

Periyar Chemicals. He agreed to review the import policy after the second unit, the Kerala Acids and Chemicals, goes into regular production. Now the Kerala Acids and Chemicals has commenced commercial production. As per 1983 Import Policy, 'formic acid' has been included as a new item. Because of this, leather exporters are authorised to import several thousand metric tonnes of formic acid against REP licence. Due to this policy, large quantities of cheap formic acid will be brought into the country thereby making it absolutely impossible for the two units in India to sell their products. It will also throw out more than a thousand workers out of employment. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to amend the Import Policy by bringing this item under non-permissible category as that indigenous industry has adequate capacity to serve the demand.

14.35 hrs.

EMIGRATION BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further discussion of the Emigration Bill. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh to continue.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, कल इमिग्रेशन बिल के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चल रही थी और मैंने कहा था कि आप ने जो प्रावजन इस कानून में बनाये हैं क्या उन के माध्यम से सरकार की जो मंशा है वह पूरी हो सकेगी, जो एजेंट चीटिंग करते हैं, लोगों के साथ घोखाघड़ी करते हैं, उनको रोका जा सकेगा ? मैंने यह भी निवेदन किया था कि आप ने इसमें जो एक लाख रुपये का प्रावजन किया है, जो सिक्योरिटी के रूप में जमा करायेगा, उसको अनुमति दी जायेगी—

"and for meeting expenses which may have to be incurred in the event of the repatriation to India of any of the emigrants who may be recruited by the applicant, determine, in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, the amount of security (not being in any case less than one lakh of rupees) which shall be furnished by the applicant,"

यदि एक लाख रुपया जमा करा कर वह 200 या 400 लोगों को भेजेगा उस दृष्टि से तो यह कुछ भी नहीं है। जो लोग इत तरह का काम करते हैं, एक-एक आदमी 15 से 20 हजार रुपये तक वसूल कर लेते हैं, उनके लिये एक लाख रुपया जमा कराना कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं होगी। मान लीजिये उन्होंने 100 लोगों को भेजा और उन से 10 लाख रुपया वसूल किया, 1 लाख रुपया आप के पास जमा कराने के बाद 9 लाख रुपया अपने पास रख लेंगे और उन के बाद कोई दूसरी ट्रेडिंग एजेंसी बना कर खड़ी कर देंगे।

दूसरी बात इस में जो अवधि आप ने रखी है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। पाँच साल तक वह फंक्शन करेगा और उसके बाद अगर आप सैटिस्फाई हो जाते हैं कि वह एजेंट ठीक है, उसकी फाइनेन्शियल पोजीशन साउण्ड है और वह सही काम कर रहा है तो उस को पाँच साल के लिये फिर छूट दे देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कानून के इस मुद्दे पर विशेष ध्यान दें। आप ने कहा है—

"The registering authority may cancel any certificate on any one or more of the following grounds and on no other ground, namely :

(a) that having regard to the manner in which the holder of the certificate has carried on his business or any deterioration in his financial position, the facilities at his disposal for recruitment, the holder of the certificate is not a fit person to continue to hold the certificate."

मुझे यह पाँच साल की बात बहुत खटकती है। यह पाँच साल की अवधि नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसे कम कीजिए। पाँच साल तक उसे छोड़ देना मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ—क्योंकि जो इस तरह का काम करते हैं वे कोई बड़े कन्सर्न नहीं होते हैं, उनका सिर्फ एक आफिस होता है। इस तरह के लोग ज्यादातर पंजाब, राजस्थान और

उत्तर प्रदेश में फंक्शन कर रहे हैं और जो लोग उनके पास जाते हैं वे ज्यादातर इल्लिट्रेट होते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पांच साल तक छोड़ देने से उस की स्थिति का पता कैसे लगेगा? जब उस की रिनुअल डेट आयेगी तब आप देखेंगे कि उस ने कैसा काम किया है, सही काम कर रहा है या गलत किया है या अगर उस की कोई कम्प्लेंट आयेगी तब आप उस को देखेंगे। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा—इस तरह आने वाले अधिकांश लोग इल्लिट्रेट होते हैं। अभी हाल में अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा—कोई एजेन्सी टूरिस्ट वीजा पर लोगों को ले गई। उन को प्रलोभन दिया गया कि तुम को पश्चिमी जर्मनी में नौकरी दिला दी जायगी—इस तरह का विज्ञापन बड़ी हैडलाइन्ज में अखबारों में निकला। इस में अमरीक सिंह और पाँच अन्य लोग थे। लोगों ने अपनी जमीन बेच कर इन को रुपया दिया। वे इन लोगों को कलकत्ता ले गये और वहाँ से थाइलैंड पहुंचा दिया वहाँ सब को एक कमरे में रखा गया और उस के लिये 40 रुपया रोज लिया गया। वहाँ ये लोग ढाई महीने की टूरिस्ट वीजा की अनुमति पर ले जाये गये। उस के बाद उन को इटली पहुंचाया गया। जो एजेन्ट उन को वहाँ ले गया उस को इन लोगों ने तीन हजार रुपये और दिये। उस ने कहा कि वहाँ चप्पलें ले चलो जिन की वहाँ बहुत माँग है, इस तरह से कुछ मुनाफा हो जायगा। जब वे लोग कस्टम पर पहुंचे तो उन चप्पलों में चरस पाई गई, जहाँ उन को जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। वे न वहाँ की भाषा जानते हैं, न अंग्रेजी जानते हैं, न अपने आप को एक्सप्रेस कर सकते हैं। दो आदमियों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया, बाकी चार लोगों को 600 रुपये रोज के कमरे में रहना पड़ा। ऐसी स्थिति वे लोग वहाँ से गुजर कर आये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह के काम आज हो रहे हैं।

कुछ थोड़ा सा मैं पनिशमेन्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—आप ने पनिशमेन्ट के लिये

