. I have no doubt about it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar):
But the report contradicts you.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
What I am saying is more important than the report. Possibly it is likely to be misinterpreted and therefore, I am trying to make this point very clear. It is not good to quote oneself, but sometimes it becomes useful for elucidation. I am not making this position clear for the first time. I made the same point last year also. I quote:

"Again Prof. Mukherjee suggested yesterday that by mistake sometimes people try to bracket the two super powers together. I think that is not at least our Government's attitude, because the two super powers cannot be bracketed together. They are not only qualitatively different but they are different from the point of view of our national interests. This is one fact we have to take note of."

So, I think I have made this point very clear. Having said this—and he also concedes that point—even then, naturally, we should certainly try to make our relations friendly. This is exactly what we are doing. Somebody said that we have our national interests. When America's national interests are reflected in their global policy, we come into conflict. But even then we feel that despite that, there are areas where we can cooperate. Therefore, we are making efforts to improve

[Shri. Yashwantrao Chavan]

these. You know what efforts have been made. I do not want to go into details.

With USSR, our relations are very good; it is an excellent and a warm relationship. There was a recent reference to it in their Twenty-fifth Congress; and what their Secretary-General then said is ample proof of it. They have stood by India in difficult times. They have helped India in its economic and industrial growth and progress. Our outlook on many international matters is similar. But that does not mean that we follow Soviet Russia in every matter. Our outlook is sometimes different. I can mention specific areas; but this is no occasion to do it. Our relations with Soviet Russia, are certainly very good; and we look forward to improve them still further. Recently, you must have read that the Deputy Chairman of our Planning Commission was in Soviet Russia and they have agreed on new areas of cooperation and patterns of cooperation. I am sure it will strengthen not only our relations, but also the strength of Indian.

In the case of China, Shri Samar Mukherjee said that we should try to make some efforts to improve our relations. We are making efforts to improve relations. I hope there will be some response. I do not want to say anything more than that. That does not mean that China's policy has changed or that its attitude has completely changed or that it is likely to change. But certainly we should make efforts, because these are two land masses living together for centuries. Geography has put us near each other. I do not think we can select our neighbours. In the same manner as they say, "Great men are born", neighbours are also geographically born. One should make an effort to find out whether there are any possibilities of improving the relations. India wants to do it. Prof. Mukherjee said: "Select your friends and find out your enemies." Well, I would say

"Treat everybody as a friend and don't be glibble enough to forget that somebody can be your enemy." I would put it that way. You cannot say that everybody will always be your friend; and that your enemy will always remain so. If anybody wants to be an enemy, we should try to see that he does not remain so. That is why all our leaders from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru to Mrs. Gandhi have said on many occasions that with those who are our friends, we will try to develop, broaden and deepen our relations. With those who are not our friends, we will try to persuade them to take more interest in us. With those who are hostile to us, we have to work in such a manner that their hostility is lessened and that at least there is some possibility of cooperation. That is what, I think, any wise country would do. This is exactly what we are doing. They say that nations have interests. Yes; nations have interests, but certainly nations also have principles. A nation which does not have any principles, sometimes does not understand its interests. What are our principles? As I have said, our principles are, friendship, world peace and non-alignment. What is the crux of the policy of non-alignment? I was a little pained to hear my friend, Mr. Naik, pained in a sense because he is a person who always makes very interesting speeches; and I always like to listen to him. He talked of "selective alliance". I really do not know what that term "selective alliance" means. Anyway, he said one thing about non-alignment. Since this point has been argued many times here on the floor of this House I do not want to take more time of the House in saying that it is not a negative concept. It is an elementary sort of interpretation to say that because the word "non" is there in "non-alignment" so it is negative. It is a positive concept.

I would like my hon. friend to know what non-alignment really is. Right from the beginning, Jawaharlal Nehru conceived of non-alignment as a composite policy consisting of a number of

fundamental elements. Actually once, in 1958, he said that non-alignment with military blocs "in itself is not a policy; it is only part of a policy". He added:

"The policy itself can only be a policy of acting according to our best judgment and following a particular objective and idea we have....our foreign policy has this positive aspect of peace. The other positive aspects are enlargement of freedom in the world, replacement of colonialism by free and independent countries and a larger degree of co-operation among nations."

For Nehru non-alignment was a composite policy covering the search for peace, the struggle for independence, the fight against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism, the struggle for political and economic equality among nations and fight for a new just, peaceful, world order. His conception of non-alignment was such that it remains entirely valid even today, as it included not only non-alignment with military blocs, but also basic questions of politics and economics including the adjustment of relation between developed and developing nations and the current theme of a new economic order.

I am again tempted to quote Nehru. He wrote an article "Changing India", which was published in Foreign Affairs, just a year before he died. In April 1963 he wrote an article, which I am quoting, because it is much better that we know what our policies are and what are the basic formulations of our policy. Nehru said :

"The twin policies which have guided us since independence are, broadly, democratic planning for development at home and, externally, 'non-alignment'. Like the basic policies of most countries, these are not the product of any inspiration or arbitrary choice, but have their roots in our past history and way of thinking as well as in fundamental national exigencies. India's over-riding and most urgent task is to raise the

standard of living of her people, and in order to achieve this, to carry out structural and organisational reforms not only as speedily as possible but with maximum popular support and participation. In foreign affairs, we had no interest other than to cultivate friendly co-operation with all countries and to help to keep world peace as the *sine qua non* of everything else. In our approach to these problems, our attitude and ideas had inevitably been shaped by our own recent struggle for freedom, as well as by the accumulated experience of centuries; and above all by Mahatma Gandhi's teachings." /

I think I have said enough about non-alignment.

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara): Does it not come in conflict with the Asian Collective Security scheme?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: No; do not confuse the issues. I am coming to the question of Asian identity. It is better I deal with this problem of Asian identity that has been mentioned by Shri Dinesh Singh. I think he is right there because it is a very important concept, a very important issue about which we should constantly be aware at least and it is our responsibility to play our role whenever it is possible. As he knows, whenever any occasion has arisen, we have tried to play our role.

The Government of India has always supported the concept of Asian solidarity. In 1946, India sponsored the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi and subsequently convened a conference of all independent Asian countries to mobilise them against Dutch police action against Indonesia. However, unlike other regions, Asia has to contend with many divisive forces—religious, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic and political. Asia is also too vast a continent to be readily responsive to a sense of solidarity which would encompass the entire continent from Beirut to Tokyo.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

She has also been the cockpit of imperialist rivalries in the era of Western dominance, which has left varying cultural impacts in various regions and, thus destroyed pre-existing links and alienated one region from another. However, there is no doubt that the goal of Asian solidarity, which should express itself in terms of a distinct Asian identity and an Asian voice on international affairs, should not be given up. In concert with other countries and with a sense of cautious realism India should actively pursue this objective through encouraging pan-Asian meetings, inter-governmental or non-governmental, in all fields where the Indian experience and the experience of other Asian countries are relevant and useful to each other. Such an exchange of experience would in due course form the core of the Asian personality. Recent initiatives in economic fields, such as the creation of the Pepper Community, the Cocoa nut Community, the Association of Producers of Natural Rubber and, in a sub-regional context, the ASEAN constitute steps in the right direction. As you know, we are also interested in many other Asian institutions like the Asian Clearing House, the Asian Development Bank etc.

So, I concede this concept but let us not forget the point which I have made, namely that there are some contradictions which we cannot just wish away and hence our present approach which I think is valid and wise and will yield results, is to make efforts for bilateral co-operation both in the political and the economic fields.

Some of the Members mentioned the emergence of Indo-China and our duty towards those countries. I can assure them that we consider the emergence of Indo-China as a landmark, an event of historical significance. They are independent and progressive countries which are facing their own problems on the basis of co-operation with non-aligned countries. The re-unification of South and North Viet Nam is going

to be a very important event, and we welcome it. Whatever co-operation they need and we can give, we will certainly try to give. The same is the case with Laos and Cambodia. Cambodia is called by some other name now. Things are developing there. We have not yet established diplomatic relations though we have relations in the sense of recognising them. They are not in a position to receive foreign missions in that country. Possibly we will have to take our turn.

In South East Asia also, our efforts are to build our relations. There may be contradictions in Indo-China and South East Asian countries, some of the countries, because of outside intervention. We have to realistically take note of it and make an effort for bilateral development in those areas. I think with patience through this instrumentality of bilateralism and keeping our principle clearly in mind—if we pursue with friends—I am sure that a day would come when this idea will be a reality. This is about Asia.

Now I must come to the immediate neighbourhood. As far as the immediate neighbourhood is concerned, fortunately amongst us today is the Prime Minister of Nepal. We welcome him heartily. His discussions with our Prime Minister and other representatives of the Government are going on and I am sure the relations will become more productive, more useful in mutual interest because I think geography has put us together and traditionally, culturally and historically both the countries must find ways to work together.

As far as Burma and Sri Lanka are concerned I do not want to repeat that we have made some efforts at solving our problems and we have succeeded considerably in that. The most important change is in the case of Sri Lanka. I think in the last three or four years, there is a sea of change in the relationship in the sense that a very small problem could have been developed into a tricky issue. But our Prime Minister took a very courageous initia-

tive and at the present moment, whatever those problems were. The Kachativu issue, the question of repatriates more particularly, in the contemporary sense, the question of delineation of the maritime boundary is a very very important matter. It can be a very tricky issue. And in the present context of things, persons who are adversely interested in India—I would not say enemies, but I would say people who are adversely interested in India—can develop some of the small issues into big and intricate issues. But only last month, we succeeded in finalising and completely delineating the maritime boundary with Sri Lanka. So, there is no problem which remains, as far as that is concerned.

There are other countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan. Well, last year, when we discussed this question Bangladesh was a different Bangladesh. Unfortunately, things have changed and a very eminent leader like Mujibur Rehman was assassinated. Though, as a nation, we took it as a shock we conceded and ultimately accepted that it is their internal matter, because ultimately we have to live together as nations. We wish their people well. We continue to make efforts for co-operation, but, unfortunately, the response so far is not positive. I would say, to a certain extent, it is even negative. In the beginning, they said, "India is attempting to make military attacks and is poised for military action." We said, "That is not so. Why do you not please come and see?" They sent a delegation. Mr. Justice Satar came and had discussions. Not only that, we invited their military people. We said, "They should come and see if at all they feel that there is any military preparation or deployment which will lead ultimately to such an action." When they saw that it did not work, they kept quiet.

Farakka has been made an issue of anti-India propaganda. Well, this is an unfortunate development. But in that matter also we have taken unilateral steps and we have told them that it is a matter which can be discussed.

As you know, the real problem in the Ganges is the floods. Every year, we suffer from floods. The problem was that during the fair weather the water of the Ganges comes to its lowest and there the question of distribution of water for Calcutta Port and Bangladesh arose.

As you know, in the last twelve years, we were working on the Farakka Barrage. We spent nearly Rs. 160 crores. Last year, we had discussions with Bangladesh when Mujibur Rehman was there. My senior colleague, Shri Jagjivan Ram, went to Bangladesh and had an agreement with them and the Farakka Barrage was opened. Now, they have taken a position that it is not only during the lean period but every month that water must be distributed. It is a rather difficult situation. We are very firm as far as Farakka is concerned. We have not invested this much money for nothing. We have to look to the future of the Calcutta Port which is a very lively link for India's economic development and other things. At the same time, we took unilateral action and allowed ourselves to take less water so that there should not be any difficulty for them. But we told them, let technicians meet and discuss it. Unless we see the effects, what is use of making unrealistic demands and complicating the entire matter? Their main interest is to internationalise the issue. This is the difficulty.

In regard to some of the smallest issues, some of the countries are encouraged to internationalise them so that an opportunity is given to those countries which are adversely interested in India to exploit the issues. This is the position. I do not think I need spend more time on Bangladesh. I only wish that they respond to us in a mood of cooperation because the people of Bangladesh and the people of India have the same problems of economic development and poverty. We have to fight those problems. Concentration must be given to those problems and not to other non-priority problems that create division among ourselves.

(Shri Yashwantrao Chavan)

Coming to Pakistan, it is a little complicated matter. I am using the words deliberately. For that matter, I must say, we have made a very constructive contribution. Ultimately, for the neighbouring problems, we have evolved a certain policy framework. We had the Simla Agreement. You know how in a difficult situation, the Prime Minister took initiative at the summit meeting and arrived at the Simla Agreement. We have a policy framework for dealing with any neighbouring country. We cannot say that there will be no problems with any neighbouring country. As we are living together, there are bound to be some problems. What is the method for it? The method for it is that both the parties should sit together without the intervention of any third party and decide all the issues. This is the basic approach.

He said, yes; he went back. We took the initiative and sorted out certain small issues, like, travel permits and telecommunications. We signed certain trade agreements also. We also purchased cotton from them worth about Rs. 25 crores. They completely stopped there. Once in a while, we reminded them and they thought that they must do something. They have done some business worth about Rs. 7 lakhs. We told them, it is all right; it is a good beginning and let us try to continue it.

13 hrs.

What is more important today is, and, we must not be unaware of it, to see what is happening in Asia, not only in this region. That is where the problems of Asia must be considered more carefully. Though détente is progressing in Europe, I must tell you, Asian problems are getting more complicated. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee wanted to know as to what is happening in West Asia. The West Asian problem is nowhere near solution today. But, at the same time,

they will have to go by certain principles and those principles are, complete withdrawal from the occupied areas and the acceptance of the national rights of the Palestine people. There, we should try to prevent division. The unity of the Arab world is more important for us. We should not do or say anything, contrary to the concept. I want to make this one point very clear that we should not do or say anything which will go contrary to it. This is exactly what is happening. Now, take the tragedy of Lebanon; it is difficult to explain and we can only express our best wishes that they find a solution for it. Somebody asks what is the Asian approach to it. The Middle East issue is such that it arouses global interest; it is a global responsibility and we cannot really speak of an Asian approach. We find almost all the Asian countries wanting a solution, we are working on these lines in the U.N. and we hope we will succeed some time. But there are other matters also. There are contradictions, as was mentioned, in South East Asia; there are contradictions in the sub-continent—and some of them are being encouraged.

I must mention two things about Pakistan and the continuous anti-Indian propaganda in which the leadership of Pakistan is engaged. Whenever they get an opportunity they have to say that India is expansionist. I don't know what we did to be called 'expansionist'. We supported the liberation of Bangladesh and you know what is happening in Bangladesh now; what is expansionist about it? Mr. Bhutto—I am mentioning his name—recently gave his latest theory about the partition of India. While addressing the National Assembly of Pakistan, he said that united India was a danger to Afghanistan and, therefore, in order to protect Afghanistan from that danger, they had created Pakistan! We wish them good relations; we never wanted any bad relations.

I think the Simla Agreement was going on quite all right but it got halted because sophisticated weapons started coming. This is a curse to humanity. Whenever a country thinks that it can solve its national problems by sophisticated weapons coming from outside, that is the end of the national progress of that country.

The Prime Minister is ceaselessly warning the people about dangers in and around the country, and that is a reality. It is better, in these matters, that every citizen should be made aware of it. Unless every citizen is made aware of it and is conscious of it, it would become difficult. That is the only way in which we have to function in this country; we should not function in isolation. There should be the maximum participation and support of the people. I have read out Panditji's quotation in which he mentioned this as a fundamental aspect. We have to raise the maximum consciousness among the people because these are the challenges to us. Our challenges are that this is the world that is around us, this is the Asia we are living in, this is the neighbourhood we are living. There are some dangers in the Indian Ocean and Diego Garcia. We have said that we are against it. It is not a bilateral issue because the littoral countries have passed a resolution and they have formed an *ad hoc* Committee to try and call a conference. There is no doubt that there is danger to the free countries from the Indian Ocean. How can we be indifferent to it, whether they like it or not? I had discussions with an American representative and we categorically told him that we want cooperation in other matters but we are completely against this. Naturally they did not accept that proposition. But we must be, as a nation, aware of some of these dangers. These are the challenges and dangers, but these are the strengths also. Our strength is our own approach. In this evolving world we could stand on our own

with confidence today because we followed certain basic policies of economic development and planning of our own strength. We do get co-operation from others. But let me make it clear that only seven per cent of the contribution is from other countries; almost 93 to 94 per cent— if I remember my figures correctly from my old Portfolio—93 to 94 per cent of the resources have been raised by us in this country for the development of India. This is the reality. The technical talent, the technical competence that we have built in this country, is the greatest change; the younger generation, a new generation, has come. The discipline, the dedication and the determination that we have shown in the last few months have shown to the whole world that India of 1976 is a new India, a changing India, a different India, a strong India, and it can certainly meet the challenges. Our response to these challenges is the way we are trying to go today; and possibly we will have to pursue the same line, the same approach, in the days to come.

Sir, I have done.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the vote of the House

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 32 relating to the Ministry of External affairs."

The motion was adopted

(Demand for Grant, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs,

which was voted by Lok Sabha, is shown below—Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
32	Ministry of External Affairs	15,85,19,000	1,79,17,000	79,23,95,000	6,95,83,000

13.07 hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR SPEAKER The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 67 and 68, relating to the Ministry of Labour, for which six hours have been allotted

Hon Members present in the House who desire to move their Cut Motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move

Motion moved,

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Labour"

Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Labour

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
67	Ministry of Labour	12,00,000		60,00,000	
68	Labour and Employment	7,33,46,000	1,65,000	36,67,31,000	8,23,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

13.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from the Report that has been circulated by the Labour Ministry, it would appear that the climate of industrial relations has improved a lot, particularly as a significant outcome of the Emergency. But any lay man, any common man, can deduce his own conclusion from the realities that are there. It is known to everybody that the reports are not allowed to be published in the newspapers. Even leaflets cannot be distributed among the workers, and the people have no forum to know what actually is the state of affairs in the industrial sector, specially in relation to labour. From whatever tit-bits have appeared in the newspapers it is very easy to understand that, during the last nine months of Emergency, the situation in the industries and industrial relations has deteriorated to a great extent. The recession is advancing by leaps and bounds in all spheres of livelihood and living conditions of common people of our country. By the hammer of emergency powers, the ruling party and industrial magnates wanted almost to paralyse all efforts of the working class to resist the offensive on them by the big industrialists as well as by the Government machinery. The strike, although not formally, is now practically illegal and even show of protest and agitation in constitutional way are not allowed. Emergency has served as a tool in the hands of the big industrialists and the government officials and bureaucrats to suppress and crush even the legal and constitutional methods of protest and agitations by the working class all over the country.

While addressing a meeting organised by the INTUC in Texmaco area, the National Federation of Engineering Workers at Texmaco, a few days back, Shri Reddy is on record having

said that the private sector is not keen on production rise. It appeared in the *Business Standard* in banner headline on the 28th March. This is the comment by Shri Reddy and he has referred how the big industrialists are not utilising the production capacity to the extent which they can. On the second day, the West Bengal Labour Minister, Dr. Nag says that it may be that Shri Reddy referred to this aspect in respect of other areas of the country, but it is not so in the case of West Bengal. Dr. Nag also mentioned that the big factory owners were not keeping down their production or profit. He said that the employers have to cut down their production because they have no market and there is accumulation of stock. So, Dr. Nag has anyhow given platitude to the employers, whereas Shri Reddy says that the employers are deliberately keeping the production down only to earn profit to their satisfaction. I do not know what is the real fact. That should have been dealt with in the report. Further, it is appearing that in spite of the demagogic declarations and announcements by the Ministers and by the Government spokesmen that there will be no retrenchment, lay-off, lock-outs and closures, all these have become a regular order of the day. Any part of the country you may take, there you will find that lakhs and lakhs of workers are thrown out on the streets either as a result of lay-off or closure. Even in the big industrial city what is happening? In Jamshedpur, in Telco and IISCO more than 6000 workers have been thrown out on the streets by the Tatas in the name of doing away with the services of the Badlis, the casuals and the apprentices. Hundreds and hundreds of workers and employees are being thrown out in Jamshedpur. The same thing is happening in all the automobile factories. This was brought to the notice of the Government here and also in the States. The Premier Automobiles in a week run only for three days and on the rest

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

of the four days the workers are laid off. In the Hindustan Motors there is rotational lay-off and Mr. Reddy should answer it. He is also responsible. The Birlas are not giving any lay-off compensation in spite of a clear provision in regard to the lay-off that if you lay-off any worker, you have to pay compensation. That is not there. Your policy has resulted in recession throughout the country. The small-scale sector is facing a collapse, complete collapse. The workers in cottage industries, the handloom weavers are on the streets without employment. They are finding no way out how to get a job by which they can anyhow manage their affairs. No provision is there although there are loud assurances and proclamations and so many laws made here. The bonded labour you want to abolish. A good thing no doubt. But it is also certain that you have got no real intention to do it. What is your policy? A new approach that the Government has started since the declaration of emergency—what is that? That is: you want to reduce the gap between the earnings of the industrial workers and those of the agricultural workers. I do not quite understand. Mr. Reddy should answer whether the product of the agricultural worker is of the same value as that of the industrial worker? Then, what is your philosophy?

Then the Minister thinks that for those who are getting more, you must cut their salary, you must impound their DA and you must deprive them of their right share in the bonus. This way you will deny them of their rights. When you go round the country, and during your *padayatra*, you are announcing that you are very serious about the removal of poverty of the village and the rural poor. It is not at all a fact. When you are saying all these things, why don't you have a look into the profits of the big industrialists in this recessionary period? If you see, you will

be amazed and surprised that it is not going down. They are creating difficulties for the workers. But their own profit they are accumulating as before. I have got some figures. I do not know whether I will get time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you will not get time. You have already taken 11 minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I have only given the background. I will expect some more time from you. Every time they are coming for an extension of time.

If you look to the profits of Duncan Bros. in 1973, it was 78.3 lakhs. In 1974 it is 92.9 lakhs. This is the way in which I can describe Dunlop (I) which is a multinational company where also there is a lay-off. They are hiding this fact because they have a very friendly Cabinet Minister sitting in Calcutta. In 1973 Dunlop earned profit to the extent of Rs. 598.90 lakhs and in 1974 the profit was Rs 813.5 lakhs. So, there is an increase of 36 per cent profit. In this way I can give you so many examples where the increase in the profit varied from 18 per cent to 422 per cent just in one year. Nothing has changed.

