

urgent matter to the notice of the House :—

The condition of the moat (Sujan Ganga Canal) around the famous fort, Loha Garh, of Bharatpur is deteriorating miserably though it is under the Central Archaeological Department.

Its bathing ghats and boundary wall are badly damaged. This has resulted in the inflow of dirty water of the city into the canal. Some shopkeepers have also deliberately arranged to expel the dirty water from their shops to flow into the canal. This is developing into a serious health hazard. The water hyacinth that was removed last year is growing up very fast again. The canal-cleaning operation initiated last year has also not been properly completed. This requires urgent attention and steps from the Archaeological Department.

(vii) NEED FOR EFFECTIVE STEPS TO PROVIDE IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR PRIMERY EDUCATION IN UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री बी० जी० सिंह (कूतपुर) :

उत्तराखण्ड महोदय, नियम 377 के तहत मैं निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के विषय की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 45 में वह उद्देश्य किशा गया है कि संविधान के लागू होने का तारीख से दस वर्षों की अवधि के अन्दर राज्य 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र बाने सभी बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य व निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश करेगा। तथापि, संविधान के लागू होने के लगभग 33 वर्षों के पश्चात् भी सरकार ने उन बच्चों के लिए भी शिक्षा की संतोषजनक व्यवस्था नहीं की है,

जो फीस दे कर पढ़ना चाहते हैं। देश के अनेक भागों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था निन्दनीय है। उदाहरणार्थ, उत्तर प्रदेश में 16,000 से अधिक ऐसे प्राथमिक और पूर्व माध्यमिक विद्यालय हैं जिनके भवन नहीं हैं। जहाँ कहीं स्कूलों के भवन हैं भी, तो वे जोर्ण-शोर्ण अवस्था में हैं। कहीं कहीं चार अथवा पांच कक्षाएँ एक ही कमरे में लगती हैं। विद्यालयों में फर्नीचर और अन्य शिक्षण उपकरणों की व्यवस्था भी अपर्याप्त है।

शिक्षा का विषय 1977 में संविधान को सप्तम अनुसूची की समवर्ती सूची में शामिल किया गया था और इसलिए राज्य नीति के निदेशक तत्वों सम्बन्धी अनुच्छेद 45 के अधीन बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तरदायी है। अतः मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्य भागों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कारगर उपाय करने चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता भी देनी चाहिए।

15.13 hrs.

BEEDI WORKERS WELFARE CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL—  
(Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :  
The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Venkata Reddy on the 25th November, 1981, namely :—

“That the Bill to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Venkata Reddy.

**THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) :**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate for their unanimous support to the Bill. I am also thankful to them for their valuable suggestions for better implementation of the welfare measures in the country.

At the outset I have to submit to the House that Government is aware of the enormous problems that are being faced by the beedi workers in the country and, therefore, it is Government's endeavour to do whatever is possible to improve their lot.

Many hon. Members wanted to know how much cess had been collected and how we had utilised it. The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, came into effect from 15th February, 1977; and from 1st March, 1979, it was inoperative. Therefore, over a period of two years the cess has been collected an amount of Rs. 5.19 crores has been collected towards this Fund. At the beginning, that is, during the two years 1977-78 and 1978-79, much could not have been spent because appointment of Advisory Committees and formulation of schemes were there. Therefore, upto the end of March, 1981, only Rs. 2 crores have been spent. For this year, that is, 1981-82, the budget estimate is about Rs. 2.13 crores. So, by the end of March, 1982, the estimated balance that will be left over will be about Rs. 1.1 crores. There are Welfare Commissioners to administer the Fund all over the country; Welfare Commissioners, Deputy Welfare Commissioners, Welfare Administrators and other staff are there, not only on this Fund but for the other Funds also like the Iron Ore and Manganese Workers Welfare Fund, then dolomite, limestone, mica, etc. For all these Funds, the officers are there. My hon.

friend, Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas, has suggested that there should be staff exclusively for beedi.

But you should realise the administrative charges will be more. Wherever there is a large concentration of workers, there are exclusively some administrators or Assistant Welfare Commissioners. Therefore, there is no problem on that count.

