

ही है कि हम सौ से ज्यादा और शायद दो तीन सौ सिक मिलें ले कर चला रहे हैं। बंगाल में भी कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज को ले कर चला रहे हैं। लेकिन हर चीज को नेशनलाइज करना हमारा मकसद नहीं है। जहाँ क्लोजर होता है, एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है, वहाँ हम को सोचना पड़ता है। यह एक पालिसी मेटर है। हम इसके बारे में सोच भी रहे हैं। माइका माइज के लिए नए एमेंडमेंट लाने की जरूरत है। नया कानून जब पार्लियामेंट के सामने आएगा तब आपको पता चल जाएगा कि माइका माइन वर्कर्स के साथ जो आपको हमदर्दी है, वही हमदर्दी गवर्नमेंट की भी है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि बहुत जल्दी बिल लाने की हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed.

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, the teachers are demonstrating at the Boat Club and they are demanding better facilities. I would request the hon. Education Minister to look into their grievances and try to solve their problem.

17.10 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL  
TREATMENT AND OTHER  
PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENTS  
RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I  
beg to move:

"This House approves the draft  
Ministers' (Allowances, Medical  
Treatment and other Privileges)  
Amendment Rules, 1980 framed  
under sub-section (1) of section 11

of the Salaries and Allowances of  
Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and  
laid on the Table of the House on  
18th June, 1980."

This is a very simple and formal  
resolution, which seeks to remove the  
anomaly arising out of the adoption  
of the Third Pay Commission Report,  
whereby the incidental charges which  
were given to Class I officers are re-  
moved. Rule 9(2) of the Ministers'  
(Salaries and Allowances) Rules says:

"Actual travelling expenses limi-  
ted to the allowances for inciden-  
tals for the time being admissible  
to a Government servant of the  
first grade on journey on tour, sub-  
ject to the furnishing of the details  
of the actual travelling expenses."

So, under rule 9(2), the incidental  
charges which were admissible to the  
Ministers were equivalent to those  
which were admissible to Class I  
officers. With the introduction of the  
Third Pay Commission Report, the  
incidental charges given to the Class  
I officers are removed. Instead of  
that, a system of TA is introduced  
from June 1974 for the entire period  
of absence from the headquarters,  
starting from the departure to the  
return to the headquarters. Since  
the incidental charges for Class I  
officers, which have been made appli-  
cable to Ministers, have been removed,  
this Resolution has been brought be-  
fore the House.

Rule 11(2) says:

"Every rule made under this Act  
after the commencement of the  
Salaries and Allowances for Mini-  
sters Amendment Act, 1977, shall be  
laid before each House of Parlia-  
ment, and no such rule shall come  
into force until it has been appro-  
ved, whether with or without modi-  
fication, by each House of Parlia-  
ment and published by the Central  
Government in the Official Gazette."

Therefore, I have moved this Resolu-  
tion.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana].

This Resolution is very simple and there is no financial commitment. On the contrary, the Ministers will be getting less than what they were getting previously. For example, the distance from Delhi to Madras is 2,192 km and the time of journey is 2 days and 40 minutes. If we take into account the incidental charges which were admissible for Class I officers, namely, 35 paise, for this distance it will be Rs. 76.65. Under the new rules, when the incidental charges are removed, since the DA admissible to the Ministers is Rs. 30 per day, for two days it will come to only Rs. 60, which means Rs. 16.65 less than what they were getting earlier. The distance from Delhi to Bombay is 1,388 km and the journey time is 24 hours. The incidental charges at the rate of 35 paise will come to Rs. 48.65, whereas the DA for one day is only Rs. 30 which means Rs. 18.65 less. The distance from Delhi to Calcutta is 1,441 km and the journey time is one day and ten hours. The incidental charges at the rate of 35 paise will come to Rs. 50.40 whereas the DA will be only Rs. 45, which means a loss of Rs. 5.40.

So, Sir, in all cases the incidental charges will be less than what the Ministers were getting.

This Resolution amends provisions under Rules 9(1), 10, 13, 17, 24 and 25 of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957. These are the different Rules with which this provision of incidental charges and D.A. is related.

Rule 9(b), as I read it, links the D.A. and incidental charge of the Ministers with that of the Class I officer. Rules 10 and 13 also relate to it. Rule 17 concerns the D.A. Rules 24 and 25 are regarding the Deputy Ministers' salaries etc. So, Sir, this is a very simple Resolution and it seeks to remove the anomaly arising out of this.

With these words, Sir, I move the Resolution and I hope that the hon. Members of this House will pass it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let him clarify it is not to be implemented with retrospective effect!

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): May I ask for some clarification instead of having to make a speech? We, Members of Parliament, are given a daily allowance of Rs. 51/-. I fail to understand and I do not know why the Minister has got to be given only Rs. 31/-. Kindly explain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your suggestion will be welcome there.

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"This House approves the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1980, framed under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the House on 18 June, 1980."