You have now given so much concession to these big industrialists that they have no difficulty in getting the profit. There is no excise duty on these tyres. A company like the Dunlop is producing and exporting. In our country the number of customers is less because of the lesser purchasing power of our people. The Government is now raising a new slogan. Previously the slogan was 'produce or perish'. Now your slogan is 'export or perish'. What does it mean? Has the condition of the people of our country improved? If it were so, you would not have made attempts only for exporting your goods to the other countries, you would have met the demands of the people here. The same thing is happening in the case of textiles and all other industries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is better not to take part in this debate

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given you time. Your party has been allotted 15 minutes and you have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: We are only 10 or 12 people sitting here. If you apportion the time

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway, you can take another five minutes

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Recession is so acute that the Government has no other alternative but to give this slogan—either you export or you perish. I do not find any reason for it. It is the result of the capitalist way or the capitalist path that you are adopting, though you are saying that you are determined to bring socialism and you may again refer to Marx and Lenin in your reply. I know

No where would you find this sort of argument by Marx or Lenin

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I can assure him that I am not going to use Marx or Lenin

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The most relevant question that I want to pose before the hon. Minister is this. You have taken blanket power in your hand after the emergency. Why are you in the habit of accusing the opposition always that they are creating difficulties in the way of redressal of the grievances of the people? We cannot be accused in any manner. You have got all the powers. Then, why is there this lock out? Then, why is there this retrenchment? Why has no action been taken against the Tata group in Jamshedpur? Why has no action been taken against Birla companies? You cannot do it. They are your class brothers. By your

action, only the people's sufferings are increasing. You are using the MISA, you are using DIR. You are resorting to indiscriminate arrests of the trade union workers. Why don't you see the precarious situation that is happening in the jute mills? In these jute mills the management, by advancing the argument of crisis and so on, is only increasing the workload of these workmen. Take the Ludlow Jute Mill for example. Between January and June 1975 one thousand workers have been retrenched. I know of Wellmgdon Jute Mill. They wanted to increase the workload. From one side for the spinner they wanted to increase to two sides. For the weavers, they had to operate two looms instead of one loom. The workers' protests were ignored. Ultimately there was lock out. 5000 workers are on the streets. It is the constituency of Mr. Gopaldas Nag. But no step has been taken as yet by him. There are these cases of Ludlow Jute Mill, Kharda Jute Mill, Bharat Jute Mill etc. There are many mills in Howrah where severe attacks have been launched against the workers. We have brought all these factors to the notice of the Government. The GITU organisation brought all these factors to your notice but to no effect. There is India Meter Limited at Ambattur in Madras. This unit is closed for the last 16 months. Now the State is under the President's rule and it is the Centre which has to look into it immediately.

Regarding JK Rayon Kanpur, 600 workers have been kept out of employment. JK Rayon is under the management of Singham; this is a big monopolistic organisation. They are taking advantage of this emergency and they are trying to increase their workload and snatch away all the rights and privileges which the workers of JK Rayon earned as a result of protracted struggle.

What is the situation which is happening very near to Delhi itself?

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

Here you have fixed the minimum wage for the workers of different industries. But what is happening here?

I know, Sir, that in Pilakhua, the minimum wage of women workers is from Rs. 27 to 56 consolidated for 12 hours work or more for the semi-skilled job in the textile industry—handloom and powerloom sector—per month. And no minimum wage is fixed regulating the conditions of employment. This way, the workers in Delhi are being harassed in the textile industry as a whole. Even the Engineering Wage Board recommendations are not yet implemented in Delhi and surrounding areas of Faridabad etc. Then, what steps is he going to take? Would he give some attention to this? There are so many complaints that have been brought to his notice. Kindly visit Birla's **TEXMACO** to find out what they are doing. I refer to this because there 300 workers had been forced to leave their job with the understanding that whenever they come back here when conditions improve, they will be taken back.

This is not a question of private sector employees alone. Even in State Governments and the Central Government, you are introducing a system of forced retirement with a political motive. I know why the private sectors will not take advantage of this practice. In the case of government employees, it is so and thousands and thousands of people are in suspense when their turn will come, when they will be asked by their bosses that their services are terminated. This way the threats are there, that the working hours will be increased; D.A. will be impounded and there would be no increment. There may be a decrease in the prices of a very few essential goods. Excepting wheat and rice, this year, the prices of other articles are not coming down. Ultimately, there is still the wrong

method of calculations in the cost of living index of the Simla Board against which we had complained so many times and against which a report was given in West Bengal by a Committee set up by them there.

I shall conclude by saying that in 1959, a Committee was appointed to go into the hazards of rayon workers who are to undergo such hazards. So many recommendations were made by them. We also filed a petition signed by thousands of workers. No step is taken against these rayon factories as yet. Maybe, they are being controlled by the big monopolists like Birlas. You have no guts to touch them at all.

Not only in Chasnala but in other mines too, no effective steps have been taken for introducing the safety measures in mines.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly conclude. It is good to complete the work within the scheduled time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Thanks for the advice. It is a herculean task for me to do it. The people will accuse me.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a herculean task for me too to give everybody his chance within the scheduled time. Please conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In other cases, the time was extended.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When it is extended it means more people will be able to speak. You will please conclude your speech.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I shall end with a note of caution to the Government. You have done away with your practice of tripartite bodies and the excuse you are giving is that only those central Trade Unions who ditto your policy from

A to Z will be given a chance to sit in the newly formed apex body. Some time back, you formed the National Council of Central Trade Unions but it had its own natural death. With the same Central Trade Unions. You have now formed the apex bodies; I know who they are. Why has the C.I.T.U. been excluded? Is it because the CITU is criticising your policies, rightly so when the workers' interests are affected?

So, with these words, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter as also so many others that have been passed on to him. I hope he will look into those matters also.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure effective participation of workers in the management of industries in the country 4].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invoke the emergency powers against factory owners who illegally close their factories or retrench the workers and to detain such people and open the factories (5)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to constitute one union in one industry on the basis of secret ballot (6)].

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

AN 7 2 2

[Failure to re-instate the dismissed workers of TISCO for taking part in strike (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-instate the retrenched workers of aluminium and other factories of Darbhanga city in Bihar and to punish the erring factory owners (8)].

SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM (tirunelveli): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Labour & Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in ratifying the convention on rural workers organisations adopted at the 60th Session of the International Labour Organisation held at Geneva in 1975 (9)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour & Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in enacting a comprehensive legislation for protecting the interest of agricultural workers on the lines of the Kerala Agricultural Workers' Act. (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-enforcement of revised minimum wages for agricultural workers in most States in the absence of separate enforcement machinery for the purpose (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up a separate labour directorate both at the Centre and at the States for the enforcement of minimum wages of agricultural workers (12)].

Shri S. A. Murugesanatham]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to direct the States to appoint labour inspectors at block level for the purpose of enforcement of minimum wages notified for agricultural workers (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to issue any guidelines to States for enforcing the revised minimum wages for agricultural workers (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Centre to issue any guidelines to the States in determining the minimum wages of agricultural workers (15)]

1. "That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up a tripartite machinery in the States and at the Centre for determining the wages of agricultural workers (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Futility of entrusting enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural workers with revenue officials and block development officers as is done in some States (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take effective steps to protect the agricultural workers from harassment, intimidation and violence often resorted to by landlords and other rural vested interests when the workers insist on enforcement of minimum wages as notified by Government (18)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage the downtrodden and exploited rural workers to assert their rights for minimum wages, give relief from debt burden by providing effective protection to them against the terror tactics of landlords, money-lenders and other rural exploiters (19)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Discrimination shown in the matter of selecting representatives of agricultural workers organisations in sending delegation to International Conferences of ILO and FAO where specific problems of agricultural workers and rural development are discussed (20)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to recognise the role of agricultural workers and their organisations in implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to include representatives of agricultural workers in the committees set up at different levels for implementation of 20-point economic programme (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to take steps to provide vocational training to agricultural workers to improve their professional skill (23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Absence of any measures in improving the labour productivity in agriculture (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up selective machinery to rehabilitate the bonded labourers since freed (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Slow progress in identifying the bonded labourers (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to allot special funds for the speedy and proper rehabilitation of the bonded labourers since freed (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to work out any effective scheme to solve unemployment among agricultural workers (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to introduce an employment guarantee scheme for rural workers (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to work out an integrated scheme to solve the problems of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Delay in enacting legislation for equal wages for equal work in agricultural sector (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up a separate machinery in the Labour Ministry for enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural workers (32)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give need-based wages to workers (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to change the anti labour policy of Government (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to have one union in one industry to be elected on the basis of secret ballot (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to re-instate the retrenched workers of TISCO (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement the decisions of the Central Apex Body (37)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to make the Central Apex Body more effective (38)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up Apex bodies in all the States (39)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in associating the workers in the management of all industries (40)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the decisions of Sugar Wage Board for sugar workers in all the sugar Mills (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to detain those factory owners and take over their factories who indulge in illegal retrenchment of workers, lockouts and closure of factories (42)]

That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1 "

[Failure to make laws for the protection of agricultural labourers on the lines of Kerala Agricultural Labour Act (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1 "

[Failure to get the new rates of agricultural wages implemented in most States (44)]

That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1 "

[Need to set up a separate Labour Directorate for implementation of the minimum wages fixed for agricultural labourers in the Centre and the States (45)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to set up a tripartite committee for fixation of wages of agricultural labourers in the Centre and the States (46)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to include the representatives of agricultural labourers in the committees formed to implement 20-point economic programme (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make satisfactory arrangements for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers since they have been freed (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1 "

[Failure to protect the agricultural labourers from the tyranny of Zamindars and to ensure for them their fixed wages (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1 "

[Need to take the cooperation of agricultural labourers and their organisations in the implementation of 20-point economic programme (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1 "

[Failure to implement any sound programme for bringing an end to the unemployment prevailing among the agricultural labourers (51)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re 1 "

[Delay in framing a law fixing equal wages for equal work in the villages (52)]

'That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to re-instate the retrenched workers of Hindalco, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh (53)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the long pending demands of the employees of the Central and Regional Provident Fund Offices (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in meeting the demands for promotion and confirmation of the employees of Regional Provident Fund Office in Patna, Bihar (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct residential quarters for the employees of the Regional Provident Fund Office, Bihar, situated at Patna (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in the use of Hindi in Regional Provident Fund Offices (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give the same facilities for shop employees as exist for other labourers (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a Central law for shop employees (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare as workmen all employees engaged in manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs (60)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare as workmen all employees working in the universities (61)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give bonus to shop employees (62)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to cover shops and establishments having ten employees for the purpose of giving bonus (63)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to standardise the statistics collected by the Statistics Bureau, Simla (64)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the bilateral agreement regarding bonus between the management and the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation (80)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide work for the educated unemployed (81)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give a minimum of 8.33 per cent bonus as before to labourers and employees (82)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to take action under MISA and Defence of India Rules against factory owners who are deliberately producing less (83)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to abolish the system of contract labour (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the managements of Reserve Bank, Patna from unnecessarily harassing the workers having faith in the 20-point Economic programme and helping the fascist elements such as RSS and Anand Marg (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Harassment of employees fighting against corruption in the Central Bank (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement welfare schemes for the upliftment of Beedi workers (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to fix uniform rates of wages for all the beedi workers in the country (88)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide equal pay for equal work to women, men and children Beedi workers (89)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to provide bonus to the Beedi workers (90)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of essential drugs in hospitals and dispensaries run under the Employees State Insurance Scheme (91)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to constitute effective Apex Body in all States (95)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in respecting the bilateral bonus agreement reached by the management and employees of the LIC (96)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in evolving a scheme of labour participation in management in an effective manner (97)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in providing employment to millions of young people, educated and uneducated (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in putting an end to lock-out, retrenchments and lay offs (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Decision taken by the Government to abolish the system of bonus (70)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in functioning the Apex Body at the Centre in such a manner so as to win the confidence of the patriotic section of the working class in India (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in providing democratic trade union rights to the employees of the Vijaya Bank and stopping the management of the Bank from patronising out of the way an RSS sponsored, management controlled union (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure 25 per cent reservation of jobs for women in selected sectors of employment (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement a fair minimum wage to agricultural labourers (74)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in removing corruption, favouritism, parochialism and provincialism in the functioning of employment exchanges (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to fight the theory of "Sons of the Soil" in the sphere of employment (76)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in providing any kind of relief to the millions of youth who are chronically unemployed (77)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide job security and fair wage to contract labourers (78)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in implementing properly the welfare legislation meant for beedi workers (79)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to realise the arrears of Provident Fund dues in full from the defaulting managements (82)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to guarantee Trade Unions rights to all categories of workers throughout the country (83)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to formulate and implement national wage on need-based formula (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Shri Dinesh Bhattacharyya]

“(Failure of the Government to stop all lay-offs, lockouts, retrenchment and closures (95))

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Labour’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Need to give the minimum bonus to the workers employed in the industries showing no profit (96)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Labour’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to make the FSI Scheme non-contributory on the part of the employees (97)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Labour’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to bring penal measures against the management for whose fault any factory is closed (98)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Labour’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for the payment of full wages to workers in case of any lay-off (99)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Labour’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to abolish all contract labour for the jobs of permanent nature (100)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Labour’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to give better medical facilities both in respect of supply of medicines and incidental cash benefits to industrial workers (101)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Labour’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to restrain the managements for increasing the workload in the name of achieving efficiency (102)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Labour’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to take effective steps for the implementation of minimum wages for agricultural workers in all States (103)]

श्री राज नारायण शर्मा (घनबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम विभाग की मांग संख्या 67 और 68 का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। व संवद में श्रम शक्ति विभाग रिपोर्टमेंट के क रन-मेंट को देखते तो यह जाहिर होगा कि पहले जितने मैनडेट की क्षति होती थी वानी सन् 1974 में 40.3 मिलियन मैनडेट का नम हुआ, वह मात्र की स्थिति में सन् 1975 में 19.2 मिलियन मैनडेट का नास हो गया। यह सारे कंट्री का टोटल है। लेकिन श्रम मंत्रालय स्कीयर को देखा जाये तो सन् 1974 में 11.36 मिलियन मैनडेट का लम था और अब 1975 में वह 1.52 मिलियन मैनडेट का नास रह गया। इसका श्रेय श्रम विभाग को है कि उसने बहुत से कानून दबे हुए, सलाये हुए और पिछड़े हुए नोर्नों के लिये इस बीच में लोक-सभा और राज्य-सभा में उपस्थित किये और वे पास होकर आज कानून बन गये हैं।

श्रम विभाग को उन कानूनों को प्रवर्तनी रूप देना है, इसलिये इसमें जो रकम उसके लिये रखी गई है, वह हमें उपयुक्त नहीं आती है, बल्कि यह उपयुक्त आता है कि कुछ और रकम इनको मिलनी चाहिये जिससे यह बखूबी कारगर साबित हो सके।

मुझे यह पता नहीं है कि मैनडेट नास की जो कमी इस साल में हुई है, उसमें श्रम विभाग के अधिकारियों का कितना योग्य है। मुक्त में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के त्ता जो वातावरण तैयार हुआ और नोर्नों में वेतन-सम

की भाषणा पैदा हुई, शोध उत्साहित हुए और उसके कर्तव्य-परामर्श की शिक्षा मिली, उसी की वजह से सारे वातावरण की बदली हुई स्थिति ही इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है या विभागीय कार्यकलाप भी उसके लिये कुछ जिम्मेदार है।

इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन मशीनरी का काम धरम देखा जये तो यह जाहिर होता है कि पिछले साल में इनके कार्यकलापों में बहुत कमी आई है। जैसे वर्कर्स कमेटी का गठन करना इनकी जिम्मेदारी है उसमें भी मन् 1975 में कुछ कमी आई है। मन् 1974 में 1192 और मन् 1975 में 1025 के गठन का इनका लक्ष्य था लेकिन जो एकूषणों गठन हुआ, वह 1974 में 752 और 1975 में 560 हुआ। इनमें जो वर्कर्स बबर हुए, उनकी संख्या भी कम हुई है। जहां तक इंडियन धार्डर के मेटिफिकेशन का प्रश्न है, उसकी संख्या भी कम हुई है।

इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन मशीनरी का यह काम है कि मालिकों और मजदूरों के बीचों में जो विवाद खड़े हो, उनका समाप्ती कराये। उसने 1974 में जहां 568 विवादों का समाप्ती कराया, वहां 1975 में 507 केसिज का समाप्ती कराया। पैट्रिय केसिज की संख्या 1974 में 608 थी, जब कि 1975 में वह 752 हो गई। 1974 में उसने 2140 केसिज में समाप्ती कराने का प्रयास किया, जब कि 1975 में 2114 केसिज में समाप्ती कराने का प्रयास किया गया। 1974 में उसका 1238 केसिज में समाप्ती कराने में सफलता मिली, जब कि 1975 में वह संख्या घट कर 1027 हो गई। 1974 में 19 केसिज आरबिट्रेशन में लिये गये, जब कि 1975 में 14 केसिज आरबिट्रेशन में लिये गये। 1974 में 4937 केसिज कायम हुए थे, जब कि 1975 में 5095 केसिज कायम हुए।

इन मांकडों को देखने में यह जाहिर होता है कि इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन मशीनरी कायम तरीके में काम नहीं करती रही है। 1975 में उसके कार्य कलाप कुछ इस तरह के नहीं हुए हैं कि उनकी सराहना की जाय।

वहां तक लेबर कोर्टों और ट्रिब्यूनलों का प्रश्न है, कई ट्रिब्यूनलों में जज ही नहीं हैं, जगहे खाली हैं। धनवाद नम्बर 3 का कंसिज के डिस्पोजल का ऐवेरेज परफार्मन्स 6 बरस रहा है, धर्मात् 6 बरस में एक केस का फ़ैसला हुआ है। बम्बई नम्बर 1 का ऐवेरेज 14 महीने और बम्बई नम्बर 2 का 17 महीने का ऐवेरेज रहा है। कलकत्ता ट्रिब्यूनल का ऐवेरेज 9 महीने 7 दिन रहा है, जो 6 साल के मुकाबले में तो बहुत इम्प्रूवमेंट है, लेकिन ट्रिब्यूनल में 6, 6 साल लग जाते हैं, इसका क्या कारण है? सरकार को इसका पता लगाना चाहिए और सदन को इस बारे में जवाब देना चाहिए।

खानों में सब से बड़ी प्राबलम सुरक्षा की है। स्थिति यह है कि खानों में दुर्घटनाओं दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती गई हैं, और उनको रोकने के लिए प्रयत्नों में लापरवाही होती गई है—बं घटने गये हैं। कोयला खदानों की दुर्घटना की तरफ में धाकटा ध्यान धाकषित करना चाहना है। जो लोग मरे और जो सीरियसली घायल हुए किम तरह से हर साल उनकी संख्या बढ़ती गई है। फ़ैसल ऐक्सीडेंट्स में 1971 में 199 संख्या थी, 1972 में 200, 1973 में 172, 1974 में 200 और 1975 में जाकर 600 हो गई। इसी तरह सीरियसली इन्वर्ड— 1542, 1600, 2162 और 2119 इस तरह से दुर्घटनाओं की यह संख्या बढ़ती गई। इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए जो डाइरेक्टर जनरल माइन्स सेफ्टी का डिपार्टमेंट है उस डिपार्टमेंट में पिछले लखन हो साल से डाइरेक्टर जनरल ही नहीं हैं। जो डाइरेक्टर जनरल एक्ट करते हैं उनको वह उपाधि नहीं

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

देते, प्रोमोशन डाइरेक्टर जनरल का नहीं देते। डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर जनरल से काम चला रहे हैं। केवल इतना ही नहीं है, वहाँ उस डिपार्टमेंट में जितना स्टाफ होना चाहिए वह पूरा स्टाफ भी उनके पास नहीं है। इसकी वजह से जितना इम्पेक्शन होना चाहिए वह इम्पेक्शन नहीं हो पाता है। डाइरेक्टर जनरल के स्टाफ और कॉलियरी में जो माइन्स मैनेजमेंट को चलाने वाले ऑफिसर्स हैं दोनों की एक ही क्वालीफिकेशन है। लेकिन वही ऑफिसर जब यहाँ काम करता है तो वह कम मैलरी पाता है और माइन्स मैनेजमेंट में चला जाय, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के साथ तो उसकी तनख्वाह बहुत बढ़ जाती है जिसकी वजह से यह होता है कि आज श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी माहब की यह स्थिति है कि यह डी०जी०एम०एम० के डिपार्टमेंट में लिक्विडेशन पर प्रेसाइड करने की स्थिति में आ गये हैं। इनका ध्यान उधर जाना नहीं है और इनका जाना भी है तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री इनकी नजर ध्यान नहीं देती। आज जबतक यह है कि सारे के सारे डी०जी०एम०एम० के डिपार्टमेंट के लोग जिनका काम है मुरख को देखना वे इनकी मर्यादा को छोड़ कर वे कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में शामिल होने जा रहे हैं।

मैं तुलना कर रहा हूँ कि इन डाइरेक्टर जनरल माइन्स सेप्टी जो दो वर्ष पहले से वह 2250 से 2500 के स्केल में थे और वही मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर होकर चले गये हैं तो उनका 3 हजार से सारे तीन हजार का स्केल हो गया है। वह आदमी जब डम कुर्मा पर बैठता है जहाँ कि अधिक पावर और अधिक प्रतिष्ठा होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उनकी खासियों को भी वह देखना है, तो वह पावर और प्रतिष्ठा उनकी नहीं हो पाती है। उनके हुजूम का पालन सारे माइन्स मैनेजमेंट को करवा चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाता है और उसका जो प्रतिष्ठा मिलनी चाहिए वह भी नहीं हो पाती है। मैं ये अपने आदिस एम्प्लॉय

कर पाते हैं मैं वह उसका पालन कर पाते हैं। मैं यहाँ पर भी छुटनेवाँ हूँ मैं माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री के सामने, एनजी मिनिस्ट्री के सामने और वहाँ भी इन लोगों की वही खातिरदारी है। आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं बजाऊँ इनके डिपार्टमेंट का स्केल डाइरेक्टर जनरल माइन्स सेप्टी का 2000 से 2250 है और वही चले जाते हैं कोल इंडिया में तो 3 हजार से सारे तीन हजार इनकी तनख्वाह हो जाती है। सरकार के यहाँ इस तरह का अधेरखाता है। इनके यहाँ डाइरेक्टर का है 1800 से 2000 और उनके यहाँ उम्मीद के डाइरेक्टर टेकनिकल का स्केल है 2500 से 3000। इसी तरह से जनरल मैनेजर्स जो इनके नीचे वाले हुआ करते हैं ज्वाइंट डाइरेक्टर और डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर उनका भी है। ज्वाइंट डाइरेक्टर का है 1600 से 1800 और डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर का है 1200 से 1700। वही जनरल मैनेजर होकर जाय तो उनका स्केल 2000 से 2500 हो जाता है। एंडीशनल होकर जाय तो 1800 से 2200 हो जाता है। स्पेशल एग्जिक््यूटिव होकर या डिप्टी सी०एम०ई० होकर जायें हैं तो 1200 से 1600 हो जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You seem to be more concerned about higher paid officers. You have spent a lot of time on them!

