

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

urance that they would ban cow slaughter forever after taking the States into confidence. But the Government failed to fulfil that assurance. Shri-mati Indira Gandhi had asked the Chief Ministers to make the laws more stringent to prevent cow slaughter. The then Minister of Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh, had repeatedly written to the Chief Ministers in this regard. But without any fear, big meat traders adopted cruel methods to earn easy money. They purchased young cattle, particularly cows and calves, whose meat is very tender from their owners by offering them loans. They throw chillies in their eyes and make them blind and keep them hungry and thirsty for days together. They damage their health and get false certificates from doctors. They bring these cows and their calves from far off villages in trucks and put them in slaughter houses. If this practice continued, after 10 to 15 years we shall have to import milk and butter from abroad. Even today, in a predominantly agricultural country, where cattle are treated by the farmers as their wealth, they are slaughtered in a manner which violates the law, and their meat is exported to Middle East countries where it is in great demand. Only a few people are doing this business in order to make money.

This is a matter of great concern. If slaughter of cows, calves and young bulls is not checked, India, which is an agricultural country, will be put to great difficulty.

13 00 hrs.

[English]

(viii) Need to establish a branch of U.G.C. at Hyderabad with adequate allocation of funds and delegation of powers.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRIESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Developmental grants sanctioned from time to time by the University Grants Commission to the Universities in the South have not been commensurate with the needs of these

bodies. The flow of University Grants Commission assistance to Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh and other States in the South is also inadequate. The Principals of the Educational Institutions receiving UGC funds are experiencing lot of difficulty in coming over to Delhi, staying here for quite some time till their work is over. It was, therefore, proposed that the University Grants Commission may open a regional branch in the South to monitor the flow and use of funds to affiliated colleges in the region. This matter was discussed in the 18th meeting of the Southern Zonal Council held at Pondicherry recently and the Council resolved to recommend strongly to the Ministry of Education the need to establish a regional office of the UGC with appropriate delegation of powers at Hyderabad. The Education Minister of Andhra Pradesh requested through letter dated 3rd June, 1985 for issue of early orders in this regard.

The Conference of Vice Chancellors of Universities held on 30th May, 1985 at Hyderabad resolved for establishment of a branch of UGC at Hyderabad for speedy disbursement of grants to Southern Universities. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has also requested the Prime Minister for issue of early orders. The Conference of Education Ministers of the Southern States held at Hyderabad on 6th July, 1985 also requested the Government of India to establish a Branch of UGC in South India with adequate allocation of funds and delegation of powers.

So, I request the Government in the Ministry of Education to issue orders to establish a branch of UGC at Hyderabad without any further loss of time.

(ix) Need to continue the control of Central Government over the management of the Cauvery sugars in Peltavaithalai, Tiruchi district, Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichottipalayam) : The Cauvery Sugars in Peltavaithalai Tiruchi District, Tamil Nadu is under the control of the Central Government from 1978-79 upto this day. For the last seven years, the mill is running profitably and the cane growers

are satisfied with administration. The cane growers understand that there is a move from the old management who are responsible for making the mill as a sick unit to take over the administration and management of Cauvery Sugars from Central Government. This will lead to a great blow to the agriculturists and also the workers in that mill. The Central Government management has to be continued without any break. Only then the interests of the farmers and workers would be saved.

- (x) Need to take steps to make legislation governing minimum wages for Bidi workers applicable to workers engaged in the manufacturing of chewing tobacco and also to pay better attention to the welfare of women Bidi workers.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHF PATIL (Kopargaon) : Sir, in our country, a little over 31 lakh workers, both men and women are engaged in the manufacture of Bidis. As a result of the agreement arrived at the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in September 1981, it has now been possible to introduce minimum wages for the bidi workers in all the States which varies from Rs. 7/- and Rs. 8/- per day. However this legislation does not cover the workers engaged in the production of chewing tobacco. As a result of this, a good number of workmen are being denied the benefit of the legislation which is now in force and they are being exploited. It is, therefore, very essential that the present legislation which is now in force for the bidi workers should also be made applicable for the chewing tobacco workers. The plight of the chewing tobacco workers can well be understood by the fact that nearly 60 per cent of them suffer from TB and there is no government facility for them to get medical aid. The women workers are still more discriminated against. Firstly, there is a bias against them for their entry into the industry and secondly they do not have any facility in the hospitals for maternity purposes. As contrasting to this, the cigarette and cigar manufacturing workers are all treated as full fledged industrial workers and they are getting full benefits in so far as their

wages and other facilities are concerned. This is the most glaring legal lacuna and unless this is removed early, the workers who are presently engaged in the manufacture of chewing tobacco will continue to suffer. I am sure the Minister for Labour will kindly take note of this and introduce suitable amendment to the existing Act enabling the chewing tobacco workers to get the same benefits as those which are now admissible to be bidi workers.

- (xi) Need to relax the ban on recruitment to the extent of filling up of vacancies in senior posts by promotion and regularisation of all casual/temporary employees.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : On the plea to cut down inflation, recruitment has been stopped by order from the Home Ministry and as a precautionary method, it was effected only upto September 1984. Later, it was extended further without fixing a date for it and it is almost completing a year after the postponement.

By prolonging the ban period, beyond September 1984 to date, it is revealed that even after one year, the inflation is not controlled. The counter-effects of this step are— in case of senior serving employees, stagnation of senior employees having served long years and they could not get the reward of promotion, i.e. more pay and more pension. They retire in the lower grade thereby getting disappointment, discouragement in service, and with less pension. In the case of junior posts, they have no hopes on the future and they are frustrated and forced to carry out the senior job without any incentive. In the case of temporary and casual service, on plea of the ban, casual and temporary appointments are done only for 45 days and 25 days respectively, with break. This results in loss of break period wages, loss of leave eligibility, loss of age for continuous service and no job guarantee.

As such, it is requested to relax the ban at least to that extent of filling senior vacancies by promotion and to regularise all the casual/temporary workers in the post fallen vacant, so that no post is kept vacant after this ban.