

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : हिन्दी के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं होगा। मैं आप को यकीन दिला रहा हूँ कि आज का केस ठीक है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I don't want in English; I want in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is Hindi cause in English, as Punjabi cause is in Urdu.

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

(CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)

REPORTED PROLONGED STRIKE BY TEXTILE WORKERS IN BOMBAY AND THREE DAY BUNDH AND "JAIL BHARO" AGITATION BY THEM

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:—

“बम्बई में कपड़ा मिलों में नौ महीनों से लगातार चल रही हड़ताल तथा कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों के समर्थन में औद्योगिक कर्मकारों के तीन दिन के उत्पादन बन्द तथा जेल भरो आन्दोलन का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, The strike by textile workers in sixty Bombay-based textile mills commenced on 18th January, 1982. Nine of these mills have remained closed from October, 1981 on account of a dispute relating to the payment of bonus. Over a period of time there has been some improvement in the position. Fifty four

of the sixty mills are now open. A few of them have reached near normal production and the others are operating partially. The attendance in Bombay mills has exceeded fifty thousand taking into account all categories of employees.

2. In normal times, the textile mills in Bombay produce 100 million metres of cloth and 16 million Kgs. of yarn. In financial terms, the estimated loss in the value of production on account of the strike is nearly Rs. 750 crores. However, owing to the increased production in the decentralised powerloom sector no shortage of cloth has been reported in the country nor has the prices of cloth shown a significant upward trend. The export effort has, however, been affected to some extent.

3. Those who have been responsible for the strike did not spell out the demands of the workers in clear terms. However, as time passed they made their demands in a piecemeal manner.

4. The Government is sensitive to the demands of the workers. It does want to solve their legitimate problems and see that the workers get their just demands fulfilled.

5. A tripartite Committee on which the workers, the industry and the Central and State Governments would be represented has been constituted to look into the problems of the workers. The problems which are sought to be solved are the ones which relate to house rent allowance, conveyance allowance, badli and increase in wages.

6. After the Committee commences the workers holding all shades of views would be able to represent their views before the Committee and it is expected that the Committee would give its findings on the issues relating to badli, conveyance allowance and house rent allowance within a period of two months and on wages within a period of six months. All other issues are expected to be looked into within a period of one year.

7. However, those who have been responsible for the strike have not responded positively to the apparatus created to solve

the real problems of the workers. They have instead tried to force their views by remaining away from their jobs and creating situations which are not conducive to the maintenance of law and order and to the solving of their problems in a scientific and just manner for all concerned.

8. The leadership of the Maharashtra Girni Kamgar Union which had organised the strike in the Bombay textile mill industry with effect from January 18, 1982, gave a call for 'Production Bundh' in the State of Maharashtra with effect from October 11, 1982, for a period of three days. Information available from the Government of Maharashtra shows that after the three day period, the situation has become normal since yesterday.

9. While the strike call was given all over Maharashtra, its impact was felt only in the six cities of Bombay, Thane, Poona, Aurangabad, Nasik and Rai Garh (Colaba). During the three-day period approximately 1,30,000 to 1,40,000 workers remained away from work affecting 293 units in the six cities mentioned above from a total of nearly 19,000 units. The 'Production Bundh' affected about 11 per cent of the work force and 1.5 per cent of the Units.

10. The philosophy of Production Bundh (utapadan bundh) is neither in the interest of workers nor in the interest of the employers. Its net effect is a loss in the National product which a nation like ours can ill afford. It has affected the life of innocent sections of society unconnected with the issues.

11. The Government is concerned with the hardship being suffered by the workers. The Government appeals to the workers that they should come back to work and their real problems would be solved. Those who are concerned with the situation are requested to see that conditions are created which are helpful for solving the problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this kind of thing being done during Calling Attention? Mr. Jatiya has to speak. No other Member. Mr. Jatiya.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इतना पुराना मसला है जिसका इलाज अभी तक नहीं किया जा सकता है। हमारी सरकार उत्पादन वर्ष मना रही है। इस उत्पादन वर्ष में सरकार की हठधर्मी के कारण यह हड़ताल चल रही है और इस हड़ताल के कारण 757 करोड़ रुपये की हानि उत्पादन में हुई है, 175 करोड़ रुपये की हानि निर्यात में हुई है और 110 करोड़ रुपये की हानि मजूरी में हुई है। यह है उत्पादन वर्ष का तोहफा जो सरकार दे रही है। ये आंकड़े सरकार ने प्रो० मधु दंडवते जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिये हैं।

यह इतना अहम मसला है कि 9 महीने पुरानी हड़ताल का सरकार अभी तक हल नहीं निकाल सकी है। यह नैतिक नहीं है और यह अप्राकृतिक भी है। अगर किसी भी समस्या का हल ढूँढने में इतना समय लगेगा तो निश्चित रूप से मजदूरों में असंतोष और आक्रोश फैलेगा। इस असंतोष के कारण जो परिणाम आ रहे हैं उन्हें अस्वाभाविक नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

60 मिलें बन्द हैं इसके कारण ढाई लाख कर्मचारियों और उनके परिवारों के लाखों लोगों की क्या हालत है, इसका अन्दाजा सहज लगाया जा सकता है। भूखा इंसान क्या नहीं कर सकता है इस बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिए। भूख इंसान से क्या नहीं करा सकती। यह हड़ताल एक ऐसी घटना है जिस पर पूरे देश की निगाह लगी हुई है। आज मजदूरों की भूख दस्तक दे रही है और हमें उसका हल खोजने के लिये मजबूर कर रही है। यह स्थिति है। 10 लाख लोगों के परिवारों को बचाने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। सरकार आहिस्ता चलो की नीति अपना रही है, जिससे आन्दोलन स्वतः समाप्त हो जाय। निश्चित रूप से इस

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

मजदूर विरोधी नीति का अभिनन्दन नहीं किया जा सकता। वे लोग इस नीति के खिलाफ आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। सरकार के रुख का विरोध कर रहे हैं, मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि वे इस परिस्थिति में संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। इसके भविष्य को सहज नहीं कहा जा सकता।

आज हिन्दुस्तान के औद्योगिक मजदूरों का 30 प्रतिशत भाग बम्बई में रहता है। 30 प्रतिशत मजदूर प्रभावित हो और सरकार के कान पर जूँ तक न रेंगे, सरकार कोई चिन्ता न करे ऐसी सरकार को मजदूरों की हितचिन्तक नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह सरकार मजदूर विरोधी है, उत्पादन वर्ष में उत्पादन में बाधा उत्पन्न कर रही है और यह देश के हित में नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

नेशनल कैम्पेन कमेटी बनी हुई है, जिसमें सभी केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठन शामिल हैं। उनका भी यही कहना है कि शीघ्र हल निकाला जाए। यह कोई एक यूनियन का मसला नहीं है। यह एक ग्रहम सवाल है। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। सरकार परस्त जो राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघ है, उसको बचाने के लिये षडयंत्र किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि व्यक्ति से बड़ी संस्था और संस्था से बड़ा देश है। किसी संस्था को बचाने के लिये देश का नुकसान नहीं किया जा सकता। इस तरह की बात की प्रशंसा नहीं की जा सकती। राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघ को बचाने के लिये उसको बी आर आई एक्ट में मान्यता दी गई है, जबकि मजदूरों का समर्थन उसके पास नहीं है। उसको सिर्फ कागजी मान्यता है। मजदूरों के आन्दोलन को कुचलने की यह एक साजिश हो रही है। चाहे बिहार का एक्ट हो, या मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात का एक्ट हो, इनका कोई डेमोक्रेटिक पैटर्न नहीं है, ये मजदूर

विरोधी हैं। ये एक्ट इसलिये बनाये गये हैं जिससे कि मजदूर आन्दोलन स्वतंत्रता पूर्वक न चल सकें। इस तरह की साजिश की जा रही है। आन्दोलन को कुचलने के लिये गोली चालन किया गया। ऐसी स्थिति बनाई गई मजदूर सत्याग्रह और प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। गांधी जी ने हमें सत्य का आग्रह करना सिखाया है। आखिरी हथियार के रूप में हड़ताल की जाए यह मान्यता है। लेकिन आज मजदूरों का दमन किया जा रहा है। क्या पूंजी लगाने वाले पूंजीपति और सरकार ही सारे निर्णय लेने की हकदार हैं, जो अपना पसीना बहाता है, उसको कोई हक नहीं है? उसकी बात सरकार नहीं मान रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार बहुत बड़ी गलती कर रही है। इसका परिणाम ठीक नहीं निकलेगा। इसका सबक देश की जनता और मजदूर समय पर अवश्य देंगे। आज जो स्थिति बनी हुई है वह बहुत खतरनाक है। मजदूरों के आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए षडयंत्र किए जा रहे हैं।

मुझे याद है जब उज्जैन की विनोद और विमल मिलें मध्यप्रदेश में वह बंद हुई थीं और उन 8 हजार मजदूरों के लिए जब मैं आवाज उठाता था तो मेरी आवाज को दबाने की हर प्रकार की कोशिश की जाती थी। मेरे ऊपर बल प्रयोग किया गया और मुझे आघात पहुंचाये गये। इसलिए मैं उस दर्द को समझता हूँ मजदूरों के सामने भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। उनके बर्तन, कपड़े जेवर आदि सब बिक चुके हैं। नौ महीनों से उनकी यह हड़ताल चली आ रही है। मजदूरों के पास कोई बहुत बड़ी पूंजी नहीं होती है। आश्रय का दूसरा