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वास्तव में यह डिप्टी मिनिस्ट्री जो चलती है उसकी वजह से इनके डिपार्टमेंट के सारे के सारे लोग छोड़कर कोल इंडिया लि० में शामिल होने जा रहे हैं। इसी की वजह से कोई इम्पेक्शन नहीं हो पाता है, इम्पेक्शन होना है तो उसको एम्प्लॉय नहीं कर पाते और उम्मीद की वजह से रोज दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। चान्सावा की जो दुर्घटना हुई उसके बाद एम्प्लॉय के रूप में प्रति दिन एक आदमी मरा है। इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएँ ही रही हैं लेकिन उनके बादजुद इन विभागों का खर्च उसकी तरह नहीं जाता है। माइन्स विभाग

जो है उसको ज्यादा रेंजेंट कमेटी ने 1973 में सबमिट किया था और आज हम 1976 में पहुंच गये हैं। यद्यपि उनके लिए टाइम एग्रांट हुआ है, वह लिस्ट पर है लेकिन पना नहीं वह प्रायेण या नहीं। उन बिल का प्रायटी नहीं मिल पाती है। उमों प्रावधान ऐसे हैं कि काफी पाबन्दी लोगों पर आ सकती है लेकिन उमका अनुपालन करे नहीं तो पाबन्दी प्रायें।

इसी तरह में काल माइन बक्स क प्राविडेन्ट फंड की बात है। 5 लाख 80 हजार जो काम करे है वही टमक सदस्य है। इनका बकाया आज कोल इंडिया लि० की सभी कम्पनीज पर 30 कराड हा गया है। दूसरी तरफ एम्प्लोईज प्राविडेन्ट फंड जिम F 64 लाख सदस्य है यानी कोलरीज में दम पुता हैं उनका बकाया 20 कराड पर ही टिका हुआ है। लेकिन 6 लाख जा है जिमक बडे-बडे मालिकान है उनक यहा बकाया लगभग 30 कराड हा गया है। दिक्कत यह हाती है कि जब काई जाना चाहता है ना वह दवाजे दवाजे भटकन भटकने डैगन हा जाता है। पहले क मानिका व यहा 11 कराड है और आज जान मालिक पब्लिक सेक्टर F है उनक यहा 20 कराड है। साल दा साल में उन एरियर्स रख लिय है। इस तरह में प्राविडेन्ट फंड प्रागेनाईजेशन भी फगन तहा कर रहा है। हमारी एक्स बाडी में डिमंडन लिया कि प्राविडेन्ट फंड प्रागेनाईजेशन का मज कर जाना चाहिए एम्प्लोईज प्राविडेन्ट फंड क साथ धार उनके धू भावरेट करना चाहिए। लेकिन अकिसम व बीज व स्वथ क अगड काम नहीं हान है जिसकी बजह से काम पुछना नहीं जाना है। प्रज मौबत यह है कि मजदूर जो रिग्यर भीमि हैं उनको दवाजे दवाजे भटकना पडता है। ईचट्टी के लिए अलग प्रकका जाने है। प्रायिक कोमिशन करने है कि पर छुट्टा कर रास्ते पर डाल दे।

रेस्क्यू और रिकवरी के लिए रेस्क्यू स्टेशन्स हैं लेकिन उनको सामान नहीं मिलता है। स्ट्राफ है लेकिन उनको सामान नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उस सामान में फारेन एक्मचेज इन्वाल्ड है। फारेन एक्मचेज वले विभाग में पाम नहीं हो पाता है। ह्यून लाइफ का बचान का जा प्रश्न है उसके लिए जो फारेन एक्मचेज की जरूरत है वह उनको मिलना चाहिए ताकि रेस्क्यू स्टेशन्स को इक्वीप करके रख सकें और काई भी जान खनरे में न आयें।

जहा तक भाग गेड भोग पार्टिमिपेशन में है जमन्ट का मवाल है केवल मिट्टान का है। होनी है और कुचअल पार्टिमिपेशन की है। पार्टिमिपेशन है खाना बनाने वाली का भोग खान वाली का। खाने बाखे कहने है हमारा कनव्य है खाना और तुम्हारा कनव्य है बनाना। तुम्हारा पार्टिमिपेशन इनकी दूर तक ही है। तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उम लिये इन्हां मारे ब्ल फ्रेम किये। लेकिन ब्ल फ्रेम करने वकन जो इनकी एक्स ब्रोडी है उमका कन्सल्ट करना चाहिये और उमक हिमाब में काम करना चाहिए जिससे इफेक्टिव पार्टिमिपेशन हो सके। उममें उनका काम में काम कौन्टीन चलाने की बेल-फेयर मेजर्स की, स्कूल चलाने की प्रसनाल चलान का यह मारी जिम्मेदारिया बर्कस का देने ना अन्डा रहना। लेकिन अभी कागखी पार्टिमिपेशन ही हो रहा है।

बोनस रेंज में ज अनेडमेंट हुआ उममें मरशर कर्मटेड है। जो मिनिमम बोनस था उमका खत्म कर दिया और उसकी जगह पर इमेन्टिव वानस और प्रोडक्शन बोनस लायेगे। लेकिन वह स्कीम न मनेजमेंट ला पाता है और न लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का दिभाग में फ जिससे यह ला पाते। तो उमकी तरफ मरका का प्रान्त जाना चाहिए और इनका मंड स्कीम सब जगह पर तैयार करे और उ

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

कार्यान्वित कर; बर्क्स को ऐन्ड्यूज करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजाबख्शार ख़ास्रौ (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश की, देश की स्वतंत्रता की और जनतंत्र की प्रतिगामी और क्रमिस्ट शक्तियों से रक्षा करने के लिये 26 जून, 1975 को देश में आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई। इसके क्रमिस्ट विरोधी उद्देश्य को समझते हुए हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग ने आपात्कालीन स्थिति का हार्दिक समर्थन किया। जिस दिन आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई उस दिन भाल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस का वार्षिक सम्मेलन इन्दौर में चल रहा था। 26 और 27 जून को वहाँ एकत्रित तमाम मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों ने एक मत से आपात्कालीन स्थिति का इसलिये समर्थन किया कि इसकी चोट हिन्दुस्तान की क्रमिस्ट शक्तियों के विरुद्ध है। इसलिये मजदूरों ने इसका समर्थन किया। उन्होंने यह भी ऐलान किया कि देश को बचाने के लिये, देश के कुछ उत्पादन बंद इसके लिये सरकार जो भी सही कदम उठायेगी उसका हम समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन साथ ही वहाँ यह भी ऐलान किया गया भाल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस में कि अगर मजदूरों के विरुद्ध कोई भी कार्यवाही की गई, मासिकों के पक्ष में और मजदूरों के विरोध में, दो मजदूर वर्ग उसका समर्थन के साथ, ए०आइ०टी०यू०सी० उसका समर्थन के साथ विरोध करेगी। यह हम ने साफ-साफ अपनी नीति निर्धारित की। साथ ही कुछ मोम समझते हैं कि मजदूर आपात्कालीन स्थिति के डर कबे और हथौलिये में लड़ नहीं रहे हैं। ऐसी बात घोषणा बचकानापन होगा। मजदूर कभी डरता नहीं, सही काम के लिये वह अपनी जान की बाजी भी लगा देता है। वे समझते हैं कि देश की स्वतंत्रता भी विकसित

करना, क्रमिज्म को पराजित करना उसका देशभक्तिपूर्ण-कर्तव्य है। इसलिये उन्होंने उसका समर्थन किया, और उसका फायदा उठा कर 20 सूची कार्यक्रम का जो ऐलान हुआ 1 जुलाई, 1975 को उसका भी मजदूर वर्ग ने समर्थन किया। इसलिये कि उसने समझा कि इससे गरीबों का भला होगा, ग्राम जनता का भला होगा और हिन्दुस्तान में जो सामन्ती व्यवस्था है उसको नष्ट करने में मदद मिलेगी। लेकिन जैसे ही आप ने मजदूरों पर चोट करना शुरू किया, आपका मकसद तो था दक्षिण-पंथी तत्वों पर, क्रमिस्टों पर चोट करना, और शुरू में आप ने चोट की थी, लेकिन बाद में आपकी तलवार की धार मजदूरों की तरफ मुड़ने लगी। मजदूरों ने जगह जगह उसका मुकाबला किया।

बाटा के 12,000 मजदूरों ने कलकत्ते में बोनस के सवाल को लेकर 39 दिन की लड़ाई की। अगर वह डर गये होते तो यह लड़ाई नहीं हुई होती। नेशनल टोबाकू कम्पनी के मजदूरों ने अपनी भांगों को लेकर साठे चार महीने की हड़ताल की और आपात्कालीन स्थिति में हड़ताल की। उसी तरीके से मध्य प्रदेश की बिन्दवारा खान में एक हजार मजदूरों ने भूख-हड़ताल की निषट के सवाल को लेकर, पाली के सवाल को लेकर। इस तरह के घने उदाहरण हैं। अगर आप मासिकों का पक्ष लेंगे, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे और उमट मजदूरों की छुट्टी की कोशिश करेंगे तो वे आप से लड़ेंगे और उन मासिकों से लड़ेंगे जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपति हैं, इजारेदार हैं और आजादी के दुश्मन की तरह काम करते हैं। आपकी नीति अगर मजदूरों के खिलाफ होगी तो उसके खिलाफ भी वे लड़ेंगे।

26 June .

दूसरी बात, उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह है कि हमारी इस सरकार ने हमेशा का इस्तेमाल मजदूरों पर करना शुरू किया और इस हमसे

के कारण मजदूरों की छुट्टी होने लगी, बोमस में कटीती होने लगी और उसके बाद प्रोबीडेन्ट फंड का करौड़ी रुपया मालिक खा रहे हैं। उनके खिलाफ आप कहते जरूर हैं कि हम कार्यवाही करेंगे लेकिन करने नहीं हैं। इतना ही नहीं, महंगाई भत्ता जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलता था या मिलता है, उसके लिए बिल मंत्री जी ने एमान किया है कि जुलाई, 1976 के बाद एक साल के लिए और आधी महंगाई भत्तों की रकम कम्पलसगी डिपोजिट में जमा करनी पड़ेगी और इस तरह से आप ने उनका आधा महंगाई भत्ता इम्पाउन्ड कर लिया। क्या आपकी इमर्जेन्सी का उद्देश्य यही था कि मजदूरों को घबका लगाया जाये ? क्या आप उनको दक्षिणान्धी खैं मे भेजना चाहते हैं ? आप यह काम कर रहे हैं। आप ने छुट्टी के खिलाफ कानून बनाया, सै-प्रोफ के खिलाफ, कारखाना-बन्दी के खिलाफ कानून बनाया लेकिन उनको लागू करने का अधिकार किसको दिया ? राज्य सरकारों को आप ने यह अधिकार दिया और वे क्या करती हैं यह आप जानते ही हैं। दो महीने का बकल भी आप ने दे दिया लेकिन इन दो महीनों में राज्य सरकारों ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। मालिक जो हैं वे तो मन-मौजी हैं, जो चाहें करेंगे। मजदूरों की छुट्टी कर देंगे, मजदूरों को निकाल देंगे और मजदूरों को भूखा मार देंगे। आप कहते तो यह है कि हम छुट्टी नहीं होने देंगे लेकिन छुट्टी हो रही है। स्वयं मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में 19 मार्च को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो जवाब दिया है, वह जवाब बाल इन्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन का जो अध्यक्ष निकलता है, उसमें छपा है। उसमें आप ने क्या कहा है, वह मैं बताता हूँ। आप ने यह कहा है कि 5 लाख मजदूरों का सै-प्रोफ हुआ है इमर्जेन्सी के समय। मालूम नहीं आप उन कारखानेदारों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं। इन पांच लाख लोगों में से केवल पश्चिम बंगाल में 2,21,209 लोग हैं, जिनका सै-प्रोफ हुआ है। वही नहीं केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में जी. सैन्ट्रल सैक्टर में भी

1,11,670 सै-प्रोफ हुए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, 448 कारखानों में 13,754 मजदूरों को छुट्टी की गई और 76 कारखाने बन्द किये गये जिनमें 9,921 मजदूर बेकार हुए। इसके अलावा नालाबन्दी 63 कारखानों में हुई, जिनकी वजह से 45,462 मजदूर दर-दर की ठोकर खा रहे हैं। कल बिहार के संसद् सदन्यों की मीटिंग में बोमते हुए बिहार सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री ने कहा है कि टिस्को ने ढाई हजार मजदूरों की छुट्टी का फैसला कर लिया है। यह सब खोज हो रही है और हमारी सरकार टुकर-टुकर देख रही है और किकॉन्वै-विमूड है। आप मजदूरों पर हमले कर सकते हैं, आपा-दान का डर उन्हें दिखा सकते हैं लेकिन रूजोपनियों पर, कारखानेदारों पर, इजारेदारों पर, देश और मजदूरों के दुश्मनों पर आप घोट नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह हमदर्दी उनके प्रति क्यों ? क्या इसी तरीके से समाजवाद धायेगा, लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य धायेगा, मजदूरों को बनाई होगी ? इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इन नीति को धारको बदलना होगा। रूजोपनियों पर धापको हमला करना होगा।

एपेक्स बाडी आपने बनाई। हम ने इसका स्वागत किया। ए०आई०टी०यू०सी० ने इसका स्वागत किया। आई०एन०टी०यू०सी० ने स्वागत किया। हिन्दू मजदूर मभा ने इसका स्वागत किया। ए०आई०टी०यू०सी० के अध्यक्ष मेरी बगल में बैठे हुए थे। ए०आई०टी०यू०सी० में उसमें नौ सूत्री कार्यक्रम पेश किया। एपेक्स बाडी जो सर्वोच्च संस्था बनी है मजदूरों के सवालों को हल करने के लिए, उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को तय करने के लिए, ठीक से प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र में शान्ति बनी रहे इसको देखने के लिए, उसमें हम ने नौ सूत्री प्रोग्राम रखा और कहा कि इस आश्रय पर उसका कार्य संचालन होना चाहिए लेकिन मालूम नहीं आपने उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की, कुछ किया या नहीं किया।

[श्री राम/बतार शास्त्री]

एक्ट के अध्याय मुझे कह रहे हैं कि एपेक्स बोर्ड तो लगता है कि बर रही है। किस लिए उसको आपने बनाया। उसके फंसलों की भी तो आप लागू करें। इस एपेक्स बोर्ड ने कानपुर की दो मिलों के बारे में लक्ष्मी रत्न काटन मिल और एक्टिंग बैंड, कानपुर के बारे में यह सिफारिश की थी कि इनको ले लिया जाये। मालूम नहीं इस सिफारिश पर आप क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि एपेक्स बोर्ड ठीक से काम करे तो उसके फंसलों को सरकार माने और इस तरह ध्यान दे। इतना ही नहीं बस राज्यों में अभी तक एपेक्स बोर्ड बनी ही नहीं है। मजदूरों की यह सर्वोच्च समस्या बनी ही नहीं है। सुना जाता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पूंजीपति इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। मालूम नहीं आपके लोग भी कैसे हैं जो इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। वे भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह बने। द्विपक्षी वार्ता द्वारा समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने के लिए यह बनी है। द्विपक्षी वार्ता पहले होती था। लेकिन अब यह बनी है। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिसमें यह इफेक्टिव तरीके से काम कर सके। दामों में कमी की बात कही जाती है। दाम जरूर कुछ कम हुए हैं। लेकिन बिल मशीनें स्वयं अपने बजट भाषण में इनको स्वीकार किया है कि धाम चीजों के बूट्टा दाम नहीं के बराबर कम हुए हैं, उन पर इसका नहीं के बराबर असर पड़ा है। दूसरी तरफ आप मजदूरों का मिलने वाली सङ्गठनयत्नी में महंगाई भत्ते में कमी करने जा रहे हैं। अगर उत्पादन नहीं होना या कम होना तो उसको आप उसके साथ जोड़ कर इसमें कमी कर देंगे। अब आप देखें कि कारखानेदार जबर्दस्ती कारखाने बन्द कर रहे हैं। आप उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं करते हैं? क्या डी०आई०आर० और सीसा बूट्टे के लिए ही हैं इन लोगों के खिलाफ इनका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता है? डी०आई०आर० के जैसे आदमी के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हो सकता है जो सीसा बूट्टी कार्यकम

का सर्वोच्च करके के लिए गया था लेकिन पूंजीपतियों पर नहीं हो सकता है। क्यों नहीं उन पर यह इस्तेमाल होता है? 219 रेल मजदूरों को निकास दिया गया है। रेल मशीनें विद्युत डोंक कर कहा कि हम उनको नहीं लेगे, नहीं लेंगे, नहीं लेंगे, एक बार नहीं तीन बार कहा जैसे वे अगर आ जायें तो पूरी हड़ताल करवा देंगे, इनकी ताकत उनमें है। लेकिन जो देश को गलत रास्ते पर ले जाने वाले हैं, बड़े-बड़े सरगमोदार हैं, सी०आई०ए० से जिनका ताल्लुक है, मल्टी नेशनल के पीछे चलने वाले हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या यह आपकी मजदूर भक्ति है या पूंजीपतियों के प्रति भक्ति का यह परिचायक है?

दामों के बारे में जो धाकड़ा नय होना है वह श्रम मंत्रालय का जिनका ब्यूरो नय करना है। उन पर हम लाबो का विश्वास नहीं है। वह गलत धाकड़ें नय करना है। पूंजीपतियों से मिल कर मजबूत करना है ले-ले कर करना है। ठीक ही कहा गया है कि बचाल की सरकार ने एक भट्टाचार्य कमेटी बनाई थी। उसने अध्ययन करके जिनका ब्यूरो के धाकड़ा का नयन बनाया था (अध्ययन)। उसके इन गलत धाकड़ों के कारण मजदूरों का डी० ए० कम हो आया। अब मजदूरों पर हमने डो रते हैं और इन हमलों में मजदूरों को बचाने के लिए आप कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं। हमकी तरफ आपकी ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप अपने जिनका ब्यूरो का बुरुस्त कीजिये ताकि वह मजदूरों के हक में काम करे। भट्टाचार्य समिति ने जो सिफारिश की है, उसके मुताबिक 63 रुपये डी० ए० जिनका चाहिये लेकिन वह ब्यूरो 16 रुपये देना चाहती है। आप इसे वाँचिये और जो भट्टाचार्य समिति ने कहा है, उसको मानिये।

प्रबन्ध में धामकों का स्थान हो, यह बात प्रचार में बहुत है, लेकिन प्रबन्ध में कम है। आप यह बताइये कि किस किस प्रबन्ध में आपने धमकीयों को हितकार बनाया है।

मजदूर का मजदूर है तबका काम में शामिल होना, पार्लिसी मेकिंग, क्लेयवा, वगैरह लेकिन ऐसे कितने कारखाने हैं, जहाँ ६५ तरह की कमेटीवा बनी हैं। सरकारी विभागों में अभी तक यह नहीं बनी हैं, रेक, पी० एंड टी० और डिफेंस में भी ये कमेटीवा नहीं बनी हैं। यह मेरी जानकारी है। मैं यह बानना चाहता हूँ कि पार्टिसिपेशन आफ लेबर इन मैनजमेंट का केवल नारा ही रहेगा, या अमल में भी कभी यह आयेगा? मजदूरवाद का नारा आप लगाने हैं, आपका मजदूरवाद कीका है आप इसे अमल में लाते ही नहीं हैं।

यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि 27 बरस की आजादी के बाद भी आब कट्टेकट लेबर बरकरार है। यह एक प्रकार से बधुआ लेबर से मिलती-जुलती चीज है। यह अभी तक क्यों है इसका क्या कारण है आप के पास? सरकारी कारखानों में भी कट्टेकट लेबर चलती है, जब हम बोकारो जाते हैं तो यह देखने का मौका मिलता है। आप कट्टेकट लेबर को 100 फीसदी उठाने का कानून लाइये, तभी काम चल सकता है।

इसी तरह से खेत-मजदूरों के बारे में कुछ कानून बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन वे अमल में आ रहे हैं या नहीं? देहातों में औरतें भी खेत-मजदूरिन हैं। जैसे मजदूरों में समान काम के लिये समान मजदूरी का कानून बनाया गया है, उसी प्रकार का कानून देहातों के लिये भी होना चाहिए। नाकि देहात की महिलाएँ भी यह समझें कि वे मर्क मजदूरों से कम नहीं हैं और काम में वह ज्यादा होती हैं। तो यह फर्क क्यों है इसके बारे में भी कुछ करना होगा।

खेत मजदूरों पर बर्गीय और अमीय के मानिक हमसे कर रहे हैं, उनको बचाने की व्यवस्था आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैंने इसी सवाल में बर्चा की थी कि मेरे क्षेत्र में एक जगह है कोलाना बुद्ध-बक, जहाँ दिन-रात एक हरिकल की हुला कर दी गई, की कि

पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में काम क ता था। उसका आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ और न ही कुछ होने वाला है। आपने सदन के पटल पर जब बरख चिया कि पना नहीं वह कैसे मर गया। तो यह है आपका खन-मजदूरों के साथ प्रेम।

हमारे देश में बीडी मजदूरी का एक फंडेशन है, हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री इनहोक सम्भली उसके अध्यक्ष हैं। आल इंडिया बीडी मजदूर फंडेशन उसका नाम है। पूरे देश में इन मजदूरों की समान मजदूरी नहीं है। हमारे फंडेशन ने माग की है कि कम-से-कम 6 रुपये मजदूरी जरूर दी जाये। बीडी-मजदूरों की स्थिति बड़ी दमनीय है उनमें भी औरत-मजदूराने है। इस उद्योग में मर्द, जवान, बच्चे, औरतें सब काम करते हैं, लेकिन सब को समान मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। हम बारे में भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान के विश्वविद्यालयों में अस्पतालों में हमारों की तादाद में कर्मचारी काम करने हैं, जिला बोर्डों में काम करते हैं, उनको आप बर्कमैन मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आप उन्हें बर्कमैन स्वीकार कीजिये, अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेते तो उनमें जो अयकर असतोष प्रज्वलित हो रहा है वह और बढ़ना गया तो उन्हें मजबूर हाकर आपके खिलाफ लडाई करनी होगी।

आपने मंडिकल रिजिस्ट्रारिज को आर्थिक रूप में बर्कमैन माना है, कुछ महूलियते दी हैं, मेरा कहना यह है कि आप विश्वविद्यालय, अस्पतालों और जिला बोर्डों के कर्मचारी बर्गों को भी बर्कमैन मानिये और उनको भी महूलियते दीजिये।

कुछ अम कानूनों का चिक किया गया है। आपने कुछ कानून जरूर बनाये हैं उनका हमने मजर्शन भी किया है और आपकी अन्वयवाद भी दिया है। लेकिन जो बुनियाधी

कानून हैं, वे बहुत पुराने हो चुके हैं। औद्योगिक विवाद एक्ट 1947 का है और दृढ़ बुनियात एक्ट 1926 का है। क्या इन कानूनों में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत नहीं है? सरकार की नीतियों में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। वह समाजवाद की बात करने लगी है। लेकिन उसकी कितानों में अभी तक बाबा धावम के कानून के कानून पड़े हुए हैं, जो मजदूरों की सम्पत्तियों का सम्प्राधान निकालने और स्वल्प दृढ़ बुनियात मूवमेंट का निर्माण करने में मददवार नहीं हो रहे हैं।

मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि-मूक संगठन बने, इसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ जाये, ताकि हम सब मजदूरों के मसालों को हल कर सकें और उनमें यह भावना जगे कि हमजैनी में उनके विरोध में नहीं, बल्कि उनके पक्ष में काम हो रहा है। लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक जो कदम उठाये हैं, उनमें यह सम्भाव्य लग रहा है कि वे सारे कदम मजदूरों के खिलाफ उठाये गये हैं। प्रतिस्पर्धावादी, फ्रानिस्ट और यथार्थवादी जितिया इस सम्बन्ध में, सरकार में, और नेलवे मन्त्रालय में सब से ज्यादा, हाथी हैं। राइट रीएक्शन पक्षी मार कर, कुंडली मार कर, बैठा हुआ है। सरकार को उन तत्वों पर चोट करनी चाहिए, तभी 20-मूली कार्यक्रम प्रमन में आयेगा और धरीकी भिटेगी। 20-मूली कार्यक्रम कोई बुझिगी माना नहीं है। ये लोग तो बुझिगी माला की तरह उम्का बाप कर रहे हैं। वे देहात और मजदूरों में पक्ष-माला करें, और यह देखें कि क्या सरकारी कानून प्रमन में था रहे हैं या नहीं, अगर वे प्रमन में था रहे हैं, तो उसमें और तेजी लाने की कोशिश की जाये, और अगर वे प्रमन में नहीं था रहे हैं, तो वह पता लगाया जाये कि कौन कौन कौन-कौन कर रहे हैं और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धावादी की जाये।

सोचने हम देखते हैं कि प्रतिस्पर्धावादी तत्वों के खिलाफ कोशिशें करने के बजाये उनको बर्बाद में छोड़ा जा रहा है। उनके लिए कोशिश का बरबादाबा खोत दिया गया है, और वे लोग उसमें प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। अब तो देश में बड़े-बड़े, मजे-मजे नेता भी पैदा हो रहे हैं। कानून वहाँ कि वे धाले क्या करेंगे।

इस रिपोर्ट में औद्योगिक तत्वों तो बहुत ही गई हैं, लेकिन नीति सम्बन्धी बातों का उसमें कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। मजदूरों को कौन प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा, प्रोद्योगिक की बढ़ना और पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था के खिलाफ क्या कायबादी की जायेगी, इस बारे में कोई संकेत नहीं दिया गया है।

ये लोग कितना मुनाफ़ा कमाते हैं। 1966 से 1974 के बीच में उनका मुनाफ़ा 30 करोड़ बढ़ गया है। 1966 में उत्पादन का बंक 154 था, जो 1974 में 201 हो गया है। पुस्तकालय के पास लगे एक पोस्टर में ये आकड़े दिये गये हैं। उत्पादन बढ़े लेकिन मजदूर की घामवनी कम हो यह कैसा समाजवाद है?

