

not touch the point. I think I will combine this point with Mr. Balanandan's point because it is the same thing. We have actually taken a number of meetings on this issue with the trade unions. The entire proposed legislation is based on the Ramanujam Committee's recommendations. The Ramanujam Committee is a bipartite committee. It has two parts. One is amendment to the Trade Unions Act and the other is amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act. As far as the amendment to the Trade Unions Act is concerned, the Government has taken a final decision. I have given notice to the Secretary-General of the Rajya Sabha for introduction of the amendment as far as the Trade Unions Act is concerned. As far as the Industrial Disputes Act is concerned, we are yet to discuss that with some more people. Let us see what happens about that.

As far as the Trade Union Act is concerned, I do agree with the suggestion of Mr. Mathur that in future we must encourage a bipartite mechanism as against the present tripartite mechanism. I am with you. A new law, if and when it comes, will be...

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : Say "when". Don't say "if".

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Okay, when. I withdraw the word "if".

As far as employment generation is concerned, Mr. Das Gupta asked for removal of the ban in recruitment.

Unemployment problem is the biggest problem of the country. There has to be a national policy on that. The National Development Council had appointed a sub-committee to go into it. I was a member of that committee. We discussed this problem. A report of the sub-committee was submitted to the National Development Council, and they have accepted our report. It contains the problems and the strategies for future. I don't want to go into the details.

The Central Government, including the public sector, is not a very big employer. Out of 319 million workers in our country, the share of the State Governments the Central Government the Central public sector undertakings, the State

public sector undertakings and the corporations all combined, is just 19 million, while 300 million are employed by others.

So, removal of the ban on recruitment is not going to solve the unemployment problem. The problem has to be looked at in totality.

I do agree with the hon. Member that the role of employment exchange has to be redefined. I am personally reviewing this matter. I had discussions with the Member of the Planning Commission in charge of employment, and I am convinced that the role being played by the employment exchange now is not adequate and is not very relevant to the present situation. Therefore, their role has to be redefined. I am at it.

Thank you, Madam Vice-Chairman.

उपसभाध्यक्षा (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : अब सदन की कार्यवाही 2 बजकर 47 मिनट तक स्थगित की जाती है ।

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-eight minutes past two of the clock. The Vice-Chairman (SHRI MD. SALIM) in the Chair.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) : Now, we will take up Special Mentions.

Developed Countries, Plea for Paying Lesser Compensation to the Soldiers of the Third World Countries Serving in U.N.

Peace-Keeping Forces

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of this House to a very important matter which has been widely reported in the press. It has been reported that some of the developed countries have made a demand to the U.N. authorities that soldiers serving in the U.N. peace-keeping forces should be meted out a

differential treatment, so far as payment of compensation is concerned. This will have a very adverse bearing on the self-respect of the developing nations.

They have claimed that since the cost of living is much less in the developing countries, when compared with that in the developed countries, in case of casualties and deaths, a smaller amount of compensation be given to those soldiers who belong to the developing countries. We also know from the report that the representatives of the Indian Government in the United Nations have taken up this case and they have pointed out that this is outright humiliation so far as countries like India are concerned.

While welcoming the position of the Indian representatives in the U.N., we feel that this is a far more serious issue and this has to be noted by the entire political spectrum of this country because this is not the first time that the developing countries have been humiliated in this manner. I would recall that earlier, the Chief Economist of the World Bank, Mr. Lawrence Summers, while discussing the environmental question, had commented, "Let all the dirty industries, polluting industries, be exported to the third-world countries because environmental costs are far less in the developing countries." Now, this trend is emerging in an increasing manner in the post-cold war situation in the globe. Therefore, unless we, the entire political spectrum of this country, stand like one and send the right signal to the U.N. and to the entire developed world, I think people will not take us seriously and we cannot take this thing lying down.

Therefore, I appeal to other political forces to associate themselves with this special mention. Let this House adopt a unanimous resolution and let us send it to the U.N. and to all the parties concerned saying that the lives of our people are no less cheaper than those of the people from the developed countries.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपासभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। मैं अपने को इससे एसोसिएट कर रहा हूँ। एक लाइन कहना चाहूँगा। एक विभाग से दूसरे विभाग में डेपुटेशन पर जाने पर भी अगर कोई अधिकारी या कर्मचारी का अंतःवर्ही होता है तो उसको सारे एमालूमेंट्स

वहीं मिलते हैं, जब तक वह मूल केंद्र को वापस न कर दिया जाए। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के तहत सेवा करने वाले चाहे किसी राष्ट्र के सिपाही हों, उन सबकी परिस्थितियाँ एक सी हैं और एक ही प्रकार का बर्ताव उनके साथ होना चाहिए। मैं अपने आपको इसको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry) : Sir, discrimination by the developed countries is there in various fields. It has now come even to human lives. It is a very serious matter. The U.N. should ponder over this. Our Government should also take up the issue and see that human lives, irrespective of countries, are treated equally.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्रा (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भी अपने को एसोसिएट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सरकार भी एसोसिएट करे अगर चिंता हो तो।

श्री जलालुद्दीन अंसारी (बिहार) : मैं भी इनके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ। इस तरह की जो उपेक्षा होती है और खासकर जो विकासशील देश हैं, उनके साथ जो व्यवहार होता है, यह बहुत अपमानजनक बात है। इसलिए हमें इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठानी चाहिए।

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA (Bihar) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I want to associate myself with this Special Mention. I would also like to request the Government to take adequate action and write to the United Nations so that there is no discrimination.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) : As narrated by Mr. Nilotpal Basu, the Government's representatives in the U.N. have already taken up the matter. The whole House associates itself with this Special Mention. There can be no discrimination in respect of human lives.

Need to reopen Manas National Park and save the rhino from Militants and poachers

SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA (Assam) : The Manas National Park and Tiger Reserve in Assam is considered a natural marvel as it is the only area where one finds an unusual combination of flora and fauna co-existing. It houses the endangered animal species (Schedule I) the pygmy hog, rhinoceros, tiger, golden langur and the hispid hare. It became the first