साधन नहीं होता है। वह कमाता है और खाता है। किसी महीने उसको पगार न मिले तो भुखमरी की स्थिति उसके सामने आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है। यह तो नौ महीने से हड़ताल चली आ रही है। इस कारण भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं होगी तो और क्या होगा। सरकार इस हड़ताल के चलते रहने के लिए दोषी है। उचित समय पर सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। नौ महीने की 'प्रौलौग्ड स्ट्राइक' होने के बावजूद भी वह कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। सरकार दमन का सहारा ले रही है। दमनकारी उपाय वह अपना रही है। इन उपायों से वह इस हड़ताल को खत्म कराना चाहती है। यह तानाशाही रवैया है। प्रजातन्त्रीय देश के लिए यह रवैया प्रशंसा की बात नहीं है। सरकार उपेक्षा बरत रही है।

इधर मजदूर परेशान है, जलूस और प्रदर्शन करने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं, और उधर देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति भी पैदा हो गई है कि मिल मालिकों, कारखानेदारों को भी प्रदर्शन करने पर, जलूस निकालने पर मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में, इंदौर में मिल मालिकों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। यह उत्पादकता वर्ष है। लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर जोर नहीं दिया जा रहा है। कारखानों को बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। कारखानों को, उद्योगों को चलाने वाले मालिक तक जलूस निकाल रहे हैं, प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, ज्ञापन दे रहे हैं बिजली की कमी को ले कर। कहां देश जा रहा है, यह आप सोचते नहीं हैं। इससे न उद्योगों का भला होगा और न देश का। यह चीज न उद्योगों के हित में है, न श्रमिकों के और न ही देश के। स्थिति दिनों दिन खराब होती चली जा रही है।

देश के कपड़ा मजदूरों की समस्याएं हैं जिन पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। बीस पच्चीस साल में कपड़ा मजदूरों के वेतन पर विचार नहीं किया गया है। कपड़ा मजदूर हिन्दुस्तान की रीढ़ हैं, कपड़ा उद्योग हिन्दुस्तान की रीढ़ रहा है और है। यह बहुत पुराना उद्योग है। इस में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की स्थिति काफी दयनीय है। नरकीय जीवन वे बिता रहे हैं। मिलों में काम करने वाले लाखों मजदूरों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, बच्चों की पढ़ाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें उनको उपलब्ध नहीं है। एक स्वतंत्र देश के लिए यह स्थिति शर्म की बात है। कपड़ा उद्योग के 'आटोमेशन' की, 'नवीनीकरण' की 'माडर्नाइजेशन' की सब बातें की जाती हैं। लेकिन इस उद्योग में काम करने वालों के बारे में आप सोचेंगे नहीं तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। भारतीय मजदूर संघ से सम्बद्ध भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योग कर्मचारी महासंघ ने इन मजदूरों के वास्ते बेज के गठन बोर्ड की मांग की है। इसको माना नहीं गया है। कपड़ा मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को क्या मिलना चाहिये, इसके बारे में विचार नहीं हुआ है। आजादी के इतने साल बीत जाने के बाद भी जो उपेक्षा उनकी तरफ वरती गई है, इसी का यह नतीजा है कि यह हड़ताल इतनी लम्बी चली है और अन्य भागों में भी देश के हड़ताल करने का वातावरण बनता चला जा रहा है। उनकी मांग है कि उनको कम से कम 650 रुपये मासिक वेतन मिलना चाहिये, महंगई भत्ता उनको मिलना चाहिये, स्थायीकरण की बात होनी चाहिए। मिलों को आजकल बदली कर्मचारियों के बल पर चलाया जाता है, मजदूरों को बदली मजदूरों के रूप में रख कर काम चलाया जाता है। इन बदली मजदूरी

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

की तादाद बहुत बड़ी है। उनको स्थायी करने के बारे में कोई नीति नहीं बनायी गयी है। कई सालों तक इनको बदली मजदूर के तौर पर काम करना पड़ता है। इनको महीने में काम कितने दिन मिलता है? दो, चार, पांच या दस दिन ही मिलता है। उसी पर इनको अपना जीवन निर्वाह करना पड़ता है। मजदूरों के लिए आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। आवास सुविधायें उनको उपलब्ध कराना चाहिये। अच्छे रिहायशी मकान उनको दिए जाने चाहियें। अगर मकान नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मकान भत्ता उनको दिया जाए। उनके वास्ते चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जाएं। मिलों में काडिंग, फ्रेमिंग, ब्लो रूम, स्पिनिंग आदि कई विभाग होते हैं। उन विभागों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहां के वातावरण में, और वायु-मंडल से उनके स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। वातावरण इस प्रकार का नहीं होता है जिसको 'हेल्दी' कहा जा सके। स्वास्थ्यप्रद वातावरण नहीं होता है। अस्वास्थ्यकर वातावरण में रह कर उनको काम करना पड़ता है। उनके स्वास्थ्य के बारे में भी चिन्ता की जानी चाहिये, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उनको मिले, यह उनकी मांग है। आने जाने के लिए उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। मिलों में मजदूर कैसे आएगा, कैसे जाएगा इसका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है। अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए यह सुविधा हो सकती है लेकिन इनके लिए नहीं? एक को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाती है तो दूसरे को क्यों नहीं की जाती है। दूसरे के बारे में भी सोचा जाना चाहिये। यह जो असमानता है इसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। इस सब के बारे में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं यह बताया जाना चाहिये। इस सब

के बारे में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं यह बताया जाना चाहिये। श्रमिक महिलाओं को काम में जो वाइडिंग, काडिंग, ब्लोइंग आदि विभाग हैं उसमें प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। ये सब उनकी मांगें हैं। 'ले आफ' के बारे में भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। इस में उनका कोई दोष नहीं होता है। अघोषित ले आफ किया जाता है जिससे मजदूरों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। बिजली की कमी अथवा अन्य के कारण से जो 'ले आफ' किया जाता है उसका पैसा मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिये ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

यूनियनों की मान्यता का मामला है। आपको गुप्त मतदान की प्रणाली से मजदूरों की बात को मानना चाहिये और जिसके पक्ष में अधिक मतदान हो उसी यूनियन को मान्यता देनी चाहिये।

मजदूरों को न तो आकस्मिक अवकाश मिलता है, न अर्जित अवकाश, न 'मेडिकल लीव' मिलती है। यहां तक कि त्योहारों को भी छुट्टी नहीं मिलती है। इसी प्रकार बदली कर्मचारियों के बारे में सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। मान्यता के कानून ऐसे हैं जिसको लेकर सारे देश में विवाद हैं। क्यों नहीं आप एक केन्द्रीय कानून से यह मसला हल करते? राज्यवार जो तरह तरह के कानून बने हुए हैं उनको समाप्त कर के एक केन्द्रीय कानून सारे देश में बनाया जाना चाहिये जिससे मजदूरों और उद्योग का हित होगा। निगरानी समिति बनानी चाहिये। ग्रेजुटी के बारे में उनकी मांग है कि एक साल में एक महीने का उनको बेतन मिलना चाहिये। उनकी सेवा की आज कोई गारन्टी नहीं है। किसी वक्त भी उसको निकाला जा सकता

है । उसकी सेवा की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है । जो अन्य सुविधायें आप और कर्मचारियों को दे रहे हैं वह मजदूरों को भी देनी चाहिये । नाइट ड्यूटी करने के लिये उनको शिफ्ट अलाउन्स देना चाहिये । आपको मजदूरों की भलाई के लिये सोचना चाहिये ।

वस्त्र उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की मांग है कि 17 सितम्बर को राष्ट्रीय श्रम दिवस विश्वकर्मा जयन्ती के रूप में मनाया जाना चाहिये और उनको उस दिन वेतन सहित छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिये ।

सारी मिलों का मामला बड़ा लम्बा चला । यह मामला पेचोदा हो गया है । यदि यह हड़ताल मान लिया जाय तो, समाप्त हो जाय तो इन मिलों को चलाने के लिये 'मोडर्नाइजेशन' करने के लिये 1980-81 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 2125 करोड़ रू० की जरूरत है । कहां से यह पूरी होगी ? इधर महंगाई भी बढ़ गई है जिसकी वजह से बढ़कर 2500 करोड़ हो जायेगा । तो सरकार इन मिलों का 'मार्डनाइजेशन' करना चाहती है कि नहीं ? 60 मिलों में से 10, 12 मिलें मार्डनाइज्ड हैं, बाकी मिलें कबाड़खाना है । उनका आधुनिकीकरण करना चाहिये । इस बारे में सरकार का क्या रुख है ? मुझे पता लगा है कि कुछ मिलों को सरकार ने 'सिक' घोषित करके लिया है । यह नीति सरकार की अच्छी नहीं है । किसी प्रभाव में आकर मिलों को चलने का अवसर न दिया जाय यह अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