At the State level there are State Advisory Committees. At present there are 13 beedi-producing States in the country. These State Advisory Committees are tripartite Committees of which the State Labour Minister will be the Chairman. There will be Government representatives, employers' representatives and also representatives of employees. Schemes will be formulated and recommended by the State Advisory Committee. At the central level there is a Central tripartite Advisory Committee which is co-ordinating the functions of the State Advisory Committees. Afterwards] the Government will sanction the schemes.

So far we have concentrated on three types of activities. One is medical care, (2) Housing and (3) Education. Under medical care we have so far established 71 dispensaries, of which 21 are static, 14 are mobile and 36 are static-cum-mobile. Each dispensary is being given Rs. 10,000 towards medicine but for static-cum-mobile dispensaries we are giving Rs. 20,000 towards medicine. There is a complaint from, I think, hon Member Mr. Rajan that doctors who are being posted do not know the local language. To overcome this problem, we are considering the possibility of taking doctors on deputation from the State Governments also.

Besides these dispensaries there are two hospitals. One is a ten-bedded hospital in Mysore and another is a Chest clinic in West Bengal. Also we are reserving beds in T.B. hospitals for which we pay Rs. 3600 for each bed. Diet charges are also being paid. A subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 is also given. Of course, there is a demand to increase it to Rs. 150 and it deserves consideration. Even the rail fare is being given to go to the hospital. These provisions are being made with regard to medical care.

About housing there are two schemes. One is Build Your own House Scheme under which—Rs. 900 is given interest-free loan and Rs. 600 as subsidy. Hon. Member Mr. Daga has criticised that after all this amount is very small. One cannot construct a house with this amount. That is true....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, he is replying to you.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I am hearing patiently.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY : This is just to supplement their own resources. That does not mean that it will be sufficient for constructing a house. For doing repairs to the existing house also this can be utilised.

The second one is the Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections among the Beedi workers. The State Government have taken up this scheme on a very large scale. It constructs the house for weaker sections. The State Government agencies like Housing Boards are there. They construct the houses. Straight way Rs. 1500 is given as subsidy. This amount is released to State Governments. Of course there is a demand

to increase this amount also and I hope we will consider all these things after making an assessment.

Under the housing scheme so far we have given Rs. 4.95 lakhs to West Bengal, Rs. 15 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 1.87 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 2.25 lakhs to Tamilnadu.

For education we are giving only scholarships for the children of the workers whose income does not exceed Rs. 600 per month—ranging from Rs. 10 for 5th and 6th class, Rs. 25 for 7th and 8th class and upto Rs. 75 for college education.

Sir, this is a very popular measure and there has been a demand for increasing this amount also.

We also sanction grants for recreation centres being run by the State Governments. We are giving grants to the State Governments. The hon. member, Shri Narasimha Reddy, has suggested construction of common halls as working-place for the workers. This is a very good suggestion because so many workers are not finding any common place to sit and work. Also the hon. Member, Shri Jagpal Singh, has suggested that the workers who are engaged in the collection of Tendu leaves should also be covered by this Act. This is also a very good suggestion and it will be examined in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

Some Members have suggested the application of provident fund benefits to the bidi workers also. On 31-5-1977 this Act was made applicable to bidi workers. But, subsequently, some employers have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court and got the stay order. We are trying our best to get this stay vacated so that this may be made applicable to these workers.

Almost all Members have suggested that the exemption given to

unbranded bidis from excise duty should be withdrawn. This was on the plea that this was being misused and this also led to certain malpractices. I do feel likewise and I am one with them personally. But, the Finance Department has to agree. That is why I say that we shall forward this suggestion to the Ministry of Finance for their consideration.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:**  
The hon. Finance Minister is sitting over here.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :** He has already heard this. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY:**  
Then, Sir, we have also received complaints from several quarters about the malpractice as a result of which these workers suffer. I do feel that this can be considered by the Finance Ministry.

About the minimum wages, most of the Members have spoken about that and suggested that this should be implemented strictly. The national minimum wage had been discussed in several forums on several occasions. But, that has not been considered feasible. Recently, at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the State Labour Ministers also, they have decided likewise. Also a meeting of the State Labour Ministers of some bidi producing States was held in September, 1981 to consider the problems, of disparity in fixing the minimum wages by the State Governments. They have made some important recommendations. One is that the state Governments should revise the minimum wages at the latest by 1st January 1982 and it should be between Rs. 7 and 8. Also variable D.A. should be applied and, if at all, the State Governments find it difficult to implement the variable D.A. formula, they should revise the minimum wages once in a year. These

decisions have also been taken. Another decision taken is about the guaranteed minimum wage or fall back wage. This has also been recommended, that is, it will be to the tune of fifty per cent of the average daily income. These three are important recommendations that have been made by the State Labour Ministers.