मैं सरकार को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूर डरा नहीं है, बल्कि वह सरकार की मजदूर-विरोधी नीति का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार है। मैं जवाबदेही के साथ एलान करना चाहता हूँ—ए०आई०टी०यू० सी० के अध्यक्ष यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं—कि अगर सरकार ने मजदूरों पर हाथ मगाने की कोशिश की, अगर सरकार के लोगो धा पूँजीपतियों ने उनको धाँधे दिखलाई, तो हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर वर्ग इतना सतर्क है कि वह उन दोनों की धाँधे निकाल देगा और अपना रास्ता साफ़ करते हुए जाने बड़ेगा। मैं सरकार से निम्न यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह समय रहते चेत जाये। नीति में परिवर्तन और कोशिशें, हथारधारी के पीछे चलना बन्द कीजिये। दुकान-दुकान साफ़ी हुए देशम विरीह हो कर, फिकरसम्बन्धित होकर बैठे

मत रहिये। मजदूर इंतजार कर रहा है। वह उद्योग धन्धे का मजदूर हो, सरकारी मजदूर हो, रेल का मजदूर हो, पी० एड टी० का मजदूर हो या डिफेंस का मजदूर हो जिसके नेता भी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, ये सब लोग अधीर हो रहे हैं। अब उनके बर्दाश्त के बाहर की बात हो रही है। इसलिए मुझे विश्वास है आप हमारी बात पर ध्यान देंगे। हम आपकी बहुत सी सही बातों का समर्थन करते हैं। बहुत दूर तक आपके मित्र हैं और बहुत दूर तक आप से लड़ते भी हैं। तो मित्र की बात थोड़ा समझने की और पूरा करने की कोशिश कीजिये। फिर देखिए मजदूर क्या कमाल करता है। मजदूर तो दुनिया को बना रहा है, मजदूर ने 15-16 मूलकों में समाजवाद का लाल झंडा फहरा दिया है। तो मजदूर बड़ा ही पराक्रमी और दुनियां को बदलने वाला है। हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को भी वह बदलेगा। अगर आप उसमें सहायक होंगे तो अच्छी बात है और नहीं तो आपको भी वह मजदूर बदल कर ही दम लेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In order that there should not be any misunderstanding, I would put this to the House. The name of Mr. Vasant Sathe was communicated to me by the Deputy Chief Whip later on. Now he wants an early chance because he has an engagement. If the other members of the Congress Party do not object, I would give him the chance....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have to go to attend a meeting.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): I have also to catch the plane.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although it is the prerogative of the Chair to call anybody, I would like to work with the utmost cooperation, and I do not want anybody to have the impression that I am breaking the ranks. Therefore, when Mr. Sathe gave me a request, I thought I would put it to you if you could accommodate. If

you don't, then I will go by the list which the Whip has given me. It is upto you to decide.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will take only ten minutes.

I would, first, like to urge on the Government that it is high time that we had comprehensive Employment Relations Act. Much of the difficulties we see today are because of the proliferation of labour laws—the Payment of Wages Act, the Workers' Compensation Act, the ESI Act and so on. For so long we have been thinking of an industrial code; some work has also been done; I believe, it is practically ready. But I do not know why it is not being cleared. We should have a comprehensive Employment Relations Act. I am using the word 'employment' advisedly because in the Industrial Disputes Act, 'worker' or 'workman' has been defined in a restricted way and, as you know, the Supreme Court has taken away many employees who come under the purview of hospitals and others by saying that they are not industries. What do you want to regulate in this country? It is employer-employee relationship. It should be Employer-Employee relations Act. You can say in that whatever has been stated in the industrial law where you have taken out of its purview very small employer-employee relations, that can be done here. But let it be an Employer-Employee Relationship Act. It is high time that a comprehensive legislation on this was put on the Statute Book.

The next point I would like to make is about the whole concept of wage-work relationship. Much of the heart-burning is because of this. When we have Bonus Act or the other Acts, the philosophy appears to be that it is not correlated to work or productivity or production. Let us, for once, agree that a wage above a certain minimum wage—that minimum also in terms of industrial minimum—is now a crystallised notion—in terms of industrial law also. Let us decide what should be the industrial minimum wage; let

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

us decide what should be the non-industrial minimum wage. It will apply to agriculture also. I am willing to be realistic in this. But let us have some concept of minimum wage. Once the industrial minimum or statutory minimum is fixed, then the question of profit or productivity or the capacity of the employer does not arise. That has to be paid. This proposition has been universally accepted and once you lay this down, if it has to be above the minimum, it should be related to production and productivity. If that is done, most of your headache regarding bonus, profit-sharing etc., will go away. But let us seriously get down to this and do this once for all. If this is done, many of the hardships that are being experienced today by the employees would be done away with.

In this connection, I would like to say that we have made a mockery of the labour legislation because of the delays. The delays have become scandalous. We thought that the phrase in social legislation—justice delayed is justice denied—would be adhered to more vigorously here, but that is not there. I have given a number of instances where delays have taken place. I myself have a case of wage fixation of employees in a sophisticated industry, a litho industry, where they were being paid inclusive of dearness and other allowances Rs 41/- in the year 1958 and we started the wage fixation case. Instead of taking the thing on the streets, we said: Let us follow the labour laws as law abiding citizens, and you will be amazed that the case has taken sixteen years and even today it is pending in the Supreme Court. The employers can go on fighting right up to the highest court. What are we doing about it. Can't we put any limit? We are now thinking of constitutional changes; can't we say that this would be a finality, there would be no appeal and no writ will lie in respect of such matters relating to labour laws. For Heaven's sake, bring some finality, otherwise what is the significance of these labour laws,

if after the death of a worker, we are able to get a decision. I would beg of you to consider this. I am sure, your Cabinet colleagues will see the reason in this. Kindly plead with them that this should be brought about.

Day in and day out, workers are being laid off and retrenched and no protection is there for them. I do not know, if you can give us any instance where employers have been punished for having illegally laid off or retrenched the workers. One instance is, of course, there in Nagpur; thanks to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra who showed the guts and courage. An employer who retrenched his employees and did not pay compensation as required under the Act was detained under MISA. Next day, that employer, who was saying that he did not have the money, managed to bring the money and paid to the employees. That is justice, that is firmness. But how many such instances can you give me in this country? I would say, as my friends have been saying, does this MISA not apply to these people creating industrial unrest? While talking of industrial unrest, I want to utter a word of caution and warning. Today, merely because of short-sightedness and lack of understanding even in organised sector, taking advantage of the climate of emergency there are employers who want to bulldoze and ride rough shod as was done the other day when the LIC Bill was brought here. Why can't you sit with your employees? Are they not patriotic citizens? I have talked to the representatives of employees and they say: If you want to do away with bonus here is package deal, sit with us, we will show you how to find the money. We will show you how it can be adjusted. Why cannot you do it? We the Members of Parliament, are willing to sit with you. We are willing to be of assistance to you. But why cannot you, the Labour Ministry, persuade the other employing Ministries to see the reason of this? In the public undertakings in the organized sector, if you create any dissension or rancour or dis-satisfaction among the workers.

believe any eruption anywhere can result in making a complete nonsense of your labour policy. I sometimes smell a conspiracy in this. Are some people deliberately interested in creating conditions of chaos or conditions of disruption or rebellion? What are they planning? I would like to know. Therefore, I utter a note of warning. You take this up at the highest level with your Cabinet colleagues and discuss this matter with them. Why for any reason are you creating this dissatisfaction among the employees taking advantage of the emergency? And this is bound to recoil tomorrow. Emergency cannot be a permanent feature. Discipline cannot be a permanent feature. Vinobai rightly said when somebody put a question 'Is Anusashan Parva going to last for ever?'—Anusashan for even and Parva is a short-term thing'. Parva, one can understand, is a short-term thing. But discipline is permanent but discipline to become a permanent thing, has to be a two way affair.

Now you want the employees to be involved in the management. That was the concept of workers' participation in management. For what purpose? To create a feeling, a sense of belonging among the employees. A feeling to be created that they are not employees, they are not mere workers, but they are the partners in the industry. But in how many public sector undertakings have we started this? All right, cut across unionism and you ask the employees to elect their representatives from shoplevel to the toplevel. Try that. Let at least at the highest level there be a workers' representative so that the worker may have a feeling that hereafter they are partners and not workers. If you try it in the public sector, that will be an example for the private sector to follow. And you can impose it easily on them.

The next point I would like to talk is about some welfare facilities. About housing I have long felt even as a trade-unionist one thing. If the machinery cost goes up, does the employer make a grievance there? He just

adds it to the cost and puts it up. If the raw material cost goes up, does he make a grievance of it? He just adds it to the cost and also in the price. Then why cannot you consider human input like any other material input? Therefore, if you have made it a condition, you can make a beginning somewhere. When an industry is started, you must have housing facilities at least for 50 per cent of the employees. In addition to that, I would like to urge upon you to consider one thing. After the employee has served in the industrial unit, he wants to have a house of his own. Where will he go? Do you have any scheme? We are now talking of schemes for giving houselets to landless labour. Why cannot you think of housing for working class people in urban areas by having some scheme or project for them so that each can have his own house?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You said you would take only ten minutes.

SHRI VASANT SATHI With this point I conclude.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, having departed from what was laid down I have another difficulty. I have a feeling that Mr Raja Kulkarni wants to speak (*Interruptions*). One of the principles is that a person who wants to speak must first hear another before he speaks. Now the Deputy Minister wants to intervene.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) This is very reasonable as the Minister will speak the next day. I think he may be allowed to speak.

श्री राज सिंह भाई (इंदौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्वर घाय टाइम नहीं देते हैं तो मैं नहीं बोलूँगा। मैं इसी गाड़ी से जा रहा हूँ, घर पर मुझे जरूरी काम है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not get excited. I will do whatever is possible. I said I want to work with utmost co-operation and that is why when members come and make requests to me, I know that I will be breaking the ranks, that is why I put it to you I understand your difficulties too.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: He will take about 25 minutes. I think the minister can be called at 3 O'clock.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैंने कल ही कह दिया था कि मैं जान वाला हूँ। बोलने वालों में सबसे पहले मेरा नाम था, ये आ गये फिर वे आ गये। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मैं बोलूँ मुझे बोलने की कोई ज़रूरत भी नहीं है। मुझे बोलने के लिए कम से कम 20-25 मिनट तो चाहिए। सबसे पहले मेरा नाम था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Ram Singh Bhai, you are right. That is true, but do not get excited. Let them sort out your problems

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH. He may be called now. At 3 O'Clock the Minister may be called

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. At 3 O'Clock the Minister will speak

I think from now onwards I will not entertain these requests to break the ranks because it creates difficulties

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : श्रीमान मैं बजट अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह जो बजट की मदद रखी गई हैं उनसे मुझे संतोष नहीं है। उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि एमरजेंसी के बाद, 25 जून, के बाद, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के बाद लेबर मिनिस्ट्री पर काफी जवाबदारी आई है।

एमरजेंसी के बाद हमारे देश ने दो उद्देश्य सामने रखे। पहला तो यह था कि हर सैक्टर में हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और दूसरा यह था कि हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दें। इन दोनों के लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की बड़ी जवाबदारी है। अगर इद्योगियों में शांति रहेगी औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध अच्छे रहेंगे और हर सैक्टर में अनुशासन रहेगा तो ही सरकार उत्पादन बढ़ा सकती है। यह इसी से सिद्ध हो सकती है कि थोड़े से समय के अन्दर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा कितने महत्वपूर्ण बिल लाये गये, विधानों में कितने प्रमेंडमेंट किये गये। इसलिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का महत्व बहुत अधिक है ही।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कैबिनेट में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की वह कीमत नहीं जो कि होनी चाहिए। पांच पाण्डवों में कर्ण की जो स्थिति थी, वह आज कैबिनेट में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की है। श्रीमान इतना ही नहीं, यहाँ कैबिनेट में तो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की कोई कीमत है ही नहीं, दूसरे राज्यों के शासन में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की कोई कीमत है मैं नहीं समझता। राज्य शासन में बिचारी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की क्या कीमत है यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमान हमें अनुशासन और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध अच्छे बनाने हैं। पहली चीज औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध है। मजदूरों और मैनैजमेंट के अच्छे सम्बन्ध होंगे तो औद्योगिक शान्ति होगी। एक दूसरे से यह कड़ी जुड़ी है। हमारे कुछ विरोधी साथी बहुत बोल गए हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि मजदूर डरता नहीं है। ठीक बात है। वह डरता नहीं है। लेकिन ज्यादा उनके लीडर डरते हैं जिन का पता तक नहीं लगता है। मजदूरों की आज क्या हालत है इसको हम प्रत्यक्ष देख रहे हैं। देश में मजदूर नेता पुलिस के सामने जा हाँ, जी हाँ कर रहे हैं, अपने को मीसा से बचाने के लिए ताकि उनको

[श्री राम सिंह भार्गव]

इधर उधर से वे कहीं न चर ले, वे बचाव की तरह-तरह की कोशिशें करते हैं। इसलिए जहाँ तक अनुशासन का सवाल है यह मानी हुई बात है और इस में कोई शक नहीं है वह आया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो आश्वासन और वचन दिए हैं, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मजदूरों ने सोच लिया है कि इस वक्त हमें अनुशासन के साथ रहना है। प्रधान मंत्री की बात पर उनका पूरा विश्वास है। उस विश्वास को लेकर ही श्रम हित के अच्छे-अच्छे बिल भी आपने पास कराए हैं। काम भी अच्छा चल रहा है। उनके कुछ नतीजे आये और कुछ आने वाले हैं इस आशा से यह अनुशासन बना हुआ है और श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं। मजदूर तो सरकार का साथ दे रहे हैं और सरकार भी मजदूरों के लिए अच्छे बिल लाई है, उमने भी अच्छे काम की शुरुआत की है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा आसमान से गिरा और खजूर में अटका वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। मजदूरों के पलने कुछ नहीं पड रहा है। मैंने आपकी रिपोर्ट को बहुत ध्यान से पढा है। इन में रिपिटीशन ज्यादा है। एक लकीर को पकड कर उसको ही आप पीटने आ रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि 1974 में औद्योगिक अज्ञान्ति के कारण जो काम के दिन खोए 1975 में उस में सुधार के लक्षण दिखाई दे रहे हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को लेकर तो कोई सुधार के लक्षण ही नहीं हैं। अगर सम्बन्ध सुधरे होते तो इस तरह से मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता। 25 जून को आपात-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद कारखानेदारों सेबर मिनस्ट्रिज्स काउन्सिल उद्योगपतियों की काउन्सिल में, इटक की जनरल काउन्सिल में वाक्य किए। उनके विपरीत इन बनियों ने काम किया और समझ लिया कि शायद जो आसमान से गिरा और खजूर में अटका था वह हमारी गोंद में ही आ गिरा है। उत्पादन बढ़ा है और अनुशासन आया है

लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि बनिये ही मालामाल बनें। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि पहली जुलाई से मजदूरों के ऊपर क्या बीत रही है इसका रिकार्ड रखने वाला भी कोई है? आंध्र प्रदेश में 21467 श्रमिकों को ले आफ किया गया और 517 को रिट्रैच किया गया। बिहार में 1452 को ले आफ किया गया। गुजरात में 8199 को ले आफ किया गया और 1119 को रिट्रैच किया गया। कर्नाटक में 6386 को ले आफ किया गया और 95 को रिट्रैच किया गया। हरियाणा में 8648 को ले आफ किया गया और 116 को रिट्रैच किया गया। मेरे प्रदेश में जिन की मैं बहुत ही डींग मारता हूँ वहा क्या हो रहा है इसको ही आप देखें। वहा दीये तले अंधेरे वाली बान है। वहा पहली जुलाई से अक्टूबर तक चार माह से और खास कर इंदौर में टैंकस्टाइल के अन्दर 45948 श्रमिकों को ले आफ किया गया और पिछले केवल एक महीने में इंदौर में चार मिलों में 800 मजदूरों से अधिक को रिट्रैच किया गया है। यह क्या हो रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में 41521 मजदूरों को ले आफ किया गया और 2960 को रिट्रैच किया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में 19895 को ले आफ किया गया और 878 को रिट्रैच किया गया। यह मैं जुलाई से अक्टूबर तक की अपने यहा की बान कर रहा हूँ। और बंगाल में जो बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं वहा 221,209 को ले आफ किया गया है। यह क्यों किया गया है इसके पीछे उद्देश्य यह है कि उत्पादन घटे। कुछ इन्स्ट्रिज में आज हालत यह है कि जितना उत्पादन बढ़ता है उतना ही ज्यादा लास होता है। जो बात मैं कह रहा हूँ, वह किसी से सुनी हुई बात नहीं है, और ना ही मैं किताबों से उतारे आकड़ों की बात करता हूँ, बल्कि मैं रोजाना मजदूरों से मिलता हूँ और कारखानों में जाता हूँ, इन सिये मुझे मालूम है। आज हालत यह हो रही है कि काटन के कारण मशीनें बन्द हो रही हैं और नोटिसे

[श्री राज सिंह भार्गव]

सगा दिया जाता है कि बिजली के कारण मशीन बन्द हो गई है ।

एकट में बताया गया है कि कलित था देवी-प्रकोप के कारण अगर मशीन बन्द होती है तो उसको लेड-आफ नहीं माना जायेगा । मेरी प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने यह आदेश दिये हैं कि डैक्सटाइल में बिजली की कटौती नहीं होगी और नहीं करते हैं, फिर यह क्या चल रहा है ? इस तरह आपको ध्यान देना होगा । उत्पादन बंद रहा है, मजदूरों को लेड-आफ किया जाता है, इसका मतलब यह है कि रोजगार बंद रहा है, तो यह एमजॉन्सी कहा है ?

एमजॉन्सी के दो मूल तत्व हैं—उत्पादन बढ़ाना और रोजगार देना । यह दोनों ही बातें एम्प्लायर्स के सामने नहीं है । यह जो कहा जाता है कि मन्दी आ गई, मन्दी आ गई, यह क्या है ? यह मैं आंकड़े यहां बताना चाहता हूँ ।

सन् 1961-62 को 100 मान लिया जाये तो सन् 1973-74 में इंडस्ट्रियल उत्पादन मेटैरियल खर्च का इंडेक्स नम्बर 299.2 था और दिसम्बर 1975 में यह 255.6 हो गया, अर्थात् इंडस्ट्रियल उत्पादन मेटैरियल खर्च को घटका दिया है, बढ़ा नहीं है और उससे तैयार होने वाला माल, जो उत्पादित माल है उसका इंडेक्स नम्बर 1961-62 को 100 माना जाये तो 1973-74 में यह 205.6 और दिसम्बर, 1975 में 253.3 हो गया । कहने का मतलब यह है कि लागत खर्च 18 परसेंट कम हुआ है और तैयार माल केवल 23 परसेंट बढ़े हैं । यह सरकारी आंकड़े हैं । मैं तो आंकड़े नहीं बनाता हूँ ।

बैम्बुटी के बारे में जो एक बना उसके बारे में कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में मैं बार बार कहा कि 13, 15 दिन के बारे में सोचिये,

सर्कुलर भी निकले । अभी मार्च में आंध्र प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने एक फैसला दिया है जो कि लेडर-वा-अनरल के मार्च के नम्बर 2-2-2 में है । हाई कोर्ट ने यह फैसला दिया है कि वर्ष में 15 दिन नहीं, 13 दिन होते हैं ।

मैं तीन बरस से सिर कूट रहा था और—आपसे कह रहा था कि इन्फ्लेक्शन में सोचिये—सोचिये । लेकिन आपने यह समय लिया कि बोरिंग दिन लोक सभा चुनाव के रहे गये हैं, पता नहीं यह चुनाव आता है या नहीं, आपने मेरे कहने पर भी उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम रूठे या न रूठे भारत में उद्योग, संसद और मजदूर रहने वाले हैं, आप इस बात को सोचिये । हमारे यहां मिल-अनर्स ने एक सर्कुलर निकाल दिया है कि हाईकोर्ट आंध्र प्रदेश का यह फैसला बैम्बुटी के बारे में है । इसलिये उस हिसाब से काम लें । अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला होता, तो सारे भारत में लागू होता लेकिन अनियों के यहां तो उनके घर में फैसला होता है और वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू किया जाता है ।

एग्जेंटिसीप योजना के बारे में गहराई से विचार करना होगा । काम सीखने के बाद उसे यहां काम नहीं दिया जाता । कारखानेदार मशीने बन्द कर रहे हैं । लेकिन अगर आवश्यक कार्य के लिये उन्हें आदमी की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वे एग्जेंटिस से मजदूर की जगह काम लेते हैं । उसको बेतन नहीं देते एलाउन्स ही मिलता है ।

जहां तक एग्जेंटिस योजना का सम्बन्ध है, डैक्सटाइल मिसों में 50 शीफ्ट पर एक एग्जेंटिस 80 शीफ्ट पर एक एग्जेंटिस और वाइडिंग डिपार्टमेंट में 25 शिफ्टों पर एक एग्जेंटिस रखा गया है । हिन्दुस्तान में मिनिमम वर-ड्राफ्टी सम्बन्धिता में डैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में खली है—वहां शीफ्ट 15