लोगों को भूख से बचाने के लिये कुछ ऐसे उपाय करने चाहिये जो मजदूरों

के हित में हों । आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि 6 महीने में कोई निष्कर्ष निकलने वाला है । 9 महीने हो गये मिलों को बन्द हुए, 6 महीने और लगने वाले हैं । इस प्रकार 15 महीने के अन्दर सरकार किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उसका कार्यान्वयन कब किया जायेगा ? 2 वर्ष लगेगे, तब तक मजदूरों का क्या होगा ? यह सारे प्रश्न मजदूरों के सामने हैं । इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये । सारे देश के कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है इसको आपको स्पष्ट रूप से घोषित करना चाहिये । आज की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में मिलों को तुरन्त चलाने के लिये क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठनों को, वहां जो यूनियनें काम कर रही हैं, उनके प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर जल्दी से जल्दी इसकी घोषणा करें कि कब तक आप मिलों को चालू करने के लिये वातावरण बनायेंगे । आपने कहा है कि हमने बड़ा वातावरण बनाया है, लेकिन लोग मान नहीं रहे हैं । आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे सिद्धांत अच्छे हैं । मान्यताएं बहुत अच्छी हैं । आप घोषणा कर रहे हैं कि उत्पादन वर्ष की, लेकिन लोग मान नहीं रहे हैं । आज विजली नहीं है । आप "श्रमेव जयते" का नारा देते हैं, लेकिन श्रमिकों पर 'लाठी चार्ज', 'गोली चार्ज' कराते हैं । आज स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि घोषणा कुछ, करना कुछ । करनी और कथनी का अन्तर निश्चित रूप से किसी भी अच्छी सरकार के लिये शोभा की बात नहीं है ।

श्री रत्न सिंह राजद (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
9 महीने में बच्चा पैदा हो जाता है ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :

आप 9 महीने कह रहे हैं, यदि प्राकृतिक हो और नैसर्गिक हो तब, यदि उसमें कोई खराबी हो तो 9 महीने में नहीं होगा। इसलिये सरकार के सोचने में और उसकी नीति में कहीं न कहीं कुछ खराबी है, या उसकी मंशा अलग है, अन्यथा 9 महीने की स्थिति में सारा 'सोल्यूशन' निकल जाना चाहिये था। अभी 6 महीने और लगेगे, 15 महीने, उसके बाद 3 महीने और लगेगे 18 महीने हो जायेंगे, यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है।

इसलिये मेरा सरकार से साफ-साफ निवेदन है, प्रार्थना है कि ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि हजारों लोग भूख की कगार पर खड़े हैं, उनकी असमत् और इज्जत दाव पर है, ऐसी स्थिति में यह मानवीय प्रश्न है, सरकार की इस पर क्या नीति है? सरकार इस बारे में साफ घोषणा करे, यह मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, will you allow any member from Bombay to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know the rules better than I do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The problem involves badli workers. So, a badli member should be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give the information to Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: If one hon. Member withdraws, then can we substitute?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Again, You know the rules.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: (Durgapur): Can I get clarification from the Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can meet the Minister separately and get any amount of clarification. He will welcome it and will be prepared to discuss it with you.

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो वक्तव्य यहां पर किया गया, उसमें से मुझे प्रश्न ढूंढ निकालने होंगे और उनका जवाब देना होगा। इस वक्तव्य में पहले यह कहा गया है कि यह उत्पादन वर्ष है और उत्पादन आप नहीं कर रहे हैं।

जब हमने उत्पादन वर्ष इसे कहा है तो शायद यह उत्पादन वर्ष नहीं होना चाहिये, इसलिये किसी ने उसको रोकने की कोशिश की है। हमने काम बन्द नहीं किया, जिन्होंने काम बन्द किया है, वह उसका जवाब दे सकते हैं। आज हम कह रहे हैं कि यह उत्पादन वर्ष है, इसलिये आप काम पर जाइये और उत्पादन बढ़ाइये।

आपने क्या कहा है, कौन सी फिलासफी कौन सा तत्वाधान इस देश के सामने रखा है, उत्पादन बन्द का। हम कहते हैं उत्पादन बढ़ाओ और आप कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बन्द करो।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: यह हमने नहीं कहा है, सरकार की नीति के कारण यह हुआ है, सरकार ऐसा वातावरण बना रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want, I will allow you to ask a clarification. But you should not interrupt in the middle.

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल: आप उत्पादन बन्द की भाषा कह रहे हैं और उसमें गर्व कर रहे हैं, खुद को बड़ा समझ रहे हैं और ऐसा समझ रहे हैं कि आपके

इस काम की वजह से श्रमिकों का भला होने वाला है, हमारे देशवासियों का भला होने वाला है और हमारा देश का होने वाला है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता से आपको कहना चाहता हूँ

(*व्यवधान*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him reply. You have spoken for 18 to 20 minutes. Now you hear the reply.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सीधे आक्षेप लगाये जा रहे हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : जो यह कह रहे हैं, बिल्कुल गलत कह रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you speak now, you will lose your chance.

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, यह सरकार की तुच्छ बुद्धि की उपज है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Calling Attention is allowed by the Speaker to find solutions to problems. The hon. member has raised so many points. The Minister is replying to him. You should wait and know his reaction. This is not the way to react.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After all, every one is a political product. You cannot avoid it.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : अगर आप कहते हैं कि आपने उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात नहीं की, तो मैं क्या कहूँ। आपने ही उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात की है, जब कि हमने उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात की है। जब मैं सही बात यहां पर कहता हूँ तो आपको बुरा लगता है। इससे श्रमिकों का हित होने वाला नहीं है। उनका कल्याण नहीं होगा।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : हमने तो उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात नहीं की,

फिर क्या ये इस प्रकार आक्षेप लगा रहे हैं। ऐसे किसी पर आक्षेप लगाना ठीक नहीं (*व्यवधान*)।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : आपने ही उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात की है . . .

(*व्यवधान*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he not got the freedom to reply?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Mr. Jatiya. Please sit down. You have raised many points and he is replying to those points.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has not replied.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this is the attitude of the hon. Members, how can we have any deliberations in the House?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this is the attitude, we cannot have an orderly deliberation in the House. I am very sorry because he has raised many points. As a matter of fact, the rule is that he can put only one question and he can take only three minutes. We have allowed him and he has made a speech for about 20 minutes. If he has raised only one question, it would have been easy. But as you think, it does not involve any politics, but you have raised many political issues and you have to

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, you have to protect the Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am to protect all, I am not concerned whether it is Minister or Members. All are equal. Now, please reply.

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : मैं कोई मनगढ़ंत बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जो बिन्दु आपने यहां उपस्थित किया है, सिर्फ उस पर ही बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will attack the Government, and should they not reply? It is for you to accept it or reject it.

श्री शिव राज बी० पाटिल : आपने जो प्वाइण्ट उठाया है, मैं सिर्फ उसी पर बोल रहा हूँ। यदि आप उसका बुरा मानते हैं तो आपका ऐसा समझना गलत है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : उत्पादन बन्द करने की बात किसने की है। सरकार ने की है। हमने नहीं की है।

श्री शिव राज बी० पाटिल : नहीं तो क्या सरकार ने की है

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : तो हमने की है? सरकार ने ही ऐसा वायु-मण्डल बनाया है।

श्री शिव राज बी० पाटिल : मगर कभी कभी सही बात इतनी हृदय तक पहुंच जाती है, मैं उसमें क्या करूँ। यदि आप बात करने के पहले या बोलने के पहले विचार करते तो बात बन जाती। यह बात मैं बार-बार यहां पर कह रहा हूँ। इससे श्रमिकों के हित की बात नहीं हो सकती, इससे देश का भी हित नहीं हो सकता और किसी की कुछ भलाई नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए आप श्रमिकों का कल्याण नहीं चाहते हैं, आप तत्व ज्ञान की बात करते हैं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum):
What about the lock-out in the country?
Will you compel them to lift the lock-out?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : किसी को कुछ भी कहने की आजादी नहीं है . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

श्री शिव राज बी० पाटिल : मैं तो आपके सवाल का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। यह आपकी गलत नीति का ही परिणाम है (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : यह सब सरकार की नीतियों का ही परिणाम

है, इसीलिए आज मजदूरों में असंतोष है

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. It is not proper. You have raised so many points. Mr Jatiya, I have told you, everybody should act according to the rules in a Calling Attention motion; you are not expected to make a speech and you have made a speech. I have permitted it because this is a very important problem, and now when he replies, you need not accept it, you may reject it, but you must allow the Government to reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, It is not proper. As you have been allowed 20 minutes, you must allow them to reply. That is democracy. If you want something else

(Interruptions)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : किसी को कुछ भी कहने की छूट नहीं होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you so much worried?

श्री शिव राज बी० पाटिल : इस तरह से श्रमिकों का कल्याण नहीं होगा। जिनके कोई नौकरी नहीं है, उनका कल्याण नहीं होगा। आप इस तरह से देश के अन्दर तत्व ज्ञान की बातें फैलाना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jatiya, you have said that the Government is responsible for the stoppage of work. That is there in the proceedings. Should not the Government reply that the Government is not responsible for the stoppage of work? You may accept it or reject it, but for whatever charges are made, the Government have got to reply. You must have the toleration. You need not accept it, you may reject, but you must have the toleration. But if there is no toleration, there is no democracy.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. Yes, Mr. Minister.