दो हजार रुपये जुर्माना और दो साल की जेल रखी है। आप ने तो आई० सी० सी और सी० आर० पी० सी० देखा होगा, मैं ने तो ऐसे ही देखा है। मेरा ख्याल यह है कि उस में यह प्राविजन है कि सिम्पल या सश्रम कारावास होगा। आप ने दो वर्ष की सजा रख दी है और यह अंधेरे में रखा है कि यह सजा सिम्पल होगी या सश्रम होगी। 2 हजार रुपये जुर्माना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि सजा के मामले में सख्ती बरती जाए और इस में साफ कर दीजिये कि उसे फस्ट क्लास में नहीं रखा जाएगा या होस्पिटल में नहीं रखा जाएगा। उन से काम लिया जाएगा और जो सजा होगी, वह सश्रम होगी। मेरा यह भी कहना है कि सजा की अवधि बढ़नी चाहिये, जिस से दूसरे लोगों को इस से सबक मिले। दंड का जो प्रावधान होता है, उस का उद्देश्य यह होता है कि न केवल अपराधी को सजा मिले बल्कि दूसरे लोगों को भी उस सजा से सबक मिले और लोगों के दिमागों पर इसका असर पड़े। जहाँ तक कानूनी बातें हैं, उन में तो मेरा कहना यही है।

अब एक और बात है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस तरह के निगम बनाए हैं जिन के धरू जो बाहर काम करने के लिये जाना चाहते हैं, वे जाएं। एक मैन-पावर प्रमोशन टाइप कारपोरेशन उन सरकारों ने बनायी है। इस तरह से आज जो व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसको आप सही माइने में और सही दिमाग से और तहेदिल से ठीक करना चाहते हैं और ये जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं, जिन के साथ फ्राड होता है और जिन को चीट किया जाता है, ऐसे लोगों के लिये एक कारपोरेशन टाइप की कोई चीज आप बनाएं। मेरा ख्याल है कि तमिलनाडु, उड़ीसा और दूसरी राज्य सरकारों ने भी ऐसी कारपोरेशन बनाई हैं, जिन के माध्यम से लोग बाहर जाते हैं। उन कारपोरेशनों द्वारा गाइडलाइन्स दी जाती है। ऐसा कुछ आप ने नहीं किया है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि

एक मैनपावर एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन का निर्माण होना चाहिए, जिसके माध्यम से लोग बाहर जाएं और जो ट्रेवलिंग एजेंट्स हैं, वे उन को चीट न कर सके। जब ऐसी कोई चीज बन जाएगी, तो लोगों को उस पर यकीन होगा और उसका एक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं होगा। काम का ठेका कुछ होता है और उन लोगों से काम कुछ करवाया जाता है।

अब महिला श्रमिकों की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आप का कानून इस मामले में साफ नहीं है। आप ने 'पर्सन' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है। हमारे यहां से नर्सों बहुत बाहर जाती हैं। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि इस मामले में ज्यादा सख्ती बरती जाये क्योंकि कुछ गल्फ कन्ट्रीज में महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है और इससे राष्ट्र के सम्मान को धक्का का लगता है और जाने वाली महिलाओं को अमानवीय दौर से गुजरना पड़ता है। मेरा इस में एक सुझाव यह है कि इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में या जिन कन्ट्रीज में श्रमिकों की आवश्यकता है और वे देश जो मजदूरों को भेजते हैं जैसे बंगलादेश है या पाकिस्तान है, इन सब जगहों से 1975 में तकरीबन 18 लाख लोग गल्फ कन्ट्रीज गये थे और आज 40 लाख लोग वहां पर हैं। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक कम्पीटीशन शुरू हो गया है मजदूर भेजने के बारे में और उन की टर्म्स एण्ड कंडिशनस के बारे में। मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में पहल करनी चाहिए और जिन देशों से मजदूर जाते हैं और जहां पर श्रमिकों की आवश्यकता है, उन देशों का एक संघ बनाया जाए, विचार-विमर्श करके एक फेडरेशन बने और संघ बने, जोकि मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा कर सके और जो आपस में एक कम्पीटीशन चल रहा है, वह खत्म हो और उन देशों की मान-मर्यादा भी बनी रहे। ऐसे राष्ट्रों का एक संघ बनाने की आवश्यकता है, जो तीनों के हितों की रक्षा कर सके। कान्ट्रैक्ट ले लिये जाते हैं और कोई

फर्म नहीं है। काम मजदूरों से करा लिया और पैमेन्ट नहीं है। ऐसी बहुत सी शिकायतें भी मिली हैं। नाइजेरिया के बारे में भी ऐसी बात आई थी कि वहां से पैसा भेजने में दिक्कत हो रही है। जो वहां काम कर रहे हैं, उन के हितों की रक्षा हो सके, इसलिये ऐसा संघ बनना चाहिए। ऐसा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

यह कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, बहुत दिनों बाद हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी ने एक कदम उठाया है जो कि सराहनीय है। जब से सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आया है, यह 1979 में आया था, उसके आने के चार साल के बाद आप यह लाये हैं जो कि आज हमारे सामने है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें आप हमारी सब बातों को पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह शोषण और दमन को रोक सकेगा।

ठीक है कि यह एक बिल पारित होगा और इसके द्वारा कुछ लोगों को राहत जरूर मिलेगी। हमें इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है, करीब 15 सौ करोड़ रुपया हमें अपनी मैन पावर को बाहर भेजने से मिलता है। आज खाड़ी के तेल से हो रही आय से मालामाल हो रहे हैं और हमारे दस लाख से ज्यादा मजदूर काम करते हैं। लेकिन उनकी जो हालत है, वह बड़ी चिंताजनक है और उसका वर्णन सब पत्रों में आता है। वहां भी उनका दमन और शोषण होता है।

आपने एजेंट मुकर्रर कर दिये हैं। आपने कुछ सौ एजेंट बना दिये हैं जिनकी आपने कभी जांच नहीं की। मैं कहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को हमारी सरकार काम नहीं दे सकती है और जो लोग अपनी भूख मिटाने के लिए बाहर जाते हैं उनके लिए सरकार कोई फण्ड मुकर्रर करे जिससे कि वे लोन ले सकें और वहां जा सकें।

वहाँ पर जब उनको तकलीफ हो तो वे उससे लोन ले सकें। जहाँ जहाँ हमारे दूतावास हैं, जहाँ जहाँ हमारे लोग जाते हैं, यदि उन्हें कोई कठिनाई हो, कोई तकलीफ हो, उनकी आर्थिक हालत खराब हो तो क्या उनके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी नहीं चाहिए जिससे कि जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं उससे उन्हें धनराशि मिल सके, वक्त पर कोई लोन मिल सके ?