परसेंट भाती है । लेकिन देश में कहीं कहीं यह 61 परसेंट है । ये भाकड़े शिमला झूरी द्वारा निकाले गये हैं । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ऐप्रेंटिसों की प्रतिशत संख्या को बढ़ाया जाये । अगर 15 परसेंट नहीं, तो कम से कम 5 परसेंट ऐप्रेंटिस तो भी रखे जायें ।

ऐप्रेंटिस एक्ट में यह व्यवस्था भी की जाये कि जो ऐप्रेंटिस अपना ट्रेनिंग पीरियड पूरा कर लेगा, अगर वह उसी मिल में काम करना चाहता है, तो उस में उस मिल की सम्बन्धीयुट लिस्ट में रखा जायेगा । मैं ने मंत्री महोदय के सामने एक यूनियन का एपीथेट रखा है, जिस में लिखा है कि सातों दिन मिल चलेगी, सड़े वाकिन्ना डे होगा । और वहाँ काम करने के लिए कौन रखे जायेंगे ? वहाँ जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन के भाई, उन के लड़के और उन के दामाद रखे जायेंगे । अगर किसी श्रमिक की मात लड़कियाँ सात लड़के हैं तो वे भातों कवारी रहने वाली नहीं हैं; उन के दामाद भी नौयार ही जायेंगे, क्योंकि वहेत्र की जरूरत नहीं है, नौकरी तो मिलेगी । यह बिल्कुल ग्न्याय है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बार-बार कहा है कि जिस के परिवार में कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है, उस को पहले काम दिया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन यह हो रहा है कि जो व्यक्ति काम कर रहा है, उस के भाई, उस के लड़के और उस के दामादों को भी काम पर लगाया जाये यह संघर्ष है ।

प्रार्थिकावटी की बात बार-बार कही जाती है । भाव कम हो रहे हैं । रा शीटीरियल और खाने तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भाव उतर रहे हैं । बर्कजं कनज्पुर्ज इन्वेक्स काफी नीचे आ गया है । जनवरी, 1975 की तुलना में जनवरी, 1976 में इन्वेक्स के काफी नीचे जाने में टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री में एक बर्कर पर लगभग 43 रुपये खर्च कम हो गया है । इस के अतिरिक्त 4.33 परसेंट बोनास से लेकर कास्ट कर

हुई है । इन दोनों से कम होने से प्रचुष्टी की रकम कम देनी पड़ती है, प्राविडेंट फंड कम काटना पड़ता है । कास्ट आफ प्राबक्शन कम हो रहा है । इस लिए मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इन बातों पर विचार करें । आज मजदूरों के मन में बड़ा रोष है । अगर इमजेन्सी को हटा दिया जाये तो उन लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर होगी । हमारे यहां ट्रेड यूनियन की जगह पुलिस के द्वारा काम चलाया जा रहा है । मैंने चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा, आप को लिखा, जिनको भी लिखा अभी तक मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं दिया अक्नूबर महीने से और आप कहते हैं कि हमें राज्य सरकार कोई जवाब ही नहीं देती । राज्य सरकार आप की कोई गिनती ही नहीं करती है, आप को गिनत ही नहीं तो देश का क्या हाल होगा ? हम आप से पीछे हैं, वह भी ताल ठोक कर कहते हैं कि श्रमिक भी आप के पीछे है । तो कम से कम इन बतियों को तो सीधा कीजिए और अगर इस एमर्जेंसी ने नहीं सीधा कर सके तो धामे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to intervene at this stage. I am also grateful to hon members who have participated in the debate. We have certainly benefited from their observations. There is no doubt about it.

Taking the time factor into consideration, I will try to take as little time as possible and throw light on some of the subjects which are very important and in which members are vitally interested, although I may not be here to hear some of the speeches. Had I been fortunate in that respect, I would have known their viewpoints also and would have tried to improve my observations on the subjects I am going to deal with.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARTHY in the Chair]

First, I will take up the subject of welfare of the workers. The living conditions of the workers play a very important role in their productivity. This has been recognised all over the world, at least in the developing countries and by enlightened employers. So it becomes the duty of the Government to look to the interests of the workers to see that they are not neglected.

We also realise that the workers are not strong enough in some cases either because they have no organisation or their organisation cannot bargain with their employers. Therefore, it becomes the duty of the Government to see that their interests are safeguarded.

Sometime ago the employers considered the welfare of the workers as a humanitarian approach or a charitable approach. Now that concept has changed. Now it is the utilitarian approach. In a developing country like ours, it becomes all the more necessary and important that we should look after the interests of the workers. Considering that the provision of such facilities is always an extra expenditure on the employers, the Government have decided to supplement their efforts in some industries to improve the living conditions of the workers.

The first step in this direction taken by Government was during the first world war when the Coal Mines Welfare fund was set up. This was followed by similar Funds for workers in mica, iron ore, limestone, dolomite and other mining industries. In this session, Parliament has passed legislation for the creation of a fund for the joint welfare of workers in manganese and iron ore mines. Previously only iron ore mine workers were enjoying this facility, and manganese workers were deprived of the benefits of it. Now both will enjoy the same sort of facilities. These organisations are there, but they are not meant to supplant the efforts of the managements, but to supplement their activities in this field.

During the last few years, I have been able to see some of the places, very remote places which are far away from the modern world. I went there simply to see that the workers' interests, that their welfare activities were carried out in right earnest and that they are not neglected. I am happy to note that those organisations have made a distinct impact on improving the living conditions of the workers.

15 hrs.

SHRI P. M. METHA (Bhavnagar):
What were the places?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I want to a place beyond Udaipur in Rajasthan, I went in the interior of M. P., Raipur side as well as Jabalpur side. I also visited some places in Bihar. I may tell you that neither the State Ministers nor others have ever visited such places. I am happy to say that the workers' interest is very much looked after by those organisations there.

So far as health care is concerned, we have constructed one hospital in Karnataka at Kariganur. One hospital at Barajamda in Bihar and another hospital at Joda in Orissa are in the process of construction. We have sanctioned one hospital at Chanda coal-fields. All these hospitals when constructed will go a long way towards the health care of the workers. The work done by those welfare organisations in the field of medical care has been most outstanding. All mine workers drawing pay upto Rs. 730 per month on the coal side and Rs. 500 on the other sides, and their dependents are allowed free medical treatment.

So far as housing is concerned, we have already constructed about 1800 houses during the last year and a subsidy of more than Rs. 2 crores had been granted. So far as limestone and dolomite welfare organisation is concerned, it continued to make progress. 583 houses were sanctioned and four ayurvedic and two allopathic dispensaries were opened.

श्री दमोदर पांडे (हजारी बाग) : 72

हजार मकान बनाये गए हैं ।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I am talking of dolomite and limestone.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : डोलोमाइट एण्ड लाइम-स्टोन की कमेटी तो बनी ही नहीं है ।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There is no committee; Government is looking to the interest of the workers and it is doing the utmost.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : सब कुछ 1968 के वेरिफिकेशन पर चल ही रहा है, एक यही नया काम नहीं चल रहा है ।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I may inform you of the difficulties regarding the verification of membership; it will take a long time. We should realise this. We are looking into the matter and we hope to set up an advisory committee in the near future.... (Interruptions) If all the trade unions are united in their approach and if they say that such and such year should be taken we will be happy.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Who is standing in the way of verification?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The Central trade union organisations. The hon. Member himself may be knowing the answer. In regard to the limestone and dolomite welfare organisation, 583 houses have been sanctioned and four ayurvedic dispensaries and two allopathic dispensaries were opened. I have just received information that 200 houses had been sanctioned last year.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Is it the number of houses constructed so far?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: They are under construction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may continue his speech. Don't have cross talk.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Sir, there is a proposal that we should try to cover all the mine workers

with a Common Welfare Fund. We are examining this and it will take some time. We have also considered carefully the suggestion made at times that the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation may be transferred to the public sectors or the Department of Coal. We have taken into consideration the various operational and financial difficulties with which these new public sector undertakings are faced at present and we would not like them to be burdened with the task of welfare of workers for which the Ministry of Labour has sufficient expertise. Sir, we give representations to these public sector undertakings on the Advisory Committee and we also try to associate these public sectors in other ways also in our attempt to give better facilities to mine workers with the limited resources available to us. Suggestions have also been made that the Welfare Organisations for Coal Mining Industry should take upon itself the entire responsibility of welfare of coal mines thus providing some relief to these public sectors who may then devote their whole attention to safety of workers, production and marketing of coal.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : उनके लिये आप मकान बना रहे हैं ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We are doing it. The suggestions are being examined from all angles. Now, encouraged by the success of the welfare organisations in mining areas we have decided to set up a similar organisation for Bidi workers. It is difficult to say precisely how many Bidi workers are there in the country but the rough estimates are anything between one million to two million.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM (Angola): Are there creches for the children of the mining workers?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Yes, there are creches for the children of the mining workers. Now, in the Rajaya Sabha one of the hon Mem-

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

bers brought to the notice of the House that the number of workers would be about 8 millions. Unless we get all the information and figures from various organisations, we cannot give the exact figure. Sir, in order to improve the living conditions of these workers, both Houses of Parliament have passed the Bill to set up a Welfare Fund for them. We have made a modest beginning by levying a Welfare Cess at the rate of 25 paise per kg. of Tobacco used for manufacture of Bidi. As works progress the levy would be increased.

The whole emphasis of the present 20-point economic programme of our Prime Minister is on improving the weaker sections of society. In this context, the role of these organisations become all the more important and I have no doubt in stating that they have come upto our expectations.

Now, I would like to refer to some of the achievements in the field of social security during the year. The amendment of the Employees' State Insurance Act raising the wage limit for average employees from Rs. 500.00 to Rs. 1000.00 per month is a landmark in the progress of social security in India. This amendment has brought in about seven lakh workers under the scheme. Deterrent penal provisions have now been incorporated in the Act and we expect that these provisions would facilitate timely collection of the dues of the Corporation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
How?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Penal provisions are there. That will take care of it. I assure you that everything is being done. During the year, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to cover employees in the following classes of establishments:

- (a) power using factories employ-
ing 10.19 workers and non-

power using factories employ-
ing 20 or more workers, Shops,
hotels, restaurants, cinemas,
road motor transport and
newspaper establishments emp-
loying 20 or more persons have
also been covered. This cov-
erage has been completed in
Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar,
Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan,
West Bengal and Delhi and
in the rest, it is in the pro-
cess of being completed.

2.14 lakh employees have been thus covered. The number of insured persons as on 31st December 1975 is 57.34 lakhs and the number of beneficiaries (families) is over 2 crores, a striking progress in the field of health service. The Corporation has raised the ceiling on expenditure on medical care from 1-4-75 as given below:

Restricted medical care—from Rs.
65 to 70 per annum per employee
Expanded medical care—from Rs.
70 to 75 per annum per employee.
Full medical care—from Rs. 85 to
Rs. 95 per annum per employee.

With the financial assistance from the UNFPA, the ESIC has entered in a big way in the field of family planning by providing family planning facilities to the insured persons.

The Corporation has achieved notable success in the last three years by sanctioning Rs. 22 crores on as hospital construction adding 5000 hospital beds. The availability of drugs in ESI dispensaries has considerably improved. As the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the ESIC, I had carried on inspections of some of the ESI hospitals. The Director General and the officers of the Corporation also visit the dispensaries and hospitals and take steps to improve the functioning of the ESI Scheme.

There was some lacuna in the Maternity Benefit Act as a result of which most of the workers were not in a position to enjoy the facility available

under this. If the ESI scheme is extended to any establishment, workers whose pay was above a particular ceiling were not entitled to this benefit. But the Act was amended during the year and with this amendment, women employees will be entitled to maternity benefit irrespective of their wages.

Another piece of progressive social legislation is the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The most notable amendments under this legislation are to raise the wage limit for coverage from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 and provide higher rates of compensation by wholesale substitution of the existing table of compensation. The Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and I hope this august House will also be passing this Bill before the end of this session.

The Employees' Provident Fund at present covers 68493 establishments (2701 exempted and 63792 unexempted) having 77 lakhs subscribers (29 lakhs exempted and 48 lakhs unexempted). The main problem of the EPF relates to the arrears of contributions. With the amendment of the Act in 1973 providing for deterrent penalties and the vigorous action taken by the EPF Organisation, some improvement has been achieved. The total contributions received have increased from Rs 1256.43 crores for the year 1974-75 to Rs. 1413 crores in the first nine months of the year 1975. The percentage of arrears to contributions has come down from 1.54 per cent to 1.44 per cent. 72,788 recovery cases were instituted and 59,704 prosecution cases were launched. It has been reported to us that some State Governments have also used the MISA against some employers. While these steps are in the right direction, I have a sense of disappointment inasmuch as the employers, particularly in West Bengal, have been thwarting action against them, by frequently obtaining stay orders from the High Courts. (Interruptions) Prosecutions have been launched.

The Coal Mines Provident Fund arrears from the nationalized coal mines, which were about Rs. 26 crores at the end of December, have almost been liquidated. This is a good news; and these arrears are no more there now. This is a matter for satisfaction, as this has been done in the face of their own difficult ways and means position.

The Social Security Schemes, by their contribution to maintaining an improved standard of health by the working class, also play an important role for increasing production, as the Prime Minister has put it: "We must go all out to increase production."

The Finance Minister has already announced that Government have decided to introduce another social security scheme, known as the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme. This Scheme would provide insurance to workers, even without payment of premium. The salient feature of the scheme is that in the event of the demise of a worker while in service, his dependents would be entitled to an additional payment equivalent to the average balance in the Provident Fund of the workers during the preceding three years, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. Necessary legislation will be brought before the House soon. (Interruptions) The total amount standing to his credit will be taken into account. The integration of social security schemes has been recommended by various bodies from time to time. While it may be advantageous to have a unified social security scheme, we must also take note of the various practical and administrative difficulties which have to be solved before taking the final step. In fact, the Employees' Provident Fund is already an organization implementing more than one social security scheme—the Provident Fund and the Pension Schemes. It will also be entrusted with the administration of the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme.

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

After covering the social security and welfare schemes, I would now like to come to the vocational training side, viz. the employment and training.

One major gain during 1975 has been substantial improvement in the implementation of the Apprenticeship Scheme under the 20-Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister as a measure to increase employment opportunities for educated young people. The number of apprentices has increased during the last nine months from 69,000 to over 1,21,000, and increase of about 52,000. Out of the above, about 24,000 apprentices belonged to weaker sections like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, physically handicapped and women. Over 8,000 graduate engineers' diploma-holder apprentices have also been placed as apprentices under the Act. The number of trades and industries covered by the Act has been increased

to 103 and 216 respectively. The rates of stipends have been appreciably enhanced. Efforts are being continued to locate more and more seats so that larger numbers can benefit from the scheme.

A suggestion was made by Shri Ram Singh Bhai that those who are trained should be appointed as substitutes. But substitutes are not workers. Therefore, they will have to undergo training, as required by the law.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Substitutes are very much covered under the Standing Orders.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: To meet the requirements of the industry, steps have been taken not only to improve the quality of training in the ITIs but also to increase the number of people given training at the advanced level of skills in the special Institutes set up for this purpose, as the following figures show:

Name of the Institute	Number of persons trained		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Advanced Training Institute, Madras	234	337	777
Foremen Training Institute, Bangalore	217	260	537
Central Staff Training and Research Institute, Hivrah	49	127	136
Advanced Training Institute, Electronics, Hyderabad	(Has become functional in January 1976) Therefore the figures will be available next year.		

As a result of negotiations with international agencies, four big projects in the field of vocational training have been prepared by ILO experts which are now under the consideration of the Government for clearance. Some of them are expected to become functional during 1976-77. Prominent mention may be made of the Advanced Vocational Training System to be introduced at 16 selected ITIs and 6 CTIs in important trades, and the

setting up of the Women Training Programme in new trades suitable for their employment.

So far as the employment position is concerned, the growth rate in employment in the organised sector, on the basis of final figures now available, was of the order of 2.1 per cent for the period April 1974 to March 1975. This shows an improvement over the provisional figure of 1.9 per cent released

earlier. It is worth noting that like the preceding years, the public sector continued to do better than the private sector in the growth rate; in the case of public sector, the growth rate was 3.2 per cent, whereas it was 0.1 per cent in the private sector. You will be glad to know that in 1975 the public sector employed 128.89 lakhs people while the private sector employed only 67.99 lakhs.

The employment situation continues to cause acute concern to us. The Live Register has risen to 93.26 lakhs at the end of December 1975, including about 48 lakhs educated job-seekers. Government is doing its best to see that we do something for them.

I may also bring to the notice of the hon. Member, that recruitment through the Gorakhpur Labour Depot had almost come to a stop and hence, in order to help the poor people of the area to get jobs, we have converted that Depot into a Central Employment Exchange. The Central and State Government departments have been requested to see that all their requirements are met through this Exchange.

So, many special schemes have been started to give employment to the unemployed persons, and this will be evident from a study of the Five Year Plan also. We are doing our best to see that most of the people get employment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister two or three points.

The first important point is about the reopening or taking over of two textile mills in Kanpur. The hon. Minister knows that the apex body has recommended this and the Central Government also has accepted it in principle, but they have to amend the Schedule of the Act and this is taking time. I was told by the Commerce Minister, whom I met today, that the Law Ministry is drafting the amending Bill. I do not know how much time

it will take. Because this concerns 10,000 workers who have been suffering for the last 12 months, this should be brought as early as possible. The Law Minister did not take even a day to bring forward legislation to annul the agreement with the insurance employees. So, in all seriousness I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that this Bill is introduced without further delay.

There are about 12 textile mills in the country which have been similarly closed. The apex body has recommended that they should all be taken over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue next time

15.28 hrs.

WHOOPIING COUGH PREVENTION AND ERADICATION SCHEME BILL*

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL (Samastipur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention and eradication of whooping cough from the country.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): I rise on a point of order. I have given notice of the Coconuts Bill according to the rules of procedure. This Bill needs the recommendation of the President under article 117 of the Constitution. It has been sent by the Lok Sabha Secretariat to the Ministry to get the President's recommendation. I have got a reply from the Ministry which says...

MR CHAIRMAN: He can raise it at some other time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA. This is the only time.

MR CHAIRMAN. I am prepared to listen to you, but we will be wasting our time. We have no material before us

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please co-operate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): His right to introduce a Bill known as Coconut Bill has been taken away. Kindly hear him. He has to introduce a Bill today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My business is only to follow up agenda.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have a right to introduce a Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since you have addressed a letter to the hon. Speaker and the hon. Speaker is in the process of considering your letter, he will give you a reply in due course. You wait until he gives a reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have a letter.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not a letter, but you have submitted a Bill

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It was long before. It was in December. I should be given permission to introduce it now. If I do not get a permission to introduce this Bill I cannot introduce this Bill in this session. The Ministry in a very arbitrary manner has decided to take away my right.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention and eradication of whooping cough from the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up further consideration of the Bill moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now is the time to hear him.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Now is the time to hear me. I am on a point of Order. (Interruptions) You have to dispose of my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, you should take up this matter with the Speaker in his chamber.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have to raise it here. Can you take away my right of introducing a Bill?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody has done it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: If you kindly listen to me you will understand it. I have sent a notice in December. The Ministry says that the matter of setting up a Coconut Board has been receiving the attention of the Government. If the matter is receiving their attention, they say that they will not proceed to get the sanction of the recommendations from the President. That means I cannot introduce a Bill. Now, I will read out from their Office Memorandum. It says:

"If, as a result of this examination, it is finally decided to set up a Board, this Ministry would come up with an Official Bill for this purpose.

These facts are brought to the notice of the Lok Sabha Secretariat for their information. Pending finalisation of the issue, this Ministry is not planning to take action with regard to the fulfilment of the constitutional requirements of Shri Chandrappan's Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have to make up their mind.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a very serious matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This is a right of the Private Member's Bill to introduce a legislation. If it is not unconstitutional, then it.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair does not know anything about the Coconut Bill.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is to continue his speech.

(Interruptions)

I called upon Mr. Chatterjee to speak. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): We would like to record a protest

MR. CHAIRMAN: No protest

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): What do you understand?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee wants to speak. Did you not want to speak?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): My Bill is also coming. What is the time allotted for it?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You will get your turn.

15.34 hrs.

DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of section 6)

by Shri Somnath Chatterjee

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further consideration of Defence of India (Amendment) Bill. Only 75 minutes are left.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee to continue his speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, on the last occasion, I had placed before the House what Mr. K. C. Pant had said while piloting the MISA Bill in 1971. He justified the Bill on the ground that there were various safeguards, like, that there will be advisory boards to look into the matters of detention; that there will be writs of *habeas corpus* available to the detenus; that the maximum period of detention will be twelve months and no more and, therefore, there should not be any misgiving in the minds of the hon. Members and in the minds of the people. But we have seen how each one of the assurances has been violated and we have seen how this Government, in spite of this solemn assurance given on the floor of the House has used this draconian measure against political opponents, against workers, against trade unionists, against teachers, students and what not.

Now, that assurance having not been kept, having been performed only in breach, I want to draw the attention of the House that at least some of the serious provisions of the Bill may be somewhat diluted. When the Defence of India Act came into force, it made three changes in the MISA. One was enlarging the powers of the subordinate officers to make detentions also on the grounds of security of India. The second change was—it is much more serious—enlarging the period of detention from a fixed period of one year to an indefinite period so long as the Defence of India Act will remain in

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

force and the Defence of India Act will remain in force so long as the Emergency remains in force in this country and for six months thereafter. Therefore, until the Emergency is withdrawn the period of detention will continue. The third change that was made was, inserting Section 17A in the Act which provided for detention without reference to the advisory board for a period of one year.

After the Emergency, I want to point out and bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that the position has radically altered so far as the minimum protection was there under the MISA. There is no advisory board now; no grounds are to be supplied; no representation is to be given, no disclosure of material even to the courts; the *habeas corpus* petitions are, it is contended by the Government, not maintainable any longer and, over and above, there is a possibility of a life imprisonment so long as the Emergency remains even without trial. This was intended to be done in the name of Emergency

My Bill seeks to have a very limited objective. I want to make this suggestion for the kind consideration of the House. One amendment is to do away the rights of the subordinate officers to make detention on the grounds of security of India. This was left to the Government and high officers. Why should that power be bestowed on the subordinate officers? The second amendment which is very important is that the detention period should be fixed for a period of twelve months and that it should not be for an indefinite period till the Emergency lasts. The third amendment is to delete Section 17A from the Act which has already been declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court. Therefore, according to the law of this land, it is an *ultra vires* piece of legislation. It cannot remain on the statute book.

I will sit down after reading out a quotation from a very well-known Judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Krishna Iyer who has spoken about this indefinite detention. He says:

"The fact remains that the petitioner was arrested in September, 1972, and has been in deterrent incarceration for nearly a year and half. Prolonged imprisonment without trial alienates the individual against society and makes him a vengeful enemy when he ultimately emerges from the prison cell. Indeed, it is a serious injury inflicted on an individual by the State which can be justified as a measure of social defence only in extreme circumstances. But to jail a man on subjective satisfaction of possible prejudicial activity and to forget about him after the statutory formalities have been performed is not fair to the Constitutional guarantees."