श्री शिवराज बी. पाटिल : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो पायंट्स यहां पर उपस्थित किए हैं, मैं सिर्फ उन्हीं का जवाब दे रहा हूँ, उनके बाहर मैं नहीं जा रहा हूँ। जो चीज आपको सुनने में बुरी लगती है, अगर आप वह न करते, तो अच्छा होता। (व्यवधान)।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jatiya, there are other Members. The reply is being given by the Minister. Now Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has to speak. He will take note of the points and he will put questions to the Minister.

The difficulty is that the problem is completely forgotten. The Speaker has allowed the Calling Attention to see that the starving workers are saved. We are not interested in....

(Interruptions)*

My point is that the mill must be opened and the workers must go on work. That is in national interest. That is why the Speaker has allowed it.

After this Calling Attention is over, if the mill is opened tomorrow, I shall be the happiest person as a trade union worker.

This is a human problem. Please do not inject politics in it. The families of the workers are starving. Their children are starving. We shall try to solve the problem.

श्री शिवराज बी. पाटिल : आपका आक्षेप है कि सरकार मजदूर विरोधी नीति अपना कर काम कर रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार मजदूरों के विरुद्ध होती, तो वह एन० टी० सी० में 112 मिलें ले कर न चलाती, 80 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा होने पर वह उन्हें न चलाती आपने क्या किया? जो मिलें बन्द हुई थीं, श्रमिकों को काम देने के लिए एन० टी० सी० ने उन्हें अपने हाथ में लिया, लेकिन आपने उनको भी बन्द कर दिया। एक तरफ श्रमिकों को काम देने के लिए आप सरकार को मिलें

लेने के लिए कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो मिलें सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में ली हैं, आप उन्हें बन्द करवाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा ऐसी नीति से श्रमिकों के प्रश्न किस प्रकार हल हो सकते हैं, किस प्रकार उनका कल्याण हो सकता है।

आप कहते हैं कि यहां पर कोई रैली न करो, कोई खेल न करो, क्योंकि उनपर पैसा खर्च होता है। वहां पर आप मिलें बन्द कर के, प्राइव्शन बन्द कर के कुछ ही दिनों में करोड़ों रुपए वर्बाद करते हैं। आपके उकसाने से होने वाली स्ट्राइक के कारण हजारों लोग भुखे रहते हैं, लेकिन आपको उसकी चिन्ता नहीं है। हम प्राइव्शन को बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, आप उसको बन्द करने की बात करते हैं। क्या इससे श्रमिकों का कल्याण हो सकता है?

मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई के श्रमिकों की क्या मांगें हैं। उन सारी मांगों को वैधानिक दृष्टि से पूरा करने—सब लोगों के प्रश्न हल हो सकें, इस दृष्टि से कार्यवाही करने—की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने अपने ऊपर ली है। आज भी मैं यह बात कहता हूँ। क्या उससे आपका समाधान हो जाएगा। आप कहते हैं कि आर एम एम एस को डीरेकगनाइज करो और अमुक को रेकगनाइज करो। सवाल रेकगनीशन और डीरेकनीशन का नहीं है। सवाल श्रमिकों के काम और मजदूरी का है। वे सब सवाल हल करने के लिए हम कटिबद्ध हैं। गवर्नमेंट के एक प्रतिनिधि के नाते मैं इस सब से बड़े हाउस में कह रहा हूँ कि श्रमिकों के सब सही प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए हम कटिबद्ध हैं। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि उनके बोनस, बदली, हाउस-रेंट कनवेयेंस एलाउंस और बढ़े हुए वेतन आदि के प्रश्न हल किए जाएंगे।

[श्री शिव राज वो० पाटिल]

लेकिन ये प्रश्न कैसे हल करेंगे, जिससे मिलें बन्द न हों, क्या देना मौजू, दुरुस्त और वेधानिक होगा, क्या देने से मजदूरों को हमेशा के लिए काम मिलता रहेगा, यह निश्चित करने का काम सरकार ने अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है बल्कि इस काम को सरकार ने एक कमेटी के हाथ में सौंप दिया है। उस कमेटी में कामदारों के, श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि बैठेंगे, इण्डस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि बैठेंगे और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि बैठेंगे। हमने यह भी कहा हुआ है कि दो महीने के अन्दर एक रिपोर्ट दें और 6 महीने में यह प्रश्न हल किए जायेंगे। माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, वह भी एक साल में हम देखेंगे। (व्यवधान) लेकिन आप क्या कहते हैं? आप कहते हैं कि किसी को डीरिक्ग्नाइज करो और किसी को रिकग्नाइज करो। आपके जो प्रश्न हैं, वह श्रमिकों के हित में नहीं हैं। अगर वह श्रमिकों के हित में होते तो आप सामने आते और जो यंत्र हमने बनाया है उसको हवा में नहीं छोड़ देते। मैं यहां श्रमिकों के नाम पर अपील करता हूं, वे हमारे भाई हैं, उनके साथ हम रह चुके हैं, हम से ज्यादा उनको आप नहीं जानते हैं, उनको आप बहकायें नहीं, उनके सरल दिमाग से काम करने का फायदा आप मत उठायें। उनके काम पर आने के लिए और उनके सारे प्रश्न हल करने के लिए हमने कदम उठाया है, उसमें आप रोड़ा मत अटकायें, उनकी मजबूरी से फायदा मत उठायें। यदि आप उनकी मजबूरी से फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उससे आपको कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। (व्यवधान)

आप कहते हैं कि श्रमिकों को पहले के दिनों में कुछ भी नहीं मिला है। उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ स्टैटिस्टिक्स यहां पर देना चाहता हूं और बताना चाहता

हूं कि इससे भी ज्यादा अगर कुछ दिया जा सकता है तो वह भी हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। श्रमिकों को पहले क्या मिलता था और आज क्या मिलता है यह आप देखें।

In the case of Government, the D.A. for workers per mensem has moved from Rs. 87 in 1974 to Rs. 296 in 1981. That is, there is a rise of 239 per cent. Similarly, the wages at minimum level of fresh recruit has risen from Rs. 522 in 1974 to Rs. 910 in 1981. That is 74 per cent rise. The average rate has gone up from Rs. 647 in 1974 to Rs. 1,259 in 1981 a rise of 93 per cent.

फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं मानता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा भी अगर कुछ दे सकते हैं, देना जरूरी है तो उसमें भी कोई रुकावट नहीं होगी।

आप तो सिवाय उत्पादन रोकने के और कोई कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप कम से कम हमारे देशवासियों पर मेहरबानी कीजिए और जिनका नाम आप ले रहे हैं, उन पर भी मेहरबानी कीजिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मंत्री जी को यहां पर यह घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि सरकार कब तक सारे मामले को हल करना चाहेगी। सरकार ने ऐसी घोषणा नहीं की है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Satyadhan Chakraborty.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. There are four more Members. You have already taken 18 to 20 minutes. Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would request you not to interrupt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You ask your friends first not to interrupt. I did not interrupt.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, at the

very outset, I extend my warmest greetings to 2,50,000 textile workers who have been on strike despite starvation and terror that has been unleashed on them for the last nine months.

I condemn the Government because, in league with the mill-owners, in a calculated manner, they are trying to destroy the united movement of the textile workers of Bombay which demonstrates their anti-labour policy which has been amply expressed in this House, that is, the promptness with which they have passed the repressive laws to take away breath from the labour and to present them with bullet.....

(Interruptions)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया सदन
इतना गम्भीर मसला चल रहा है और
सदन की स्थिति क्या है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is their culture. Don't be agitated. When we speak about labour, this is what they do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am really astonished to see that, when thousands of workers are on strike, defeating all previous records in Bombay—the textile workers were on strike in 1982; the duration was 171 days—today when more than 2,50,000 workers are on strike for a period exceeding 9 months, involving 50 million man-days lost, when it is telling upon our export trade and export earning, when it has adverse repercussions on the cloth market, the Government refuses to express even its concern at what is happening in Bombay.

The hon. Minister, just now, was accusing the workers and thereby the leaders. I know what is in his mind. Why does he fail to raise his accusing finger at the mill-owners who are the persons responsible? He was talking about rise in wages. Is he aware of the fact that 1 lakh badli workers earn Rs 200 to Rs 250 per month and for years together they remain badli workers? The sword of Damocles of being retrenched is always hanging on

their heads. Is he aware of that? Will he not sympathise with those 1 lakh badli workers who are brutally exploited by the mill-owners. Whom is he going to accuse for that?

When he talked of wage rise, may I tell him that it was only in 1979 that there was a wage rise of Rs. 45. After that, nothing has happened.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have given you the figures.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have also statistics with me. You say in your statement that there are no demands of the workers...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You give me now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are firmly in wedlock with ignorance. I am giving you the demands. You know it. Do you think that this is for the first time that the workers are on strike? For your information, the answer is, no. In 1966, in 1974, in 1979 and in 1982, they were on strike. This time, the intensity and duration of the strike is much more but the demands are the same. Should I, just to educate you, tell you what are the demands of the workers? Very simple. One of the demands of the workers is about these 1 lakh badli workers. You must condemn this badli system whereby the factory owners avoid all factory laws and deny the rights to workers. These casual workers and badli workers are the worst exploited section of the working class.

Do you mean to say that you are not aware of the demands of the workers?