आज आदमी की कीमत नहीं है, श्रम की कीमत नहीं है। कीमत जो है वह दमन और शोषण की है। जब मैंने पढ़ा कि आपके सामने इतनी शिकायतें आई हैं और उन शिकायतों का क्या परिणाम निकला तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। आपके सामने शिकायतें पेश होती हैं लेकिन उन शिकायतों पर आपकी कार्यवाही का क्या नतीजा निकलता है ? आपके सामने चार सौ लोगों ने शिकायतें पेश कीं :

“The Government received 274 complaints between October 1981 and March 31, 1983. The office sources said these pertain to variety of subjects, including cheating by recruiting agents, substitution of contracts and poor living and working conditions.”

इन शिकायतों को करने के बाद क्या परिणाम निकले ? यह आपने अपने फिगर्स में खुद दिया है।

मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग ही बाहर काम करते हैं और वही हिन्दुस्तानियों का शोषण करते हैं। बहुत देशों के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तानी जा कर ठेका लेते हैं और ये एजेंटों से भिले रहते हैं। ये वहाँ हायर और फायर का प्रिंसिपल लागू करते हैं। यह बात वहाँ के अखबारों में निकली है कि हिन्दुस्तान के ठेकेदार लोग खुद यह काम करते हैं। क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हो सकती है जो हिन्दुस्तान के

लोग वहाँ पर काम करते हैं और वहाँ पर ठेका लेते हैं ? हमारे लोग ही वहाँ जाकर यहाँ से नौकरी के लिए जाने वालों के साथ इतनी बुरी तरह से पेश आते हैं। उन्हें अपने देश से मोहब्बत नहीं है। सबसे बड़ा प्यार उन्हें पैसे है और पैसे का यह प्यार उनसे यह शोषण कराता है। बहुत से ठेकेदार जो बड़े बड़े देशों में गए हैं, तेल के कंट्रीज में हिन्दुस्तान के ठेकेदार गए हैं वे लोग उनका शोषण करते हैं वहाँ। आप कैसे उनकी रक्षा करने की बात सोच रहे हैं। उनको पीने तक को पानी नहीं दिया जाता है, खाने का समय होता है, उनको भूख लगती है तो कहा जाता है कि तुमको काम करते रहना होगा, राशन की उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं है। इतनी दर्दनाक उनकी हालत है कि देखकर या सुनकर सिर नीचा हो जाता है। एक्सपर्ट लोग जो गए हैं उनका सवाल अलग है। लेकिन जो अनस्किल्ड लेबर गई है, उसकी यह हालत है, उसके शोषण की यह हालत है। मुस्लिम कंट्रीज के लोग यहाँ आते हैं और लड़कियों से शादियां कर उनको बाहर ले जाते हैं। उन लड़कियों और औरतों की हालत को आप देखें। बहुत दर्दनाक उनकी हालत है उन देशों में। भगवान ही उनकी रक्षा करे। बूढ़े लोग उनसे शादियां कर उनको ले जाते हैं लेकिन उनकी उसके बाद जो दुर्दशा होती है और वे अपनी कहानियां कहती हैं तो आंसुओं में कहती हैं, रो रो कर कहती हैं। आप कानून तो बना रहे हैं। लेकिन मेहरबानी करके इसको अगर आप सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दें तो बहुत अच्छा हो। लेकिन यह आपकी इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है। आप चाहेंगे तो अभी यह पारित हो जाएगा।

आपने इस में व्यवस्था की है कि एजेंट को सजा भी देना होगा तो आपकी परमिशन लेनी पड़ेगी। जानते हुए भी कि वह गुनाहगार है लेकिन जब तक सरकार की परमिशन नहीं होगी, कुछ हो नहीं सकेगा। क्लोज 2 को आप

देखें। आपने इस में—डिफ़ीनीशन के बारे में कहा है।

“dependent” means any person who is related to an emigrant...”

To the word ‘related’, should we not add, “such as mother, father, son, daughter, unmarried, married...” etc. ?

यह क्या डिफ़ीनीशन दी है।

अब आप एम्प्लायमेंट को लें :

“employment” means any service, occupation or engagement (not bring service, occupation or engagement under the Central Government or a State Government)...”

Why not ?

वे आइडियल एम्प्लायर नहीं होगी। इस पर मैंने एमेंडमेंट दिया है। समय आएगा तब बोलूंगा।

आपने यह भी लिखा है : in Clause 2 (1)(a) (vii) “Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary to do so having regard to the conditions of service applicable with respect to employment in any of the aforementioned categories of work or any sub-category thereof, whether generally or in relation to any particular country or place and other relevant circumstances, declare by notification, that such category of work or sub-category of work shall not be deemed to be work within the meaning of this definition.”

यह कब निकलेगा, यह कौन सा नोटिफिकेशन आप निकालेंगे ?

दूसरे देशों को कैसे बाउंड डाउन करेंगे ? कैसे आपके लैजिस्लेशन से दूसरे देश पाबन्द हो जाएंगे ? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है कि आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं।

In Clause 14(1), you have said :

“The registering authority may cancel any certificate on any one or more of the following grounds...”

What are those grounds, have been mentioned. You also say thereafter :

“and on no other ground...”

Why is this necessary ? You say : The registering authority may cancel any certificate on any one or more of the following grounds and on no other ground...”

When you have said that these are the grounds on which a certificate can be cancelled, then what is this expression ?

ला डिपार्टमेंट वालों ने इसे बहुत बैडली बनाया है। शायद किसी नये रंगरूट यू०डी०सी० ने इसे बना दिया है। किसी डायरेक्ट रिक्रूटेड का बनाया हुआ यह बिल है। इसका एक-एक क्लॉज पढ़ लीजिये—” “Imprisonment for not less than six months.”

यह आप क्यों कहते हैं ? What would be the punishment ?

कई बार एक टैक्नीकल ओफेन्स होता है। Then you say not less than three months. Leave it to the Magistrate.

हर जगह आपने लिखा है। “Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, no employer shall recruit any citizen of India for employment in any country or place outside India.”

फिर आपने कहा कि सैक्स और उसका कंसीडरेशन किया जायेगा। यह कैसे और कब तक। क्या आप चाहेंगे कि कोई 16 वर्ष का लड़का है क्या वह बाहर जाने का एन्टाइटिल्ड नहीं है ? He is not entitled to go outside ?

कोई आदमी काम करने के लिये जाना चाहता है तो आप कैसे उसे रोक सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आप सर्वोर्डिनेट लैजिस्लेशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं, यह आपका कार्य है इसे देखें। सैक्शन 44 इन्होंने बनाया है।

“Every notification issued under section 30, section 31 or section 32 and every rule made under section 43 shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued or made...”

What about other sections? Those rules will not be laid on the Table of the House.

