

त्रिभूज भाषाणी से किया जा सकता है कि वे कार्य हुई होंगी। सबकी का का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है उनको हम सप्ताह के बाप बता देते हैं कि इस सप्ताह में आपके यहाँ से इतनी एस टी डी कार्य क्रमा क्रमा लोगों को हुई है। सबसे बड़ा प्राबलन यह कि एस टी डी कार्य का कोई टाइम लिमिट रहता नहीं है, बरबर हमरी मशीन चालू रहती है। अगर हम पाबिनरी तरीके से हेलो कीसी एडिपट हैं यदि बातें करते रहें तो—बिल एक दम लम्बा चला जाता है।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Towns and townships in the tribal areas are inaccessible, difficult and far-flung—particularly tribal areas like Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas—and for that matter the other tribal areas also in the whole country. There are some telephone connections between Ranchi-Lohardaga-Daltonganj, but they are, more often than not, either inoperative or dead. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he has got special programmes to connect the tribal areas, whether he has any programme to review the working of the existing ones and also increase the number of telephone connections in the tribal areas.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: I have already informed the House that we have got a scheme to provide long-distance PCOs in the backward areas and there, special concessions are given. All the Block Headquarters are being connected with PCOs—and also other places in the backward areas. Even if they run at a loss, we try to increase the number; this year, the number of long distance PCOs, we expect, will reach a record figure of 10,000.

Improvement in Industrial Climate in Delhi

*595. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the industrial climate in the Union Territory of Delhi, since the proclamation of emergency and during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to the Delhi Administration, the industrial relations climate in the Union Territory of Delhi has considerably improved after the declaration of emergency on June 26, 1975. Due to the cooperation of Employers and Trade Unions the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs during the post emergency period (1st July, 1975 to 31st March, 1976) was only 6,576 and 640 respectively as compared to 55,457 and 525 respectively during the preceding 9 months prior to the declaration of emergency i.e. during the period 1st October, 1974 to 30th June 1975.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the mandays lost due to strikes have been reduced specially during the emergency period, the cases of lock-out have increased from 525 to 640. May I know from the hon. Minister, what are the specific causes for increase of these lock-outs and what steps Government have taken to deal with these cases specially on the basis of the recent enactments passed by the Parliament?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I said, the mandays lost due to strikes came down by 88 per cent during this period. With regard to the lock-outs, the legislation that has been passed by Parliament does not cover lock-outs; it covers lay-offs, retrenchments and closures. To deal

with these lock-outs and other matters, a State level Committee under the chairmanship of the Executive Councillor was constituted on 21st August, 1975 with the Director of Industries and Labour Commissioner and others as its members. This Committee has taken very active interest; they had nine meetings till 31st March, 1976 and dealt with 15 cases of retrenchment and also other matters of lock-outs. They have also got a flying squad to deal with the problems of lock-outs, retrenchments or closures. Till 31st March, 1976, 181 complaints were received by the squad, out of which 176 complaints were disposed of, thus benefitting more than 3196 workers.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: May I know what is the number of employees affected due to these lock-outs and what tentative arrangements, if any, have been made by Government to find out alternative job opportunities for these employees? Further, will he be good enough to tell the House the names of individual units in which these lock-outs have been effected?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I do not have the information immediately; I would collect and make it available.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Labour Ministry needs to be congratulated for the excellent performance in the post-emergency period. Now that there has been a peaceful industrial climate with higher industrial production and good performance, what steps are being contemplated or have been thought of or implemented at the present juncture during the duration of the emergency so that the gains made during the emergency are continued even after the emergency period and the *status quo ante* of 26th June of chaos, disorder and strikes does not come back again with a vengeance after the emergency is lifted?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Except with regard to the problems that might arise as a result of the structural character of a particular undertaking itself, and which might relate to finance, production etc. for which the Labour Ministry can not find immediately a solution, for all other matters legislation has already been made. With regard to matters of lay-offs retrenchments and closures, the national apex body and the industrial apex body are also dealing with them. This can form a kind of permanent feature of bipartite negotiations to deal with such matters even after emergency. When there is no emergency, still these bodies will be there to deal with these problems.

श्री राजाबख्शार शास्त्री : प्रती मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कारखानों के मालिक सहयोग कर रहे हैं, इसलिए दिल्ली में औद्योगिक शांति है। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि छंटनी भी हो रही है और ले आऊँ भा हुए हैं, दोनों बातें चल रही हैं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कारखानेदार मजदूरों की छटना कर रहे हैं या कारखानों को बन्द कर रहे हैं, या ले आऊँ कर रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ की कार्यवाही दिल्ली में की गई है या नहीं की गई है? अगर की गई है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The law passed by the Parliament has come into force on 5th March and it would take care of it.

श्री राजाबख्शार शास्त्री : प्रती मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यहाँ छंटनी हुई है।

MR. SPEAKER: The law will take the course.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : धनी मंत्री कृपिच मे कुछ किया है या नहीं, यह इन्फार्मेशन चाहिए। अगर नहीं किया है, तो बताएं।

अध्यक्ष कृपिच : पहले कह चुके हैं कि नहीं है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know actually in view of the statement by the Labour Minister the total lay-off figures during this emergency and the total closures within this period and the number of workers affected and the concrete steps taken in the matter

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Committee which has been formed by the Delhi Administration ..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I did not ask for the committee I am asking for the figures

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I can give the figures, but I do not have them with me now

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is a question regarding improvement in the industrial climate He does not know how many persons have been laid off

MR. SPEAKER: He will collect it and lay it on the Table

MR. SPEAKER Shri R S Pandey—absent Shri Prabodh Chandra—

Shri Prabodh Chandra—also not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee—also absent.

Shri Mallanna—also not here.

Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

ईराक के साथ द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्धिता

* 600. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्रीमती रीजा देसायडि :

क्या बिबेक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, सांस्कृतिक और तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में पारस्परिक सहयोग के लिए ईराक के साथ कोई सम्बन्धिता किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Indo-Iraqi Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Co-operation constituted in March 1974 held its second session in New Delhi from March 29 to April 3, 1974. Concrete possibilities of cooperation between India and Iraq in a number of projects in the fields of petroleum and petro-chemicals, industry, agriculture and irrigation, trade, transport, technical cooperation and culture were discussed in this meeting

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री इसके तो इस बात का पता नहीं चला कि इसकी डिटेल्स क्या हैं, और उनके साथ किन बातों पर चर्चा की गई। इस चर्चा का कुछ परिणाम तो जरूर निकला होगा, असल में हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह परिणाम क्या है? क्या केवल चर्चा कर के ही रह गए हैं या उनके कुछ रिजल्ट्स भी हमने हासिल किए हैं ?