If you simply take the trouble of going into the history of the textile workers' movement in Bombay, you will find that on several occasions—it is not only in 1982—that the workers raised this point and your Government and your owners pay a deaf ear to their demands and take a hostile attitude of repression towards the workers.

Do you know the Leave Rules? I think you are aware of them. Do you know that in Bombay, in the major industries,

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty] the workers enjoy 50 days of leave, including paid holidays, earned leave and all that? For your information, the leave enjoyed by the workers in the textile industry is only 25 days. Is it not a flagrant violation of justice?

Should this not invite your attention for immediate intervention?

Why are you accusing the workers?

Why don't you raise your hand and why don't you accuse the bastions who are responsible for all these things, the employers, who have earned, amassed enormous wealth with the blood and sweat of the thousands of workers?

Why is it that you don't say anything about the millowners?

Do you want to know about the demands of the workers? Well compared to the minimum wages prevalent in major industries in Bombay, the minimum wage of the textile worker, is Rs. 300 less. Why should the workers accept this condition? When in the city of Bombay, the workers of major industries get minimum higher wages, why is it that the textile workers who are contributing by their sweat and toil all these years to the export earnings and huge profits of the owners, not get at least as minimum wage, the wage that their brothers are getting in major industries in Bombay? What is your answer?

Do you pay house rent to your Central Government employees? You do. But not to the adequate amount. I do not know whether you will be moved to learn that no house rent allowance is paid to the textile workers in Bombay! Have they committed any mistake? Are they obstructing your policies? Are they going against your productivity? When they demand that "We have a right to house rent allowance", and they have not yet stated the amount, but they say "You please come, sit across the table and let us talk", why do you refuse to talk? First of all, you say that their demands are unjust. And then you can refuse to talk. Can you say that their demands are unjust?

I would like to mention another point. You want to talk. Yes. You have a right to talk. You have a right to choose your representatives. I do not mind. If

the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Union is the real representative of the workers, you can talk to them. There is one Act, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1949. It is because of that Act, this union has the monopoly of bargaining with the owners. And do you know what the workers say about this union leaders? The union leaders to get any job or anything done, pay money to the goondas and they are actively supported by the millowners. You please go to Bombay. I do not want to politicise it. You ask any worker about the terror tactics that are being adopted, because of their monopoly of power, because they are in league with the factory millowners, and you will know them.

Unfortunately, the union leaders and the mill management are also supported by the Government machinery.

This is for the first time that the workers raised their voice against it.

Shri Sharad Pawar, the Chief Minister, appointed a Committee to go through this Act. Do you know what is the interim report of the Committee? The interim report of the Committee precisely is this. The interim report of the Committee precisely is this that the workers will secretly choose their union and they should vote....

AN HON. MEMBER: How many questions he can ask, Sir?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When Sharad Pawar was toppled—, this is the background—and when you come to power in 1980, you have done nothing about that committee. Their membership is manipulated and it is amply demonstrated. In the statement of the Minister, he has proclaimed that everything is normal. Yes, you have almost said it. Then what is the problem? The mills are open. Now according to the statement, how many workers have joined? Even I can doubt that statement. The Minister says and I accept it. 50,000 people. Then the majority of the workers are not supporting the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Union which is opposing the strike. Under what calculation does it become the representative union of the majority of the workers? You cannot conceal fact. You cannot hide fact. But

what exactly you are trying? To impose a union on the workers. The workers refused to carry your baby. But you are forcing that baby on the workers. Do you call it a democracy? ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please put the question now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He was telling about the conditions of the workers. I am discussing the thing with all the seriousness that it deserves. Thousands of workers in Bombay and their families are starving. The nation has lost Rs. 2000 crores. The families of the workers are starving. You will be glad to know, as a trade-unionist, the solidarity that has been shown by the peasants. They are sending hundreds of bags of rice to the workers. The workers in Bombay of the banks, LIC, the dock, etc. are raising money and are supporting them. Have not you seen the popular upsurge in support of the striking workers? Is that not going to teach you a lesson? Are you going to teach the workers a lesson—only for the sake of prestige?

You were accusing us, the Members of the Opposition, of politicising the issue and of motive. What is your motive? You deny the majority of the workers to send their representatives to talk to you. Who are the persons indulging in politics? Precisely you, the government and the Members of the ruling Party and your members there.

What is their condition? It is a pitiable plight—I tell you. Some are going without food. Thousands have left their houses. Now tell me. Are these workers not citizens of our country? You may not like their manner. But have you any right to condemn them to poverty, starvation and death? Have you ever asked the millowners, "You come and sit. We want that this should be done." No. Have you invited the representatives? You may dislike it. I dislike this Government. But since I am in the Parliament, I talk to you and say. You may dislike. To settle the issue an appeal was made to the Prime Minister but the Prime Minister did not intervene. You yourself did not intervene. Now you established a committee. May I ask you who will sit in this committee as representative of the workers? You explain. Secondly,

what are the terms of reference? Is there any time frame? Because as you know, just as in jurisprudence they say that justice delayed is justice denied, if procrastination takes place, how will you settle the matter? What is the prime need of the hour? Are you interested in a settlement? We are. Otherwise why should we bring in this call attention to invite your attention and go on hammering these points on you? We want you to immediately sit with the workers. Don't make it a prestige issue. Try to settle the issue. You also tell the sharks, these textile barons and go through the profits they have amassed and tell them that this is because of the toil and blood of the workers.

13 hrs.

They have to part with a part of it. We are accusing the Government just because you are not putting pressure on them. Finally, I would say this. The Minister was telling about the workers' productivity and all that. Sir, I am convinced that he has already gone through the labour statistics supplied by his own Government. Well, I would simply quote statistics from their sources. This is the labour statistics. Who are responsible for the loss of production?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You quote them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I will quote. Who are responsible for the mandays lost? The man-days lost due to lock-outs were 78 per cent during 1976. 78 per cent of the man-days lost was due to lock-out alone. Mr. Minister you are accusing the workers; you are bringing in NSA, MISA and all the laws to stop there. I know what are the measures that you have taken. You are taking away the bread of the workers. (Interruptions) What was the lock-out in 1980 when your mighty leader came to power? What was the percentage of lock-out? 46 per cent of the total man-days was lost. Sir, the lock-out is a punishment to the workers compelling to starve and bend their knees so that they can touch the feet of the capitalists—the owners. The capitalists have chosen that path. But, what is your policy? You are in league with them and are accusing the workers. Have you accused any millowner? Please tell me that. You have not done it. They say that these strikes are for a political reason. Very good.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

I again say that you are formally in wedlock with the ignorance. I do not know how to extricate you. But, for your information, I can give you some statistics from 1977. (*Interruptions*) Don't be embarrassed. These facts are embarrassing but try to consume them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for 1977, this is the labour statistics which I quote from the Indian Institute of Management. Of all the strikes that took place—

Issue on wages	32.3 per cent
Bonus	15.2 per cent
Retrenchment	23 per cent
Leave and hours of work	2.2 per cent
Others	28.4 per cent

So, the issues are economics—bonus, retrenchment and the oppressive hours of work. Why do you try to bring in politics? On economic issues they are fighting; they are fighting against the exploitation. Before I conclude, I say Mr. Commerce Minister, you are still young, you go to Bombay and see the young textile workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is younger than you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: May be; we are of the same age. You see they are militant; they are oppressive and they are young and militant textile workers of Bombay. So, whatever you give as a rise in wages it goes to the market and you lose the battle. Because of the rise in prices, his real wage goes down. This is the generation of young workers who would not take things lying down. They are fighting. If you are sagacious enough, to take the correct policy, you may partially solve it. But, if you do not do it, then the responsibility is yours. Now I ask:

When are you going to intervene? When are you going to sit with them? Are you going to go through the wage structure of them? Are you going to concede their demands? If they are legitimate, then it automatically follows that you have to see the representatives of the workers. Please do not make it a prestige issue; sit with them

and settle the problem and save the workers..

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the Professor has educated me. A friend of him has abused me. But, I am sorry for him. He has fallen in a trap. Sir, he says that I am accusing him and his colleagues for taking a political stand. If you say that this Government is anti-labour, should I not answer it? And, if I answer it, it becomes political. And, if you accuse me in that fashion, is it not political?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you admit it, it is not political!