अगर आप एक सैक्शन मुझे बता दें तो बात ठीक है। सारे क्लोजेज में लिखा है, फिर आपने यह क्यों लिखा है। आपने माडर्न रूल्स बनाये थे, उसमें यह होना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : *I am in the dark.*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Every rule, every regulation, every by law, which is framed under this Act or passed should be laid on the Table of the House

चेयरमैन साहब आप बिराजे हुए हैं। आप सैक्शन 32 को देख लीजिये और आपको मालूम होगा।

“Where the Central Government considers that in the interests of the general public, emigration of any class or category of persons,”

लेकिन आपने कहा कि नहीं। आपने बढ़ावा सैक्शन दे रखा है और आपने वह दे ही नहीं रखा है। आप खुद ही इसको देखने के बाद गौर फरमायें। सैक्शन 32 में देखें, It further says as follows :

“having regard to their age, sex or other relevant factors, to any country should be prohibited, it may, by notification, prohibit the emigration to such country of such class or category of persons as may be specified in the notification.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point is made here.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Then you see section 29. It says as follows :

“Where a question arises before a Protector of Emigrants as to whether a person intending to depart from India is or is not an emigrant, the Protector of Emigrants shall decide the question after holding an inquiry in such manner and upon considering such evidence as may be prescribed and such other evidence as may be relevant, and communicate the decision to such person in the prescribed manner.”

You give an opportunity to a man to say whatever he wants to say. You should not give a decision without hearing him.

यह ला का एक वेसिक प्रिंसिपल है कि जब आदमी के खिलाफ कोई जजमेंट हो, तो उसे हियरिंग का मौका जरूर देना चाहिए। ऐसा न करना नेचरल जस्टिस और कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है। ऐसे आदमी को अपील करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए और इस बारे में इस बिल में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

15 hrs.

यह बिल बहुत जल्दी में बना कर लाया गया है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि थोड़े दिनों में यह बिल घिस-घिस कर ठीक हो जाएगा। लेकिन जिन कठिनाइयों के बारे में हमें जानकारी है, उनका इलाज तो पहले ही कर देना चाहिये।

जो गरीब लोग काम करने के लिए विदेशों में जाते हैं, उनके लिए एक फंड स्थापित करना चाहिए, जिसमें से उनको आर्थिक सहायता या लोन देना चाहिए। आज एजेन्ट लोग उनसे पैसा ले कर उन्हें बाहर भेजते हैं। इसके बजाए सरकार को उन्हें आने-जाने का किराया देना चाहिये और सब प्रकार की सहायता करनी चाहिये। तभी ऐसे लोग एजेन्टों के चंगुल से निकल सकेंगे। एजेन्ट इन गरीब लोगों का पैसा खा जाते हैं, उनके गहने और जमीन ले लेते हैं। ऐसे एजेन्ट बंगाल और पंजाब से भी आते हैं। इन एजेन्टों ने—इनमें दो बनर्जी हैं और एक सरदार है—तो राजस्थानियों का खून चूस लिया है। सरकार को गरीब लोगों को ऐसे ठेकेदारों के चंगुल से बचाने के लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : After all, this Bill is a welcome Bill compared to the 1922 Act and the situation as it is today prevailing, though it has been long overdue. Some attempts have been made by this Government to do something good to the emigrant workers, who are exploited at every point. You know very well that in the Gulf countries 9 to 10 lakh emigrant workers from this country are working there. Although due to the crisis operating in the oil market our export of labour force was coming down to some extent, again the figure has come that it is picking up. Who are these people? Most of these people are common artisans like black-smiths, carpenters, masons and what not. All these people have no scope to build this country of ours. We have no job for them. Naturally they sell their labour power, go to other countries, feed themselves, feed the country and also their earn very good amount of foreign exchange for their motherland, which the country uses. So far so good. My friend has just now said that two Banerjees and one Sardarji are doing this business in Rajasthan.

Only the other day this beef tallow business had come. I do not know who he was. He was neither a Bannerjee nor a Sardar Ji; he was a mere Jain and probably from Rajasthan. So, most of the agents are private agents. Rarely in few cases governments of those countries themselves take the labourers. They also take but in most of the cases the agents are private agents. And this is a very old country for agents. Nothing can be done in this poor country without passing through agents. Poor man will go to a foreign country to sell his labour, to work there and earn money and that too pass through an agent. This is a country of Pandas. If you want to go to Shri Jagannath, you have to go through a Panda, if you want to go to Kashi Vishvanath, you have to go through a Panda ... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : You are also a Panda.

SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY : I am a communist Panda (Interruptions).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is a Communist Panda ?

SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY : Communist Panda means want to see that my friend horo and others get land and we are Pandas for them.

And what is the *modus operandi*? Only four or five days back certain young people from Punjab were standing at the Calcutta Airport. They were supposed to go to Budapest by Aeroflot flight from Calcutta and suddenly it was found that something was fishy and all had to come down. I do not know what happened to them. They were from Punjab and they had sold their land and property and were on their way to Budapest and from Budapest they had to go to some Arabic country. The entire thing is fishy. Daily it is coming in the press. Anyway, the Government has awakened from the sleep at last and they are going to do something. What do they do? They offer than some job. Not only they take their money, money-taking is common to all, not once but in stages—something at Calcutta, then again something at Budapest, then again something in Arabia and then they offer you some job. When you go there, you will get some more. Foreign countries do not know rules and regulations, they know nothing. So, all these sufferings are there. Hence, this Bill is coming. What is the remedy the Government have sought? The agents must register and with what, with just one lakh rupees. My friend yesterday told about 130 persons from Rajasthan, each paying 20,000 rupees. What does it become? So this amount is too small. If he thinks by this amount he will check corruption and this exploitation of workers, he is wrong. So, these things should be looked into. I do not agree with these.

Now, what punishment is given? Supposing a man is committing certain mistakes, he will be fined Rs. 2,000. Are they M.Ps. of Indian Parliament that they will starve for 1,000 rupees or 2,000 rupees? Two thousand rupees fine is meaningless. Two years' jail is quite sufficient but it should be rigorous. So, this is what I want to make clear.

Other comrades from Kerala and other places have expressed their apprehension and the Minister is also very much thinking on this lines.

In the Gulf countries, now there is a competition to send labour force. We are not the only poor country and we are not the only country having unemployed people.