Then, he goes on to say:

"The compassion and conscience of law must be actively changed by the men who operate the machine from executive cells."

That is my request. At least listen to the observations of one of the brilliant judges who cannot be even thought of as advocating the cause of vested interests.

There is at present a law for the foreign exchange manipulators and smugglers and black-marketiers which is known as the COFEPOSA. My Bill does not deal with the COFEPOSA detenus; it is completely a separate thing. Although, on principle, I am against preventive detention, my Bill is with regard to the MISA detenus only—men like political opponents, students, teachers, working people etc. Therefore I am placing this Bill for the consideration of the Hon. Members to make the maximum period of detention 12 months as was originally provided for—and, it was given out that one of the reasons was for allaying the fear in the minds of the Mem-

bers of this House and the public. Under the present Sec. 14 (2), even if a person is released after 12 months' detention, he can be re-detained again on the same facts and then his detention will continue indefinitely. This power is there. Therefore, if you find after 12 months, even on the basis of subjective satisfaction, that after his release a MISA detenu is allegedly abusing his freedom, then you have the power under the new provision to re-detain him. Then why put him under indefinite detention without a fixed period of imprisonment? As Justice Bhagwati had said, this is nothing but life imprisonment. Therefore, my request to the Hon. Members is that they should not consider this Bill from a purely partisan point of view. My attempt is to make the MISA a little more civilised. Not knowing when the Emergency will come to an end, not knowing when the DIR or the DI Act will come to an end, it is now completely uncertain how long the period of detention will continue, nobody knows. I wish the Hon. Minister could give us an assurance that the Emergency will come to an end and, within six months the Defence of India Act will come to an end. Not only has the previous Emergency not been withdrawn but we have a duplicate Emergency and we may have a triplicate or a quadruplicate—and then the Financial Emergency and what not. There-detection. I am putting this question: fore, nobody knows the period of is this a civilised piece of legislation? A person who is guilty of murder or who is given life imprisonment knows how long he will be in jail, but a person imprisoned under MISA does not know how long he will be in jail. This was deprecated by Justice Krishna Iyer as not being a civilised system of Government.

Therefore, my request to the Hon. Members is to consider this Bill not from a Party point of view, but to consider it from the point of humanitarian considerations and from a civilised point of view. If they want to keep the people muffled for all times then, the country has already been converted

and will continue to be converted into a jail. I submit that muted people and muzzled people certainly cannot be free people. If you want slaves under your administration, then you can have this Bill and you can continue to have this present provision. But my earnest request to the Hon. Members is that this Bill is very limited in its objective, it is not to do away with the MISA. We know our capabilities and that we cannot get rid of the MISA through this House. Therefore, my appeal to you is to make it a little less rigorous and a little less Draconian than at present.

With these words, I am commending this Bill to the Hon. Members for their kind consideration.

श्री भूल चन्द शर्मा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, एक बात के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने जो इरादे प्रकट किए हैं वे अच्छे हैं। एक वकील के नाते, एक लायर के नाते उन्होंने अच्छी बातें कही हैं। मगर सवाल यह है कि क्या देश के अन्दर एमरजेंसी लागू है या नहीं? मैं आपके बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आइजेंट्स एण्ड रजन्स की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—

"Happily, the war has come to an end, and although the proclamation of Emergency has not yet been withdrawn, the situation of emergency does no longer prevail."

आप खुद ही मानते हैं कि आपातकालीन स्थिति जो लागू की गई है वह संसद द्वारा पारित किए गए कानून के तहत लागू की गई है। दोनों हाउसेज ने उस को मान लिया था।

श्री चटर्जी ने स्वयं एक आर्टिकल लिखा था, जिसका शीर्षक था :

The Constitution and the Parliament in India

इसके कुछ वाक्य ही मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"It would be significant to note that in answer to an unstarred Question as to how long the Emergency would continue and what was the

[श्री मूल चन्द डाणा]

rationale for its continuance, it was stated on behalf of the Government of India in Lok Sabha on August 21, 1974, that the question of continuance of Emergency is kept under constant review, in the light of the relevant security considerations, progress of the normalisation of relations with Pakistan, and the overall economic situation in the country."

यह आपके ही घाटिकल में से है। क्या आप सप्रभता हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत सुधर गई हैं और हम रिस्क ले सकते हैं? आपने बंगला देश की हालत को देख ही लिया है। वहाँ क्या घटनाएं घटी हैं, इन को आपने देख ही लिया है। अगर एमरजेंसी को हटा दिया जाए तो पता नहीं क्या हालात बनेंगे। आप तो हिन्दुस्तान में सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति लाने की बात करते थे और ला रहे थे। आपने बहुत-भ्रष्टा स्वप्न देखा था। आपने सोचा था कि देश में भ्रराजकता फैलेगी तो आप उसमें लाभ उठा लेंगे। लेकिन सरकार ने आपकी भाषा को झूल में मिला दिया है। जयप्रकाश जी ने भी वही स्वप्न देखा था। सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति वे लाना चाहते थे। आपने भी उन तत्वों का साथ दिया। आप भी उसमें शामिल हुये और भी पार्टियां उसमें शामिल हुईं—

श्री सरजू पांडे (भाजीपुर) : ये लोग सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति में शामिल नहीं थे।

श्री मूल चन्द डाणा : भ्रष्टा है ये उससे भलग रहे। लेकिन और बहुत सी पार्टियां उसमें शामिल थी। एक हवा फैली देश में भ्रराजकता की। रेल हड़ताल हुई और वह खरम की गई। उसके बाद विरोधी पार्टियां एक मंच पर आ गईं। भार० एस० एस० जनसंघ तथा दूसरी पार्टियां मिल गई और उन्होंने देश के काम को रोकना शुरू कर दिया। उस समय जो कदम उठाया गया बिल्कुल ठीक उठाया गया और बहुत समय पर उठाया गया। 25 जून 1975 को यह कदम उठाया गया। आज हिन्दुस्तान की 58 करोड़ जनता ने तथा सारे संसार ने

इस कदम को एप्रिसिएट किया है। सब ने माना है कि यह सही कदम पर सही कदम उठाया गया है। एक दिन आ गया आप भी कहेंगे कि यह बिल्कुल ठीक कदम है। अगर यह कदम नहीं उठाया जाता तो मेरे ख्याल से देश में भ्रराजकता ऐसी फैल जाती कि उस पर काबू पाना मुशकिल हो जाता। कभी कभी देश के हित में ऐसे अप्रिय कदम उठाने भी पड़ते हैं। श्री पन्त ने जिन्होंने तब बिल को पायलट किया था उन्होंने भी नहीं कहा था कि इस बिल को लाकर हमें प्रसन्नता अनुभव हो रही है या यह सराहनीय कदम है। लेकिन मजबूरी में ऐसा कभी कभी करना भी पड़ता है। देश की सुरक्षा की खातिर जो जरूरी कदम हैं, उनको उठाना पड़ता है। हम गफलत नहीं कर सकते थे। अगर यह कदम न उठाया गया होता तो देश में जो बवण्डर उठता उसमें आप भी आ जाते। बृहस्पे में आपकी क्या हानन होती, यह आप मोच लीजिए। घाटिकल 19 कांस्टीट्यूशन में रखा गया। लेकिन देखा यह गया कि मुश्रीम कोर्ट और हाईकोर्ट में गुंडे, स्मगलज आदि छूट जाते थे—

SHRI SOMNATH CATTERJEE: This Bill is different.

श्री मूल चन्द डाणा एक सपरपट यह था मीसा लाने का कि कई बार सबूत नहीं मिलना और एमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर की जाती है तो कुछ राइट्स सस्पेंड हो जाते हैं, सिविल लिबर्टीज पर कुछ रोक लग जाती है। यह भी देखा जा होगा कि देश की शान्ति खतरे में न पड़ जाए। आप अपने देश को शान्ति को प्राथमिकता देते हैं या कुछ चन्द धादमियों को। आप सी० भार० पी० सी० की धारा 107 और 151 को देखिये। कांस्टीट्यूशन के घाटिकल 352 और 356 में प्राथमिकता है। एमरजेंसी लागू करने का एक ही मकसद होता है कि जब कभी राष्ट्रपति या राज्यपाल यह सोचें कि देश के किसी काम में खतरा पैदा हो सकता है,

तो उस समय वह कदम उठाया जाता है। इस कदम के उठाने से लोगों की लिबर्टी खत्म हो जाती है। आप किसी जज का कोर्टेशन देते हैं, और मैं किसी जज का कोर्टेशन देता हूँ, लेकिन उससे काम नहीं होता है। इसको सम्भालने का काम कार्यपालिका का है, एग्जीक्यूटिव का है। उसको पार्लियामेंट पावर देती है। जब वह पार्लियामेंट में आता है तो कानून बना दिया जाता है। आपात-काल जब लागू हुआ तो उसका इस हाउस ने सम्भालन किया। जब यह कानून बन गया तो आपने रीजन दिये हैं, उसका क्या अर्थ रह जाता है।

वार खत्म होने के बाद भी आप आज हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के रिश्ते देख रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान फौज बढ़ा रहा है, हथियार जमा कर रहा है। उसको अमरीका से हथियार मिलने हैं, अरब राष्ट्रों से हथियार मिल रहे हैं, चीन वाले भी मदद दे रहे हैं। हमें बराबर उसमें खतरा है। आज ही आपने हमारे विदेश मन्त्री का भी भाषण सुना है। आपकी तरफ से भी यह बात हुई थी कि अभी भी हमें खतरा है। आपने यह बिल 4 साल पहले पेश किया था। अब जब आपात-काल लागू हो गया है तो देश के अन्दर और बाहर की सिचुएशन को देखते हुए आपको इस बिल को वापिस लेना चाहिए।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I oppose the Bill moved by the hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The Bill seeks to amend or relax the Defence of India Act which was passed in 1971. Since then the things have undergone a change. I consider, therefore, the present Bill has no bearing on the existing situation of the country at the present juncture. So, I oppose this Bill.

Moreover, the House will agree with me that if there was any necessity of certain extraordinary law, it was to deal with the present situation prevailing in the country. To be more precise, the Defence of India Act, as we know, is a law meant to deal with extraordinary and exceptional circumstances. In this context, I would like to quote two sentences from the Prime Minister's speech while replying to the President's Address in January last:

"...I did say so, but I would submit that the circumstances which developed later were exceptional and extra-ordinary. And, when something entirely extra-ordinary and exceptional takes place, you have to have exceptional measures to deal with it."

So, in this context, the hon. mover of the Bill will agree that this is a Bill which seeks to do certain things entirely different from the normal situation in the country. Therefore, I do not understand his logic that this Bill is necessary.

While moving his Bill, the mover has stated that always the Government come forward before the House with the same old arguments and, according to him, "worn-out argument." The constitutional provisions may be worn out, may be irrelevant according to him, but to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of the country this provision in Article 22(6) is very much relevant and, in effect, the Act is according to the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Similarly, before summing up, I would like again to quote the hon. Prime Minister who said in her speech while replying to the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address:

"As I pointed out the other day, it takes a long time to construct,

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

whether it is a building, whether it is a dam or a project, it takes a long time, it takes a great deal of money and resources and involves many people. But to destroy, what is needed? One person can throw a bomb. One person can set fire."

Considering all these points I oppose this Bill and I request the mover to withdraw it in the context of the present situation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Before I start, I would say I had sent in an amendment to the amendment proposed by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. My amendment, for the benefit of the mover of the Bill, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee—Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has obviously, I believe, moved it with good intentions....

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, your amendments have already been disallowed by the Speaker. You may make a reference to them when clause by clause discussion stage comes. Now, if you want, you may make a general observation on the Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Very well.

The Defence of India Act is very complicated. There have been many amendments and changes. It is very difficult to get co-herent picture of the entire legislation including the intentions of the mover of the Bill—Shri Somnath Chatterjee to whose legal competence we will not be able to hold a candle. But as a lay man, what we read out from the Statement of Objects and Reasons as well as sub-clause 6 and clauses thereunder—c, d & e, the feeling of the hon. Mover seems to be that in the context of MISA, the provisions of this Act amount to, if not duplication, they amount to redundancy as far as legislation is concerned. There

are two things to which he has drawn attention—to the declaration of Emergency in the year 1971, i.e. 4th of December, 1971 on the eve of starting of the hostilities when this Act was brought into effect and now there is new Presidential Emergency which has been declared 'internal emergency'. There is a conflict between MISA and DIR as far as we are able to make out. May I submit here, if we look to the rule-making power of the Defence of India Act as laid down 'Emergency Powers Chapter II' the entire thrust at the time of formulation of the Defence of India Act 1971 was on the possible hostilities that may start between India and Pakistan in the wake of the developments in Bangla Desh and the principal target was the enemy who has been defined under the Act. It was meant for the purpose of dealing with an external threat and emergency was declared in the country as a result of external threat. But, however, most of the political detentions which seem to agitate the hon. mover have been, as far as I understand, covered by MISA. But there remains on the periphery of this political power structure those parties which are opposed to any Constitutional changes and Constitutional developments. They are on the border line. This periphery is composed of yellow journals, goonda element in the urban sectors, people with extremist activities, goondas in Mohallas in the towns, in the interior of India in the rural areas....

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: What about S/Shri Ram Dhan and Chander Shekhar?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. member has been reading—the papers. They have not been considered as our partymen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not answer that.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: As it will go on record, it will appear as if I am unable to answer.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammath): They were members of the Working Committee.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: These people have been detained under MISA, and due to the political compulsion. Whether it is you who are out today those people who opt for a political career have to take it as a necessary hazard that there will be an imprisonment. Otherwise, you would have been doing some better jobs like interior decorations and selling flowers. When we take action we know what we are doing and if your turn comes you can do the same thing we are ready for it, don't think we are chicken-hearted. If there is so much of duplication during the period of national emergency, regarding the provisions of the DIR, if it is practicable to deal with the second line of offence, you can keep it in a state of cold storage. After the emergency is revoked, there will still be a period of 6 months. At that time the protection given to State Governments in regard to the detention of detenus under MISA will not be available. The classified document showing the ground of detention which during the period of emergency is not subject to be produced before the court will thereafter have to be submitted for the Court's scrutiny. Then the Defence of India Rules as sought to be amended by me will be in operation during that no-man's period of six months. That is the main thrust of my amendment. I would urge upon Shri Somnath Chatterjee to withdraw his repeal amendment and accept my amendment to his amendment whereunder it is kept under cold storage till the revocation of emergency.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marragao): When the original Bill which itself was a draconian piece of legislation came before the House, it was camouflaged as a bitter pill in a sweet covering, and the sweet covering was a number of safeguards. We

have seen how these safeguards have been removed one by one, by one draconian law after another. As a result, detention can be continued without any time limit. A person arrested in 1971 can now be detained without charge, without trial, without grounds, without any sort of a time-limit. This is actually life imprisonment without the rule of law. This is where external emergency becomes internal emergency. Arrests made to defend the country against external forces, have become arrests to defend the country against internal forces! This sort of reason exists only in the fertile imagination of this Government, and nowhere else. This is how Fascism has overtaken democracy in other countries, and we see how history is repeating itself, before our very eyes.

I would like to tell Mr. Naik with my tongue slightly in my cheek that he was absolutely right when he said a few minute ago, that any of us could have been assured that anyone in the Congress, the politician, would not be arrested like that. But, now they have set a precedent; it is a precedent which will continue and, after the elections, it is quite possible that they shall find themselves in trouble under the laws that they themselves passed if they remain on the statute book. I do not think it will really be necessary because, I am sure, we shall find always under the common law.

But, one thing I would like to caution the Government about, is this. That is that they keep on repeatedly saying that one of the reasons why the emergency cannot be lifted, and why the draconian laws cannot be done away with, is that there are forces growing in the country who believe in violence. I want to caution the Government against its getting into a vicious circle where, because these forces are growing, there is no relaxation and, because there is no relaxation, these forces continue to grow.

[Shri Erasmo de Sequira]

Sir, to our mind, the emergency was unwarranted; its continuation is completely unjustified. The quicker it is withdrawn, the quicker shall we have normalcy and the quicker shall we go back to our democratic way of life, where it is a tussle between the parties, rather than a confrontation between a government which has usurped power like this, and the people and this country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In spite of Baroda bomb case?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUERIA: If you had heard what I said earlier, I do not think you would have said this. Obviously, you were not listening to me.

Sir, my friend, Shri Arjun Sethi, will probably agree with me that the only extraordinary thing, the only exceptional thing at present is, that a Parliament, which was elected in 1971 and was to run out of mandate on the 18th of last month, has decided to extend its own life at a time when this Government itself should seek a fresh mandate. It is the people who should decide this; it is the people who have got the right to decide who should run the country and, in what fashion; and unless they have the election when it is due and the free expression of public opinion becomes a way of life, nobody can call any country a democracy; it may be anything else. But, a democracy is not, what India to-day is. It is for this reason, Sir, that I fully endorse this Bill.

In fact, I would like to go much further—I have a Bill pending in the ballot—for the removal of the MISA Act which has been misused, from the statute book. We must know things through practice, rather than go by assurances, which—we all very well know—this Government makes, and, by the time it reaches the lobby, that promise is not even worth toilet paper.

श्री सरजू बाई (वाजीपूर) : सभापति जी, जैसा कि स्वयं इस बिल के प्रस्तावक ने कहा है कि उनका उद्देश्य पूरी तरह से एम० आई० एस० ए० की हटाने का नहीं है, बल्कि वह चाहते हैं कि एम० आई० एस० ए० में जो प्रोबेशन किये गये हैं जिसमें किसी आवामी को बहुत अधिक दिनों तक जेल में रखने की व्यवस्था है, उसको समाप्त किया जाय। ऐसा इस बिल की मंशा है। आप जानते हैं कि किसी भी सभ्य देश में जहाँ पर प्रजातान्त्रिक सरकारें हैं उनमें किसी भी आवामी को बिना अपराध सिद्ध किये जेल में रखने का अधिकार नहीं है। और ऐसा सारी दुनिया के लोग मानते हैं कि अच्छा नहीं है न सरकार के लिये और न जनता के लिये।

यह बात ठीक है कि हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग थे, शक्तिया थी, और भाज भी हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश के परम्परागत डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स पर या उसकी बुनियादों पर हमला किया और ध्वज भी करने हैं, और मैं समझता हूँ यह तब तक जारी रहेगा जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में पूँजीवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है। इसको सिर्फ कानून से और एम० आई० एस० ए० से नहीं हटा सकते क्योंकि उसका आधार मौजूद है। भाज भी हजारों परचे निकलते हैं, अक्षबार निकलते हैं। मुझे एक तार मिला जिसमें लिखा था कि मोरार जी देसाई को जहर दे दिया गया, और माननीय जगजीवन राम को भी जहर दिया जाने वाला है, सेनायें बग़ावत करने वाली हैं। इस तरह के परचे और अक्षबार भाज भी निकलते हैं। क्यों नहीं इस को आप स्टॉप करते ?

आप तो जानते ही हैं कि बीसा के चलने हजारों आवामियों को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया है और ऐसे लोगों को बन्द कर दिया गया जो देश के अच्छे नागरिक थे जिनका सम्बन्ध इस तरह के आवामियों से नहीं था जिनको आपकी बन्द करना चाहिये था। डी०एम०बी० एस० डी०एम०बी० की ही जेल में रखने का अधिकार नहीं है। एक पुलिस कांस्टेबल को भी यह पावर

मिली हुई है कि वह जिस को चाहे जेलखाने में बन्द कर दे। मुझे याद है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के एक कालेज के एक प्रोफेसर के खिलाफ उसने एक रिपोर्ट लिखाई कि वह स्टेज पर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ नारे लगा रहे थे और उसको पकड़ करके जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। जैसा हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि जब यह बिल इस सदन में पेश किया गया था और उसको पास करवाया गया था तब सरकार की तरफ से यह धारवाशन दिया गया था कि इसका बेजा, नाजायज, इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। इसका इस्तेमाल स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ होगा, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ होगा जो भ्रामात्मिक तत्व हैं। लेकिन हम देखने हैं कि इस बिल का इस्तेमाल या तो उनके खिलाफ हो रहा है जो आपके राजनीतिक दुश्मन हैं या उनके खिलाफ हो रहा है जो इनोसेंट हैं और किसी तरह से गैर कानूनी कार्रवाइयों में हिस्सा नहीं लेते हैं। इसका इस्तेमाल आपकी नौकरशाही बुरी तरह से कर रही है। तमाम जो वैधानिक रान्ने थे वे आपने इनके लिए बन्द कर दिए हैं। कोई झपील नहीं कर सकना है। किसी को वजह भी बताना जरूरी नहीं कि उसको क्यों जेल में बन्द किया गया है। अदालतों को भी यह बताना जरूरी नहीं है कि उसको क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उसका क्या जुर्म है। दुनिया के किसी भी सभ्य देश में इस तरह का कानून नहीं है कि किसी को जेल में बन्द भी कर दिया जाए और यह भी न बताया जाए कि उसको क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया है। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है। अपराधी को यह तो भाखूम होना चाहिये कि उसका अपराध क्या है ?

संविधान में यह लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर नागरिक को कानून के समक्ष बराबरी का अधिकार होगा कानून के सामने सब बराबर होंगे। जोर हो, डाकू हो, गुंडा हो, बध्माल हो, मर्डरर हो, लुटेरा हों हर किसी को कोर्ट में डिफेंड करने का अधिकार है। आपको साबित करना होगा कि उसने क्या

जुर्म किया है। गहावतें पेश करनी होंगी। लेकिन सैकड़ों लोगों को बिना कारण बताए हुए जेलों में डाल देना मैं समझता हूं किसी भी सभ्य सरकार के लिए उचित नहीं है।

फिर एक बात और है। सिर्फ सजा देने से अपराध नहीं रकते। अगर आप समझते हैं कि छोटे मोटे कानून बना कर कुछ लोगों को जेलखानों में डाल देना काफी है या कुछ छोटे मोटे परिवर्तन करके देश में शान्ति स्थापित की जा सकती है और शान्ति भी सिर्फ कृषि पार्टी के इंटरेस्ट में, मूलक के इंटरेस्ट में नहीं तो यह आपकी गलतफहमी है। अभी श्रम मन्त्री बोल रहे थे। वह कह रहे थे कि हमने बहुत से लोगों को जो श्रमिकों के खिलाफ काम कर रहे थे जेलों में डाला है। मुझे तो पता नहीं कि ऐसे लोगों को डाला गया है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि भ्राम तीर से श्रमिकों को ही जंस में डाल दिया जाता है। अभी इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री रामावतार शास्त्री को पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया और उनका अपराध यह था कि वह आपकी पालिसी और आपके पक्ष में प्रचार कर रहे थे। यह कहा का न्याय है ?

माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है कि बीसा को हटाने का प्रश्न नहीं है। लेकिन जो अनलिमिटेड पावर इसके अन्दर मिली हुई हैं उनको कम करने का इसका मंशा है। मैं समझता हू कि इस विधेयक को आपको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। जहां तक बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हू कि बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाए बिना वह सफल नहीं हो सकता है। आपने कहा है कि भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिलेगी। अब आपने लोगों की भूमि की धूख को जया दिया है। आपने गरीबों के अन्दर चेतना पैदा कर दी है, उनको जागृत कर दिया है। अब अगर गरीबों को जमीन नहीं मिलेगी तो उनको बीसा के अलावा और क्या

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

मिलेगा, वह आप हमें बता दें। आप किसी भी स्टेट में चले जाएं इस प्रीवाम पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। गरीबों में जो चेतना अभी है, जो भाषा का संसार हुआ है उसकी जब पूति नहीं होती है और उसके लिए वे लड़ते हैं तो आप भीसा लेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो बिल पेश हुआ है इसको आप स्वीकार कर लें। इससे इसके बंधा इस्तेमाल पर रोक लगेगी। इसके साथ साथ यह भी देखा जाए कि इतने लम्बे धर्म तक लोगों को जब आप जेल में डाल देने हैं तो इससे आपका ही नुकसान होगा क्योंकि अनता में इनके प्रति सहानुभूति जगेगी।

मैं आमंत्रता हू कि यह बिल धरुछा है और इसे आपको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। डागा जी चले गए हैं। वह जो बोल रहे थे वह तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। यह बात ठीक है कि विरोध करने के लिए विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। मुल्क के प्रति जितनी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है उतनी ही अपोजीशन की भी है। मैं आशा करता हू कि आप इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

श्री अर० बी० बडे (खरगोन) माननीय सभापति जी इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हू, इस वास्ते नहीं कि मीमा का हमारे खिलाफ ज्यादा उपयोग किया जाता है, बल्कि इस वास्ते कि मीसा का जूना उनको भी काटने लग गया है। जब यह सब को काटता है, तब इस जूते को बदल देना चाहिये। यह अभी महा कहा गया है। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हू।

इस मीसा को कुछ प्राचीजन ऐसे हैं कि उसके अन्दर किसी को भी पकड़ लिया जाता है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा गया है, जब वह लोग अर० एस० एस० के हैं या नहीं, लेकिन उनको पकड़ कर जेल में डाल कर दिया गया है। उनको पकड़ कर ले जाने के बाद उनके जी डिमेंटेंस हैं, परिचारक के लोग हैं, वह बेवारी भूखें मर रहे हैं, उनको

10 नहीं ही नहीं है। जो लोग अकाली करती हैं, उनके बेवरेन्ड-पैरेन्ट्स नहीं रहे मरे हैं। इन लोगों के बारे में नकीम से पूछा गया तो उसने कहा कि इसके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

ऐसा कोई कानून बनाना उचित नहीं है जिसके खिलाफ कोई व्यक्ति कोर्ट में न जा सकता हो। यह कैसा कानून हो गया। बकील ने कहा कि अगर आपने कुछ ज्यादा करना हो तो ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा आप धोम मेहता के पास जाओ। जब धोम मेहता के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हम देखते हैं, देखते हैं। देखते-देखते 3, 4 महीने यों ही निकल जाते हैं। तो ऐसा कानून क्यों बनता है।

कानून में ऐसा प्राचीजन होना चाहिये कि अगर कोई पकड़ा जाये तो वह उसके खिलाफ अपील कर सके। लेकिन इसमें कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। अगर पुलिस वाले के मन में यह आ जाये कि यह खराब भावमी है, या अर० एस० एस० का है, या हमने हमारे खिलाफ गिकायत की है तो वह रिपोर्ट कर देता है और उमको मीमा में पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं। वह जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता है। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि उमको जेल में खाने-पीने को मिलता है या नहीं।

एक बिडिया को पकड़ कर सोने के पिण्डे में रख दिया गया। उससे पूछा गया कि तुम को खाने को मिलता है या नहीं, तो उसने कहा कि खाने को तो मिलता है, लेकिन उठने को नहीं मिलता है।

डिमोकेसी में दो जाने रहती हैं, एक तो प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता और दूसरे एकाजित होने की स्वतन्त्रता। जब यह दोनों ही नहीं होती, तो डिमोकेसी कहाँ है, यह सवाल मैं नहीं करता हू।

इस वास्ते मैं इस बिल को समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वाक्य इसको बंद कर दें।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanager): Mr. Chairman, here the question is very simple. I think there is absolutely no need for continuation of this provision for an indefinite period of detention. Therefore, we should all unanimously demand that these clauses should be omitted.

Why do I say this? When it is an unlimited, indefinite period, the bureaucratic officers by themselves and also at the instance of some interested political personages haul up innocent persons who stand by the 20-point programme and are actually working for it. One such example is that of Shri Ramavtar Shastri a Member of Parliament. When he was going to hold a meeting only in support of the 20-point programme and speak on all the 7 points in favour of agricultural labour, when he was organising a meeting for that purpose, we know what happened. He was taken hold of and put behind the bars. So there is great, total misuse of this. Now we demand from the hon. Minister that there should not be any misuse of this provision. In addition, we demand its deletion.

I will now cite some of the glaring examples. In Bihar, 6 Communists have been hauled up under MISA. There must be political direction. What was that direction? The direction was against the monopolists, it was against the smugglers, it was expected to be at least against those who are dealing in black money, those who were creating trouble, Anand Margis, pro-fascist forces. After using their powers against such people to some extent, they are used against genuine working class movement. For example, in Chindwara 1000 persons are being arrested under MISA simply because they have gone on a hunger strike without hampering production. That was only for one hour. They cannot sit in dharna in the maidan also. If they staged a dharna, that will not be allowed.

They are going to be arrested. In H.P Anwar Ali Khan, a member of the state council of the C.P.I. has been put under MISA. In Orissa 8 persons have been held under MISA; they are CPI workers. It was a question of mobilising agricultural labourers, landless poor against the attack and onslaught of landlords. There also some bureaucrats, at the instance of some BLD persons and others who had vested interests, misused their powers. Such persons get more strength when it is indefinite. Therefore, I say that there should not be any misuse of those powers. We say that this should be totally omitted and it should not be unlimited period or indefinite period.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): I will not take much of the time of the House; I wanted to mention a few points. The whole House should unanimously agree to this Bill. Especially I request the hon. Minister to accept it and see that the Bill is passed....

An HON. MEMBER: He will be put under MISA.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: In their own interests the Congressmen should do it Consciously or otherwise, a Congress Member said that a time might come when this very Bill might be used against them. Today the Opposition are not in a position to pass any Bill. When by the quirk of circumstances they come to power, most of the Congressmen may be put in jail. Then also I will be feeling sorry because once have been associated with them, I feel that such a situation should not arise where most of my friends were in jail. Nothing is impossible; in the present-day world nobody knows what would happen, who will come to power or when. Especially in a situation like this, where democratic values have been suppressed, you do not know. From this point of view I request them to

[Shrimati T. Lakshminakthamma] remove such clauses which are unnecessary and which enable them to put people in jail without trial for any number of years.

Thousands of persons in Madras alone, in Tamilnadu, are imprisoned. 25000 persons or more than that have been put in jails. The government have not denied that news. There are many persons who fought against the British for the liberation of the country. Do they deserve this? Is it for this that they suffered imprisonment during the British rule? This is not the freedom that people fought for. One hon. Member of the Communist Party was saying that even those who supported the twenty-point programme, who addressed meetings supporting that, was put in jail. I think they are still ignored and they do not try to understand the situation. On the one side, the Government is projecting the picture of socialism but on the other side they are letting loose forces more powerful than themselves to preach anti-public enterprise and so many things, private enterprise and what not. Let them be clear in their actions. For any eventuality, the Government is projecting more powerful force to the other side because there is somebody more powerful who is preaching quite contrary to the policies that the Government is projecting. Now, how long these thousands of people will be kept in jail? I think there was a judgement against confinement of a Press Journalist for such a long time. It has been very clearly mentioned that these detentions are illegal. I think, Mr. Karunanidhi's own son has been put in jail and he has been beaten up. Now, you have two kinds of measuring rod in the case of treating children. I remember that once Dr. Radhakrishnan said that all our children are children of mother India. Now, you treat these children of others as step-children. Is this the way of torturing these children and

taking them in prison? Persons who are patriotic, who love their country so much and who have been fighting against certain disruptions in the country for certain values, have been put in jail. It is very unfortunate. You see them through the coloured glasses. First you see your own face through them. Actually they may not look like that but you are seeing through them with all the concentration of power Sir, I think the Government should come out in its wisdom and try to avoid pitfalls so that they may not themselves be put under this difficult situation Let them consider this Thank you.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Mr Chairman, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee and other Members on this Bill. It has been mentioned in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill that Indo-Pak War has come to an end but the Proclamation of Emergency has not come to an end. Though the situation is quite different now, there is no external threat—that is what he means—and hence there is no need for any Emergency legislation of this kind.

Sir, at the outside, I might tell the House that situation will exist for the continuation of the Emergency. Though the Indo-Pak relations have improved after the cessation of hostilities, it is in everybody's knowledge that Pakistan is building up its armaments and weaponry and we can know the intentions of that country. To our knowledge there is no other country against which Pakistan may make its war preparations. The other day, the Defence Minister and the External Affairs Ministers, I am told even today, have mentioned about the building up of armaments by our neighbouring countries. Of course, it has been made clear by our country and our leaders that we have no territorial ambitions and we want

to live in peace with all our neighbours and with all the other countries in the world. But some of the countries who are jealous of our growing strength, who are jealous of our development and jealous of seeing our nation marching as one of the leading countries in the non-aligned nations in the third world, have not reconciled with it. They do not want to see India growing stronger. Some tendencies are there in the international field who want to create some kind of tension in this part of the world. The fact that Diego Garcia has been built up as a full-fledged military base would be another factor to indicate that we have to be prepared. Diego Garcia is not far from India. It was used for a limited purpose first as a naval base. But today it is a full-fledged military base.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why not use MISA in Diego Garcia? You are justifying this by referring to Diego Garcia!

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Our friends forget facts conveniently and speak as if there is no threat of any kind. I know he is a good lawyer and he has advocated the cause of his Bill well. I appreciate his arguments but not the logic or reasoning behind it. He forgets the situation in which the country is placed. We are a peace-loving country and we have made declarations that we have no territorial ambitions against any country. We want friendly relations with all countries, especially our neighbours. But still some countries do not allow us to keep quiet and remain without any preparation. We owe a duty to the country to see that our country is defended at all costs, should any such situation arise. We know the state of affairs on the eastern side. Our relations which were very friendly during the time of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman are not so today. They are a bit strained due to so many reasons. Of course, it is all

the more necessary to see that we do not slacken our efforts to be vigilant.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Is it used against the pro-fascist elements in our country?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is for internal emergency. He is dealing with external emergency. The reason for the emergency still exists. Let me come to the other emergency which was proclaimed on 25th June last year. Who is responsible for that? Let there be introspection from members of that side. Who created that situation? The answer is very clear. Perhaps some of them might have repented, but some hard-liners like Mr. Chatterjee are not yet reconciled.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Sarjoo Pandey supported me. What about that?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I will come to him also. After all, you are step-brothers. There might be similar thinking on some points.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is my step-brother?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He may be your full brother. I do not know. Even in your speech you have mentioned that there are reasons for such a provision against smugglers and antisocial elements. You have supported COFEPOSA.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said, this Bill does not purport to deal with COFEPOSA detenus. It only deals with MISA detenus who are by and large political prisoners.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Even as regards internal disturbances, when the Home Ministry demand, were discussed, I said that there are some elements yet who are creating trouble, that underground activities, pamphleteering and sabotage are going on. They may be lying low because of the emergency and fear of detention. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As Mr. Mohsin is replying on behalf of the government, does he think that the bill is for the repeal of MISA?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am replying to the points raised by the various hon. Members. I will come to the point of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. The circumstances calling for the revocation of the Emergency do not exist. The situation still exists for the continuation of the Emergency. I will come to the period of detention. (Interruptions) At least now, there is some kind of a discipline. Otherwise, we have seen earlier days.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You see your own party-men. Every day they are fighting each other, in West Bengal

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Mr. Chatterjee had made a vehement speech, calling names and all that. I did not interrupt. But it is his habit to interrupt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is true. The Minister did not interrupt your speech, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Mr. Chatterjee and many Members who have spoken, have made three points. One is about the misuse of MISA for political purposes. Mr. Chatterjee has quoted extensively from what Mr. K. C. Pant had said when the MISA Bill was before the House. We have not changed that attitude even to-day. We don't say that our attitude towards the application of MISA has changed. I do agree that there might be instances of its misuse, here and there. There is scope for misuse of MISA. I do not rule it out. Members have quoted some instances. I do not say that cases of wrong application of MISA cannot be there, here and there. It has been made clear on the floor of the House that whenever such instances are brought to our notice—the Prime Minister had also made it clear many times inside the House and even outside—that is, whenever such complaints come to us, we ask the State Governments and we give them advice. In

some cases, we can even revoke the order under MISA. That power is with us. I do not rule out the possibility of misuse; but I cannot agree that the cases of arrest of all those who were arrested under MISA, is a misuse of MISA. Mrs. Lakshmi Kanthamma had said that 25,000 people have been arrested. It is a fantastic statement. Some others have given even higher figures, for the whole country. I do not know from where they get these figures. It is probably from their own imagination. I strongly repudiate the charge of creating such an atmosphere, i.e. of such a large number of arrests throughout the country. The very fact that the people who give all these fantastic figures were still at large.... (Interruptions) Mr. Chatterjee is very much outside.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Which fantastic statement have I made? Please point out one fantastic statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why don't you give the correct figure, as to how many persons have been arrested under MISA?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We have not arrested people who have not been a security risk for the country, or for the maintenance of public order or for the maintenance of supplies. If any person is a threat to the security of our country, we cannot show any leniency to him. If we leave such persons free, it will be a danger to the security of the country.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma has made a charge that 25,000 persons have been arrested in Tamil Nadu. Why can't you reply to that? You can say that it is 600 or 700, whatever it is. Why can't you say that?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have already said that is a fantastic figure and that it is not correct. Now your suggestion is another way of getting the correct

figure. I know the trap. We do not want to give that figure. But I will say that the figure mentioned by Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma is exaggerated and is not correct.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You can at least say that it is not in thousands.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil); You can completely ignore that speech, because it is full of baseless allegations.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Unless my figures are disproved by actual figures, they stand.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I can only say that the new converts are more fanatic than the original ones.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I am no convert. I am where I am.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We know that you were here when the MISA was passed. Now you are on that side and you are criticising that Act!

Those who are a menace to the security of the country, those who come in the way of the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of supplies have to be dealt with severely. It is in the interests of the country to detain such people. We cannot allow them to remain outside and do whatever they want. MISA has been used only against such persons. The very fact that so many leaders of the opposition are outside and they are allowed freely to function politically shows that this provision has been very sparingly used. It is not as if we have punished all the opposition parties and their workers. Also, we have not made any discrimination on the basis of party. Some CPI members have alleged that their party workers have been detained. I can say that even some Congress workers have been arrested. This goes to prove that we do not go by party lines. MISA is not used to further the political ends. If that is so, Congressmen would not have been

arrested. We never object to legitimate political activity. Shri K. C. Pant assured the House that MISA will not be used against legitimate political workers. I stand by that statement.

But what is legitimate? May be, in the dictionary of Shri Somnath Chatterjee it has a different meaning.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Who is to decide it?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Government elected by the people. We cannot leave that decision to Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya or Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The people have elected us to take that decision, and we will take that decision as long as they want it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You will say that as long as you are there. Once you come to this side, you will change your view.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have never believed in defection and all those things.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You believe only in Aya Rams and not in Gaya Rams.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Mr. Chatterjee said that MISA had been used for political purposes, which I strongly repudiate. He said this was because we have been alienated from the hearts of the people. We know very well the hearts of the people much more than Mr. Chatterjee and his party.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You go to the people for votes.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We have gone to the people, we are not afraid of going to the people again. We know how much is the strength of our party and of your party. You do not believe in democracy and you say you think of the people.

Another most damaging statement was made by him, namely that the citizens of this country do not have

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

even the liberty which the slaves of America had. I do not know how he got this idea. Of late, of course the CPM have got more affinity towards America. Perhaps he is now much more acquainted with the American ideology or system, leaving out his former ideology. He must be a member of the China-America Friendship Society. His statement is utterly untrue and most damaging, and ought not to have been made. The very fact that these people can say such things shows how much liberty we have in this country. Not only in this House, even outside, there is freedom of expression, with some restrictions, of course, in the interests of law and order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He does not speak on the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: But why have you said these things? I have to reply to what you have said.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I spoke in reference to the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am also saying all these things only in reference to the Bill.

He has said that MISA has become the most hated word in the country. It is only hated by those who are engaged in disturbing public order and the maintenance of internal peace or creating hurdles in the maintenance of essential supplies because they are put in detention, but the people at large have said that the emergency provisions have been a great boon to the country as they have effectively dealt with the above elements. I have already said that there might be some cases of misuse which we will certainly look into if they are brought to our notice.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Look into Mohan Dharis's case.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Again he made an allegation that it is used against workers, trade unions, Government employees, students, journalists, lawyers etc. I strongly repudiate this also. It has not been used against peace-loving persons but only against disruptive elements, irrespective of their profession.

One may be a lawyer, one may be a doctor, one may be a black-marketeer and another may be a professional person. But we do not make any distinction. Why should we? We are a class-less society. We do not want to create classes. Why should you differ? Supposing a doctor is a menace. Should he be left out?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who has said that?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: You mean only that. There is equality before law.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why are there three types of Ministers? He seems to be too much inspired.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: You made a very inspiring speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That came from my heart.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Don't you think that it is also coming from my heart. Certain situations of internal disturbances took place and they had to be met and therefore this provision of 16A was made under MISA. It is not as if by back-door method, it has been done; it has been done by the approval of the Parliament.

The second point was the inclusion of MISA in the Ninth Schedule. Of course, it is not for the fear of its being struck down by the Supreme Court. In fact, you have yourself mentioned that it has been upheld in the case of Har Dhan Saha of West Bengal. MISA has been upheld.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Previous MISA.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Of course, without Section 16A, that has been upheld.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is a very sorry state of affairs of the judiciary also.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The inclusion of MISA under the Ninth Schedule was academic only and not for fear of being struck down by the Supreme Court. The third point, of course—perhaps he has misunderstood the provision—which Mr. Chatterjee and other Members made is that detention could be made and the detenu could remain indefinitely till the emergency ends and six months after that. It is true that a provision is there regarding detaining a person till the end of emergency and six months thereafter. In respect of this provision, there is a normal procedure of giving the grounds of detention and reference to the Advisory Board also for those people who are arrested under this ordinary provision of MISA before inclusion of Section 16A. This says that the grounds will have to be given and the cases have to be referred to the Advisory Board for those who do not come under Section 16A.

(Interruptions)

You may not understand it, but Mr. Chatterjee understands it. So, the detentions under the emergency provision of Section 16A of MISA, however, are on a different footing. They can only be detained for a period of one year from the date of emergency, from the 25th of June, 1975.

(Interruptions)

That is why you are mistaken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is that your knowledge?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am making a statement now. So, it should satisfy. They can only be detained for a period of one year and the total period of detention cannot exceed 12 months according to the present law. I think

you are under mistaken belief that even those who are arrested under 16A could be detained for an indefinite period.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will you please point out that section? Let him read out the provision 16A. It is a long provision. He is replying on behalf of the Government.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is on record. Section 16A is there under MISA.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: So, there is no fear of anybody being arrested under Section 16A for an indefinite period. They can only be detained from 25th of June, 1975, till one year.

17.00 hrs.

I think, it was under a mistaken idea that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee vexed eloquence and made a very angry speech. There is no cause for his worry. All precautions have been taken in respect of all those who are not detained under Section 16A. There, of course, the regular procedure will apply; the grounds of detention will have to be given; the cases will have to be referred to the advisory boards. All these things are there. I do not think there is any need for any change in the present law. So, I do not accept the contents of the Bill. I oppose it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am obliged to the hon. Members, including the hon. Minister, for taking part in the discussion on this Bill. I had appealed to the hon. Members to see it not purely from a partisan point of view. My appeal was to see, whether we can make this very draconian legislation—nobody disputes that—a little less severe, a little humane and a little less barbaric.

I said, you have a power and you take that power to detain him for twelve months as the original MISA.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

provided. Now, you have amended Section 14(2) which provides that if, after the expiry of the initial detention of one year, there are other grounds or if there are no fresh grounds, even on old grounds, you can detain him again if you think, under your subjective satisfaction that, after he is released, he will be misusing his freedom. What was thought to be quite sufficient in 1971, when the country was threatened by an external aggression, when the war was on, is not considered to be sufficient now. At that time, you thought that 1971 MISA was sufficient. After that, the Defence of India came in and then this MISA was amended.

When I introduced this Bill in 1972, the duplicate Emergency was not there. In 1972, the war lasted for 13 days. No justification was given by the Government although the war had ended by that time and the Defence of India Act was made to continue indefinitely. I say, the necessity of this Bill has become more pronounced because of this new Emergency under the garb of which you have made such sweeping changes in the MISA that the people are worse than slaves in America. Those who have come within the net of this Act are not entitled to know on what grounds they have been detained; they are not entitled to be taken before advisory boards; they are not entitled to make representations; they are not entitled to even go to the courts with *habeas corpus* petitions and they are not even made to be aware of the grounds of detention. What else is slavery?

Now, if you want to use that language it is just because you now sit in a majority and you can defeat this Bill. We have no illusions about it. But at least there should be a little heart-searching on your part if your heart has not become a stone by this time. It appears that you want to look at every matter from your partisan point of view. You say, "No, no. We do not

look at it from any partisan point of view." But, I say, apart from that, there is nothing else. Even your close friends, my CPI friends here, have supported the Bill openly and strongly because they find that the working class is the victim of this law.

You have made a separate law for economic offenders. I have not brought the Bill for economic offenders. Whatever may be your justification for that, these measure are used primarily for political purposes. Today you are saying that all those persons detained under 16A will continue to be detained only for one year and that I have been suffering under a misconception. The section says that notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any rules of natural justice, the provisions of this Section shall have effect during the period of operation of the proclamation of Emergency issued under Art. 352 on 3rd December, or a period of one year from 25th June, whichever period is the shortest. That means that after one year lapses, you will have to give the grounds only; they are not automatically released. If this is the advice you were given, either the advisers don't understand or you don't understand. I have not made any submission without consideration. Under 16A, once a year elapses, you will have to give the grounds for detention to the detenus and nothing more than that; they are not automatically released because Section 13 as amended remains. Please apply your mind. You are now opposing my Bill under total misconception of the position of law, Mr. Mohsin. As a Deputy Minister of the Government of India you do not know what the law is and, on the basis of complete lack of appreciation, you are opposing my Bill—which I should have thought, is a simple measure. All your powers are being retained under the MISA; you are not asked to give up any of the powers. You brought in Diego Garcia and what act to justify the period of detention of one year. If it were Diego Garcia, then it is not your interest

Emergency which would justify all these Draconian provisions.

I know my Bill will be defeated, but I would wish to keep it on record for the benefit of anybody who may read the records of this House in future—if anybody has even that much of liberty, which today, they have not because the speeches of this House are not to be circulated outside. But, one day, I hope the people of India will have that much of freedom at least, to go through what is happening inside this House.