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will be able to face only one Professor, not two. That will be difficult for me. (*Interruption*) I am saying all these things because I am distinguishing the important element involved in this trap from the unimportant element. Now, when I said that Professor has fallen in a trap, I have the proof with me to substantiate my statement. You know, on the very floor of this House we have said who would be the members of this committee. We have said that the Retired Chief Justice of Maharashtra High Court will be the Chairman; there will be 5 representatives of different trade unions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): They have refused.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: There will be 5 representatives of the Industry. There will be 2 representatives of the Central Government. There will be 3 representatives of the State Governments. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Niren Ghosh, please hear it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as the trade unions are concerned we have invited AITUC and CITU also. AITUC has said that after the strike is over they will participate..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, no. They have not said. I am General Secretary. He should not misquote. He should read out my letter. So long as the strike continues there is no question of anybody joining this committee.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is exactly what I am saying.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I never said, we will join after the strike.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Your version is more authentic. I am quarrelling.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please read out my letter.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My impression is, they are not prepared to join this committee till the strike is in existence. My impression is, they are going to join the committee after the strike is over. That is my interpretation. But, if your interpretation is different, it will be more authentic because it emanates from you, it does not emanate from me. I take whatever interpretation you put on it. I will not quarrel on it. The CITU has said that they are going to join; there are other trade unions who have given their representatives' names. Now you are not aware of this fact also and you are raising this issue on the floor of the House and you are asking as to what 'you have done' what 'you intend to do' and all that. Is it not falling in a trap? When you say I am 'wedded to ignorance', I would not pay back on the same coin. But what it is, if it is not that? You are asking me whether there are any terms of reference to this committee. Let me humbly say this. (*Interruption*) This is for Professor, my hon. friend over there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you listen.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have said that there is a committee. I have explained the constitution of the committee. Now I would like to put before you the reference made to this committee. We have been very categorical, very clear, we have said without any ambiguity, that as far as house-rent is concerned, as far as conveyance, Badli issue and the problem relating to leave are concerned, they will be decided by this committee within a given time. Please mark 'given time'. And this 'given time' is 2 months. Yet, you are not prepared to join this committee and decide this issue within 2 months. Government has stated that as far as the problem relating to 'wage increase' is concerned we do recognise the problem. That is why the problem has been referred to a committee. Let the Committee decide these things in a

scientific manner. Let the Committee give an award and we shall see that it will be implemented and this has to be done within six months time. Now, why this six months' time? There are mills in Bombay which are not doing equally well. There are some mills which are doing extremely well. There are some mills which are not doing so well. There are some mills—I am sorry to say—which are likely to be closed down because of the strike and because of the difficulties that have arisen in those mills. Our problem is to see that all mills continue running. If they are closed, the problem is that of providing employment to those people who would be thrown out. You will ask: Why the mills are closed? We know the mills are closed. The Government is running about 112 mills, sick mills. Even after sustaining a huge loss, the Government is running 112 mills. That is just to provide employment to those people who are working there. If the mills are closed down, it would be responsibility of the Government to see that the mills run and it is exactly for this reason we do want that wages should be given, wages should be increased. But how much increase can be allowed is a question which is to be scientifically decided. You asked me a question that if other workers in other industries could get good wages why the textile workers should not get good wages. Well, you are a trade union leader.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am not.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: But at least you belong to a party which supports the cause of workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is a trade union leader of the Teachers' profession.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Now, the hon. Member on the other side has said why the same wages should not be given to the textile workers. We would very much like to give them the same wages. The question is: whether it is possible to give them the same wages. You shall have to understand the industry itself. Now, this is an old industry, the industry which is using the old instruments, old machines. This is the industry which came to India for the first time and since that

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

time it has been continuing and our textile policy is to protect the handloom weavers, the power-loom weavers. So expansion is not allowed, modernisation is also allowed in a very careful manner. In the circumstances, the industry has remained what it is today and it is a labour intensive industry. Now, 10 persons could be used in Chemical industry, in a particular Engineering industry, here hundred persons are to be used and we have to allow them to remain like that because we do not want that the workers should be thrown out of employment and today because of this reason—because it is an old machinery—it is not modernised and because it has to face the competition throughout the world, we have to consider this point also. Other countries have modernised. They have looms which can produce million metres of cloth within a short-time whereas ours cannot do that. We have to compete with them and because of these reasons it has not been possible to earn a comfortable margin of profit and pay them well. We would very much like to do it. But is it possible? That is a question of fact. This is a fact of life and by ignoring the fact of life, just we cannot pay more to the workers. We wish to pay them more, but it is not possible to pay them as much as they want. That is the problem and you have rightly said so. Where there is a lock-out, the responsibility of the Government is more than the responsibility of the Government in case the workers go on strike. There also the Government is not saying that it is not responsible, but the responsibility of the Government in case the mills are locked out is more. You have rightly propounded this philosophy, this theory. I accept it in too. But let me ask you: Is it wise to go on strike when it is helpful to some of the mill-owners, not all the mill-owners, to close down their mills? Whom are they helping? Is it not those who want to really close down the mills? It has, of course, hurt them who do not want to close down the mills. There were some mill-owners who wanted to close down the mills, and you have helped them, and after having helped them now you are accusing the Government.

Today, in the world there is a lot of recession, a lot of competition. Our products are finding it very difficult to be sold in the world market. It is exactly the time when others do not want our goods to come in the world market; it is exactly the time when you have called the strike. Is it in the national interest? Is it in the interest of the national economy and in the interest of the industry, I would ask you how it is in the interest of the workers. Why did you do that? My difficulty is that what I speak here remains here; it does not go to the people. Let it go to the people, let it go to the workers, let them ponder over it, let them consider what I am saying here and then they will decide. But unfortunately, it remains here and very little goes to them; that is my difficulty.

You say that the factories which are under lock-out are the Government's responsibility. I do agree with that. I do not want to belittle any Government, any leadership or any person; they do have their problems. But I am mentioning all these things to have a comparison between the two situations. The jute industry is a sick industry; the textile industry is a sick industry; plantation is also facing some difficulties. Please do not accuse me of being partisan. In your own State thirteen jute mills are under lock-out. What is it that the State Government has done? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We had a good debate on the closure of jute mills in West Bengal and you also participated in that. And I am sure we convinced you, but why are you comparing the two? The West Bengal Government wants nationalisation of the jute mills; let the Maharashtra Government come forward and demand nationalisation of the textile industry and then you compare.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will come to that.

Again, you have fallen in a bigger trap. He has rightly said that when the mills are under lock-out, the responsibility of the Government is there. But I do not

know, why for the strikes in the States we are held responsible. We are not shaking off the responsibility completely; we are not saying that we have nothing to do with it. But is it the primary responsibility of the State Government or the Central Government?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is of the Central Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is the travesty that what should be discussed on the floor of the House of the legislative Assembly is discussed in the Parliament. That which should be discussed in Parliament will be discussed in Legislative Assembly; and the situation arise where the solutions are not available. Why should you do that?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Too many professors, that is the trouble.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a very interesting thing. Mr. Minister, please talk sense at least. Let you be intelligible. I want to understand you. Now, there is a closure of jute mills.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am coming to that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But he is accusing the Government. I say you do it, Sir, he should see that the answer is direct, straight and to the point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker,...

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: I am not yielding.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Listen. There has been a unanimous

resolution passed in the West Bengal Assembly, including their party, demanding nationalisation of jute mills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is coming to the point. Please, he is dealing with all the points. Everyone of you should keep silent.

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: Let me say, I don't want to educate them. If they pick up certain things from us, it is not wrong. Now, I would like to tell them, when I make a point of this kind and all of them get up and start talking, I think the point has gone home. And please don't expose yourselves too much in this fashion. Now I feel the arrow has reached the target.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I was saying that if the jute mills are locked out and if the Government cannot help the lifting of the lock-out, is it not anti-labour? But that government which is toiling day in and day out trying to convince the people even against the political opposition from many corners is anti-labour? Now, what is it that you are wanting and what is not given?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let me tell you, listen...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete the reply, Sir.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I know completely what he wants to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On one side only one Minister is replying and here all of you are interrupting. Let him give reply.

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: He is more to blame. You are more to blame, you are not helping to lift the lock-outs. You should shoulder that responsibility. Carry the cross on your shoulder now.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, the Minister has no knowledge about the jute industry; about what is happening there. You should take it seriously.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV V. RAJ PATIL: I think my arrows are reaching the right targets. If you are the leader of the jute mills, you are more responsible. You have not been able to see that the lock-out is lifted and when we are trying to see that the lock-out is lifted here you have the tongue in your checks to say that we are not lifting the lockout.

(Interruptions)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, the Minister does not know what he is saying.

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: I know what I am saying. There is not an iota of doubt.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: If it is not the recognition of the problem, then what is it that we have appointed the committee for? Why don't you understand that? Why don't you have the guts? To call the workers out of the factory does not require any guts, but to convince them of the reality and take them back does require guts. The question is whether you have got the guts. I am saying you decide it finally, I am saying you decide scientifically, I am saying decide in accordance with the needs of the workers and the capacity of the industry and that would be binding on us.

And you say you don't talk about it! You talk about recognition and de-recognition. People who raise the issue sleep in the house, when discussion is going on. Yet, they accuse.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please.... you have taken a lot of time. There should be some discipline in the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: At the end, I would say: We are here to solve the real problems of the workers in the most scientific manner and in a just manner which will help them in the days and years to come. They are our brothers; they are our strength. Nobody understands them better than we understand them and their difficulty. You are throwing them in the fire. You are throwing them into difficulties, trying to take advantage of them. But I

warn you: they are shrewder than you are. And that is why you will not get any benefit out of them. They will understand us, and this Government will solve their problem, and solve their problem to their satisfaction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Viridhi Chander Jain. Please put one question. Sufficient background and heat have been created. If possible, put some water on it.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: The Minister has thrown enough water on the issue.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई की 60 कपड़ा मिलों के मजदूरों की जो हड़ताल 18 जनवरी, से चल रही है वह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। इस प्रश्न पर मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं उस से बहुत ही संतुष्ट हूँ। अगर विरोधी दल को पूरी शक्ति के साथ जवाब दिया जाए, तभी उसके दिमाग में कुछ परिवर्तन होता है और उसे पता लगता है कि उन से त्रुटि हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने जिस प्रकार जवाब दिया है, वह बहुत ही संतोषप्रद है।

जिस त्रिपक्षीय समिति का गठन किया गया है, मंत्री महोदय ने उसके सदस्यों की सूची और टर्म्ज आफ़ रेफ़रेंस बता दी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन यूनियन्ज को सरकार ने आमंत्रित किया है, अगर उनके रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव उस में सम्मिलित नहीं होते और आना-कानी करते हैं, तो क्या उनकी उपस्थिति के बिना भी समिति का कार्य शुरू कर दिया जाएगा।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हड़ताल शान्तिपूर्वक रही है या उस में बायलेंस, अशान्ति हुई है। क्या यह सही है कि इस हड़ताल के पीछे रेकमानीशन और डीरेकमानीशन या एक एक लेबर नेता और दूसरे लेबर नेता

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

के बीच राजनैतिक संघर्ष है, जिस के कारण यह हड़ताल 9 महीने से चला आ रही है?