Bangladesh, Pakistan, Phillipines, South Korea, Hong Kong and even China have entered this market. So, there would be heavy competition. Therefore, if you start legislating for these things, you would be facing more difficulties in sending your carpenters and other technicians. The Chinese carpenters would be competing with our Punjabi carpenters. So, this point should be kept in view.

During a trip to the Arab countries, some of our friends were told that in the Gulf countries the workers can enjoy certain facilities, provided they worked continuously for a period of 12 months. To get over this provision, most of the contractors who take workers abroad make them work for less than 12 months. Naturally, these poor workers are deprived of the privileges which they are supposed to get if they complete 12 months of continuous work. So, our workers in the Arab countries have requested us to impress upon the Government that they should be enabled to work for at least 12 months. This must be incorporated in the contract, according to our people who are doing trade union work in the Arab countries. Otherwise, the Indian, Pakistani and Bangladesh workers cannot get any of the privileges. We should consider whether something can be done in this regard.

As suggested by members belonging to the CPM and Congress (I), this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Of course, I appreciate the good intention of Government. But, while doing so, I cannot help saying that it requires closer scrutiny, which can be done only in a Select committee. Since it has already been delayed, a further delay of two months should not make such a great difference. In the Select Committee the defects can be rectified and an improved Bill can be brought before the House during the next session.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, the proclaimed objective of this Bill is to protect our workers going abroad in search of employment. As such,

there can be no two opinions with respect to the spirit of the Bill. It is, therefore, receiving support from all sections of this House. But the provisions of this Bill will permanently affect the right and the economic opportunity available to our people to go abroad for work. As such, it is a very important piece of legislation which is before the House, which will permanently affect the rights of the Indian citizens to go abroad; it will also affect the economy of our country, the economic position of every individual, in so far as the provisions of the Bill will influence the availability of jobs in the foreign market.

There are several harsh provisions, which have to be viewed from this particular point of view. For this reason I have also moved an amendment to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee. There is also an amendment moved by me to refer the Bill to the Select Committee if the Government so wishes. But whether it is a Joint Committee of both the Houses or a Select Committee of this House, it is extremely necessary that the provisions of the Bill should be given a close scrutiny. Moreover, this Bill will repeal the Emigration Act of 1922. This Act of 1922 was passed and enacted on the basis of Report of a Select Committee. It is strange that the then Select Committee of 1922 made certain suggestions which were carried out by this House and are now being undone by the present Bill. One must, therefore, understand the reasons as to why those provisions are being undone, which were recommended by the then Select Committee. Therefore, it is necessary that the Select Committee in the year 1922...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Which year ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : 1922. (*Interruptions*). The Parliament may be different, that is a different thing altogether. But there are certain provisions which were recommended by the Select Committee to which I will refer, for which the situation even today obtains to have such protection for our emigrants. It is a matter of protection for emigrants.

This Bill also comes to this House as a result of the Supreme Court order. The

Supreme Court in its order laid down nearly four conditions. It was also provided that these conditions shall not be changed except by legislation by the Parliament.

Sir, in this Bill there are changes with respect to those conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to examine very carefully as to why it has become necessary to bring about those changes in those conditions which were laid down by the Supreme Court, about which our Solicitor General gave an assurance that there shall be no changes with respect to those conditions subject, of course, to the power of Parliament to legislate. If the power is granted, well and good. But then we must know as to what for, for what reasons you are changing those conditions which the Supreme Court in its wisdom laid down after a lot of litigation. Therefore, the subject-matter of the Bill will again be a fertile ground for litigation and one must be very careful. It is for all these reasons that we are urging upon the Government to accept this particular amendment to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Bill has, as I said, many harsh provisions. The Bill is replete with provisions which are in the nature of arbitrary invasion into the right to migrate. (*Interruptions*). They will also affect, as I said, because of the situation in the international market today, the availability of jobs to our people.

Now, you take for example the provision where it is stated that a recruitment can be done only through a recruitment agent or by an employer directly provided he holds a permit to do so. A foreign employer, if he wants to employ persons must comply or fulfil all the conditions, etc. etc. and obtain a permit from the Protector of Emigrants. Many foreign employers may not like to go through all the rigorous provisions made and, thereby, our people will be adversely affected in the matter of jobs. It is, therefore, very necessary that this provision receives serious thinking of this House. There are many cases in which the relatives and friends abroad persuade an employer and an agreement is arrived at and it is on the basis of the employment agreement and the emigration clearance received from the Government that emigration

takes place. The Government is completely closing this door. Therefore, this will adversely affect the availability of jobs to our people.

I must say that this Bill is highly bureaucratic — oriented rather than emigrant-oriented. Take for example the case of definition of the term "work". Emigration is for the purpose of employment. Employment is defined as any service or work and so on. The definition of "work" is in Clause 2(o) and it is stated that this definition of "work" can be modified by means of a notification. This notification will also never be placed on the Table of the House. It will never come before the House. That means the entire field of work that is going to be regulated by this Bill will be left to the bureaucrats. The entire scope of the Bill as to where the Bill will be applicable or not applicable will all depend on the notification which will never come before the House and which will never be placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, I have said that the Bill is highly bureaucratic-oriented rather than emigrant-oriented.

In the matter of issue of emigration clearance, a time limit is laid down within which the emigrant or the applicant has to provide additional information or make good the deficiencies pointed out by the Protector of Emigrants. A certain time limit is fixed there. If I apply for emigration clearance and they ask for certain additional information or ask me to make good certain deficiencies, I have to reply within a particular period or, else, the whole thing lapses. But there is no time limit for the Protector of Emigrants to issue emigration clearance within a reasonable time of my applying. We know from our experience that a lot of harassment is there and at certain times an employment offer also lapses because emigration clearance is not obtained from the authorities within time. When the matter was before the Supreme Court, the orders of which have been referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, even the Supreme Court had said that within 10 days of an application, if they want to ask for any additional information, they should ask. No such time limit is to be found in the present Bill.

There is also one more ridiculous kind of a provision. (*Interruptions*)

There is another ridiculous provision. It has been stated in Clause 15 that any foreign employer who wants to recruit our people should take a permit. While he is issued the permit, it is also stated that permit, issued to him by the Protector of Emigrants has to be deposited with the Protector — General of Emigrants in India by our officer there and it is said that if our officer in that country, after issuing the permit does not deposit a copy of it here in India, then the permit issued to the foreign employer shall become void. A wonderful provision ! You give a permit to a person and the permit given to the person becomes invalid as a result of default on the part of our officers ! Such are the anomalies that we have. This is Clause 15 read with Clause 19.

