

can give. *Prima Facie* there may be two or three such companies.

SHRI KALYAN ROY : Arising out of the reply just now given by the hon. Member, I would like to know, what steps have been taken against these companies who have been defaulting, so far as their export obligations are concerned. In other words, who are the defaulting companies in relation to export commitments, and what action has been taken by the Government against them?

SHRI V. P. SINGH : Sir, I have got a list of names of companies which have defaulted. It is a long list of 47. I can also give names. In many cases, the bank guarantee that is given, has been forfeited. In some other cases, they have been debarred from having some important docu-

tral Government and also for employees working in different public undertakings *inter-se*; if so, the details of the decision taken; and

(b) by when this policy is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) The present wage structure of Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission. That Commission was also of the view that there should be a mechanism to ensure that pay scales of public sector undertakings should be fixed with due regard to possible repercussions on other public sector undertakings and on the Government's own scales of pay. The public sector enterprises are required to obtain the prior concurrence of Government to any general revision of pay and allowances of their employees. In examining such proposals, Government take care to see that unreasonable disparities are avoided in the wage structure as between different enterprises in the same industry or region and as between public enterprises on the one hand and Government Departments on the other.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चंडावत : बड़े आश्चर्य के साथ यह मालूम हुआ कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री को यह जानकारी भी नहीं है कि कितना धन ये कम्पनियाँ बाहर भेज रही हैं और कौन सी विदेशी एक्टिविटीज कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि मन्त्री जी के पास इस प्रकार के आंकड़े क्यों नहीं हैं? क्या उनके विभाग में इस प्रकार का कोई सेल या व्यवस्था ऐसी नहीं है कि इन बातों का खयाल रहे?

श्री बी० पी० सिंह : मान्यवर, यह बात नहीं है कि सरकार के पास जानकारी है नहीं। जानकारी रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया से मंगाई गई है; पहुंच नहीं पाई है और जैसे ही जानकारी आएगी सदन के सामने रखी जाएगी।

Uniform wage policy

*304. SHRI SYED AHMAD HASHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding a uniform wage policy for the employees working under the Central Government *vis-a-vis* employees working in public undertakings of the Cen-

شری سید احمد ہاشمی : سر، کیا سرکار کو یہ معلوم ہے کہ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں زیادہ ویج ملنے سے اور زیادہ سہولتیں ملنے سے جو اچھے ٹیلینٹ اور انٹیلیجینس والے لوگ ہیں ان کا رجحان اور ان کی طبیعت اس طرف ہے اور وہ کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں ہمیں جگہ مل جائے اور اس طرف پبلک سیکٹر اچھے دماغ اور ٹیلینٹ اور انٹیلیجینٹ لوگوں کی سہولت سے محروم رہ جاتے ہیں۔

تو اس سلسلہ میں ہمارے متیری
جی کیا کر رہے ہیں۔

†[**श्री सत्यद अहमद हाशमी :** क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ज्यादा बेज मिलने से और ज्यादा सहूलियतें मिलने से जो अच्छे टेलेंट और इन्टेलीजेंट वाले लोग हैं उनका रुझान और उनकी तबियत उस तरफ है और वे कोशिश करते हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हमें जगह मिल जाये और इस तरह पब्लिक सेक्टर अच्छे दिमाग और टेलेंट और इन्टेलीजेंट लोगों की सहूलियत से महुरूम रह जाते हैं। तो इस सिलसिले में हमारे मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं।]

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह प्रश्न किया है वह मूल प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। आप चाहें तो कुछ कहें क्योंकि प्रश्न सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लॉईज और पब्लिक सेक्टर इम्प्लॉयीज का है, और यह जरूर है कि अच्छा रेग्युलेशन होने के कारण, अच्छी सहूलियतें होने के कारण प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी लोग चले जाते हैं।

شری سید احمد ہاشمی : گورنمنٹ
نے ایک پالیسی براڈکاسٹ کی
تھی کہ اربن اور رورل ویجز جو
ہیں ان کو یکساں بنایا جائے۔
اس سلسلہ میں کیا پیش قدمی
ہوئی ہے۔

†[**श्री सत्यद अहमद हाशमी :** गवर्नमेंट ने एक पालिसी ब्राडकास्ट की थी कि अर्बन और रुरल वेजिज जो हैं उनको एकसा बनाया जाये। इस सिलसिले में क्या पेशकदमी हुई है।]

†[] Hindi transliteration.