9 मिलें पहले ही बन्द हो गई थीं। मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्ट किया है कि वास्तव में कुछ मिलें लाक-आउट करना चाहती थीं। क्या इन मिलों के उद्योगपतियों का यह तो मकसद नहीं है कि मजदूरों की छंटनी की जाए, क्योंकि जहां एक लूम पर 85 मजदूरों की आवश्यकता होती है, वहां इस समय एक लूम पर 130 मजदूर लगे हुए हैं? मजदूर वर्ग की यूनियनों को और मजदूरों को उन्होंने नोटिस भी दिया है कि अगर वे काम पर नहीं आयेंगे तो डिसमिस कर दिए जायेंगे, उनकी छटनी कर दी जायेगी। इसके पीछे उनका क्या तात्पर्य है, इसकी जानकारी मैं मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं। क्या यह भी सही है कि श्री एस. एम. जोशी जो कि एक रेस्पेक्टेड और वेटेरन लेबर लीडर हैं उन्होंने इस मामले में काम्प्रोमाइज कराने के लिए और इस मामले को निपटाने के लिए प्रयास किए हैं और क्या उस में हमारी सरकार ने भी सहयोग दिया है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

150 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट का नुकसान होने से (जैसी कि मंत्रीजी ने जानकारी दी है) और एक्सपोर्ट बन्द होने से क्या जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया और ताइवान को बहुत लाभ पहुंचा है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि यह स्ट्राइक लीगल है या नहीं?

हाउस-रेन्ट के बारे में आपने जो जवाब दिया है वह वास्तव में संतोष-प्रद है। बदली के बारे में भी आप निर्णय करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। वेजेज के संबंध में भी इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया जाना

चाहिए जिस से कि हमारी मिलें बन्द न होने पायें। यदि एक जगह पर मजदूरी बढ़ाई जाती है तो दूसरी मिलों में भी मजदूरी बढ़ानी पड़ेगी। इस दृष्टिकोण के बारे में तो कमेटी सोचेगी लेकिन सरकार की क्या धारणा है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। मंत्री जी कृपा कर के मेरे इन प्रश्नों का स्पष्टीकरण करने का कष्ट करें।

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत खुले और अच्छे ढंग से प्रश्न पूछे हैं। उन्होंने पूछा है कि अगर ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर्स कमेटी में काम करने के लिए नहीं आयेंगे तो क्या कमेटी काम करेगी या नहीं। मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि हमने कोशिश की है कि जिन को हमने नामजद किया है वे कमेटी में आ जायें। आगे भी उनको बुलाने की कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन अगर वे नहीं आने पर ही तुले हैं तो हमारी मजदूरी होगी और उनके बगैर ही काम करना पड़ेगा।

कानून और व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, यह एक पेचीदा प्रश्न हो गया है। कुछ लोग तो कहते हैं कि कानून और व्यवस्था बम्बई में अच्छे ढंग से चल रही है। और स्ट्राइक का उस पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ है लेकिन रिपोर्ट ऐसी है कि 5-6 आदमियों के खून हो गए हैं और दो-चार जगह फायरिंग भी करनी पड़ी है। कुछ रेलवे वागीज भी जलाई गई हैं और सैकड़ों की संख्या में क्रिमिनल कैसेज रजिस्टर हुए हैं। इसके अलावा अगर देखा जाय तो सब से बड़ी अमुबिधा की बात यह हुई है कि जब मजदूर काम पर नहीं जायेंगे, जब वसेज काम पर नहीं जायेंगे तो लाखों लोग, जिनका इस स्ट्राइक से कोई सम्बन्ध

[श्री शिवराज बो० पाटिल]

नहीं है, और जो किसी दूसरे साधन से अपने काम पर नहीं जाते, उनको परेशानी आयेगी। बहरहाल कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पैदा हुआ है या नहीं, यह तो लोगों के देखने की बात है, इस पर हमारी तरफ से कोई जजमेंट देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जितना वे कहते हैं कि शान्ति पूर्वक हुआ है, उतना नहीं हुआ है।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या मिल मजदूरों को छुट्टी दी जायेगी तो 9 महीने से मिलें बन्द हैं और उसकी वजह से हमने बताया है कि कितने करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है। वाम्बे हाईकोर्ट में भी यह बात उठाई गई है और उन्होंने कहा है कि यह स्ट्राइक इल्लिगल है। यह किसी सरकारी अफसर का फैसला नहीं है कि वल्कि वाम्बे हाईकोर्ट ने कहा है कि यह स्ट्राइक इल्लिगल है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी हम कहते रहे हैं कि इनको नौकरी से निकालना नहीं चाहिए, इनको नौकरी में रहने देना चाहिए। आज तक चलते आ रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि कितने दिनों तक हम राह देखेंगे। एक तो परिस्थिति यह है कि लोगों को नौकरी नहीं है, दर-दर घूम रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ मशीनें बनी हुई हैं, सब कुछ तैयार है, उनको काम पर बुलाया जा रहा है, तो काम पर नहीं आ रहे हैं। इस परिस्थिति में आप हम को क्यों रोक रहे हैं, हम को लाने दीजिए। हमने कहा ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। मालिक कहते हैं कि आप उसको हमारे पास आने के लिए कहिए, हम काम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमने कहा आप कोशिश करिए उनका नौकरी से न निकालें।

मैं इस संबंध में आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ मान लीजिए एक स्पीनिंग

मिल देहात के अन्दर खड़ी करनी है। मैं जानता हूँ चार साल तक मुझे मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। आफ्रिस-आफ्रिस घूमता पड़ता है, पैसा-पैसा जमा करना पड़ता है। तब जाकर चार साल के बाद एक स्पीनिंग मिल खड़ी हो पाती है और जिसके अन्दर 5-6 सौ आदमी काम करते हैं। यहां पर 62 मिलें थी—कम्पोनिंट मिलें थीं, स्पीनिंग मिलें थीं, प्रोसेसिंग मिल थी। एक इशारा दे दिया गया और सब बन्द कर दिया गया। एक साल तक बन्द कर दिया गया। इसके बारे में कुछ सोचा है कि ऐसा करना किस के हाथ में है। आप ऐसा करते जायेंगे और बोलते जायेंगे कि उपज बढ़ाओं लोगों को पैसा दे दो, कीमतें कम करो, सट्टाहिलयते दो। हम सब करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह न हो, यह कोशिश चलती है। इस प्रकार मुसीबत की बात हमारे लिए हो गई है।

आने पूछा है कि इम्पोर्ट का 150 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इतने का माल वहां से इम्पोर्ट हो सकता था। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि दूसरी तरफ से इम्पोर्ट को बढ़ा सकें, तो बढ़ायें। दूसरी मिलें हैं, उन से माल लेकर बाहर भेजने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस काम को पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारे हैन्डलूम और पावर लूम के लोग भी इसके अन्दर हम लोगों की मदद कर रहे हैं। वे भी उपज बढ़ा रहे हैं। वे जो कपड़ा बना रहे हैं, उस से हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यहा पर लोगों की जरूरतें पूरी हो सकें। दूसरी मिलों के अन्दर कपड़ा तैयार कर के हम भेजने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है, उस में हमें थोड़ा सा घाटा हुआ है, इसको भी लोगों ने नजरअन्दाज किया है—यह हमारी शिकायत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar, Absent. Shri Harikesh Bahadur. Everybody has made your work easy.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will not take much time.

It is most unfortunate that this Government is not handling this sort of problem in a proper manner and they are taking it very lightly. The attitude of the Government is such that anybody can easily charge this Government with irresponsibility and insincerity. Also, I can say that this Government is considering the entire working class as its enemies and there are several instances to show this, such as the enactment of the Essential Services Maintenance Act and the National Security Act. I am not going into the details, I am just giving instances and these will only show clearly that this Government is absolutely anti-labour. It is a different thing that the Minister is going to justify the Government's action. We know not only we, the entire nation knows—exactly what is the plight of these workers.

