

[Shri A. T. Patil]

whom we are not giving the power to exercise the constitutional right which is supposed to be given to him under the Constitution? These things are there. Not that we are blind to the economic situation. We are alive to the situation. The question is: so far as this Bill is concerned we will confine ourselves to the concept that is placed before us. We may reject it. Not that we should accept it. But let us try to understand what the concept is within its scope and limit though there is a vast scope for discussion on the different aspects and different subjects. But then if we confine ourselves to this Bill, let us try to restrict ourselves.

So far as the implementation part of the right created by this Bill, is concerned, if it is to go to a court, let us try to understand what will happen? Ordinarily when a defamation case under the Indian Penal Code is filed, it takes years and years to conclude and during the trial of that particular case, the plaintiff or the complainant stands in the position of an accused. He is further defamed. His reputation is further lost. The procedures of law are such that it would be very difficult for an individual to carry on the matter to the Court to vindicate with him the right given under the law. Therefore, if the matter goes to the court, where is the privacy? Hundreds and thousands of questions will be put to the plaintiff before damages are granted. Therefore it is very difficult to assess at this stage as to whether the remedy that is provided will be a proper or adequate remedy. That is one thing.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The relief is that the damages are granted. The question is whether the damages granted will be real relief that we can give to the person concerned and whether there should be damages or other things, if he has a civil right or a criminal right. Many things would come

in. The question is not a so simple. Although the concept of right of privacy is a serious concept, it is also an important concept which must be taken note of to-day not only by the politicians but by every individual in the society by every citizen. When one thinks about his own rights, he should also think himself about the rights of others. I told already that when I think about my capacity, my ability and my rights, my energy, my power to express myself mentally and physically, freely, I always take into consideration the similar right conferred upon the other persons. If I do not like any interference with my rights, then I should also respect similar rights of others. So far as my actions are concerned....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time do you want? I think you can conclude.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I will need some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want more time, then you may continue next time. It is now 5-30 P.M. Let me call Shrimati Suseela Gopalan to introduce her Bill.

17.28 hrs.

WORKING WOMEN WELFARE BILL*

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of women employed in various industries and establishments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of women employed in various industries and establishments."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India extraordinary part II Section 2 dated 22-10-82.