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : यह प्रश्न भी इसमें इन्वाल्व नहीं होता है। फिर भी गवर्नमेंट के सामने यह चीज है और उस पर बराबर गौर दिया जा रहा है।

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH : Sir, would the hon. Minister let me know the thinking of the Government on the question of wage structure not only *vis-a-vis* the public sector undertakings but *vis-a-vis* the State Governments also? The point is that our wage policy which is differing from State to State is causing very great heart-burning, is creating a large amount of disparities, and in the same place a Central Government employee ... (*Interruptions*). Please let me ask the question. I am asking through the Chair. Sir, in the same place, the Central Government employee is receiving a higher wage than the State Government employee. Now, the question is this. Sir. Is not the Government of India now thinking that at least in respect of the minimum and the maximum, there ought to be some wage policy, and that wage policy should be prescribed so that at least in terms of minimum wage and maximum wage, people will have a uniform wage all over the country? Will the hon. Minister let us know the thinking of the Government on this?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, this is a question between the Centre and the States. But I do agree that much of the distortion exists because of the DA there. And not only between the Centre and the States, but there is a difference in the DA between the States themselves And I do not know, Sir, how it is directly connected with the question here.

SHRI R. NARASIMHA REDDY : Sir though this question is limited to the Central Government employees and the employees of the public sector undertakings, think, it would not be out of place if I ask the hon. Minister regarding the uniform wage policy. Sir, in this country it is obvious that the wage structure is absolute! irrational, and I do not find any rationality in the wage structure. Sir, we must honestly accept this fact that the disparity in the wages for the same work done in different places is causing so much of heart-burn that it is one of the basic causes for strike in this country. Sir, during the Railwa

strike, there was a discussion and the Prime Minister assured us that there would be a national uniform wage policy based on rational principles. I would like the hon. Minister to inform us whether this is desirable and if so, what steps the Ministry will be taking.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, it is true that the wage structures in the various sectors differ from each other, and there is a certain bit of irrationality in these structures. And as a matter of fact, it has been under the examination of the Government to find out whether a national wage policy could be evolved. Meanwhile, we were confronted with an inflationary situation where we were to struggle for the grant of dearness allowance, etc., and that was hardly the time when we could look into the formulation of a national wage policy. Now that the prices are getting stabilised to a certain extent, perhaps, we can devote a little attention to this aspect of formulation of a national wage policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

Extension of Lome Convention to India

*305. SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA :
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRABARTI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he discussed with the French Prime Minister during the latter's recent visit to India, the question of extension of the Lome Convention to India by France;

(b) if so, what was the reaction of the French Prime Minister; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to achieve the extension of Lome Convention to India by France and other E.E.C. countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI V. P. SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) In the course of the discussions held during the visit of the French Prime

Minister, the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Harsh Deo Malaviya.

Minister to India between 23rd January to 26th January 1976, we had sought the support of the French Government to the extension of the facilities under the Lome Convention to India. The French side took note of our request. The ultimate decision on this question, rests with the European Economic Community. We will continue our efforts to seek support for our stand in the various international forums and also at the bilateral level with the EEC and the member states.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : Sir, I would first of all like the hon. Minister to spell out what the Lome Convention is, what the facilities are that are granted under the Lome Convention, and to which countries and in what products.

SHRI V. P. SINGH : Sir, the main features of the Agreement are as follows:

(a) The Convention provides for unrestricted duty free entry for the products of the ACP countries into the Community countries except for a very few agricultural products subject to a common agricultural policy of the Community. Even in regard to such exceptional agricultural products, more favourable treatment is emphasised to the ACP countries than that applied by the EEC to the third countries.

(b) An Export Income Stabilisation Fund has been established for guaranteeing export earnings to the Community of the ACP countries in respect of 12 specific primary products.

(c) The financial aid for the ACP countries to the extent of 3,390 million unit of account, approximately 7-2 billion dollars, has been provided for the duration of the Agreement, that is, up to the end of 1979.

Closer industrial and technological co-operation between the two sides is envisaged. So far as the products are concerned, they are tobacco, coffee, marine products, leather and cotton textiles.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : Sir, it is clear from the concessions that are given under the Lome Convention to West African and Caribbean countries that many of our products which we are exporting to the E.E.C. countries are affected.