Workers are starving there, and the Government has made this a prestige issue. It is more unfortunate than anything else. Any wise and sincere Government cannot make such an issue a prestige issue but this Government has made this a prestige issue and they are not calling the workers for negotiations. They are not inviting them. They have constituted a tripartite committee. About this committee also, I would like to tell you that this committee was also not properly constituted because the Government wants to take the workers of the recognised unions only. But the recognised unions are not having the support of the working classes. The particular union which has got the support of 80 per cent of the workers and the leaders of that union are not being invited. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: ultima-

tely, what are the criteria to recognise a union? A union which is being supported by 80 per cent of the workers, is not being recognised and a union which is being supported by just 15 or 20 per cent of the workers, is being recognised. The Government is trying to support such unions. What is the reason behind this? Especially they are here because the people have supported them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without the support of the people they cannot be here.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: That is correct. But they are not doing the same thing in other cases. They are violating even the principle of collective bargaining, because the workers' unions are not being called for negotiations. They should have been invited for this purpose. But the Government is deliberately trying to avoid that.

One thing which is very serious, which I came to know from a very responsible sources, is that...**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Let the Minister say 'yes' or 'no'. But this is a charge I am making.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you cannot make that charge. This is out of the jurisdiction of this.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Let the Minister say anything. It was the productivity year. When workers started agitating for their demands... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to make a charge, you must give it in writing to me first. If it is accepted, only then you can make the charge. I will not allow. Please do not mention.

SRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: What is unparliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Allegations you are making.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This is not an allegation... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry, what you have said is an allegation against the Prime Minister... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising on a point of order. I do not object to your giving any ruling. But the question is that you are trying to apply that ruling at a wrong place. Firstly, she is a Member of this House. She might be the Prime Minister of this country. As far as the membership of this House is concerned, every Member of this House is at par with the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She has not got a special privilege. In the House, any Member, during the debate,—whether it is proper or not, that is a different thing....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is that every Member of this House, during a debate, is always within his right even to make an allegation against the Prime Minister, because this is not an allegation of corruption or nepotism and all that. This is an allegation that**I think, you go through the tion that*I think, you go through the more serious allegations than this have been made on the very face of the Prime Minister.

Whether he should make it or not, that is a different issue. But he is perfectly within his rights and in terms of the Rules of Procedure. You cannot prevent him and you cannot declare that this is unparliamentary and this will go off the record. Do not be in a hurry to use your power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is any allegation against any Minister or Prime Minister, you should have given that in writing to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then only you can make the allegation. (*Interruptions*) You have raised a point of order. I do not say that he should not mention it at all. What I say is that because this is an allegation against the Prime Minister, you

should have given it in writing and you should have given a notice. Only then you should have mentioned it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This is not an allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have given it in writing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Check up your records of all the No-Confidence Motions. Check up all the records right from Jawaharlal Nehru. There have been allegations made by S/Shri H. V. Kamath, Hem Barua, Gopalan. And in the last No-Confidence Motion we have made allegations against the Prime Minister on her face without giving them in writing. When some defamatory remarks are to be made regarding some malpractice of misuse of power, only then... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that he has got the right to mention the allegation. But he has to give it in writing. My ruling is final. (*Interruptions*) You can mention it but you should have given it to me in writing. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do not try to be the protector of this Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not make allegations against any Minister or any representative of the Government without bringing that to our notice. That is my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anything now. It is not a general discussion; it is only a Calling Attention. Please do not record anything. I have given my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen

to me. Could you not listen to me. When you are making an allegation...

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Go through the records of the no-confidence motion debates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not say that I will not go through the records. I will go through the records. What I have said is that he can mention it, provided he has given it in writing to me. That is what I say. He can mention.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. He has not given it in writing. It is an allegation against the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is my final ruling. Now, are you continuing your speech? No?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am asking you? Are you continuing your speech? Do not record other members. Are you continuing your speech?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you continuing your Calling Attention? I have already given my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If any allegation is to be made, he should give it to me in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Please do not record anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told you that I will look into the proceedings. I have told you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into the proceedings. I have told you. You

can make allegations against any Minister, but you must give notice to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even against any Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You were present in the last no-confidence debate. You were sitting in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is an allegation against the Prime Minister.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is my ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a Presiding officer, I have said, when Shri Hari-kesh Bahadur said and alleged something against the Prime Minister....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I said he should have given it in writing. That is what I have told him. He has every right to mention it, provided he gives it to me in writing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He has made a specific allegation against the Prime Minister.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You do not know what I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. When any member speaks, if he has to make some allegation, he should give it to me in writing. Then only he can mention those allegations.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am prepared to speak, but you are not allowing me to speak. You are treating the Prime Minister as....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. If one of you get up and speak, I can reply. If so many of you get up, how can I reply?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are restricting our freedom. You do not know what you are doing....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will tell you. I will see the rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to get a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down for one minute. I want to quote the rule. "No allegation of a defamatory."

** (suojidnuer)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen, who is to decide whether it is defamatory or incriminatory.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rule 353 says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

This is Rule 353.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is an allegation of a defamatory nature against the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling, I stand by my Ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling and I have quoted the Rule also. Now do you want to continue?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I am not going to discuss this matter. I have given my ruling, my ruling is final, my ruling cannot be questioned by anybody. Yes, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, you can write to the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I will give dharna if you do not realise.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. My ruling is final. Are you going to speak or not?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we will not make the allegation, but don't

give the ruling. That can be a compromise. We won't make that allegation just now. We will like you to re-consider, but don't give the ruling and let it not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE: Sir, what is the ruling?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I want a clarification. Is that ruling applicable only to the Prime Minister or to every Member of this House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: All right, every Member of the House. Then I want to ask you one question. I do not want to trouble you . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said, 'any Member of the House'. He is a Member of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, the Minister made the allegation against us a number of times.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Please give me one minute.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen:

"Meeting of Speaker with the Leaders of Parties and Groups Regarding Procedure for making allegations in Lok Sabha".

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is an allegation against the Prime Minister. That is my allegation. It is stated here:

"The Member should give adequate advance notice to the Speaker and the Minister concerned."

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: This is not a personal allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, are you going to finish your speech on the Calling Attention?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is final. I do not know whether I have been able to convince all of you. I have already stated that I feel that there is an allegation against the Prime Minister of our country. You should appreciate this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right, my ruling is final, and I have already given my ruling.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My ruling is -
 Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

(Interruptions)

13.55 hrs.

All this stage Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Member left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Minister, you will give the reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you can reply, Mr. Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I am not calling you. Now, the Minister is replying.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister is replying.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: No Sir, no Sir, please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: With due apology I say, perhaps, you are not understanding the implication of your ruling. I disassociate with whatever he said. (Interruptions).

Let me say. Every Member has a right to express his views here because there is no personal allegation. Yesterday, you were in the Chair and I spoke . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an allegation.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Let me complete. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Chair to decide whether it is an allegation or not. I am not going to allow you. I am very sorry. I have given my ruling. I do not want discussion on my ruling.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Let me complete. Please give me a hearing. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a Presiding Officer I make it very clear . . .

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I understand that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not that we will not give our rulings. It is not that we will not correct ourselves. I have said that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Please do not do this type of thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Patil, are you replying?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you not replying, Mr. Patil?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Please give me a hearing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I am not allowing you, Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I would also not allow. This is a question of right. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, do you want to reply? If you are not replying, I am going to adjourn the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reply to them. Do you want to reply?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am replying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reply to that.

Please record only the Minister. Please do not record any other thing.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Government is not standing on prestige on any point.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record anything.

I have given my ruling. My ruling cannot be questioned. You go through the ruling.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Before the Tripartite Committee, any member can

appear. Before this Tripartite Committee any trade union leader . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record whatever Prof. Kurien says. I am sorry, Prof. Kurien. It is over. Do not question my ruling. I have given my ruling. It is final. Do not bring in old things.

Please do not record anything. Only the Minister's reply will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have your own opinion.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Before the tripartite committee even the leaders can appear. They can give their views. They can explain their things.

Now from the discussion which has taken place here it is very clear whether some friends of ours are really interested in the welfare of the workers? Or they are interested only in political things. We appeal to the workers as well as the leaders . . . (Interruptions).

14.00 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ASSAM), 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Assam for the year 1982-83 (Hindi and English versions).

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Five Minutes past fifteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we have to take up Private Members Business at 3 O' Clock. But there are Matters under Rule 377. I think, with the permission of the House, we can take up Matters under Rule 377 and this time can be adjusted at the end. 2—1|2 hours will have to be given to the Private Members business.

Members' business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, we take up Matters under Rule 377. Chri Lakappa.

15.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for Protection of X-ray technicians, radiographers and other persons from exposure to radiation.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) have made certain recommendations to the Health authorities to take certain measures to protect X-Ray technicians and other radiographers from exposure to radiation and its harmful effects.

It is laid down that each diagnostic unit should have a minimum area of 225 Sq. Ft. and the walls of the room should be thick enough and its doors should be lead-lined. Also, while a X-Ray is being taken inside the room, the room should show a red light to outsiders, so that no one enters the room at that time. They should also undergo regular medical check-up to determine their possible exposure to radiation and to take remedial measures.

BARC and ICRP have also stipulated that patients who go in for X-Ray tests should also be provided with rubber aprons and gloves and the organs of the patients other than those to be X-Rayed should not be exposed. Particular precautions are to be taken as regards reproductive organs of the technicians and patients to avoid genetic disorders.

Health authorities particularly in district hospitals which are provided with X-Ray equipment seem to be blissfully ignorant of these rules and regulations. There are private diagnostic centres, equipped with X-Ray units all over the country in large numbers. Untrained technicians are engaged by them. There is no agency at present to supervise the working of X-Ray units and compel them to follow the regulations laid down by BARC and ICRP.