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:** (Ponnani) : That means the national minimum wage is given a go-by since you said that it was not feasible. Nobody can foresee that. What you have contemplated I think has been given up by you altogether.

**SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY :**  
I said at present it is not feasible.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :**  
He mentioned that only in respect of this particular industry.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :**  
About build your own houses you made some reference. Is that being implemented all over?

**SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY :**  
Only recently we had also received information from West Bengal Government that 50% of the amount meant for this purpose has been spent, under 'Build your own Housing Scheme.' We are not satisfied with this scheme. This has to be streamlined.

Then, Sir, some Members suggested that the workers should be encouraged to form cooperatives. This is a very good suggestion. This will remove all the difficulties of the bidi workers. At present middlemen and contractors are causing so much of troubles and in order to relieve them from the clutches of these people, this is the only solution. They should be encouraged to form cooperatives. To ensure this, the suggestion should come from the workers. Government will be glad to give whatever assistance they require.

श्री गिरधारी लाल शर्मा : (मिलवाड़ा) .  
मैंने आपका सुझाव दिया था कि वेलफेअर  
आफिशर्स पेमेंट आफ वेजिज का अधिकार  
दें। क्या आप इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बतायेंगे ?

**SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY:**  
Sir, it is a State subject. Sir, the hon.  
Member, Shri Balanandan referred  
to Dinesh Beedi in the cooperative  
sector in Kerala. I have visited this  
factory. Really it should be a model  
to all cooperatives. There is much  
appreciation. They have got a very  
good Chairman. He is a retired IAS  
officer. Rs. 9.50 is being paid for one  
thousand beedis and in addition they  
are providing Rs. 5,000/- as death  
relief fund. The Chairman told me  
that this year bonus at the rate of  
10.7 per cent is being paid which  
works out to Rs. 75 lakhs this year.  
We are thinking of making use of  
the services of persons who helped  
in organising Dinesh beedi workers.

Sir, I am very happy that almost  
all Members have suggested that the  
rate should be increased. One hon.  
Member, Shri Chandrajit Yadav,  
suggested that it should be minimum  
one rupee. I think we have to think  
over this matter as it might be burden-  
some to the beedi industry. It will  
be considered by the Government at  
the time of notification as to how  
much it could be raised.

Sir, at the end I would request the  
House to kindly take up the Bill for  
consideration.

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :**  
Sir, the Minister has given a very  
good reply.

**Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The  
question is :

"That the Bill to amend the  
Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act,  
1976, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now,  
the House will take up clause-by-clause  
consideration. On Clauses 2 and  
3 three are no amendments. The  
question is :

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

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the  
Bill*

**Clause 4—(Substitution of new  
Action for section 3)**

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contd):**  
I beg to move:

"Page 2, lines 7 and 8,—

For "which shall not be less  
than ten paise or more than fifty  
paise".

*Substitute—"not exceeding ten  
paise at the maximum" (2).*

Sir, the cess is in the form of  
excise duty. It is an indirect tax. All  
students of economics are fully aware  
that any kind of indirect tax goes  
to increase the prices. If the  
cess increases then the price of  
beedis will increase. The traders  
in our capitalist system of  
economy are not so honest as to  
subserve the interests of the people.  
The beedis are consumed by the  
people who live below the poverty  
line. So, I have brought this amend-  
ment that there should be a ceiling of  
ten paise only. If the cess is increased  
to fifty paise then the cost of beedis  
consumed by common man will be  
more. So, I hope, the House will  
accept this amendment.

**Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr.  
Giri, while Mr. Yadav wants to in-  
crease it to one rupee, you want to  
decrease it to 10 paise.

Now, the hon. Minister to reply.

**SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY:**  
 Except Mr. Giri, all the other hon. Members have suggested that the rate of the cess should be enhanced. If it is brought to 10 paise only we cannot do anything with regard to to the welfare fund and welfare activities of the workers and so I hope that the hon Member would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing it ?