I must say that the Bill is full of such provisions which open the way for corruption and harassment.

Clause 2 lays down the definition of an emigrant. It also lays down two kinds of persons who will not be called emigrant though they are departing from India to take up employment abroad. I will not go into details of it. There are two such classes who will not be emigrants within the meaning of Clause 2.

There is every apprehension that these two classes of persons who are not called emigrants within the provisions of the Act while departing from India may meet with all sorts of harassment at the various checking points and so on which will be established by this Government. Therefore, in its wisdom, even the Select Committee of the year, 1922, has said that if the Emigration Bill is not to apply to a particular class of persons, then in that case, in order to protect those persons from harassment, a provision must be made so that such persons may apply to the Protector of Emigrants before going and get a certificate showing that the provisions of the Act do not apply to them. Then they may not face any emigration problem. This provision is as suggested by the Select Committee is already there in the present Emigration Bill which you are going to repeal. However, for reasons best known to you, you are deciding to do away with this particular provision of issue of the certificate.

This is what the Select Committee of 1922 said on this matter :

“For the protection of annoyance at the time of leaving India of the two classes of persons excluded from the definition of emigrant, we have provided that the Protector of Emigrants shall, on application, issue certificates stating that the Act does not apply to these persons. It will not be obligatory on such persons to obtain these certificates, and the certificates themselves will not be conclusive proof that such persons belong to the class of which they claim to belong. But we think that the grant of the certificates will afford a fair measure of protection and that the provision is desirable in view of the powers of arrest with which the Police are necessarily invested.”

I do not know why the Government has sought to delete this provision which is there in the present Bill.

Then we are told about the previous sanction the Government to prosecute any person who violates the provisions of this Bill.

An emigrant may be a victim of serious harassment by a recruiting agent. And if he decides to file a case and proceed against the recruiting agent, he cannot do so ; he has to apply to the Government, and so on, and so forth. The Allahabad High Court also had said that such a procedure should not be there. Even the 1922 Select Committee made a provision in its report and that was incorporated in the present Act ; I quote what the Select Committee had said :

“It appears to us desirable that where an emigrant or intended emigrant has been victimised, he or a certain near relative should have the right to complain.”

But even this right of the harassed victim-emigrant to proceed against the recruiting agent without being at the mercy of the bureaucrats for the purpose has been unnecessarily taken away under the provisions of the present Bill.

We are also told about the various provisions, namely, the examination of employment agreement, in order to find out whether

the terms are discriminatory or exploitative, in order to find out whether sub-standard working or living conditions are to be there. These are grounds where some clarification must come. Otherwise, it is left to the arbitrary functioning of our bureaucrats and this arbitrary functioning would lead to a lot of harassment and corruption to which our emigrants would be subjected.

We are told about the security conditions. We are told about the right of the Protector-General to cancel the registration of any recruiting agent even on such grounds as the manner in which business is carried on and the facility at his disposal for the recruitment business.

These are provisions, as I said, where care has to be taken. They are all arbitrary in nature and, therefore, it is necessary that such provisions must be carefully scrutinised and the Bill must go to a Joint Committee or a Select Committee. Otherwise, the hardships of our emigrants who are already facing a lot of hardships will merely increase manifold as a result of these provisions.

Therefore, while we are one with the Government as far as the need for the Bill is concerned and as far as the need for regulations is concerned, we must say that there are many harsh provisions, we must say that there are several loopholes, we must say that there is an arbitrary invasion of rights, which will affect the availability of jobs to our people. As such, the Bill needs a serious scrutiny by a Select Committee or a Joint Committee. These are matters which will vitally affect our emigrants. I hope the Government will give due consideration to these.

The Bill also does not provide for the appointment of any Advisory Committee with the Protectors of Emigrants, so that the Protector-General of Emigrants and the Protectors of Emigrants can have contact with people and matters can be discussed with respect to the difficulties. I must, therefore, say that, instead of protecting the emigrants, such harsh conditions are being laid down that they would meet with almost a denial of opportunities in the international competitive labour market.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : I join the other members in congratulating the Minister for bringing this Bill in this House with a sense of the urgency. This is one of those Bills which have been introduced—if I am not mistaken—in this session and has come up in this session itself for consideration and the members of this House, particularly, those coming from Kerala, Tamilnadu, Punjab and these areas which have a heavy migration are naturally thankful to him.

While I could not agree more with Mr. Banatwalla on the need to cut bureaucratic delays and bureaucratic procedures that are not only cumbersome, are not only leading to harassment of the poor people but also give opportunities for corruption and under-hand deals, I cannot agree on many, many of the things he has said. When people do not agree with him, he walks out...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : There is a meeting of a Committee of this House which I have to attend.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I would plead very strongly that in the name of getting foreign exchange from other countries we should not barter our self-respect and dignity. We have got to see what happened to the people of India during the British rule when they were taken in shiploads, when they were taken in shiploads to sugar plantations in America, in East Asia and all over. Those conditions do not prevail.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Jamaica.

SHRI EDURADO FALEIRO : Yes, Jamaica and Guayana, etc. Those conditions do not prevail any more.

Most of us who travel abroad have this opportunity of seeing the indignities that are heaped on us when we get down at Heathrow airport, or in Dubai airport or in Kuwait airport and what an amount of searching goes on and we are almost looked upon as a potential or actual criminal trying to stay there. Our people who go there do not go illegally. Let everybody go with a strong and fixed employment contract under which the citizens of this country, with head held

high, will be giving their precious skills and will be claiming their rights.

The Emigration Act of 1922 is absolutely outdated now. Now 60 years have passed and the world economic situation has changed so much now that we are living in a free country, in a democratic country where the Government is not only interested in revenue, in what it can get in the development of some of the foreign countries of the world but is also interested in safeguarding, as I said, the dignity, the integrity and self-respect of every citizen because that is the dignity and self-respect of the country at large.

On this point while I have congratulated the Minister, I would like to say that a good deal can be done by our Government and by his Ministry in co-ordination with the Foreign Ministry for the protection of particularly—I am not speaking of those engineers who go abroad but those whom we call the weaker sections of our emigrants and *mazdoors* and those of that level who do not know English, who do not know Arabic or any of the local languages and who are taken and left at the mercy of those employers and whose rights we have now and then discussed in this House. The lowest among them is the domestic servant. Now, what happens when these people go? The recruiting agency immediately at the airport takes away his passport and the air return ticket for which he has already paid in advance. Now a man goes there. When he reaches the country of his destination, the passport and the return air ticket are passed on to the employer. The recruiting agency collects some more money. Now these *mazdoors* are not so bad, as they are a little bit organised. But the domestic servants are absolutely at the mercies, whims and fancies and cruelties of the employer.