The Hon. Minister said that the MISA has been introduced in Schedule IX as an academic exercise—wonderful! The Constitution has been amended as an academic exercise of their arrogant power? The Hon. Minister has not said why they have amended Schedule IX to include the Election Law Amendment Act. The Representation of the Peoples (Amendment) Act has been introduced into the Schedule: for whose benefit has that been done, Mr. Mohsin? Is it for the common people of this country? You have included the Additional Emoluments Act and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act also in the Schedule IX for the benefit of the working classes! That shows your class and character.

I repeat that I stand by every word I had said in my opening remarks. The very fact that each one of the Opposition Parties here who has participated on this Bill has wholeheartedly supported it shows that your power is being misused and is being utilised against political opponents of the ruling Party. Every one of the Parties here has supported it and one of the Hon. Members who had, the other day, belonged to your Party, has also supported this Bill because she is now the victim of your machinations and your on slaught.

The Hon. Minister said that even those who are making fantastic statements are outside the prison. Therefore, persons making fantastic statements—may be even false—may be put in jail? You have not the courage to

state before this House at least—which you say is representative of the people of this country—how many people you have put under MISA since the 25th June, 1975. Please give us the figure; then we will know how you are using it—properly or not, for relevant purposes or not. How can we know? Even the questions that are put by, us are being rejected. We don't know how many people are under detention. If you think, in your heart of hearts, that it is not being misused, please tell us the total number of detenus under MISA. Then give us the break-up of these detenus, what sort of people they are. The other day you arrested more than a hundred lawyers just because they protested against the demolition of Chamber. When I say, of lawyers, I am not advocating for a particular class of people. I only point out how the misuse is being done. You demolish the Chamber and they make a protest, not on the streets, but by going to the Chief Justice of Delhi to make him know that this has happened, and when they come back in a bus, you hijack the bus to Tihar Jail. The police did that. When I say that lawyers have been arrested, I am not advocating for any particular class. What I say is that you are indiscriminately using this power, and that is because nobody has the courage to say anything. You have throttled the voices of the people; you have muffled the voices of the people; nobody is allowed to say anything outside. I do not know what will be my fate for speaking like this. This is the position in this country.

As I have said, my Bill is of a very restricted character. By this you are not losing your powers. I only say this: kindly exercise your powers with a little circumspection; after one year, release them, give them a chance, and if, according to you, even after one year's detention, he has not corrected himself and he still continues in his supposed illegal activities, you have all the powers under the sun to detain him again. I have read out Justice Krishna Iyer's speech. He does not belong either to the CPI or CPM or to the Jan Sangh....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He once belonged.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, a bad man! Do you, as the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, say that Justice Krishna Iyer's view should not be accepted because he once belonged to the CPI?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Do not distort it. I just said, 'He once belonged'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Justice Krishna Iyer has expressed, sitting in the high office of the Supreme Court judge, his agony. He says that once the formalities are over, you cannot go on keeping him in indefinite detention; this is against all Constitutional guarantees. Justice Krishna Iyer does not fulfil your requirements now because he has said something which you do not like.

It was not necessary for the Minister to travel to Bangladesh, Diego Garcia, Pakistan and what not, because this was a very simple legislation.

The hon. Minister should have understood this. The Objects and Reasons are dated July 1972, but this is the fate of Private Members' Bills, it has taken almost four years for a Private Member to have his Bill and that too because I was fortunate in getting it in the ballot. Because I have got my chance after nearly four years, by which time certain things have happened which, according to me, justify more this Bill, you cannot say that this detracts from the merit of it; you cannot say that something was said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in 1972 and, therefore, this Bill has become irrelevant.

The hon. Minister, instead of making a very, if I may not be mistaken, arrogant speech and a fighting speech, could have given a little humane consideration to it. But they are incapable of it. Therefore, I still commend this Bill to the hon. House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Defence of India Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

17.15 hrs.

PROFITEERING PREVENTION AND PRICE CONTROL BILL

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to regulate the prices of essential articles of daily consumption and to prevent profiteering in such articles, be taken into consideration."

This Bill involves millions of people of this country and centres round the basic necessities of life. This Bill is based on principles that have been enunciated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of my Bill. To consolidate my position, I have stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"The rise in prices, particularly in respect of foodgrains and other essential articles of daily consumption, is now to such an extent that both the down-trodden people and the middle-class people are confused as to how they will survive with their families...."

I have also set out certain reasons given by the International Labour Organization at Geneva, between 1963 and 1972.

This Bill was drafted in the year 1973 before the proclamation of emergency. The Government has taken certain important measures in this country not only to save this country from the on slaught, attack and infiltration and external danger but also to save the country from the

people who endanger internal security and peace. After the proclamation of emergency, and the launching of the 20-Point Economic Programme by our Prime Minister, a new economic order has been brought in the country and people have got a new life. The country and the people are very much benefited after the emergency and it has its effects on every walk of life. But still, this Bill is very useful taking into account the high prices of the various essential commodities in the country. Even in this emergency, the profit-makers are operating on a large scale. In my Bill, I have set out that 'essential article' means and includes all types of foodgrains, products derived from foodgrains, pulses, spices, domestic fuel including kerosene, edible oils, vegetable ghee, soap, selected and popular variety of cotton, woollen, silken and polyester cloth, sugar, baby-food, paper and paper products, drugs and medicines and so on and so forth. These are all articles of daily consumption.

I appreciate the steps taken by Government against the profit makers, black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers. Thousands of such people have been arrested and put under MISA. One of the effect of these steps taken by the Government has been that the prices have come down of certain commodities. But I cannot say that prices of all the domestic and essential requirements of daily use have come down as they should have. It is, therefore, necessary to consolidate the gains of emergency suitably. I would like to quote Mr. George who is a very efficient Minister and he is organizing his Ministry very well and he will deal with these problems of millions of our people. He has made a statement very recently and it is very interesting that even after the proclamation of the emergency and the 20-point economic Programme he has stated it. I quote:

"Malpractices by traders etc—
The Union Government, said the

Minister of State for Industries and Civil Supplies in Cochin on Tuesday, is preparing a comprehensive measure to give greater protection to consumers.

For a long time now, the consumer in this country has been left to the mercy of unscrupulous manufacturers, distributors and retailers. Their malpractices take many forms. Short-weighting is the most common of these, but at worst it means only financial loss to the purchaser."

That means there are other forms also. Then it goes on to state:

"They certainly need it. According to a recent survey which Mr. George cited, they are defrauded of Rs. 2000 crores annually through short weight and measure in packaged goods alone. There is no doubt that such trickery is rife....

It is only at the packaged goods stage alone there is so much defrauding. Mind you. Many of these packaged goods are manufactured by these big monopoly houses. Then it says:

"So, probably to a greater extent, is adulteration, extending far beyond stones, in rice...."

This may also be tolerable. There are also people who possess the expertise and the technical know-how of the whole art of adulteration. They know how much size the stone should be and how it should be manufactured and mixed with the commodities without the notice of the consumer. Then it says:

"Sometimes this is dietetically tolerable, as when pumpkin is added to what is sold as tomato sauce, though even that is strictly speaking fraudulent; at other times it is not, ground spices for instance being sometimes bulked out with additions which are potentially dangerous. Worst of all is adulteration

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

of chemicals and medicines, such as sale of alleged distilled water which is not biologically sterile."

This is how they are operating to the greatest detriment to the health of the people of this country. Essential articles and their prices have not been adjusted and brought down to the needs of the society. Therefore, I have brought forward this Bill suggesting various measures that may be taken taking advantage of the emergency.

Again there is another profit-making element which has been generated in this country. It is very interesting. There was a question put in the Rajya Sabha in 1975. The question is:

"Whether Government will furnish a list of the first hundred private companies, business houses or firms (excluding the public sector undertakings and State Corporations) who topped in making profits during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; (b) the amount of profits they made during the periods mentioned above."

Of course, complete answer has not been given. But it has been stated that the balance-sheets of a large number of companies for the year 1973-74 have not so far been received. The later information given was that the bulk of the balance sheets of these companies for the year 1974-75 have not yet been received. The total amount of profits (before tax) earned by them during 1973-74 was Rs. 434.96 crores.

This is how the economy of our country is working and I would like to mention—I need not mention the names of the companies as the House knows and everyone knows—how these companies are operating in this country. Here, I would like to quote

what the Monopolies Enquiry Commission has to say:

"It would be wrong to think that the dangers of excessive concentration were not recognised by the Indian statesmen. The makers of the Indian Constitution were well aware of this potential danger...."

This is already prevalent in the country as everyone knows and how it is operating successfully. Therefore, they have inserted certain clauses in the Constitution to safeguard against this danger. Why was this aspect not considered by the Government? This is Article 39(b) and (c) of the Constitution which runs as follows:

"The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing (1) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and (2) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

I would like to analyse this aspect on the basis of the situation that has been prevailing. Today, the companies are operating in such a way that the commodities are not being produced as per needs or the requirements of the society. You have hundred varieties of cigarettes, tooth-pastes, textiles, etc. Why should we not categorise the requirement of this country properly? This is a poor country. We are running such a poor economy. We have to consolidate our economic system. We are doing Constitutional and other structural changes and 20-point Economic Programme has to be implemented in letter and spirit. Unless this bogey of black-marketeers, racketeers is uprooted, we cannot achieve the desired end. Mr. George has done an excellent work when he said that in this country the entire consumer movement is being paralysed. Sometimes this con-

sumer movement is being operated by the consumers.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Charity begins at home. Why should there not be hundred varieties of khadder?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Naik will agree with me that the system has to be changed so far as consumer movement is concerned. Manufacturing of consumer articles has to be streamlined. Cloth, medicines and other necessary articles of life have to be categorised after production. It is not only the manufacturing or producing system which has to be organised, but also the distribution system which has to be organised. But that has not been done. After the proclamation of emergency, even the receipts are not being given. The prices of some articles have come down no doubt, but actually the cost price has not been defined by the companies and they are not giving the actual facts about it.

In Haryana, after launching the economic programme, it has been said that the price of wheat has been reduced. The cost of wheat according to the information received by me is not less than Rs. 2. The company people are operating and sucking the blood of the people. That is how the consumer movement has been paralysed. The producers are not disclosing the cost price. Can the Government find out a machinery to see that the profit-making by these companies, specially in the case of the essential commodities is streamlined and regularised?

I would like to know whether the prices and profit-making in regard to the essential commodities enumerated in my Bill have been streamlined. It has to be streamlined by the co-operatives and consumer movement through co-operatives in the country. What steps have been taken in order to check the malpractices in the co-

operative movement? That has not been done. Why can't you make use of MISA, etc. against all those monopoly Houses in Madras who are defrauding and indulging in adulteration, etc. I would very much appreciate if the Government has some machinery to have a check on these things.

The relationship between the industries and the consumers has to be established. The relationship between the consumer and the industries has to be recognised and we have to see in what line the industries make profits and in what line they are making profits not by the legal methods but by illegal methods. The company magnates are only interested in expansion of industries and liberalisation of licences. Do you know the reason? These liberalised licences come in handy for them to control our entire financial structure. In this way they can control our entire banking system. They can get any money they like on credit. Therefore, these aspects have to be borne in mind. Profiteering can be checked by certain measures. Certain important measures have been introduced by this Bill. I have suggested fixation of maximum prices of essential articles. There are certain articles in respect of which prices are not fixed by Government even till today. In regard to certain consumer articles we are at the mercy of those people. Of course, due to vagaries of nature, sometimes, prices go up. What we find is, by and large, in regard to consumer articles the correct price-tag is not kept. This has to be kept always. We should consolidate the gains of emergency. We should implement the Prime Minister's 20-Point Economic Programme. For these things, a legislation like this is very necessary. If there are any structural defects in my legislation the Government may themselves come out with amendments. Our aim should be to control the situation in the country

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so far as essential commodities are concerned, and so far as profiteering is concerned. I commend my Bill and I hope that the House will support my Bill.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): I whole-heartedly support the spirit under which Mr. Lakkappa has brought this Bill before the honourable House.

Sir, it is well-known that one of the main reasons for a society like ours to flounder on the economic front has been the fact that the essential commodities that are necessary for day-to-day living of our poor persons have off and on gone beyond their reach. It is the experience of our nation also for the last year or so that once rigorous action is initiated and steps taken to control the fluctuations in prices, commodity prices do stabilise, within the reach of these poor persons.

So, in this context, Mr. Lakkappa has done a yeoman service to bring this Bill before the House. But the situation is a bit more difficult than what is conceived to be the remedy within the framework of this Bill. I do concede that this Bill will go a long way as far as the urban areas are concerned in regulating prices of essential commodities. But coming from a backward adivasi region as I do, Sir, I feel that the Bill does not go far enough. An instance comes to my mind. When I visited a part of my constituency I learnt to my great surprise that there was a block in my constituency where 90 per cent of the people have not had sugar to eat for the last 12 months. Sir, the simple fact was this. Though the price of controlled sugar is regulated, yet, the controlled sugar was not reaching the place, simply because the persons who would have had to transport the sugar on his head, there not being a road, could not possibly have sold that sugar

in that area at that price after incurring the transportation cost.

So, I feel that this Bill should have also taken into consideration the areas which could have been benefited out of the controlled consumer goods, taking into account the difficulties of transportation. I think this aspect of the question should be given a very deep thought by the Government; it is an aspect on which rests the whole foundation by which we are trying to help the poor peasants.

Sir, the adivasi is a simple person; he is a person who is averse to untruth; he is a person who goes by the regulation. Had it been in any other area, I am sure the people would have had the benefit of sugar, the benefit of controlled kerosene. But, for an adivasi, it is unthinkable to so manipulate the business as to show on the face of it that they are selling these consumer articles at the controlled prices by making a profit because he was forced to spend money on the transportation.

I think that given this provision in this Bill, what Mr. Lakkappa has done would be a landmark in providing the services to our poor countrymen.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must first congratulate my dear friend, Shri K. Lakkappa, our stormy petrel here, essentially for bringing forward a Bill as early as in the year 1973. From his comparative silence since 1973 to 1978, I had a sort of feeling that Mr. Lakkappa had degenerated in process for the last three years; but I am happy today and I would like him to revive to bring forward very progressive Bills at least in the future. (Interruption)

He could bring forward such a well-thought out Bill, in 1973 but subsequently he had remained fairly silent, that is what I am saying about him;

and be that as it may, I wish him the best. It looks very fantastic that while India, as early as in 1956, adopted an Industrial Policy Resolution, creating sectors, allocating certain industries and certain products for the various sectors—the State Sector, the Public Sector, in 1956 also, the joint sector was conceived with the States' participation in the private sector, is it not amazing that we have, till now, till the 8th of April, 1976, virtually even after about 28 years of independence and 28 years and more after India obtained its Constitution—not been able to bring forward a comprehensive policy resolution on pricing of the commodities in this country? It is a lacuna, I do not know why. I do not understand how industrialists in this country were able to get a resolution passed through, got the approval of Parliament to it and it is still operative to-day. At the time of the formulation of the Fifth Plan, what was stated to us by the late lamented Mr. Dhar, namely, basic framework and the groundwork done under the Industrial Policy Resolution, is valid still even after twenty years. But, in these three decades, we have not yet brought forward a price policy resolution. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us as to the reasons why—what are the inhibitors and what are the road blocks—that has not been done when time and again we had been asking about the basis on which you were fixing the levy price for the farmers. It is a fair price. What is 'fairness'? Is it based on the cost of production? Is it based on the basis of international market price of wheat or rice or on the open-market price of wheat or rice? Is it based on the competitive pricing? Is it based on a fair calculation of the amount of margin? Taking into consideration the small holdings in this country what is the basis of your levy pricing? From time to time we are told that FCI has incurred so much loss but the basic pricing has not as yet been defined.

Similarly, in regard to the 'input' prices versus the 'output' prices in

agriculture. Now we have seen—according to the statistics that are available with us—that there has been a steep fall in respect of almost every commodity.

Further, Sir, there is price disparity in the wholesale as against the retail price of every commodity. I will quote from 'Times of India' dated 26th March the prices per kilo in respect of Delhi. The wholesale price of wheat per kilo is Rs. 1.30 whereas the retail price is Rs. 1.60 per kilo. It amounts to a margin of more than 25 per cent. As regards red chillies the wholesale prices per kilo is Rs. 9.00 where the retail price is Rs. 12.00 per kilo—a margin of nearly 33 per cent. The wholesale price of gram dal is Rs. 1.70 per kilo whereas the retail price is Rs. 2.30 per kilo. I can quote the whole gamut of them. Nowhere I find that the disparity is less than 15 to 20 per cent. What should be the reasonable margin for a trader in the pricing of his consumer commodities has not been determined so far. On the other hand there is no relation—particularly in agriculture—between the 'input' prices and the 'output' prices. While the prices of wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane have crashed, the prices of the 'inputs' for agriculture have not come down. The farmer in India is the major consumer of these inputs. Even if we were not to take a lesson from USSR or other socialist countries, if we take USA they have accepted for the farmer 'parity pricing'. To buy a pair of shoes with a bushel of corn was the basis on which Mr. Roosevelt came in the limelight during the first World War and he brought a legislation also in that respect. Now, they say that we will freeze the prices. While the salaried men want prices to be fixed because their real wages are more or less equal to the money wages but the same amount of protection we are not ready to give to the farmers which constitute 70 per cent of the

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total population of this country and who is also our principal voter. Leaving aside the political angle the fact that he gives us two square meals a day and is non-unionised and is disorganised still, Sir, this has never been done, that is, the principle of parity, namely, for a quintal of rice we may be able to give him one quintal or half a quintal of ammonium sulphate. Why can't you come to a certain rational pricing policy on behalf of the Government? On the top of it we try to bring in the Essential Commodities Act. Very definitely the provisions were made stringent. Thanks to the imposition of emergency—with all the negative recording that was done in the previous Bill—at least one thing it has definitely done, namely, the prices have been brought down. Prices have been brought down and blackmarketing is in check. Particularly that stringent provision in your Act that the goods of any person who is a carrier in a truck, bullock-cart or any other vehicle will be confiscated, impounded and forfeited to the Government, has worked as a sort of a damper. But by and large, we cannot say that the implementation at the district and below-district levels has, because of the association of some of our functionaries with the trading circles, not been tardy. It has not created that amount of dent in the trading. Otherwise there is no reason to believe why the fall in the wholesale prices, the fall in the prices which the farmer gets at his farm gate—there is no gate—at his farm house, does not get itself reflected in the prices of the essential commodities.

I would go a step farther than Shri Lakkappa to say that not only should we define it on the basis of edible oils and baby food, but proceed further—I do not think 90 per cent of our baby population eats baby food; our babies

grow with their mothers' milk; thereafter if they drink ohs or things like that, that is the milk they get. Some of them are elitist in concept. Good enough. But the basic problem is one of making an impact on prices for the vast masses relevant. For that, can we at least not try to over-administer, not try to bite something we cannot swallow? Identify five or six commodities which comprise 90 per cent of the demands of the 90 per cent of the people. Our levels of consumption are so low. And very correctly take that advice of avoiding the multiplicity of products that are coming in the market, instead of a small group working in order to make the life of a small group more and more pleasant, more and more diversified, let us on behalf of the State identify a few products. Have openings. This was discussed threadbare in October 1972 at the Ahmedabad session of the AICC, though it may not be very proper to quote it. It is possible to specify some products, proteinous products, something which is filled with carbohydrates, oils and fats and standard varieties of goods. It had been my privilege and honour at that stage to suggest that if you bring out a unisex type of cloth, a lungi and a jiba on the top which all can wear, like it is in some of the countries, these could be available at fair prices through shops opened. If the local institutions and local consumer stores do not come forward, you start it on behalf of Government. It is possible to make a large quantity available to the consumers. But if you forget the basis of these input prices, we will have committed a mistake because the incentive for production will go. If the incentive for production goes and the farmer produces less, then I think again we will be entering a period of scarcity in our economy.

Till now you have fielded the co-operatives, super-bazars—I believe the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies also deals with these—like an alternative to the private sector. For long years in this field—this is something which I know—there have developed certain

vested interests. I think it is time now when the whole structure has got to be revamped, particularly in the wake of our emergency when so many things are undertaken. If the hon. Minister were to be good enough to appoint a sort of Commission, a very high-powered Commission, they can recommend a complete overhauling of the whole structure. We know the amount of resistance they will meet with because most of the co-operators are powerful politicians. Powerful politicians are still more powerful co-operators. So there is a sort of a symbiotic relation between the two structures. Under these circumstances, if you try to put your hands at the roots of this organisation, I am quite sure, Mr. George, you will find a tremendous amount of resistance in favour of the *status quo* and against any change which we want to make in the basic structure.

We have got suggestions to make. Even from the point of view of political facts, if there was an opportune time to put a few knowledgeable people, appoint a Commission, please appoint a commission for the purpose of changing the structure, taking it out of those people who have used it or sometimes abused it, more for sectarian, class or individual interest rather than for public good.

Now with regard to implementation. I do not know statistics; it was stated that here were about half a million traders or even more in the country. The present law is that each one should exhibit the price of goods. How is it to be implemented? If we have to implement it properly, we will need a huge apparatus. We know the amount of bad reputation that those who implement the Essential Commodities Act, and various Food Acts, bring to the administration. It is something which we should not talk too much about. I suggest that for a population of 5000—10000, without relying too much on the existing agencies, a shop even at state cost should be opened. For 500 million people, it will

mean about a lakh of shops. If we have the wherewithal, in order to help in the implementation of the half million jobs for the rural educated unemployed, should do it. It will mean something between unemployment and partial employment to keep the wolf away. Even a graduate will accept that. I have seen it; he says: give me a job of Rs. 120, that is Rs. 4 per day; or Rs. 150, that is Rs. 5 per day. You can give jobs to many graduates. Open some shops. Prefabricate them. This should have been done in 1972 when we discussed the problem of prices. At least now it should be done. The opportune political climate has come in our country. If the trader is doing something, there is no other way to hit the trader except to hit him in the prices. You must have alternative routes. Those routes should be completely accountable to the government, to the ministry of civil supplies and not to anybody else. This would be good investment even from the point of view of cost versus benefit. You can use that machinery for distribution of your inputs. You will have an alternative weapon in your armoury to fight the price problem rather than spending money on proliferation of bureaucracy and increasing the number of station house officers, inspectors who will be checking the fair price shops. If you do not want to do that on an all India basis, for heaven's sake why don't you give a fair trial to this idea in some pockets? Try it, particularly in those pockets where there is much unemployment, for instance, the hon. Minister's own State, in West Bengal, in my district, coastal district which is akin to Kerala where thousands of unemployed graduates are loitering in the streets adding to the number of anti-social forces. They cannot find jobs and in their frustration they indulge in naxalite activities. Their frustration is understandable. Therefore, I strongly commend the principle. We are not good draftsmen. But the principle is very valuable I completely agree with my friend Mr. Rana Bahadur Singh who has supported it. Kindly tell us. As usual you will reject it and request the Hon'ble Mem-

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ber to withdraw this Bill. But whether you accept the principle? If you accept the principle, kindly come forward—in your own wisdom which is something concrete within a few months and if possible give us an indication of the Statement on the floor of the House as to what you intend to do about this before the conclusion of this Session.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA
(Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill.

समाप्तिसंज्ञकः अब प्रायः अगली बार जारी रहे ।

18 hrs.

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The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 14, 1978/Chaitra 25, 1898 (Saka)