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** No, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. I will put his amendment to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived*

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill*

*Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.*

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY):**  
 Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:  
 Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Now, Third Reading. Shri Ram-  
 avatar Shastri. Please be brief.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :  
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातों पर जोर डालना चाहता हूँ, ताकि सरकार इस पर ठीक से ध्यान दे सके।

अभी इस बहस के दौरान कहा गया कि 35 से 50 लाख तक बीड़ी मजदूर हमारे देश में हैं। मेरे ज्वाल से इससे भी ज्यादा हैं। शहरों की संख्या का अंदाज तो सरकार ने लगा लिया, लेकिन देहातों में खासतौर पर जहाँ मुसलमानों की आबादी है, वहाँ आप बीड़ी बनाने वाली औरतें और बच्चे अवश्य पाएँगे। इस प्रकार यह धंधा जो देहातों में फैला हुआ है और लोग इससे रोजी-रोटी कमाते हैं, इसमें लगे मजदूरों की संख्या का सरकार को ठीक से पता लगाना चाहिए।

अगर इतनी संख्या भी मान ली जाए तो भी डेढ़-दो करोड़ लोग तो इस उद्योग पर निर्भर होंगे। इस प्रकार इतना बड़ा उद्योग है और इतने लोग काम करते हैं, उन सब को एक समान मजदूरी पूरे देश भर में मिले, इस बात की कोशिश सरकार को करनी चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि ये मजदूरी राज्य सरकारें तय करती हैं, लेकिन उनको आप सलाह तो दे सकते हैं।

श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में कोई भी चीज हम तय नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि त्रिपक्षीय आधार पर तय होती है और अभी जैसा कि वेकट रेड्डी साहब ने बतलाया है कि सेंट्रल लेबर एक्वाइजरी बोर्ड में नेशनल/मिनिमम व्रेज पर एकमत नहीं हो सके हैं। यह तहहूँ कि इतनी अधिक डिसपेरिटी नहीं होनी चाहिए नहीं तो इसके उद्योगपति एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में अपना उद्योग लेकर चले जाएंगे।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** यह बात तो मैंने समझ ली है, इसके बावजूद निवेदन है कि फिर से इस पर विचार किया जाए।

**श्रीमती रामकुलारी सिन्हा :** जरूर विचार किया जाएगा और अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** एक और बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। औरतों को कुछ मजदूरी मर्दों को कुछ और बच्चों को कुछ और मजदूरी मिलती है। सब के लिए मजदूरी दर एक सी होनी चाहिए और इसका एक समान मापदंड होना चाहिए।

**श्रीमती रामकुलारी सिन्हा :** सब के लिए मजदूरी की दर एक सी है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** लगता है आप समाज में नहीं रहती हैं। क्या आप नहीं जानती कि बच्चों को, औरतों को पुरुषों के समान मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है।

**श्रीमती रामकुलारी सिन्हा :** कोई स्पेसिफिक बात हो तो मेरे सामने लाइये।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मैं अपना अनुभव आप को बताता हूँ। पिछले साल मुझे वैश्यानाथ घाम के निकट एक गांव में जाने का मौका मिला था। वहां मैं कर्ज के सिलसिले जो जुल्म हुआ था उसको देखने के लिए गया था। वहां पूरा गांव बीड़ी बना रहा था। मैंने पूछा तो पता चला कि तीन रूपया मिलती है। इस लिए मैं कहता हूँ एक समान सब को मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए। इस बात का ध्यान सरकार को रखना चाहिये। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है।