They do not have their passports; they do not have their tickets and they do not communicate with anybody. They are bonded labour. They are called so. It is slavery. Many of us have gone to many of these areas. The common complaint in the West Asian Countries is this. Even in many of the European countries also the complaint is this. If an Indian emigrant goes to the Indian Embassy, he is asked to come the

next day or he is asked to go from pillar to post; he is treated with indifference, not to say contempt. If the citizens of that country, they are taken to the *sanctum sanctora* straightway and are given all the help they need. In the case of our citizens, they do not feel like going to the Embassy at all and ask for anything. I am saying this with a great sense of anguish. I may tell you that this is what has been said even by the Estimates Committee of Parliament itself. In the Sixteenth Report—1980-81, in a very moderate language this Committee of Parliament has said. Kindly see page 98, para 6.70. I quote :

“A feeling prevails among the Indian Nationals that the Indian Missions are not rendering adequate assistance to the Indians going abroad.”

This is concerning West Asia migrants. And then it makes a few suggestions which are important ones.

Their first suggestion is—the people should be given the specific names and telephone numbers of the officers knowing the local language when they visit the foreign country. The people having any problem may contact them in times of difficulty. Their names and Telephone Numbers should be circulated to Indian migrants before they leave India. This was a suggestion which was made in 1980-81. It would be very helpful. We would like to know from him what has happened to this suggestion. This was one of the recommendations which was accepted by them. What has happened to that? Has it been implemented or not? I would like to know this.

Apart from the plight of these people whom I have classified as bonded labour, as my colleagues have said, they live in a state of slavery. They do not know the specific law of the country. For example, the West Asian countries have their own laws. Of course, we must respect them when we are in those countries. The man who does not know the language of that country is a total stranger. How can he know — the country's law? For example, we have read in the papers that some time back an Indian was there. He was having some sort of relationship with some lady over there. He was taken and was

summarily stoned to death. From our point of view we do not want to have that type of moral law. Of course everybody has to respect the law of the country. Everybody is entitled to the opportunity of being heard. He is not at all communicated the charges. In this type of summary procedure, unless our Embassy comes to their help and unless somebody comes and tells them as to how to defend themselves, they are placed at a great disadvantage. Actually injustice can be committed to them or miscarriage of justice can be committed to them. In some of the countries, specially in West Asian countries, driving is on the leftside. If a man has committed the offence, he is taken to the court and a fine is imposed or he is straightway put in jail for days together. If they are given an assistance from the Embassies, a lot of good can be done to our people and they can be saved from a lot of harm. Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Minister to impress upon the External Affairs Minister and upon his Ministry — Foreign Ministry about the need of having not only one officer, but in all these countries where there is heavier emigration, also a Section consisting of two or more officers to deal with problems of this nature.

Now we find from the paper that they don't have the statistics about how many Indian migrants are there. One practical situation that happens is that when a person who has been cheated in a contract — and we know many have been cheated and are being cheated — goes to the Embassy and seeks the assistance of the Embassy, the Embassy people tell him that they are not responsible for him. They say: You have come here on private contract. We are only responsible for the people whom the Government have recruited for a particular work. This is not at all a correct attitude that any Embassy should adopt. Therefore, I say Embassies/Missions abroad must try to maintain statistics of our people there and must see that these are maintained and a section must be there to help our people there, particularly those migrants who belong to the weaker sections and who need more protection.

Now I will go to the point of having overseas manpower agency under the Central Government. I would say that the Govern-

ment should not entertain this proposal any more in view of the fact that it has been experimented in Kerala, in West Bengal, in Orissa and in TamilNadu. This experiment has failed everywhere. This is not the type of thing that the Government can enter into. They will not succeed. You leave it to the private parties. Many things are very good on paper, but in practice they do not work. So, leave it to the private parties and control and see that no unscrupulous recruiting agents are allowed to operate. The point made by the previous speaker was also that it is all right if you curtail the area of operation and the activities of the local recruiting agencies, but why are you not imposing all these restriction on the foreign employers? Why are you putting only the local recruiting agencies to these cumbersome procedures, and not on the foreign employers? In this connection I would say that many of the foreign employers are Indians, who have gone abroad and acquired foreign citizenship and maintain full contact with the country, their State and the district and they will come, take these people in batches of fifty to sixty people and act unscrupulously as the local recruiting agents. So, one should not have any misgiving or false idea about how fair these foreign employers can be? So, the same restrictions which are imposed on the recruiting agents here should be imposed on the foreign employers also.

We are talking here about the Emigration and about the steps how to increase the number of emigrants. The present situation is that the emigration numbers are decreasing. Now, in England we had the quota system. Then the New Nationality Bill. West Europe is a closed area. USA and Canada are also closed areas. Uganda we know; Africa we know. West Asia is the only area; and now the stated policy of the West Asian countries is policy of Arabisation under which preference in employment will be given first to the people of their own State. Secondly to people from other Arab States and last only to the people from other countries. So, the position now is quite clear that the employment contracts which are there are not going to be renewed now. We must be prepared to take back all those people who are there, this added unemployment which all these countries are going

to export here. They are going to export unemployment of our people here.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : They are returning it back.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Whatever it is. We thought that there was a solution, but we find that the solution is not there. I request Government to take this House into confidence and cell us what measures they have taken to absorb all those who will come back. Have they prepared a scheme to absorb the people who will come ?

(Interruptions)

It may not be so serious a problem in Andhra Pradesh from where my hon. friend comes, but it is going to be serious in places like Goa and Kerala. It is not going to be a laughing matter.

(Interruptions)

My last point is about something which has been highlighted in the papers under the caption, "No productive investment for emigrants' remittances". We are relying so much on this foreign exchange that comes; but the point is that all this money is not being used for productive purposes. The largest portion of it goes towards the purchase of land, and construction of houses, with the consequence of rise in their value, and also in the purchase of consumer goods like tape recorders, jewellery etc. I would request Government to have a policy package covering the process of emigration as well as the optimal allocation of remittances in a centralized employment generation project.