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move:

1. That in the resolution,—  
add at the end—

'subject to the following modifications that:—

(a) in rule 2, in the proposed rule 9, for "two personal servants" substitute "one personal servant";

(b) in rule 5, in the proposed rule 17, after the existing proviso, the following further proviso be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that the daily allowances can be claimed and drawn if the travel and stay of the Minister is for official purpose only."; and

(c) in rule 6, in the proposed rule 24,—for "Central Government servant of the first grade" substitute "Minister".

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a Resolution where the Minister himself feels some delicacy in moving it. But anyhow I feel that the time has come when. Ministership is not permanent, particularly in these days of *ayaram gayaram*.

Ministership is not very permanent and it is not known as to when a Minister will cease to be a Minister. Therefore, I do not want Ministers to get themselves accustomed to Ministership to a considerable extent because sooner or later a Minister has to become an ordinary person like any one of us.

Before Independence, Gandhiji was saying that the Minister should not take more than Rs. 500 and he himself was travelling in Second Class. But Gandhiji's days were gone, so you need not be very much worried about it. But anyhow, to set an example, Ministers must try to lead a very simple life. In this connection I cannot understand that whenever a new Minister occupies a new quarter, more than Rs. 1.5 lakhs or 2 lakhs are spent for the furniture. Is it admissible, I am asking. The reason is, if he remains there for one year or two years, it is very difficult for him to adjust himself afterwards. Therefore, let him not start like this, let him not spend from his own pocket, but whatever is to be spent in the normal course, let him spend and live a simple and happy life rather than a temporary prince's life.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Luxurious life.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, I have moved my amendment in three parts. One is that the Minister now can take two servants along with him in the train. If the Minister is very much afraid of being attacked, instead of one, let him take four. Otherwise, let him have only one instead of two. I do not understand why they have to travel in first class. He may require the services of someone. So, let there be one instead of two with him. That is one of my amendments. I think it is very reasonable.

If the Minister is afraid of being attacked by somebody, he may take additional assistance, but otherwise he should not take more than one person with him during his travels.

My second amendment is in respect of Ministers' allowances. When a Minister has to go on tour on official duties, of course he has to get his allowances and all that, but if he goes on private work or for party work, he should not be allowed to draw them. This is a very simple and reasonable amendment. I think it should not be very difficult to accept it.

My third amendment is in regard to Deputy Ministers. After all, you are not giving them any powers. They are Ministers for the sake of being Ministers, but why do you put them on the level of officers, why not let them be equal to Ministers at least in travelling? Instead of officers' scale, let them be given Ministers' scale.

The whole object, as I have already stated, is that Ministers hereafter should try to lead a simple life and their work must be more of the nature of service, than being a Prince or a Nawab.

I request my amendments may be accepted.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): I rise to support the resolution moved by the hon. Minister and oppose the amendments moved by Shri Shamanna.

I am at a loss to understand why these amendments have been brought by the hon. Minister, because he himself has said that after they are given effect to, the daily allowance will be the same and the incidental charges will be less than what a Class I officer is now getting. Is a Minister of the Central Government less in status than a Class I officer?

AN HON. MEMBER: Equal.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: No. How can he be equal?

[Shri Chintamani Jema]

I apprehend the danger that after passing this resolution, Ministers will not go to the various States. Unless they visit the various parts of the country, they will not be acquainted with the problems of the States. If they are not so acquainted, how can they solve the problems? So in my opinion this amendment, which the hon. Minister has brought, should have enhanced the DA of the Ministers and also their incidental charges. The DA of the Ministers should be increased so as to make it equal to that of the MPs since they are primarily MPs. You might be knowing that in several States, the Ministers' DA is much more than that of the Ministers of Central Government. The Ministers in the States are getting road mileage. But here there is no such provision. I agree with Mr. Shamanna that the Deputy Ministers at the Centre are getting less DA as compared to the Ministers and MPs. They are getting the same DA as Class-I Officers. How can a deputy Minister or a Minister of State or a Cabinet Minister be equalised with a Class-I Officer? For journey by trains, the Ministers should get double first-class fare as the incidental charges.

Whenever we request the Ministers to visit some places, they are reluctant to go. Nowadays, even though they are treated as State Guests in the concerned States, they are to pay tips in the Circuit House and also to drivers of the cars in which they are travelling and like that, they are spending about Rs. 50 or 100 in one tour. They are reluctant to go to States because they have to pay something from their pockets. The result is that the Ministers do not get acquainted with the problems in the interior parts of different States and so it becomes very difficult to solve the problems. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, that he should enhance the DA and the incidental charges of the Ministers.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (गुंवेसराय) :**  
सभापति महोदय, जो हमारे माननीय

मंत्री श्री मन्नासा साहब ने संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ।