बिहार में बहुत ज्यादा बीड़ी मजदूर हैं। बिहार शरीफ में, झांझा में, चक्रधरपुर

में इसके बहुत बड़े-बड़े केन्द्र हैं और लाखों मजदूर उन केन्द्रों में काम करते हैं। बीमारी सब को होती है। लेकिन सब से ज्यादा टी बी के मरीज अगर आपको कहीं मिलेंगे तो बीड़ी मजदूरों में मिलेंगे। बिहार में ही नहीं भारत भर में सब से ज्यादा टी बी के मरीज आपको बीड़ी वर्कर्स में मिलेंगे। आप सर्वे करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बिहार शरीफ में हर घर में जहां बीड़ी बनती है, आपको टी बी का मरीज कोई न कोई मिल जाएगा। उनकी वर्किंग कंडीशन ठीक नहीं है। एक तो वे बहुत गरीब हैं और दूसरे स्लम्स में वे झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं और दिन भर बीड़ियों के बंडल लपेटते रहते हैं। इस वास्ते इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आप उपर जरूर लगाएं। दन पैसा नहीं बल्कि ज्यादा लगाएं। 40, 50 या 75 पैसे लगाएं। श्री विजय कुमार यादव ने 75 पैसे कहा है। वह इस वक्त यहां नहीं हैं। उभर आप जरूर लगाएं लेकिन इस बात का जरूर खयाल रखें कि बीड़ों की कीमत न बढ़े। यह सही है कि गरीब लोग बीड़ी पीते हैं। यह जवाबदेही सरकार को होनी चाहिये।

**श्रीमती रामकुलारी सिन्हा :** यह जवाबदेही सरकार लेती है।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** उपर से आप अधिक पैसा लें ताकि उनके कल्याण के काम हो सकें। बीड़ी की दर बढ़े नहीं और मजदूरों को दर घटे नहीं, इसको देखना भी जरूरी है। जो पैसा आप लेना चाहते हैं उसको आप बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदारों से लें, मौनापोलिस्ट जो लोग हैं, उनकी जेबों में से आप लें। उनके पास पैसों की कमी नहीं है। कलकत्ता के बड़े-बड़े बीड़ी गोदामों के लोग बिहार शरीफ में आ कर आसन जमाए हुए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि बीड़ी के दाम भी न बढ़ाईयें और मजदूरी

भी कम मत कीजिए और बड़े बड़े मौनोपोलिस्ट्स से आप पैसा लीजिए और मजदूरों का कल्याण कीजिये ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत बिल के सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The points that have already been made by the hon. Members need not be repeated.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैंने बहुत गहरा मनन इस बिल का किया तो यह पाया कि इस उद्योग का जितना ज्यादा विस्तार किया जाये उतना ही राष्ट्र के लिए हानिकारक है, यह राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है, इस उद्योग का विस्तार । क्योंकि जितने सदस्य बोले सब ने यही कहा कि इस उद्योग में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनका स्वास्थ्य निम्नकोटि का है । यह लोग अधिकतर टी० बी०, ऐस्थामा, कैसर आदि बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं । तो जिन मजदूरों की ऐसी स्थिति हो ऐसे उद्योग का विस्तार करना राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है । इस उद्योग के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये लाखों, करोड़ों रु० खर्च किया जाता है । हमारे यहां राजस्थान में लंगर छाप, देसाई छाप बीड़ी का प्रचार जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों के प्रत्येक मेले में किया जाता है और लोगों को बीड़ी पीने का आदि बनाया जाता है । इस प्रकार बीड़ी पीने वालों की संख्या बढ़ रही है । और जो मजदूर बीड़ी बनाते हैं उनमें 75 परसेंट बीड़ी पीते हैं । 10 घंटे वह काम करते हैं तो चार, पांच बार तो चाय पीते हैं, बीड़ी पीते हैं और रात को शराब भी पीते हैं । इस प्रकार उनका

सारा जीवन नष्ट हो जाता है । तो राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है कि इस उद्योग का विस्तार किया जाए । जैसे सिगरेट के लिए इस्ट्रक्शन्स हैं कि सिगरेट पीना हैल्थ के लिये इंजूरियस है, उसी प्रकार तमाम ब्रांडेड बीड़ियों पर भी लिखा जाना चाहिए ताकि सब को मालूम पड़े कि बीड़ी पीना स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है । इस बात का सरकार को रेडियो तथा अन्य माध्यमों से प्रचार करना चाहिए कि जितनी भी नशीली चीजें हैं वह हानिकारक हैं और लोगों को उन चीजों के सेवन से बचना चाहिये, उसकी आदत नहीं डालनी चाहिए ।

SHRI P.VENKATA REDDY: I do agree with the hon. Member that smoking is injurious to the health. But at the same time, I may point out that even if there is any label warning the users, that is not going to help. As long as beedi smokers and cigarette smokers are there the industry is to be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

15.44 hrs.

NATIONAL BANK FOR  
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :  
I beg to move\* :

“That the Bill to establish a bank to be known as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for providing credit for the