I had read somewhere that Kerala had proposed a Kerala International Development Bank. I am not sure whether it has come into existence, but the idea seems to be very good. Government of India should encourage this type of schemes, so that all this hard-earned money can be utilized for productive purposes.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी, यह जो उत्प्रवासी बिल है, मैंने इसके सभी प्रावधानों को बड़े ही ध्यान से देखा है लेकिन इस विधेयक को काम्प्रीहैसिव नहीं कहा

जा सकता। पिछले कई वर्षों से पिछले 10 वर्षों से उत्प्रवासी भारतीयों की जो स्थिति विदेशों में है और देश के ट्रिविल एजेन्टों द्वारा जिस प्रकार का शोषण होता है और साथ साथ में कस्टम अधिकारी और अन्य प्रकार के जो शोषण के स्रोत हैं, उन लोगों पर कहां कहां और किस-किस का हाथ लगता है, उस शोषण को दूर किया जा सके, उस दृष्टिकोण से इसमें प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है हालांकि यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। वैसे जो भी यह विधेयक आया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन कोई भी आदमी जो स्वाभिमानी है और देशभक्त है यह उन लोगों के लिये, जो लाखों की संख्या में भारतीय विदेशों में जाकर अपनी हिम्मत, लगन, जिन्दादिली और कठोर मेहनत से करोड़ों रुपया प्रति वर्ष विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में हमारे देश में भेजते हैं, चिन्तित हैं। विश्व का हर सजग और स्वाभिमान राष्ट्र विदेशों में बसी अपनी सन्तान की रोज-खबर रखता है। केवल भारत ही है, जिसने आज तक अपने भारतीयों के साथ बहुत चिन्ता नहीं की। फिजी और सूरीनाम में बसे हुए एक करोड़ भारतवासी हैं, जिनके बारे में जितनी चिन्ता हमें करनी चाहिए थी, राष्ट्र के स्तर पर उतनी चिन्ता नहीं की गई है। यों भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय के अनुसार 9 से 10 भारतीय लोग अभी विदेशों में हैं। उनसे में 22,667 लोग साइंटिस्ट्स इंजीनियर्स, डाक्टर्स और दूसरे तरह के टेक्नीशियंस के रूप में वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। यह सी०एस०आई०आर० की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आंकड़े हैं। लेकिन यह संख्या भी अपने आप में परिपूर्ण नहीं है क्योंकि कल हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि हमारे भारतीय दूतावासों में जो साइंस कंसुलेट्स हैं उनके अनुसार लगभग 30 हजार हमारे डाक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स और साइंटिस्ट्स बाहर हैं।

ये हमारे विदेशों में काम करने वाले भारतीय हमारे लिए इतनी बड़ी विदेशी मुद्रा हासिल

कराते हैं, इन सब की अच्छी व्यवस्था हमें करनी चाहिए। इसलिए इस विषय में हमें बहुत सजग रहने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन अभी तक हम उतने सजग नहीं हो पाये जितनी कि इस विषय में सजग होने की हमें जरूरत है।

(उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

हमारे जो श्रमिक, मजदूर भारी संख्या में विदेशों में निर्माण कार्यों में लगे हैं उनकी तरफ श्रम मन्त्रालय को विशेष तौर से देखना चाहिए। इन लोगों से 1979-80 में हमें 172 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई थी। 1980-81 में हमें यह 45 सौ करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्त हुई। इस समय की ताजी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यह अनुमान है कि यह 51 सौ करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच जाएगी। इतनी हमें अपनी जनशक्ति के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है। हमारा जो दूसरी चीजों का निर्यात होता है और उससे जो हमें विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है, उसकी यह 51 प्रतिशत मुद्रा है जो कि जनशक्ति के निर्यात से प्राप्त हो रही है। इसलिए इस दिशा में हमें बहुत सजग रहने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक यह रिपोर्ट है उसके अनुसार हमारे

संयुक्त अरब अमीरात में	2,50,000
सऊदी अरब में	1,20,000
लिबिया में	40,000
बहरीन में	30,000
कुवैत में	1,15,000
ओमान में	60,000
ईराक में	27,000
अमन अरब गणराज्य में	7,000
जोर्डन में	5,000
और अन्य गए हुए	1,000

लोग हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त और भी देशों में हमारे भारतीय लोग जाकर बसे हैं जैसे कि कीनिया, नाइजीरिया, टोवागो, फिजी। इनमें से कई देश ऐसे हैं जहां पर कि ये बहुत दिनों से हैं और

वहां पर कष्ट और जुल्म इन पर आये दिन होते रहते हैं। इनके लिए भारत सरकार को अभी तक जितनी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी उतनी व्यवस्था वह नहीं कर पाई है।

एक दिशा में जो कानून हम लोगों के सामने है, उसमें भी इसका पूरा प्रावधान नहीं है।

अभी तक जो पता चला है उसके अनुसार 152 ट्रेवल एजेंसियां और 23 टूर आपरेटर्स हैं जिनको लाइसेंस मिले हुए हैं और इनके द्वारा विदेशों में जनशक्ति का निर्यात होता है। इनके द्वारा टूरिस्ट ट्रैफिक भी किया जाता है जिससे ये एजेंट बहुत घपला करते हैं और सारे देश में इन्होंने एक वातावरण बना रखा है कि यदि कोई विदेशों में जाकर काम करेगा तो वह धनी बन सकता है।

धनी बनने की जो तमन्ना उन में है उसको लेकर वे एजेंटों के पास जाते हैं और एजेंट लोग भी कुछ चुनी हुई स्टेट्स में जाकर जैसे पंजाब, हरियाणा, बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और वहां के देहातों में जाकर प्लम्बर, मेसन तथा अनस्किल्ड लेबर को फुसलाते हैं और पन्द्रह से लेकर पचास हजार रुपये तक उनके अनुचित रूप से राशि जमा करते हैं। इन एजेंटों की गतिविधियों पर जितनी हम को रोक लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी, हमने नहीं की है। मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया तो है कि हम उनकी गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाएंगे और जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है उसको समाप्त करेंगे। आपने कहा है कि रजिस्ट्रीकरण आप उनका करेंगे। लेकिन यह जो रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रावधान है, यह स्पष्ट नहीं है और पता नहीं चलता है कि किस तरह ये रजिस्ट्रीकरण के द्वारा बाहर जाने वाले श्रमिक जो होंगे उनका.....

16 hrs

MR. DEPUTY: Will you be able to finish in one minute?

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: अभी तक मैं पांच मिनट ही बोला हूँ। मैं और समय लूंगा।