मंत्रियों का वेतन, टो०, ए० डी० ए० बढ़ाये जाएं, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं। मुझे कहना यह है कि पहले हम संसद सदस्य हैं, उसके बाद ही मंत्री होते हैं। जब तक एम० पी० नहीं होंगे, तब तक मंत्री नहीं होंगे। अभी जो महंगाई बढ़ी है, उससे मजदूर लोग बहुत परेशान हैं, इसलिए उनकी मजदूरी बढ़ाई जाए। किरानी, अफसर सभी काम करने वाले लोग कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ी है, हम लोगों को ज्यादा सुविधाएं दी जाएं और इसी प्रकार सभी सस्थान या कामगर लोग भी कहते हैं कि दर्भहा बढ़ायी जाए। सही बात भी है महंगाई को देखते हुए होना भी चाहिये लेकिन हम लोग जो संसद सदस्य हैं, उनकी हालत मजदूरों से भी बहुत खराब है, क्योंकि जो किरानी का काम करते हैं या मजदूरी करते हैं, उनके तो काम के घंटे निश्चिन हैं कि उनको 10 से 5 बजे तक निश्चिन घंटे काम करना है, लेकिन हम लोगों के लिए कोई आफिम आर्दर्स नहीं है। जब मन में आता है, हमारे निवास क्षेत्र के लोग तकरीबन 10-15 लोग हमारे घर पर हर समय, हर वक्त आते रहते हैं और उन सबके रहने के लिए व्यवस्था भी करनी पड़ती है और बहुत से लोगों को खाना तक भी खिलाना पड़ता है। यह तो सभी को मालूम है कि हम लोगों को 500 रु० तनख्वाह मिलती है और पेंशन में 51 रु० मिलते हैं। वह जो हमको 500 रु० मिलते हैं, रकम बहुत मामूली सी है यह अच्छा होगा यदि, सभी सदस्यों की राय हो तो इसको आन्टोरियम कहा जाए क्योंकि आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए यह एक बहुत छोटी रकम है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब सेना नहीं होता है, या चालू भी रहता है, यदि कहीं आग लगा है, आने निवास

क्षेत्र में, तो दीड़ कर जाइए, कभी बाढ़ आती है, तो दीड़कर जाइए, अगर वहाँ हिन्दु-मुस्लिम का झगड़ा होता है, तो क्षेत्र में दीड़कर जाइए और यदि आपस में कोई कास्ट-रायट हो गया है, तो भी पहुँचिये—मतलब यह कि यदि ऐसा कोई मौका आता है, तो हमें अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में तत्काल पहुँचना जरूरी होता है। संसद सदस्यों की कोई छोटी कांस्टिचुएन्सी नहीं रहती है, उसमें एम्बली की छः सात कान्स्टीचुएन्सीज शामिल होती है। वैसे कंस्टिचुएन्सीज है। लेकिन हम को पूरे देश के स्तर पर सभी बातों को देखना और सुनना पड़ता है। जब हम कांस्टिचुएन्सीज में जाते हैं तो अकेले कभी जाना नहीं होता। हमारे साथ काफी लोग जाते हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** अब अगली बार जारी रखें। अब हाफ एन अवर हैं।

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION IMPORT OF ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS FROM USA

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We now take up Half-An-Hour Discussion.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very serious matter and I would call it a corporate crime of the century by which American multinational drug firms are exporting most dangerous drugs to different countries including India.

I convey my thanks to a monthly journal published from California named "Mother Jones". It has revealed facts which are devastating, unbelievable and most revealing and it is named as "The Corporate Crime of the Century", and the name of the feature reveals its contents itself.

The United States multi-national and tycoons and sharks sell to the third world, specially to India, shiploads of defective medical devices, lethal drugs known as Carcinogens,

Toxic pesticides, etc. These are considered to be prohibited and unfit for Americans themselves.

I read out some extracts from that It is very important. I quote:

"It involves... \$ 1.2 billion worth of unsafe goods overseas every year; the United States Export-Import Bank, which finances large dumps."

It says:

"400 Iraqis died in 1972 and 5000 were hospitalised after consuming the by-products of 8000 tons of wheat and barley coated with an organic mercury fungicide, whose use had been banned in the U.S.

An undisclosed number of farmers and over 1000 water buffalos died suddenly in Egypt after being exposed to leptophos, a chemical pesticide which was never registered for domestic use by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) but was exported to at least 30 countries.

After the Dalkon Shield intrauterine device killed at least 17 women in the United States, the manufacturer withdrew it from the domestic market. It was sold overseas after the American recall and is still in common use in some countries.. "

And perhaps also in this country.

There are so many other cases. It says:

"A synthetic male hormone, which was found to stunt the growth of American children, is freely available in Brazil, where it is recommended as an appetite stimulant for children..."

No doubt, India is on the list there also.

"An injectable contraceptive banned for such use in the United States because it caused malignant tumors in beagles and monkeys, is sold by in 70 other countries where it is widely used in U.S.—sponsored population control programs.