

के लिए किए जा रहे अल्पकालीन उपायों में राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् खानों का पुनर्गठन, खुली तथा यंत्रीकृत—भूमिगत खानों में गहन खुदाई कार्य, आवश्यक उपकरणों की अधिप्राप्ति, कोयला लदान के केन्द्रीयकरण सहित परिवहन सुविधाओं की पुनर्व्यवस्था, औद्योगिक संवर्धों में सुधार, बिजली की नियमित पूर्ति का सुनिश्चय, विस्फोटकों की समुचित पूर्ति के लिए प्रबन्ध आदि शामिल हैं। दीर्घकालीन उपायों में खनन उपकरणों के निर्माण कार्यक्रमों का तालमेल, तकनीकी कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण, ग्रहीत बिजलीघरों की स्थापना, रेत-भराई तथा परिवहन योजनाएं, विस्फोटक संयंत्र तथा एक केन्द्रीय खनन आयोजन और डिजाइन संस्थान की स्थापना, समन्वेषण कार्यों का विस्तार, गहरी खुदाई के लिए शाफ्ट डुबाव आदि कार्य शामिल हैं।

t[THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) :

(a) The estimated demand for coal in the country in the current year is about 85 to 90 million tonnes against which the production expected to be achieved is about 79 million tonnes.

(b) Various short term and long term measures are being taken to increase production of coal to meet the growing demand. The short term measures taken to increase production include reorganisation of the mines after nationalisation, intensive working of the open cast mines and the mechanised underground mines, procurement of the needed equipment, reorganisation of the transport facilities including centralisation of coal loading, effecting improvement in industrial relations, ensuring uninterrupted power supply, arrangements for adequate supply of explosives, etc. The measures taken on a long term basis include coordination of the programme for the manufacture of mining equipment, training of technical personnel,

t[ ] English translation.

setting up of captive power station, sand stowing and transport schemes, setting up of an explosives plant and a Central Mines Planning and Design Institute, intensification of exploration, shaft sinking for deep mining etc.]

#### Asian Trade Union Seminar

\*67. SHRIMATI SUSHTLA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:  
SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SREENIVASA RAO :  
SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHA-DAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Asian Trade Union Seminar for public sector employees was held in December, 1973;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made thereat; and

(c) the decisions taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA RED-DY): (a) An Asian Trade Union Seminar was organised by A.I.T.U.C. at New Delhi in December, 1973.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the main conclusions is placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

#### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS OF THE THIRD ASIAN TRADE UNION SEMINAR

*New Delhi 12-17 December, 1973*

#### I. Multinational Corporations and Asian Development

Neocolonialist penetration and eventual domination over the economy by multinational corporations threatens the independence and sovereignty of developing countries. The recent tragic events in Chile conclusively establish this.

All trade unions and democratic forces have to remain ever vigilant about the role and activities of multinational corporations. A powerful united movement and active international solidarity have to be built up to counter the moves of the multinationals to browbeat the workers in any particular country or plant.

In developing countries of Asia with capitalist economy, the building up of the State sector can play an anti-imperialist and anti-monopoly role and can help in industrialisation and in independent economic growth.

The trade unions in the State sector industries and trades must take a positive attitude and intervene effectively in building the State sector, by preventing sabotage and disruption of production.

The multinational corporations are also largely responsible for accentuating inflation, high prices, instability of currencies in the world capitalist economy, and for exporting these to developing countries.

The struggle of the working class to defend its working and living conditions has to combine with the struggle towards curbing inflation, against monopolies, hoarders and profit hunters, demanding specific economic and other measures to meet the situation such as defence and extension of state sector, closer economic and trade relations with the socialist countries, curbing bank credit and speculation, effective distribution system for supplying essential commodities at fixed prices, thorough-going agrarian reforms, cleaning the governmental machinery of anti-national, promonopoly bureaucrats, massive stepping up of consumer goods production and full utilisation of productive capacity.

## II. *Trades Towards Unity in the Trade Union Movement*

The time is now come, where the three main international trade union centres, the ICFTU, WCL and WFTU should explore further means whereby joint actions on the main demands of workers

could be discussed, and common programmes of action together with a commonly agreed strategy to win these demands could be worked out.

It is necessary to see that the unity of the working class composed of many different nationalities, races, religions and castes is not allowed to be disrupted by the reactionaries, who use these differences particularly in the field of employment.

Many conditions now exist which make trade union unity at both national and international levels vitally necessary and possible.

## 111. *Scientific-Technical Progress and Problems of Pollution of Environment*

The exploitation of natural resources for the sake of increasing profits, within the frame-work of private enterprise, using modern technology, leads to pollution of air and water and destruction of plant and animal life.

The working class has a duty to itself and to society to expose the practices of capitalists who in order to save costs and make super-profits, use technology that leads to pollution without taking adequate protective measures.

The trade unions must study this problem in each factory, industry and area and demand measures at the cost of the employers and state to eliminate pollution, to guard the health not only of the workers but the whole of the society.

It is time the trade unions take up the task of educating and mobilising not only the workers, but also the general public to fight out it.

The most inhuman use of new technology leading to the worst pollution problem is being carried out by multi-national companies and some of the highly developed monopolies of certain countries which are trying to shift high pollution industries to the underdeveloped countries. This new menace to the life and health of the workers in the Asian developing countries must receive attention from the trade unions.

The trade unions should give priority to measures such as : increased health protection at work, penal and financial sanctions against those contravening safety and health norms, effective labour inspection with the participation of the trade unions to ensure a pollution free workplace and environment penal legislation against enterprises which damage the environment, etc.

#### **Indo U.S. relations**

- \*68. SHRI K. C. PANDA :  
 SHRI DEBANANDA AM AT:  
 SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL :  
 SHRI SITARAM KESARI :  
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
 SHRI M. K. MOHTA : SHRI  
 LOKANATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a statement reported to have been made by Dr. Henry Kissinger, United States Secretary of State, in Washington on December 27, 1973 to the effect that the United States has made serious efforts to improve relations with India; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We welcome this statement, which reflects a better understanding of the situation in the sub-continent.

#### **High-level British delegation's visit to India**

- ♦69. SHRIMATI RATHNABAI  
 SREENIVASA RAO :  
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHAN-  
 KAR ADIVAREKAR : SHRI  
 M. S. ABDUL KHA-  
 DER : SHRI YOGENDRA  
 SHAR-MA: SHRI BHUPESH  
 GUPTA :  
 SHRIMATI SAVITA BEHEN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Kingdom has sent a high-level delegation to India in connection with the problem of illegal immigration to that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL

SINGH) : (a) and (b) A delegation led by Mr. David Lane, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the U.K. Home Office visited India from 12th to 16th January, 1974. The other members of the delegation were Mr. C. P. Scott, Assistant Under Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr. N. S. Ross, Assistant Secretary at the Home Office and Mr. H. I. G. Richards, Chief Inspector of Immigration. The purpose of the visit was to see the working of the immigration control system in the British High Commission as well as to discuss with authorities in India questions relating to immigration into the U.K.

The problem of illegal entry into Britain was also discussed, as well as the need to eliminate harassment to casual visitors from India and unnecessary delays in the issue of entry certificates. The question of distressed and divided families, including those from East Africa, was also discussed.

#### **Discovery of rare tin mineral in Bastar**

- \*70. SHRI SYED HUSSAIN:  
 SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA:  
 SHRI MAHENDRA BAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a rare mineral tin 'cassiterite' has been found in Mundaal village in Bastar area of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ?