

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): His words have been expunged; he has been suspended and he has regretted it. Do they want his head? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has quoted only one portion of the observation made by the Chair yesterday about the words used by Shri Shashi Bhushan. Subsequently, on being requested by other Members, the Chairman agreed that he would examine the words used by Shri Shashi Bhushan. On subsequent examination the Chairman himself expunged all the remarks that were made by Shri Shashi Bhushan. That is in the papers and in the record. Shri Shashi Bhushan's observations have been expunged also.

MR. SPEAKER: There were days, when the Speaker was standing, nobody else stood up. Now I have to sit down when the Member is standing. I was standing and he got up on a point of order. He did not have the courtesy to see that I was standing.

This decision was taken by the House and it is only the House that can revoke it. I have received this letter of regret. Two points are mentioned. One is about regret and the other is about the observations of Shri Shashi Bhushan. I am quoting his letter. If you want a debate on it and if you think that the question of regret is also a part of the debate, then this letter will have to be circulated. I can not call it an unconditional regret. The first part of his letter is unconditional. He says, he is very sorry. I have been able to read what is typed. What is written in hand is rather difficult for me to read.

AN HON. MEMBER: Language problem.

MR. SPEAKER: No; it is not a language problem.

This is the second one. I am treating the second one as final because the first one stands cancelled after he sent a second one. In the second one, he sends an unqualified regret in the first paragraph. In the second paragraph—it is written in his own hand or

somebody else's hand; I think, he has just signed below; the hand-writing differs but I take his signature as final—he says,

आशा करता हूँ शशिभूषण अपने शब्द वापस लेंगे—

It is just a hope. Let *asha* be *asha*. We take the first paragraph as regret and the hope, whether it gets realised or not, is a hope, after all.

What is the position now? Should I put it to the House now? I think, it is enough.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I accept your advice.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it as regret and about the hope he has expressed, I am conveying his hope to you and, through you, to Shri Shashi Bhushan.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Our hope is also that such incidents will not be repeated in future.

MR. SPEAKER: The hope is not a part of regret or commitment. It is just a hope. I also hope that these things will not occur in future. Now, I put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the suspension of Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai ordered by the House on the 2nd May, 1972, be terminated with immediate effect.”

The motion was adopted

13.25 hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1972-73-(Contd)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Balgovind Verma was on his legs yesterday. He may continue.

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा जी ने जम्मू काश्मीर के

[श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा]

उन लोगों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है जिनको कि. पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के समय सीमा क्षेत्र में रहना पड़ा और यह छत्र का इनाफा था। मैं सम्मानित सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे 277 गांवों के लोगों को हटना पड़ा है जिन में 1 लाख 30 हजार लोग बड़े हैं। उनमें से 19 हजार अपने घरों को वापस चले गए 1 लाख 11 हजार अब भी कैम्पों में रह रहे हैं और उनके लिए सभी व्यवस्था हम कर रहे हैं जैसा कि सम्मानित सदस्य स्वयं जानते हैं। जहां तक स्पेशल टीम भेजने की बात है हम अपने कर्तव्यों की ओर मत्ते हैं और हम उन्हें बताना चाहते हैं कि हमारे जो अधिकारी हैं वह बराबर बढ़ा जाने रहे हैं। दो दफा ज्वाइंट सैक्रेटरी वहां की स्थिति का अवलोकन करने के लिए जा चुके हैं और एक दफा सैक्रेटरी महोदय स्वयं गए हैं। इस प्रकार से बराबर हम वहां की स्थिति का अवलोकन कर रहे हैं।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): The special team was specially for the problems faced by the refugees in Rajauri and Poonch sector. I know that Secretaries have been going there. (Interruption)

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा: वह भी मैं आप को बता रहा हूँ।

इसलिए कोई जगदा परेशानी की बात नहीं है। बाकी जो दो तीन ज्वाइंट्स इन्होंने अपने मापण में उठाए थे उन में एक तो यह था:

He has said that in Rajauri and Poonch Sector, still many families have not received any relief assistance; a study team should be appointed in coordination with the State Government to examine the position and ensure that the relief assistance is given to the persons affected. I would like to say that the pattern of assistance sanctioned covers cash doles (whether in camps or with relatives), clothing, blankets/quits, and utensils. Resettlement assistance has also been sanctioned in the form of loans and grants for maintenance, repairs and reconstruction of damaged houses for, purchase of

cattle lost, for resettlement in professions and occupations disturbed. The whole matter of relief and rehabilitation assistance is under continuous review and is discussed with the State Government officers from time to time during the visits of officers of the Department of Rehabilitation. The State Government had spent about Rs. 2 crores upto 31-3-1972. The amount so far released to the State Government is Rs. 3 crores.

The second point that the hon. Member has raised was this: Chhamb refugees; thrice uprooted; not willing to go back to that area; though they are being looked after in camps at present, a decision for their resettlement elsewhere should be taken now. I may only say that this will apparently have to wait until a final settlement with Pakistan is reached.

The third point that he raised was this: after the 1965 hostilities, persons of the border areas of Chhamb had been given assistance in the form of grants as well as loans; the loans given should be written off by the Centre. On this point I can only say that the matter is under consideration; the State Government have asked to give the details of the State Government have been asked to give the details of the loans due from those who have been affected again.

Another point that was raised by him was about the refugees who had come in the year 1947. He has said that the 1947 refugees from Pak-occupied territory of Jammu & Kashmir State have not been made owners of land allotted to them by the State Government; in this connection if any amendment of any Act is necessary, should be done.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Refugees from West Pakistan.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Our answer is that the agriculturists among the migrants from Pak-held territory who have settled in Jammu & Kashmir State had been allotted land left by the evacuees from that state. As the land so allotted by the State Government could not be acquired under the State Laws, they had to pass a special legislation. This could be done only in April, 1971. Under this Act, the State Government will be able to acquire the lands left by the evacuees and confer proprietary rights on the migrants. Efforts are being made, and I think, whatever

troubles are there, will disappear in course of time.

13 29 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In The Chair*]

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA : What about Voting rights ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : When they are given the lands, they will become the subjects of the State and they will have the rights

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : That should be taken up separately

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We will look into the matter

इसके अतिरिक्त अपना ध्यान लेने से पहले मैं दो शब्द का न मान्य प्रॉपोजिट फंड में भी कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मरा यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER . Let the quorum bell be rung

Now there is quorum, the hon Minister may continue

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I will appeal to Mr Kachwai that he should observe some conventions. My friends opposite should help us observe some conventions. After all, the responsibility for quorum is not on a single side alone.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : Why are you appealing ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We never ask quorum during the lunch hour

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It is the responsibility of the Government to see that quorum is there.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This is a two-way traffic . . . (Interruptions) I am glad to remind Sir, that all the Parties did agree that during lunch hour we shall not ask for quorum. Mr Kachwai is a member of the Jana Sangh party. Why should he not observe that ? . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would request every hon Member to also understand the difficulties and the responsibilities of the chair. As far as I am concerned, I am bound by this provision of the Constitution which says very clearly :

"If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum "

Now, whatever be the agreement that is arrived at among the Parties, you are welcome to observe it. But, when my attention is drawn to the absence of quorum, I am bound by this provision of the Constitution. I would request Members to kindly understand that. Whenever my attention is drawn to the absence of quorum, I shall have to act under the provisions of the Constitution. But until then, if the hon Members among themselves agree to certain things taking into consideration the difficulties and my attention is not drawn to the quorum, it is a different matter.

Now, I would call the hon. Minister to speak . . .

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : After all Mr. Kachwai is a Member of their party. There is a gentlemen's agreement between all parties that during the lunch hour we shall not raise the question of quorum, as well as of the House sits after 6 O' Clock the question of quorum will not be raised. I would like to know whether these two agreements are going to be observed or not.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : यह समझौता चौथी लोक सभा के अन्दर हुआ था कि लंच टाइम और 6 बजे के बाद कौरम नहीं उठाया जायगा, लेकिन इस सदन पर यह समझौता लू गू नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The whole purpose is defeated. We have taken away the lunch hour to give more time to Members. Now the whole purpose is defeated. The matter is very simple. I should agree, if there is an agreement, hon Members should honour that agreement. But as far as I am concerned, if it is between a provision of the Constitution, and a gentleman's agreement, my choice is very clear . . .

SHRI R.S. PANDEY (Rajuaud Gonn): I want to help. Within the framework of the Constitution you have been working. It is all right. It is perfectly correct.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have made myself very clear.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : You said, till the point is raised you will be silent. That is all right. But there should be some sort of decorum to abide by the agreement in the House, for our own convenience. You may appeal to the House not to raise the question of quorum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; I have said what you say. I will expect the Members to honour the agreement if there is one. But if it is a choice between this and that, my decision is quite clear. (Interruptions) I have given my ruling. It is clear to everybody. Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया था—उन्होंने हमारे कोल-माइन्स प्राविडेंट फण्ड प्रार्थनाइजेशन के कुछ अधिकारियों के प्रति आरोप लगाया था कि उन्होंने कुछ गड़बड़ी की है। मेरा उनसे यह विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के आरोप उन्हें तब तक नहीं लगाने चाहिये जब तक कि उन्हें वास्तविकता का ज्ञात न हो। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है इस में ऐसी कोई बात देखने में नहीं आई। कुछ शिकायतें जरूर आई थी कि कोल माइन्स प्राविडेंट फण्ड कमिश्नर ने कुछ पैसा जो सिक्योरिटीज और पोस्टल सर्टिफिकेट्स में लगा था, उसको बेच कर स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया में जमा करा दिया है। इस बात को जानने के लिये कि उन्होंने यह काम नियमानुसार किया है या नहीं किया है या कोई गड़बड़ी की है मैंने अपने डिप्टी सेंक्रेटरी श्री डिवफंड को बहा भेजा था, उन्होंने उसकी रिपोर्ट दी है। बूँकि बिहार की सरकार ने इस मामले को उठा दिया था और सी० वी० पाई० इस मामले की जांच कर रही है, इस लिये हमारे मंत्रालय ने तय

किया है कि सी० वी० पाई० को वह रिपोर्ट और जो भी सूचना वे चाहे, उनको दे दी जाये, ताकि ठीक प्रकार से जांच पड़ताल के बाद वह मामला हमारे सामने आ सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान लेता हूँ और समय देने के लिये आपको पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We began this debate at 1.25/P.M. 2 hours and 40 minutes were left. It will be concluded at 4 hours and 5 minutes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much time he would take.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : About fifty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then.. I would call him round about 3-10 or 3-15. I think it is all right.

Now Shri Metha.

SHRI P M. METHA (Bhavnagar) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Ministry has failed in discharging their duties towards the working class of this country. They have failed to protect the interest and the right of the workers. They have failed in maintaining and promoting harmonious relations between management and labour. In 1971, almost all sectors in the Central sphere were compelled to turn to direct action. They could not reach a settlement either by negotiation or through mediation. This Ministry has not played the proper role to solve the grievances of the workers in the public undertakings in the Central sphere. The country has lost 14 million mandays during 1971 due to strikes and lock-outs. Labour-management relations have remained disturbed in banks, railways, coal mines, mines other than coal mines, ports and docks, air transport and Government undertakings like the P&T. The labour situation, according to the Ministry's report, clearly establishes that the Ministry does not carry weight with the other concerned Ministries of the Government of India.

Now, I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain burning problems which have been hanging fire since long.

Government attitude regarding the recommendations of the National Commission on labour is deplorable. When are they going to consider the question of the implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission Labour ?

There is great bungling regarding the bonus question. The Khadilkar' bonus formula came up on 20th October, 1971. The majority of the trade unions and the industries had more or less accepted the same but the Government took a long period of six months to constitute the expert committee. In these circumstances, I would like to know whether the Labour Minister has given any thought to the bonus problem of 1971. Is he sure that the workers will get their bonus for 1971 well in time or will they be compelled to resort to strikes again ? I would request the hon. Minister to apply his mind to this aspect of the bonus problem so that the industrial workers may get their bonus for 1971 in time and they would not resort to strikes for this purpose.

The workers do not get the provident fund account slips in time. Nearly 15 lakhs slips are in arrears. This amounts to 35 per cent of the total number of accounts. I do not know what steps are being taken by the Ministry to review this administrative inefficiency, which ultimately affects the workers' interests adversely.

Government should enhance the rate of interest on the Provident fund amounts. The rate of interest in the Unit Trust is 8 per cent; under the National Savings scheme, it is 7½ per cent, and banks also pay the same interest, that is, 7½ per cent on long-term deposits. Why should workers suffer a low rate of interest on their provident fund amounts ? So Government should enhance the rate.

Government have not given any consideration to the recommendations of the National Labour Commission regarding curtailing the hours of work from 4½ to 45 a week. Will the Minister take up this matter and come forward with the necessary proposals before the House in this session ?

Government have also not given any thought to increasing the rate of provident fund contribution. Nearly 25 industries have kept the same rate as before since long. The

rates should be raised from 6 to 8.33 per cent and from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. This is a long-pending demand. The ministry has failed to act in accordance with the just demands of the workers in this respect.

The question of go-slow by Assistant Engineers of IA was raised here the other day. The Labour Minister has laid the agreement on the Table. It is stated therein that only on one point between the management and the union agreement could not be reached, the point whether there should be reference to arbitration or not. The IA management is pressing the Union hard to drop the point. The minister of Civil Aviation clearly stated the other day that he has no objection to reference to arbitration. This is a very small matter hanging fire due to which we are all put to great hardship and inconvenience. I would appeal to the Labour Minister to utilize his good offices to convince the Civil Aviation Ministry to accept the proposal of the Union to include that point for reference to arbitration.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (घनबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम और रोजगार विभाग की रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि श्रम विभागों के मुकाबले में या इस विभाग के श्रम वर्षों के मुकाबले में बूँक मैनेज्ज का लीस कम हुआ इसलिये मारी बातें बहुत अच्छी ही गुजरीं। लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकषिण करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेन्ट्रल मन्जेस्ट्म हैं—रेलवेज, माइन्स, कोल फील्ड्स, बैंकिंग, इंसोर्न्स, मेजर पोर्ट्स वगैरह हैं। इसमें वास्तव में श्रम विभाग की श्रम से जो समय-समय पर, जैसा कि पहले हुआ करता था कि मालिक और मजदूर, दोनों के प्रतिनिधियों को बिठाकर उदकी समस्याओं पर विचार किया जाये, मैं पाता हूँ कि इस मामले में बिल्कुल लापरवाही बरती जाती है। विभाग को श्रम जो ध्यान देना चाहिये वह ध्यान नहीं दे पाती। यह भगवान के भरोसे छोड़े हुए हैं और बूँक जनता साथ है इसलिये अभी आन्दोलन पर लोग उतरना नहीं चाहते। जिसका फल यह हुआ है कि कन्पैरेटिवली पिछले साल का मैनेज्ज लीस कम हुआ।

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडस्ट्रियल कमेटीयों की बैठकें नहीं हो रही हैं। उदाहरण के लिये बन्लाऊँ कि कोल माइन्स जिसमें कि इनके सेन्ट्रल सबजेक्ट में लगभग 10 लाख वर्कर्स में से चार लाख कोल माइन्स हैं और दूसरी माइन्स के दो लाख हैं, तो कोल माइन्स की इंडस्ट्रियल कमेटी की बैठक 6 नवम्बर, 1969 को हुई थी। तब से लेकर आज 1972 जा रहा है, अब तक इनको इंडस्ट्रियल कमेटी की बैठक बुलाने के लिये फुर्सत नहीं मिली, और केवल फुर्सत ही नहीं हुई 1969 में जो फंसले इन्होंने किये उनके ऊपर कोई कदम भी नहीं उठाया। मेरा स्थान है कि और उद्योगों में भी जो कि सेन्ट्रल स्पीयर के हैं इनका यही रवैया है। पहले ग्राम-तौर पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन, इन्वैल्यूएशन, की बैठकें हुआ करती थीं नदा जी ने कोइ ग्राफ कंडक्ट के अन्दर में मारी संस्थाओं को बांध रखा था, मालिक और मजदूरों को और कोई गड़बड़ी होती थी तो वह आपस में बैठकर, तीन-चार महीने में मिलते थे, और मिल करके उन चीजों को लागू किया करते थे। या नाशू जहाँ नहीं हुए वहाँ श्रम विभाग अपनी परसूएशन की नीति को इस्तेमाल करता था और राजी कराया करता था जिसमें कि औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध अच्छा रहे और कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं आने पाये। लेकिन उसकी भी बैठक फोरमेलिटी के लिहाज से साल में एक बार हो जाया करती है और आज से 10 साल पहले जो एजेन्डा था उम्मी एजेन्डे के ऊपर हम लोग समय-समय पर कि ऐक्शन हुआ या नहीं हुआ बहस मुवाजिसा कर लिया करते हैं।

खदानों में दुर्घटना होती है तो इसके लिये मालूम होता है सरकार फिर इन्तजार कर रही है कि कोई बड़ी दुर्घटना होगी तब हम कान-फरेंस बुलायेंगे। एक बार तो 1958 में बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें 250 आदमी फुंस कर मर गये खान में गैस होने से तो एक बार 1971 में सफटी कानफरेंस बुलाई। और फिर 1965 में एक बार दुर्घटना हुई तो 1966 में

कानफरेंस बुलाई और 1966 के बाद से अभी भी इन्तजार करते हैं। उसके ऊपर, उनकी सिफारिस के बहुत से मुद्दों के ऊपर आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाई है। पता नहीं यह फिर से इन्तजार कर रहे हैं कि उसी तरह की दुर्घटना होगी जिसमें 250-300 आदमी जब जलेंगे, दबेंगे तब शायद यह उस दिशा में कोई कदम उठावे। पता नहीं चलता कि सम्बन्धित विभागीय लोग अपने कर्त्तव्यों को क्यों नहीं करते। इनका जो काम है उस दिशा में चौकस रहना, जो फंसले हों उनको लागू कराना, तो उन दिशा में इनके कदम कुछ उठ नहीं पाते हैं।

कुछ फिगर जो सरकार ने हमको दी है उनकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स मशीनरी के लिये सेन्टर से 120.67 लाख 80 का प्रोवीजन है, यानि एक करोड़ 20 लाख और 67 हजार 80 का। इसमें 233 अफसर है और 747 अन्य कर्मचारी है। इस प्रकार कुल 980 आदमी है और साल भर में इन्होंने जो कंसिलियेशन किया, साल भर में डिसम्प्यूट रह 6,912, लेकिन इन्होंने कंसिलियेशन किया 2,080 केसेज में। 980 लोगों ने साल भर में 2,030 कमीलियेशन किया जिसमें इनको सफलता 1,009 में मिली और 1,023 में यह असफल रहे। तो यह जो सरकार ने रिपोर्ट दी है इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि ये एक हजार के करीब जो लोग हैं इन्होंने साल भर में 2,000 कंसिलियेशन किये। या यों कहिये कि 33 अफसर, 2,000 कंसिलियेशन करते हैं, तो एक अफसर ने 8 कंसिलियेशन प्रोसीडिंग्स की, जिनमें से चार में इनको सफलता मिली एक साल में और चार में इनको असफलता मिली।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up. I shall allow him ten minutes. They are a large number of speakers from his party.

SHRI R N SHARMA - I must get some time because I am not speaking on any other demands

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER - If you take more time, some speakers from your party would not be able to speak. Anyway, try to conclude

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा इस तरह से आप पायेंगे कि जहा बर्क्स कमेटी को बनाने की बात है वह 1347 होना चाहिये। मैं व्यक्तिगत ज्ञानकारी रखता हूँ, इन्होंने लिखा है कि 116 वर्क्स कमेटीया फक्शन करती है। लेकिन कोई वर्क्स कमेटी फक्शन नहीं करनी। रेकार्ड में 916 है। 410 तो इस तरह से रेकार्ड में ही नहीं है। स्टैंडिंग आर्डर 2,256 होना चाहिये। उसमें से 2,174 हुआ है। जबकि कानून यह कहता है कि 6 महीने के अन्दर में मारी इंडस्ट्रियल अडरटेकिंग को अपने स्टैंडिंग आर्डर रखने चाहिये जहा 100 से अधिक आदमी काम करते हैं। लेकिन वह भी बात नहीं हो पाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोलमाइन्स वेलफेयर फण्ड हे उसकी ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में बैठकर के 1965 में, जबकि श्री संजीवैया भ्रम मंत्री थे, तो उनकी अध्यक्षता में यह नय हुआ कि कोलमाइन्स वेलफेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन का सैस 8 घाने से बढ़ा कर एक ह० कर दिया जायेगा। आज भी सरकार का प्रोपोजल अभी तक वह 8 घाने से एक ह० तक करने का नहीं आया है, यद्यपि सात साल गुजर गये। कोलमाइन्स वर्क्स आर्गेनाइजेशन को भी मैडिकल एड और दूसरे बनिफिट्स दिये जाते थे उनमें कटौलमेट हो रहा है, और दूसरी तरफ यह दिव्दान की चेष्टा की जानी है कि उनमें काफी तरक्की हुई है।

दूसरी खादानो के सम्बन्ध में जो वेलफेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन बनने की बात है तो कहीं पर आर्गेनाइजेशन बन गयी है, लेकिन उसकी ऐक्टिविटी अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुई है। कोलमाइन्स वेलफेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन की तरफ से जो

हाउसेज चार लाख वर्क्स के लिये चाहिये थे पिछले 20 साल में केवल 68,594 मकान बनाने पाये हैं। पहले मकान का जो टारगेट रखा गया था 10000 हाउसेज की किमी तरह से लोग पूरा करते थे। लेकिन आज जो टारगेट है न्यू हाउसेज का वह 1,000 का है और चीफ हाउसेज का भी 1,000 है। इस तरह से 2000 मकान होने हैं। आप भ्रन्दाज लगाये चार साल लोको के लिये अगरे 2000 मकान की रफनार में मकान बने तो जमाना गुजर जायगा। न्यू हाउसेज की लाइफ 40 साल है और चीफ हाउसेज की केवल 15 साल है। तो आप पायेंगे कि हाउसेज की दिशा में यद्यपि फंड काफी है, लेकिन तरक्की नहीं हो पाती है। क्योंकि सरकार खादानो के मालिको को मजबूर नहीं करती है कि वे मकान बनाए।

अब मैं वेज बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। 1967 में वेज बोर्ड बना था। उसका पार्लल इम्प्लेमेन्टेशन हो सका है आप देखें कि पाच साल में कास्ट आफ लिविंग इंडेक्स कहा चला गया है, महगाई कितनी बढ़ गई है। उसके अनुसार महगाई करीब पचास प्वाइंट बढ़ गई है। इस महगाई ने मजदूरी को इरोड किया है। मजदूरी की जो वैल्यू थी वह कम हो गई है। इस वास्ते सरकार को चाहिये कि खादानो के मजदूरो के लिए जिन पर वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें 1967 में लागू हुई थी, वेज नैगो-शिएटिंग मशीनरी निर्धारित करे।

14 hrs

अभी मंत्री महोदय प्राविडेंट फंड के सम्बन्ध में बात कर रहे थे। यह बताया गया है कि कोल माइज प्राविडेंट फण्ड में पिछले साल तक सात करोड़ बकाया था। लेकिन इस साल वह बढ़ कर दस करोड़ हो गया है। इसी तरह से एम्प्लायीज प्राविडेंट फंड में भी बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। लोगों की आम धारणा यह है कि प्राविडेंट फंड में मालिक लोग अपना हिस्सा जमा करना नहीं चाहते। कानून बना कर आप उन पर कोई सत बन्धन नहीं लगाया है। उन पर जुर्माना

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

इसके वास्ते किया जाता है तो एक रुपया, दस रुपये, बीस रुपये, सौ रुपये या एक हजार रुपये कर दिया जाता है। यह तो जो राशि उनको जमा करनी चाहिये थी उसका इंटरेस्ट भी नहीं होता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का कानून प्राप बनावे कि जो मालिक ऐसा करते हैं उनको कम से कम तीन महीने जेल की हवा खानी पड़े। अगर वे प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा रोकते हैं तो यह सजा तो उनको कम से कम होनी चाहिये।

फैमिली पेंशन को प्राप लें। रिसपांस को प्राप देंगे। जल्दी-जल्दी में यह स्कीम पास हुई थी। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ है? एम्प्लॉयीज प्राविडेंट फंड वाले मजदूरों में से जिन का सख्या फ्राठ लाख के करीब है, केवल साढ़े पांच लाख लोग ही उसके सदस्य हुए हैं। अभी तक बाकी मजदूरों ने आप्ट नहीं किया है, इसकी फेवर में। कोलमाइंज वेल्फेयर के एम्प्लॉयीज भी जिब के लिए वह कम्पलसरी हैं सब लोगों को हम में घ्रा जाना होगा कानून की प्राविजंज के अनुसार वहां पर भी आधे लोग ही दरखास्तें देकर इसमें शामिल हुए हैं और बाकी आधे इससे अलग हो गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि फैमिली पेंशन स्कीम जो है उसमें भी सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

नौरोजाबाद एक कालिबरी मध्य प्रदेश में है जो पिछली 28 फरवरी से बन्द हो गई है। उसके मालिक ने उस दिन तक तो मजदूरों को आधी मजदूरी दी ले प्राप कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में लेकिन दस दिन के बाद प्राप नोटिस लगा दिया कि इसको बन्द कर दिया गया है, उसको ड्राउन कर दिया गया है। व उनको रिट्रेंवमेंट कम्पेंसेशन दिया है, न ले आफ कम्पेंसेशन दिया है। वे तबाही की हालत में पड़े हुए हैं। पिछले बड़ महीने से उनकी समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। इस धोर भी प्राप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : इसके

पहले कि मैं बोलना प्रारम्भ करूं, सदन में गण-पूति करवा दीजिये। कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योगों के अन्दर अशान्ति फैलने के दो तीन प्रमुख कारण हैं। पहले तो मान्यता के प्रश्न को लेकर अशान्ति पैदा होती है। मान्यता जिस यूनियन की सदस्य संख्या अधिक हो, उनको मिलनी चाहिये। सरकार से जुड़ी हुई कोई यूनियन होती है तो देखा जाता है कि ग्राम तौर पर उसी को मान्यता मिलती है। सरकार द्वारा इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में गुप्त मतदान की प्रणाली को वह चालू करे। यह कहा जाना है कि एक उद्योग में एक ही यूनियन हो। मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता हूँ। पाजियामेंट एक है लेकिन हममें अनेक विचारों के लोग हैं। वे अपनी-अपनी बात कहते हैं। जिस तरह से यहाँ होता है उसी प्रकार उद्योगों के अन्दर भी मान्यता एक यूनियन को ही मिले लेकिन उसमें सभी यूनियनों के लोग, सभी विचारों के लोग रखे जायें, उनको स्थान मिले, इसका विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ राजनीति से उनको दूर रखा जाना चाहिये। अगर यूनियन राजनीति से दूर रखी जाएगी तो मेरा विश्वास है कि वह अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेगी, उस क्षेत्र में अच्छा काम होगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बी० एम० एस० को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर मान्यता दिये जाने के प्रश्न को भी उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह मामला सरकार के बहुत असें से अटका रखा है। अनेक बार इसके बारे में मांग की गई है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया है। यह कहा जाता रहा है कि हम विचार कर रहें हैं। जो भी सर्वे प्रखिल भारतीय स्तर की

मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए पूरी होनी चाहिये, उनको यूनियन ने पूरा कर दिया है। परन्तु कुछ लोगों के दबाव के कारण, कुछ लोगों के कहने से भारतीय मजदूर सघ को मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है। बहुत पुराने कानून के अनुसार आप आबिच भारतीय स्तर की मान्यता किसी यूनियन को देते हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि आपने जो भी जांच इस यूनियन के सम्बन्ध में करनी थी, वह आपने कर ली है, जो तथ्य श्रम मंत्रालय को जाने चाहिये थे, उनको भी भेज दिया गया है और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ, कि जल्दी से जल्दी बी० एम० एस० को मान्यता प्रदान करें।

उद्योगों के अन्दर ना ना प्रकार के विवाद होते हैं और सौदेबाजिया होती हैं। उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ समझौते भी होते हैं। लेकिन देखा गया है कि बिना अन्य यूनियन के लोगों को और स्वयं अपनी यूनियन के लोगों को पूछे बिना ही समझौते कर लिये जाते हैं। अपनी यूनियन के लोगों से भी वे पदाधिकारी जो समझौते करते हैं, पूछते नहीं हैं। जो अध्यक्ष होता है, जो प्रधान होता है यूनियन का वह मालिकों के साथ साठगाठ करके बिना दूसरों को बताये हुए मालिकों के साथ समझौता कर लेता है जिस की वजह से काफी मजदूरों में असंतोष होता है। इस तरह से वहाँ भाई भतीजावाद और भ्रष्टाचार भी चलता है। मेरा कहना है कि अन्य मजदूर जो वहाँ काम करते हैं या दूसरी यूनियनों जो वहाँ हैं उन से पूछ कर काम किया जाए, निर्णय लिये जायें और समझौते लिये जायें। यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम यह समझौता मालिक और मजदूर के साथ करना चाहते हैं और अगर सभी यूनियन उससे सहमत हों तब उस समझौते पर मुहर लगाई जाए, तब उसको धार्मिक रूप दिया जाए। जब सभी एग््री करें, सभी मंजूर करें, तभी जो फैसला हो, उस पर धमस होना चाहिये।

श्रम मंत्रालय के पास अनेक केस आते हैं जिनको न्यायालय में मंत्रालय द्वारा दाखिल

करना होत है। इसमें काफी विलम्ब होता है। काफी वर्षों तक वे केसिज पड़े रहते हैं लेकिन अदालतों में उनको पेश करने का निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता है। ऐसे भी केसिज होते हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध अन्य मंत्रालयों में पूछने से भी होता है और उसमें भी काफी समय लग जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन से पूछने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। जो केसिज आपके पास आते हैं उनको तत्काल आप न्यायालय में ले जाया करे और वहाँ ले जाने के बाद जल्दी से जल्दी उन पर निर्णय हो, इसकी व्यवस्था आप करे।

मजदूरों के जो केसिज चलते हैं उनका जल्दी निपटारा नहीं हो पाता है, वे वर्षों तक लटकते रहते हैं, वर्षों तक मुद्दमे चलते रहते हैं। इनके फैसले जल्दी होना चाहिये। न्याय सस्ता और जल्दी मिलना चाहिये। एक मजदूर को नौकरी से निकाला जाता है और उमका अगर केस चलता है तो वर्षों वह लटका रहता है। इस कारण उमका खर्चा काफी होता है और उमको बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जल्दी से जल्दी फैसले हो, इसकी व्यवस्था आप करे।

यह कहा जाता है कि किसी उद्योग के अन्दर जितना पैसा लगा है वह उद्योग के मालिक का लगा है। मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि कितना पैसा किसी उद्योग के अन्दर मालिक का लगा है उतना ही पसीना उस उद्योग के अन्दर मजदूर का भी लगा है। पसीना और पैसा दोनों समान हैं। दोनों पर ब्याज, दोनों पर बोनस, दोनों पर मुनाफा भी समान ही मिलना चाहिये। पैसा और पसीना, दोनों की कीमत समान मानी जानी चाहिये। मजदूर किसी उद्योग में काम करता है तो उसको काम करने-करते बीस माल व अधिक हो जाते हैं वह अपना सर्वस्व उस उद्योग के लिए न्योतावर कर देता है अपने जीवन को उसकी खातिर सुटा देता है लेकिन इतना होने पर भी जब वह रिटायर होता है तो उसको कुछ भी नहीं मिलता

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय] है, वह खाली हाथ वहां से जाता है उसके पसीने का भाप उसको ब्याज दिलवाइये। उसको रिटायरमेंट पर पेंशन दिलवाइये। यदि उसकी मृत्यु हो जाए तो उसके परिवार को फॅमिली पेंशन दिलवाइये पसीना के ब्याज के रूप में। जैसे और पसीने का सम्मान एक सा होना चाहिये।

नगरपालिकाओं, अस्पतालों, शिक्षा विभाग और क्लबों आदि के मजदूरों को यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है। सरकार कह सकती है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यज्ञ निर्णय हमारे सामने अडचन बनकर खड़ा है कि ये वर्ग यूनियन नहीं बना सकता है, इसलिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं। राजा-महाराजाओं के विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला क्या था, यह सब को पता है, लेकिन सरकार ने उस फैसले को न मानते हुए उन विशेषाधिकारों को खत्म कर दिया। अगर सरकार उस मामले में कार्यवाही कर सकती है, तो फिर उसे इस मामले में भी कदम उठाने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक बोनस का सम्बन्ध है, हम यह नहीं मानते हैं कि बोनस मुनाफे में से दिया जाता है। हम तो उसको विलम्ब से मिलने वाली तन्स्वाह समझते हैं। चूंकि मजदूरों को मासिक तन्स्वाह कम मिलती है, इसलिए यह विलम्ब से मिलने वाली तन्स्वाह प्राप्त करना मजदूरों का मूलभूत अधिकार है। सरकार ने बोनस के सम्बन्ध में जो समिति बनाई है, उसकी मियाद तय नहीं की गई है—यह नहीं तय किया गया है कि वह कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह घोषणा करें कि कमेटी कितने दिनों में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी।

मालिक ऐसे बैलेंस-शीट तैयार करते हैं, जिससे पता चले कि उनको मुनाफा नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि मजदूरों को उनके हिसाब-किताब और रजिस्ट्रों आदि को देखने का अधिकार हो।

पे कमीशन की रिपोर्टें न आने के बारे में इस सदन में पिछले तीन साल से आवाज उठाई जाती रही है। इस कारण लोगों में बहुत चिन्ता और असंतोष फैला हुआ है। वित्त मंत्री का कहना है कि हम पे कमीशन पर रिपोर्ट देने के बारे में दबाव नहीं डाल सकते हैं। पे कमीशन की रिपोर्टें में विलम्ब होने के कारण लोग उसके कार्यालय के सामने घरना दे रहे हैं। सरकार की यह मनोवृत्ति बन गई है कि कर्मचारी और मजदूर आन्दोलन या हड़ताल करें, तभी उनकी सुनवाई होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में यह नौबत नहीं आने देनी चाहिए। उत्तर देते समय मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि पे कमीशन की रिपोर्टें कब तक आ जायेगी। वह जल्दी रिपोर्टें देने के लिए पे कमीशन से अनुरोध करें, ताकि मजदूरों में जो व्यापक असंतोष फैला हुआ है, वह शान्त हो।

मध्य प्रदेश में जो नये मुख्य मंत्री आये हैं, उनकी मालिकों के साथ सांट-गांठ है। वह हर जगह हस्तक्षेप करते हैं। कपड़ा उद्योग में...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think that is undesirable, You should not mention the name of any particular person. He is occupying a high position. You can speak generally but don't mention the name of any particular person.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग हैं, वे किसी भी यूनियन या आन्दोलन में हस्तक्षेप न करें। वे मालिकों का पक्षपात करते हैं और मजदूरों का गला घोटते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में बिना नोटिस दिये हुए, बिना कारण, बिना एकशन लिये हुए मजदूरों को निकाला जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय इस तरह ब्याज दें, ताकि मजदूरों में असंतोष न फैले।

इस सदन में कहा गया है कि सरकार भविष्य निधि के बारे में कोई कठोर कानून बनाने जा रही है। मैं भी एक कपड़ा मिल में काम करता हूँ और इसलिए मेरा इससे बहुत निकट का सम्बन्ध है। इस बारे में मुझे बहुत

कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है। अन्य मजदूरों की भी यही स्थिति है। हमारा पैसा पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन मालिक अपना पैसा जमा नहीं करते हैं। जब मजदूर कर्जा लेने जाते हैं तो उनको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। उन्हें बताया जाता है कि मालिको ने पैसा जमा नहीं किया है। मालिक उस पैसे को दूसरे उद्योगों में लगाते हैं, या उससे ब्याज कमाते हैं। इस सदन में अनेको बार कहा गया है कि इस बारे में जो सजा रखी हुई है, वह बहुत कम है उसको कठोर करना चाहिए। जो पाच लाख रुपया जमा न करें, उस पर अगर केवल पाच सौ रुपया जुर्माना किया जाये, तो वह उससे अधिक तो ब्याज कमा लेता है। वह तो पाच हजार रुपया जुर्माना भी देने के लिए तैयार होगा। इस लिए सरकार को तत्काल साफ-साफ घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि यह कानून कब बनाया जायेगा और कब लागू किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में आज भी बहुत बड़ी सख्या में शरणार्थी रह रहे हैं। उनको वहा से भेजने के लिए यथोचित कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। वे बड़ा रह कर क्या करते हैं?—वहा भगडे फैला रहे हैं। बगला देश से जो शरणार्थी पहले आये थे, वे भी वहा रह रहे हैं और जो 1947 के बाद आये, वे भी रह रहे हैं। इसी तरह बाड़मेर, राजस्थान में एक लाख से ज्यादा शरणार्थी बसे हुए हैं। बलेक्टर और तहसीलवार उन पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि वे चले जाये, लेकिन उनको भेजने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

मैं आशा करता हू कि मैंने मान्यता श्री प्राविडेंट फण्ड के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करेंगे और उनको धमल में लायेंगे।

श्री बामोदर पांडे (हजारी बाग) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए चन्द प्रश्नों की और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हू।

नये सदर्भ में, देश की बदली हुई परिस्थिति में यह कहा जाना है कि देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति होनी चाहिए, उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिसमें रूम में कम हड़ताले हो। उसमें भी आगे बढ़कर मारे-टोरियम की भी बात कही जाती है। लेकिन उस दिशा में जो काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। कोयला खदानों में 1967 में वेज बोर्ड का एवाइंट हुआ था। मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि बहुत सी खदानों ने उसे लागू नहीं किया है। लेकिन बहुत अधिक कोयला खदानों के मजदूर उसमें कुछ लाभान्वित हुए थे। जब 1967 में वेज बोर्ड का एवाइंट हुआ तो कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों ने महत्त्व दिया कि उनके स्तर में सुधार हुआ है और जो कुछ उन्हें पहले मिलना चाहिए था, वह बहुत दिन बाद मिला।

उसके बाद पांच साल बीन गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार के कानो पर जू भी नहीं रेंगी है। क्या वह चाहती है कि मजदूर फिर हड़ताल का नोटिस दे, फिर हड़ताल करे, हल्ला करें और फिर काम को नुकसान पहुंचाये तार्किक सरकार फिर उनके वेतन-मानों का निर्धारण करे? कोई ऐसा नियम बन जाना चाहिए कि मजदूर को पूरा भरोसा हो कि वेतन की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद अपने प्राय नय वेतनमान निर्धारित किये जायेंगे और उनको लाभ मिलेगा और उसके लिए उन्हें हड़ताल आदि करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

मैं नहीं कहता कि ट्रेड यूनियन का काम मंत्री महोदय ले ले। लेकिन अगर वह चाहते हैं कि देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति हो और मजदूर यह अनुभव करें कि उनके वाजिब हक समय पर मिल जायेंगे, तो फिर उनको यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि समय रहते मजदूरों के अरमानों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। दुनिया के हर एक देश में कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों अथवा औद्योगिक मजदूरों से

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

घाटिक तन्त्रवाह पाते हैं। लेकिन हम देण में वह अवस्था नहीं हुई है। इस्पान उद्योग में मिनिमम वेज 240 रुपये और डी० बी० सी० में 267 रुपये है। वस्त्र उद्योग में भी मिनिमम वेज काफी बढ़ गई है। कोयला खदानों के मजदूर अभी दस साल पीछे पड़े हुए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि अविलम्ब कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जाये, जिससे मंत्री महोदय कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों के जीवनमान को सुधारने के लिए उचित कदम उठायें। साथ ही साथ हमारे बेतन में बढ़नी नहीं हुई है केवल यही बात नहीं है, बल्कि जो कुछ भी सुविधाएँ हमें प्राप्त होती थी सरकार के माध्यम से उसमें कटौती हुई है। कोल मांस वेल्फेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन जो-जो भी सुविधाएँ पहले देती थी उसमें भागी कटौती हुई है। बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल की बिन्डिंग्स तो खड़ी है लेकिन उसमें दवा जो आज से पांच साल पहले मिलती थी उसकी आधी दवाइयाँ आज दी जाती हैं हालाँकि रोगियों की संख्या दुःखी हो गई है। तो यह गैरवाजिब कदम है। इसी तरह से जो भी ऐक्टिविटीज थी जिनसे कोयला खदान के मजदूरों को कुछ राहत मिलती थी उन सभी ऐक्टिविटीज को आज कल काट दिया गया है, उसमें कटौती कर दी गई है। आज उनकी टोटल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कास्ट जितन पड़ना है उतना शायद वेल्फेयर पर खर्चा नहीं हो पाता हालाँकि वह पैसा जो मिलता है वह मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए मिलता है, वह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पोस्ट के लिए नहीं दिया गया है। वहाँ कि ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने आप से दस साल पहले रेकमेंडेशन दी थी और हर साल उसे करीब-करीब रिपोर्ट करती आई है कि सेस बढ़ना चाहिए। सेस नहीं बढ़ेगा तो जो काम चल रहा है उसको चलाया नहीं जा सकता। उसके बावजूद भी अभी तक, आश्वासन तो मिला है, लेकिन जरूरत के मुताबिक जो चीज होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो रही है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि बहुत जल्दी बिना विलम्ब वि. ए. मंत्री महोदय यह घोषणा करें

कि सेस घाट आने से बढ़ा कर एक रुपया कर दिया जाय जिससे कि जो काम चल रहा है उसमें किसी प्रकार की कटौती नहीं होने पाए।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो खास कोयला खदानों से ही सम्बन्धित नहीं है बल्कि और भी औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित है वह है बेरोजगार लोगों की समस्या। बेरोजगारी की समस्या बड़ी जटिल समस्या है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उसका समाधान निकालने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। कुछ दिशा कुछ सकेत मिलता भी है। लेकिन जो माध्यम है एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज जिसके द्वारा हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर हो उसमें इतना करप्शन है, इतना व्यभिचार है कि अगर उसका सुधार नहीं किया गया तो जो कुछ भी करने की योजना हमने बनाई है वह खटाई में पड़ जायगी। आज वहाँ नाम लिखाने के लिए घूस देना पड़ता है, नाम लिख आये तो नाम फारवर्ड कराने के लिए घूस देना पड़ता है। क्या क्या नहीं होता है? हर तरह की पैरवी, हर तरह का खुराफात सब एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में घुस गया है। एम्प्लायमेंट ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी केवल नाम के लिए बनाई गई है। कभी उसकी मीटिंग नहीं होती और होती है तो उसके सुझाव पर कोई अमल नहीं करता। एक अजीब सा वातावरण वहाँ बन गया है। जो कर्मचारी, स्टाफ के लोग और आफिसर वर्ग रहें वह आपस में ही कुछ ऐसा बंटवारा कर लेते हैं कि आम जनता को उससे बड़ा असतोष होता है। जहाँ भी नौकरी खाली होती है उसके लिए जो मांग जाती है तो उचित कर्मचारी वहाँ नहीं भेजे जाते। कुछ पैरवी के आधार पर, कुछ घूस के आधार पर वहाँ पर लोगों को भेजा जाता है जिससे कि जो समस्या हम हल करना चाहते हैं कि उचित काम करने वाले को उचित काम दिलाने की व्यवस्था हम करेंगे, ठीक काम के लिए ठीक आदमी चुनने के लिए। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज बनाएँ हैं, वह परपत्र उसका डिफीट हो गया है। उससे कुछ काम होता नहीं है।

तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी तरफ ध्यानपूर्वक मन्त्री महोदय ध्यान दें।

एक तीसरी बात है जो फिर हमारे खदान के जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखती है। धकसर देखा जाता है कि जब कोई बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो हमारे मन्त्रालय का ध्यान उधर खिंचता है और जल्दी से एक सेफ्टी कान्फरेंस बुला लेते हैं। लेकिन उसमें जो कुछ भी फंमला हुआ उसको लागू करने का ध्यान उन्हे नहीं रहता। मेरा यह सुझाव था कि आप क्यों इतना-जार करते हैं कि फिर कोई दुर्घटना हो तो आप सेफ्टी कान्फरेंस बुलाएँ? जो भी आप को करना है वह पहले ही क्यों नहीं कर लेते हैं? आप चाहते हैं कि खदान में काम करने वाले लोग सुरक्षित रहे और खदान सुरक्षित रहे तो जो सेफ्टी कान्फरेंस कलकत्ते में हुई पाच साल पहले उसके रेकमेण्डेशन्स कुछ हद तक तो लागू हुए लेकिन बहुत सा अभी खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है। क्यों नहीं समय रहते कोशिश करते हैं? बिना किसी भयकर दुर्घटना का इन्तजार किए हुए आप सेफ्टी कान्फरेंस बुला-इए जिसमें कि उन की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में नये सदर्भ में विचार हो। आज खदानों की हालत बही नहीं है जो पहले थी। आज मशीनीकरण किया जा रहा है, खदानें गहरी होती जा रही हैं। तो उन की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में फिर से नये सिरे से विचार करने के लिए एक नई सेफ्टी कान्फरेंस बुलानी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा दूसरी खदानों के सम्बन्ध में जो वेज बोर्ड के फैसले हुए हैं उन्हे लागू कर-वाने की दशा में बहुत अपर्याप्त कदम उठाए गए हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यही आग्रह करूँगा कि जल्दी-जल्दी उन फैसलों को लागू करवाने की दिशा में मजबूत और ठोस कदम उठाए और जिन वेज बोर्ड्स की मियाद खत्म हो गई है वहाँ पर नये सिरे से वेतन निर्धारण के लिए क्या मशीनरी हो सकती है उसके बारे में विचार करें।

श्री बनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धर्म मन्त्रालय के बजट पर विचार करते हुए हम कह सकते हैं कि यह कार्य महत्वपूर्ण और प्रभावशाली प्रतीत होता है। किन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि मन्त्रालय ने अपने कार्य को भली प्रकार नहीं विभाया है। आज देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या जितनी भीषण है उतनी शायद पहले कभी नहीं थी। बेरोजगार युवक अत्यन्त विकल और अशांत हैं। पढ़े लिखे लोगों में इतनी बेरोजगारी है कि उन्हे जीवन में घोर निराशा दिखाई देनी है। पढ़ लिख कर यदि जीविका निर्वाह के लिए कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती अथवा अन्य माध्यम दिखाई नहीं देता है और सामान्य जीवन व्यतीत करना भी संभव नहीं तो जीवन कितना दुर्लभ और कष्टप्रद हो जाता है इसकी कल्पना सहज ही में नहीं की जा सकती है। श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्रालय का जन-जीवन से सुन्दर गावों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि उन छोटे गावों की ओर उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट होना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या कितनी व्यापक है, किन्तु गम्भीर है, उसका बर्णन शब्दों में नहीं किया जा सकता है। ऐसे असह्य परिवार हैं जिनमें एक भी सदस्य को रोजगार नहीं मिला है। ब्रह्म कठिन परिश्रम करने को तैयार है वेतो में मजदूरी करने को तैयार है, औरतें सबक पर पत्थर तोड़ने को तैयार हैं, सबको पर भ्रष्ट जगाने के लिए तैयार हैं—पर कहा है काम? क्या मन्त्री महोदय के पास इस का उत्तर है?

कोई भी आदमी प्रसन्नता से भीख नहीं मागना चाहेगा। मध्य प्रदेश ही नहीं सम्पूर्ण भारत में हमारे देशवासी आत्म सम्मान, बच-वित्तक गरिमा और कठिन परिश्रम के लिए विख्यात हैं। किन्तु श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्रालय की निष्क्रियता और वर्तमान नीतियों ने देश

[श्री धन शाह प्रधान]

और ममाज के महत्वपूर्ण अर्थ-श्रमिक को अमहाय और विवश बना दिया है।

आर्थिक विकास के तीन महत्वपूर्ण स्तम्भ हैं—सरकार, उद्योगपति और श्रमिक। उत्पादन के लिए यह तोनो ही उत्तरदायी हैं। इस त्रिकोण में मजदूर कमजोर होते हुए भी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। विन्तु सरकार और उद्योगपतियों की नीतियों पर ही मजदूरी का योगदान निर्भर करता है। आज के परिवर्तनशील युग में सरकार केवल योग्य दर्शक बन कर ही नहीं बैठ सकती हैं। विकास के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना सरकार का काम है प्रजातान्त्रिक स्वतंत्रता आर्थिक विकास अरु आश्रित है और इसके लिए श्रमिक वर्ग का समर्थन अनिवार्य है।

हमारे यहाँ विकास आयोजना प्रकृति तान्त्रिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत है। दूसरे शब्दों में श्रमिक सघों को कार्य करने और विचार अभिव्यक्ति की पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता है। इससे श्रमिक वर्ग का उत्तरदायित्व बढ जाता है। यदि सरकार श्रमिकों के हित के लिये कार्य करती है और उसकी नीतियाँ श्रमिक कल्याण के लिये हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि श्रमिक वर्ग का उत्साहपूर्ण सहयोग उन्हें सदा मिलता रहेगा। जब भी उद्योग के प्रबन्धकर्ता और श्रमिकों में विवाद होता है तो उस हल करने के लिये विवाद के कारणों को दूढ़ना चाहिये। उन विवादों को हल करने के लिये पृथक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। श्रम प्रयोग ने भी इसी आशय की विफारिश की थी। केवल कानून प्रथवा नियमों की सहायता से यह व्यवस्था हल नहीं हो सकती है। इसके लिये मानवीयता पूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रमिकों, ट्रेड यूनियनों और प्रबन्धकों द्वारा को गई कार्यगृही को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये क्या कानूनी व्यवस्था सरकार कर रही है? प्रबन्धकों की यूनियन में परम्पर विह्वल पैदा करने के लिये पृथक सगठन उपयोगी विद्य ही सकना है। जब भी श्रमिक सम्बन्धी वेन

वृद्धि, पदोन्नति, कल्याण कार्य और सुविधाएँ आदि के प्रश्न उत्पन्न होने हैं तो इन का निर्णय करो में पर्याप्त समय लग जाना है। विनम्र में अमनोष पैदा होता है और परम्पर प्रविश्वाम की भावना पैदा होती है।

श्रीदोषिक न्यायालयों में अत्यधिक विलम्ब होता है। अतः श्रमिकों में निराशा हो जाती है और तब श्रमिक यूनियन एक पक्षीय स्तर पर कार्यवाही करने के लिये विचार करती है। मध्य प्रदेश में बोरिया खानों में मामान्य सी बातों को लेकर जैसे पीने का पानी, दवाइयाँ, वेनन, भत्ता, मकान की सुविधाएँ आदि समय पर हल न करने में काफी असंतोष बढ जाना है। छोटी-छोटी बातों पर भी प्रबन्धक महीनो तरु निर्णय नहीं करने हैं। प्रायः कारखानों में मामूला में बात के प्रश्न को लेकर कई महीने बीतने पर निर्णय किया जाता है और उस पर भी ट्रेड आफिस उस निर्णय को लागू करने में कई महीने लगा देते हैं इन परिस्थितियों में श्रमिक और प्रबन्धकों में कटुता की भावना अना स्वाभाविक है। प्रबन्धकों को यह समझना चाहिये कि आदान-प्रदान और परम्पर सहमति के सिद्धान्त पर ही हमारा आर्थिक विकास निर्भर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रत्येक जिना स्तर पर रोजगार समितियाँ बनाई जाएँ जिनमें सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सदस्य हों। यह समिति लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने और श्रमिक विवादों को हल करने एवं उन्हें अधिक सुविधाएँ दिखाने के लिये कार्य करे। देश में बेरोजगारी से तग आ कर कई युवक आत्महत्या तक कर लेते हैं। ऐसी घटनाएँ प्रायः प्रायः दिन होनी रहती हैं। अतः बेरोजगारी से तुरन्त राहण देन के लिये बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाय। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो देश में लाखों शिक्षित बेरोजगार किसी दिन कोई कान्तिकारी कदम उठा सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये तुरन्त कदम उठाये नें प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम आज की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल नहीं है। उसमें संशोधन कर-

चाहिये ताकि विवादों को हटाने करने में विलम्ब न हो ।

मध्य प्रदेश के सभी कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में अस्मभूषण व्यापन है । सदन में बार-बार प्रार्थना की जानी रही है कि डेकेदारी प्रथा बन्द की जाय लेकिन उम पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है । मंहगाई भत्ता बोनस तथा अन्य सही चीजों के त्रिये भी उम सदन में अनेको बार उल्लेख किया गया है, लेकिन उन पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है - मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे ।

पूर्वी बंगाल में पाकिस्तानी मगा द्वारा किये गये अत्याचारों के कारण लगभग एक करोड़ शरणार्थी भाग्य प्राप्त । इतिहास में किसी भी समय किसी राष्ट्र को इतनी बड़ी समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पडा । शरणार्थियों को इस बृहत् प्रवाह के लिए प्रशासनीय व्यवस्था बन्दुन प्रशसनीय है । मंत्रालय को इस सुन्दर कार्य के लिये म बघाई देता हू । आज शरणार्थी सुरक्षित रूप से अपने घरों को लौट गये हैं और उनके हृदय में भारत के प्रति अटूट श्रद्धा और अर्पारमित स्नेह है ।

पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के कारण पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में सीमावर्ती राज्यों में बहुत से लोग विस्थापित हो गये । इस कार्य को भी मंत्रालय ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से सम्भाला । किन्तु बर्मा, मुन्गबिरु, श्रीलंका से लौटे भारतीय और तिब्बतीय शरणार्थियों की समस्या भी प्रभावशाली ढंग से हल करना आवश्यक है । बर्मा से अब तक 190,989 व्यक्ति भारत आ चुके हैं । सरकार ने उनके लिये व्यवस्थित शरण और कृषि भूमि देने के लिये राज्यों को 207 75 लाख रुपया और 985 925 लाख रुपये दिये हैं । विस्थापितों के लगभग 600 परिवार अर्थात् 2300 व्यक्ति मुजॉबिब से भारत लौटे हैं जो अक्षित गुजरात राज्य से बच गये हैं । इन सब लोगों के लिये ऐसी योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है कि न केवल पर बड़े व्यापार व्यवस्था

लघु उद्योग शुरू कर सके । उन भाग्यीयों ने मे अपनी सम्पत्ति छोड़ी । इस सम्पत्ति के बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा की जने वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में मंत्री महादय को सदन में प्रकाश डालना चाहिये । निम्नलिखित शरणार्थी वृत्तियों में 297 परिवार हैं । उनके लिये अनुदान की रकम बड़ाई जाय । इन ती वृत्तियों में मुख्य मजदूर जोड़के के लिये 12 मीटर काम देने वाली अक्षी मजदूर अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है ।

दण्डकारण्य पर्योजना के अन्तर्गत विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये 81 गाँवों में 1359 मकान बनाये जा चुके हैं । यह पर्याप्त नहीं है । उनके लिये अभी लगभग 3 हजार मकान और दिये जाने चाहिए मजदूरों और शरणार्थी कर्मचारियों को भी । इन विस्थापितों के लिये जीवन की सिवाई के लिये बाग-बगीचा, मशीन, और पर्यटन व्यवस्था के निर्माण कार्य में तत्परी लान की आवश्यकता है । दण्डकारण्य में सरकार से अधिकतर कृषि तथा उमने सम्पत्ति उद्योगों पर ही प्रतिक्रिया दी जा रही है । किन्तु उन्हे बड़ा वेल्डिंग, मोटर मशीन, लकड़बारी आदि व्यवसायों का भी परिचय दिया जाना चाहिये । इस बन्नी में हार्ट स्कूल में विद्यार्थियों को मर्यादा । हजार से भी कम है । सरकार का उमके कारण का पता लगाना चाहिये तथा औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में आय विस्थापितों के लिये सरकार ने मराहनीय कार्य किया है । किन्तु खद की बात है कि मध्य प्रदेश के भूमिहीन आदिवासियों के लिये विशेष कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं । इनके कल्याण का उत्तरदायित्व भी ये केंद्र सरकार पर है । उम दिन वापस दल के एक माननीय युवा सदस्य ने आदिवासी युवतियों की दुखद स्थिति का कल्याणपूर्ण वर्णन मसाले में मन्त्रालय था । आदिवासी हमारे देश की मन्थना, मस्कृति और जीवन के महत्त्वपूर्ण अंग हैं । सरकार को उनका जीवन स्तर ऊँचा करने और उन्हे शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये प्रयत्न करने चाहिये ।

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Many members who took part in the debate have maintained about the prevailing labour unrest in the country. They have also given various reasons for it based on their own experience. We see labour unrest not only among the poor workers, the textile workers or among the ordinary workers, but among people who are getting Rs. 800, Rs. 1000 and even Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 a month. The IA Engineers are also resorting to this kind of agitation creating unrest in the country just like ordinary workers. Some people of clerical staff get Rs. 800 a month; some other people with the same qualifications and experience and doing the same work are getting Rs. 150 a month. Both these categories of people resort to strike.

Three reasons are attributed to this situation of labour unrest. The first reason is said to be the existence of trade union rivalry. Another is the attitude of the employers, their lack of understanding and appreciation of the ordinary workers' grievances. The third reason is attributed to be the attitude of Government who when there is trouble interfere in the situation either prematurely or belatedly, leaving things in such a way that there is a critical turn in the situation without the problem having been solved.

On account of all this, production has gone down. Whosoever's fault it may be, production has gone down in all spheres in the country. Now there is a strike which is going on in the Andhra Bank and the reason mentioned for the strike is that the agents of the bank have also joined the staff union. The union wanted to speak to the management on behalf of the agents also. The management have come forward with a statement that the union cannot speak on behalf of the agents, since the agents are highly paid officers. These are the type of things that are happening in the country.

Once tension is created by a strike like this, even though the Government comes forward and settles it, it will be only for the time being. The goodwill is damaged and tension will always prevail, and on account of that, not only goodwill is damaged, but even production goes down and the relations between the employers and the employees are also damaged.

Our country is a free country; we are free people; we can rule our country in our own way. But after all, what all these mean to the common man? He is not happy because the Common man cannot enjoy the fruits of freedom. Unless you take all these things into consideration and solve them, how are you going to solve labour unrest in this country?

Coming to the trade unions, there are certain norms. The Government has got some responsibility; the organised labour unions, and the organised employers also have got some responsibility to teach the labour and workers about trade union philosophy. My hon. friend Shri Stephen is looking at me. He has also a great responsibility to teach the trade unions of the trade union philosophy.

I am not going to mention about socialist countries. But look at West Germany. We do not hear of any kind of labour unrest in West Germany. How is this possible in a capitalist country like West Germany? We are talking of the capitalist countries and exploitation of the labour. But how is it that there is no strike there at all? We also knew that during Hitler's time, the pre-war time, there was no labour unrest in that country. He was not controlling labour as such, and was keeping labour in a satisfactory way and so even love and affection was there among them.

The Government should take the responsibility during the difficult situation and should be able to control both the management and the labour. Labour also realises the responsibility it owes to the country. But then, the basic thing is lacking, and everybody is lacking in it including my hon. friend there.

Take, for instance, the bonus question. The problem is repeated in industry after industry, year after year. Can you not once and for all solve this problem? I would suggest to the Government. Let the organised employers, organised employees and also the Government sit together and take a decision with a final settlement. Of course, every year they are meeting; but what is it they are doing? They should come to a settlement. There should be an arrangement for 5 years and that at least we must have a five-year moratorium on this kind of labour unrest in this country.

Let us do it. Our responsibility is there. The Government should come forward to solve this.

What does the labour class want? The worker wants more wages. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he thinking of the Congress party?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Please wait. The point is, a worker naturally wants Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 more. There is unemployment. I would say that a guarantee for employment must be given. In a family, one member is working and two or three members are idle. Due to this idleness manpower is wasted. So, the workers and the labour unions should fight for extra employment for the family member. By way of increase of bonus, or wages one way get Rs. 5/- or Rs. 10/- a month. But a worker getting Rs. 200 must ask for more employment, so that a family which at present has one earning member, could have two earning members and the family as a whole could get Rs. 400 instead of Rs. 200 per family which amount is not sufficient. We are vociferous about the labour problem in the towns and the problem of educated unemployed. What about the rural population. Agricultural workers and rural uneducated unemployed? A man working in a village gets Rs. 4 a day—During seasonal months for four or five months. For nearly eight months he could not get work. These are the people, left out, forgotten who form the majority of our population. Has the hon. Minister got anything to say to these people, the rural unemployed?

There is a colony called Kalkaji colony in Delhi which was meant for East Pakistani displaced persons. Now there is no East Pakistan, only Bangla Desh. That colony should be named after Chittaranjan Das. I hope the hon. Minister will come forward with such an announcement soon.

People from Burma, Ceylon and other countries are coming here as repatriates. I wish to refer particularly to Burma repatriates. They have not been provided any amenities. According to the Indo-Ceylon agreement of 1964, if a person comes with Rs. 10,000 he will not be given any amenities; people coming with less than Rs. 10,000 will be given some help.

The people coming from Burma are very poor and they come only with rags to wear, the children also are there. A number of Burma repatriates are wandering in the country just like beggars. Government should give proper attention to the Burmese repatriates.

Lastly, in regard to Ceylon repatriates, there is a place called Mandapam camp in the sea shore. They are settling some Ceylon repatriates in this place. If fishermen are settled here, they can do some fishing. There are no other facilities here. Therefore, the Government should not settle the Ceylon repatriates in Mandapam camp, but settle them in some tea or rubber estates.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to give a warning to the Minister of Rehabilitation not to make a wishywashy statement about the rehabilitation of the Bangla Desh refugees who have been repatriated to their homeland. Bangla Desh is facing a stupendous problem on the rehabilitation problem and it is more stupendous than the one we faced when we were temporarily sheltering them in our country. I had been there more than once and I have seen with my own eyes in what conditions they live. The houses of most of the people, except those who came very late, who had crossed over to India were looted and most of their properties such as lands, houses, etc. were occupied by the others. The Bangla Desh Government is facing extreme difficulties to get back those properties and lands and give them back to their proper owners. The lands and houses were left for about ten months and other elements took hold of these properties. I should also say that a large number of those refugees are still residing in the camps. I will request the Government that all the structures of the camps that were made in India for the refugees should be there, and I would particularly request the Government of India, because Bangla Desh being a new Government, it is not possible for the Government of Bangla Desh to create an international lobby for giving international aid for the proper rehabilitation of the Bangla Desh refugees. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government of India, I should say now it is the duty of the Government of India more than when those refugees were in India, to create an international lobby for giving adequate help to the Bangla Desh Government

[Shri Samar Guha]

for proper rehabilitation of the Bangla Desh refugees. Otherwise, I am afraid, however we wish it otherwise, this problem of Bangla Desh refugees may recoil on us which we should not desire and should not entertain also.

I also want to draw the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation, though he is not directly involved but I would request him to take up the matter with the Minister of External Affairs. I have written several letters to the Prime Minister I have raised this matter on the floor of the House on one or two occasions earlier. There is the question of Enemy Property Act of Pakistan. I know it is a delicate issue. After the 1962 War, you know, when it was East Pakistan, the Enemy Property Act was enforced. The whole idea was to squeeze out the minorities. It will be impossible for the minorities to get rehabilitated unless the Enemy Property Act is vacated. Care has to be taken in this matter. I would request the Minister of Rehabilitation to take up the matter with Minister of External Affairs see that the Enemy Property Act is vacated, if he really wants the proper rehabilitation of the refugees. What happens sometimes is that one brother is here in India and another brother is there in Bangla Desh. The whole property has been declared as enemy property after the 1962 war. As a result, if the other brother wants to go there, and the one who is living in Bangla Desh wants to come here, it becomes extremely difficult for them.

Sir, now, I want to draw the attention of the Government to another matter. In reply to one of my letters, the Minister of Rehabilitation informed me that there is no more any necessity for the Refugee Review Committee. I am sorry to say that does it mean that all the problems of the refugees have been solved? I do not know whether the Minister has visited the colony areas around Calcutta or other areas in West Bengal. If you go there, you will see with your own eyes, the problems faced by the refugees. It is not the case in West Bengal alone but it is there in other parts of India also where refugees have been settled. Therefore, I say it is wrong on the part of the Government to wind up the Refugee Review Committee. It should be reconstituted. The problem is continuing and it will continue.

I want to draw the attention of the Minister to another matter also. A high-power team was sent to Andamans for probing into the possibilities of rehabilitation of Bangla Desh refugees in Andamans. A time-

limit was also given that by the end of 1971, one lakh and fifty thousand refugees would be rehabilitated in Andamans. Unfortunately, not even a few thousands of them have been rehabilitated there. I have personally seen that Andaman refugees are facing innumerable problems and very unfortunately, the gentleman who is in-charge of the Administration there is very unsympathetic, and I should also say he does not understand the problem. What happened to the inter Departmental report about the rehabilitation of the Bangla Desh refugees in Andamans. During the last three years, not a single refugee has been sent to Andamans. Has it been sent to the cold storage? I want to know straight from the Government whether the report has been sent to the cold storage or whether the recommendations have been honoured.

I am thankful to Mr. Swaminathan for what he said about the Kalkaji colony. Many Members of this House made representations to the Minister that the name of the Kalkaji colony should be changed in the name of Dethhandhu Chittaranjan. That should be done.

Sir, I think the Minister has received a notice of the strike given by the Asansol coal workers. This is very important. There are 50,000 workers and their grievances are legitimate. They are not fulfilling the Government commitments that were made. I would request the Government to look into this.

About the jute strike, I want to draw attention to one basic point. You are just going to deal with the problem of the workers there. The basic problem is that you have to deal with the Bangla Desh Government with regard to the problem of jute production, cultivation, marketing etc. You know, Sir, during the ten months of Bangla Desh struggle what happened is that nearly 35 per cent of the jute products have been substituted by artificial fibre. Unless there is a joint policy in regard to jute production, jute manufacture and marketing in the international world with the Bangla Desh Government, the workers and employers are going to suffer and production is going to suffer in a tremendous way.

Labour unrest is basically undermining the whole policy of nationalisation in trade and industry in our country. For this, the Government is largely responsible. I would urge the Government to immediately take up a massive programme of labour education and publicity in labour areas to create an impression that

nationalisation of trade and industry means owning of the trade and industry by the workers.

Thousands of cases are pending with labour tribunals. If you can enact a law with provisions that all these labour tribunal cases should be disposed of within the shortest possible time and the decision will be binding on both the employers and employees, that will go 80 per cent to resolve the problems of labour unrest in India. If that can be done, I think the major problem of labour agitation can be tackled.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मवेपुरा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रम प्रौर पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह विभाग तीन भागों में बटा हुआ है। पहला श्रम, दूसरा रोजगार और तीसरा पुनर्वास। मैं तीनों पर कुछ बातें कहूँगा।

श्रम : आप तीर पर यह बात कही जा सकती है कि सरकार की श्रम नीति संतोषजनक नजर नहीं आती इसलिए कि आये दिन हम रोज देखते हैं कि हड़तालें हो रही हैं, तालाबन्दी हो रही है। तो हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी की बात जहाँ आती है वहीं यूनियन्स की बात आती है। जब भी मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों की बाजिब मांगों पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है तो वह यूनियन बताते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज सरकार केवल दो ही यूनियन्स को मान्यता देती है—एक आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० और दूसरे ए० आई० टी० यू० सी०। लेकिन मजदूरों को या कर्मचारियों को अगर कोई तकलीफ हुई और कोई अनरिक्नाइड्ड यूनियन बनाकर सरकार तक पहुँचना चाहता है तो उनको किसी तरह की कोई सहूलियत नहीं दी जाती है। मैं रेल मंत्रालय को जानता हूँ जहाँ इन दो रिक्नाइड्ड यूनियन्स के अलावा किसी अन्य अनरिक्नाइड्ड यूनियन की तरफ से खी मांगों को मञ्जूर नहीं किया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि आप अनरिक्नाइड्ड यूनियन के मॅम्बर हैं। राय में बेरी यह सही बात नहीं है। अगर

अनरिक्नाइड्ड यूनियन के कर्मचारियों की मांग सही हो और सरकार समझे कि उचित माँ है तो फिर किसी भी यूनियन के लोग हों उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

बहुत दिनों से यह बात चली आ रही है कि "वन इंडस्ट्री वन यूनियन।" लेकिन अभी तक वह काम में नहीं आई है। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि यह जो स्टागन बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है, मको प्रमन में लायें और एक इंडस्ट्री में एक ही यूनियन को काम करने दिया जाये ताकि जिनसे भी कर्मचारी उम उोग में हैं वे सब उनके मध्य हो जायेंगे और अपनी सही मांगों को उम यूनियन के द्वारा सरकार तक पहुँचा सकेंगे। इस संदर्भ में मैं प्राविडेंट फंड की बात करना चाहता हूँ। इस आर्गनाइजेशन के सबसे बड़े अधिकारी चेयरमैन कहलाते हैं। चेयरमैन अलग से कोई नहीं रखा जाता है, बल्कि जो लेबर मेक्रेटरी होत है वही एक्म-ऑफिशियों चेयरमैन भी होता है। चेयरमैन की हैसियत से अगर वह किसी बात से महमत भी हो जाते हैं तो भी बूक नीचे के लोगों ने, अफसरों ने किसी माग को ठुकरा दिया है, या स्वीकार नहीं किया है, इसलिये सरकार के सेक्रेटरी की हैसियत से वे भी उम नहीं मानते हैं। यह विरोधाभास सा लगता है, लेकिन कटु सत्य है। जब तक इसके लिये अलग से चेयरमैन न्हाल नहीं होगा तब तक इस विभाग का भला होने वाला नहीं है। आज का पेपर देखते से पता चलेगा कि पहले जो 17 करोड़ ६० प्राविडेंट फंड का बकाया था, धान वह बढ़ कर 22 करोड़ हो गया है। यदि यही रफ्तार रही तो पता नहीं यह कहां जाकर रहेगा। इसका कारण स्पष्ट है। इस आर्गनाइजेशन का अपना कोई अधिकारी नहीं है जो इसपर अलग से ध्यान दे। जो प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर होते हैं वह दूसरे विभागों में ड्यूटेशन पर आते हैं। वह एक या दो साल के लिये आते हैं फिर चले जाते हैं। यही कारण है कि वह पूरी जवाबदारी का काम नहीं करते। वह केवल समय गुजारने आते हैं इसलिये किसी भी समस्या पर ठीक से

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

ध्यान नहीं देते। अभी सेन्ट्रल प्राविडेंट फंड के जो कमिश्नर हैं वह डेढ़ साल के लिये आय हैं। इस समय वह टेक्निकल जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये विदेश गये हुए हैं। ज्यों ही लौट कर आयेंगे उनकी जगह से छट्टी हो जायेगी। इस तरह से सरकार का पैसा जाया होता है और उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता। अतः मेरा सुझाव है कि कमिश्नर उसी विभाग का आदमी होना चाहिये ताकि उसको इन मामलों में इंटरैक्ट हो और सारी बातों को देखकर कोई डिसेजन ले सके।

15 hrs.

जहाँ तक प्राविडेंट फंड कर्मचारियों की कि बात है, उनका काम इस तरह का होता है जिसमें हिस्साब-किताब होता है। कोई पाइल या नोटिंग बर्क नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि इस विभाग के कर्मचारियों को भी उसी तरह के पे स्केल दिये जायें जिस तरह के पे-स्केल और हिस्साब-किताब के विभाग वालों का होता है। तभी वे लोग संतुष्ट होंगे और संतोषजनक रूप से काम चल सकेगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिस बात को सबन में मान लेती है, कम-से-कम उस ध्यान पर ध्यान दिया करे। जन्म महीने पहले मंत्री महोदय, को याद होगा, उन्होंने सदन में कहा था कि फैमिली पेंशन-स्कीम के अन्दर काम करने वाले आदमियों की कमी है, इसलिये 300 से ज्यादा आदमियों की बहाली होगी। लेकिन अभी तक फैमिली पेंशन-स्कीम में एक भी आदमी की बहाली नहीं हो पाई। मुझे पता नहीं चलता कि यह विभाग कैसा है जिसमें 9 साल से एक भी आदमी बहाल नहीं हो पाया है। यद्यपि रोजगार दिनों-दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, रोज-रोज कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़नी जा रही है, लेकिन 9 साल से इस विभाग में कोई बहाली नहीं हो पाई है। मैं इस धोर मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा।

कर्मचारी जब भी कोई मांग करते हैं तो वे कमिशन का हवाला दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि जब थर्ड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयेंगी तब आपकी डिमांड उसकी रोशनी में कंसिडर की जायेगी। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 1971 में थर्ड पे कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ था लेकिन तभी तक उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी। जब तक रिपोर्ट नहीं आती तब तक जो भी डिमांड भाती है, मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर उसको टाल देते हैं कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने दो। हालांकि श्रम मंत्री जी का उससे कोई विशेष सम्बन्ध नहीं है, फिर भी मैं उनसे जानना चाहूँगा कि किस सहीने तक पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयेंगी ताकि फिर सरकार यह कह कर हमको न बहला सके कि पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है इसलिये आपकी मांगों पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

इसके बाद मैं रोजगार की बात पर आता हूँ। देश के अन्दर जो बेकारी की समस्या है वह कोई एक प्रदेश की नहीं है, सारे प्रदेशों की है। खासकर बिहार जैसे बँकड़ स्टेट के लिये तो और भी है। जितना ही हम इस दिशा में प्रयास करते हैं कि उससे निकलें, हम उसमें उतना ही फँसते प्रतीत होते हैं। बिहार में आये दिन अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि बर्कस की छँटना हो रही है लेकिन छँटनी किये हुये आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया जाये इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जितने छँटनी किए हुए कर्मचारी हैं उनको फिर से काम पर लगाने की दिशा में सरकार सोचे।

जहाँ तक एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड की समस्या है वह बड़ी गम्भीर हो गई है। सरकार ने इस दिशा में सोचा था और ऐप्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कौश प्रोग्राम चलाया गया था, लेकिन जब तक एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड को एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिये पूरी तरह से योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम कोई नहीं बनेगा तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता और यह समस्या

सारे देश को ले हूवेगी और इसमें सरकार और हम सब लोगों के लिए खतरा है इसलिये इसको एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से देखना होगा। इस दिशा में मैं चन्द्र मुक्ताव देना चाहूँगा। आज सारे देश में करीब 500 या उससे ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं। उनका काम केवल प्रनएम्प्लायड लोगों की सूची तैयार करना है। लेकिन मैं च हता हूँ कि उनके ग्रहीन बोकेशनल और एजुकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हो। वहाँ पर जायब्रगी हो जिनमें किनाबे हों और दूसरी तरफ की मुविवाये भी हों ताकि लोग वहाँ जाकर अरन भविष्य बनाने की बात सोच सकें।

ग्रन्त मे मैं पुनर्वास के बारे मे कुछ शब्द कहना चाहूँगा। गत साल सरकार ने पुनर्वास के क्षेत्र मे बहुत कुछ किया। बंगला देश से रिफ्यूजी आये हुए थे उनकी ओर सरकार ने बहुत ध्यान दिया था। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो समस्या है वह है कोसी क्षेत्र की। कोसी तट-बन्ध मे जो लोग पड़े हुए है वह पानी के जान-वर की तरह से रहते हैं। बहा साल भर पानी रहता है। उनके रत्ने के लिये कोई घर नहीं है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि जो लोग भी ऐसे हो जिनकी जमीन कोसी तट-बन्धो के अन्दर पड़ गई हो, उनके लिए वह उतनी ही भूमि तटबन्ध से बाहर ऐक्वायर करे और वहा पर उनको बसान का प्रयास करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya wanted five minutes As a very special case, I am allowing him.

SHRI DINEU BHATTACHARYYA : (Serampore) : I will simply put some pointed questions to the Labour Minister.

Firstly, the Andhra Bank people are on strike for long and I have heard that on an all-India basis a strike call is being given by the AIBA. What is the difficulty in settling the problem of the bank employees of Andhra ?

Secondly, 2,50,000 jute workers have given strike notice and from the 8th of this

month they will be on strike if their demands are not settled amicably. Even today, so far as I know, no settlement is there.

Thirdly, in IDPL, where I had been only yesterday, I saw that they have already served a notice for one day's protest strike on the 11th of this month. The issue is that the services of eleven employees have been terminated. Twenty employees were charge sheeted on the same offence but nine have been absolved of the charges and eleven employees are victimised. The funny thing is that is they do not have any place to smoke. Is it a jail or a prison where when they enter they will keep all their things, matchboxes and cigarette boxes, at the gate ? They cannot smoke for eight hours ! They have raised a demand that some place should be set apart for smoking. I think, it is very reasonable.

Then, they have asked for revision of their wages. It is a public undertaking and you should be a model employer. In Pimpri, under the same Ministry, they are getting some wages which are not given to the employees of the antibiotics plant in Rishikesh, I would humbly request the Labour Minister at least to exert his good offices to see that the employees of the antibiotics factory in Rishikesh may get justice.

Then, I will straightaway come to the LSI. Nothing has improved. Last year ESI's problems were raised here by many hon. Members. The same corruption is going on. If you purchase a medicine from a shop you will get one quality of medicine ; but if you are uninsured person, if you are a contributor to the ESI, you will get medicine of inferior quality. It is going on everywhere ; in Delhi at-o and in all the States. This was brought to the notice of Government but nothing has been done.

In West Bengal, there is dearth of hospitals. I know, in Hooghly District a hospital building was built long ago but it has become the residence of the CRP and the military there. The money spent was from the ESI funds.

Then, I come to the question of Provident Fund. You promised here and I do not know what you will do. A large amount of money has been cheated by the employers and the Government is keeping mum. They are yet to bring in a legislation.

[Shri Dineu Bhattacharyya]

Coming to rehabilitation problem, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri N. C. Chatterjee. Some recommendations were made by that Committee. The old refugees in west Bengal have not been rehabilitated. The squatters' colonies have not been regularised. Proper development is still lacking and economic rehabilitation of those refugees is still lacking. I know, the Government of India will say that it is not their problem but that of the State Government. But I say that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that the refugee problem is fully tackled and that full responsibility is taken up by the Central Government. I know they will wash it away as if it is the residuary problem. I say, the problem is still there and it is a very acute problem. The hon. Minister, Mr. Khadillar, is a man of pragmatic view and, I hope, he will at least look into the matter with sympathy and with a human attitude.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands.

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands.

The year that we have just closed is a fairly eventful year looked at from different aspects. Coming foremost in the mind is the national crisis that we had to face and the way the working class geared up to face the challenge of the national crisis. As one man, every trade union organisation in the country worked to answer to the call of the nation.

Secondly, along with that, we faced another problem, the biggest refugee problem the world has ever seen. It is on record that it was handled in a very masterful manner and every section of the House must pay its compliments to the Ministry for the magnificent job they did with respect to that. The year saw the beginning of the refugee problem and the end of the refugee problem and the efficient handling of lakhs and lakhs of people who came into our country in a most deprived condition.

Thirdly, there was an attempt made by the Prime Minister and the Labour Minister to evolve a sort of consensus amongst trade unions for the purpose of forging out a formula for industrial relations and a bigger

part of that was the question of recognition. The Labour Minister started threatening that if the formula was not evolved, he would go ahead with some legislation and will force it upon the trade unions. Whether as a result of threat or a unilateral action by trade unions, the efforts were made. The country must take pride in the fact that in the course of this year, these three national trade unions which have got the tradition of fighting like cats and dogs most unremittingly came round a table and discussed this matter and a sort of formula was evolved although not completely finalised but for a major part, a formula was evolved with respect to recognition. This is an improvement or the propositions put forward by the National Labour Commission.

As a step towards the unity of the working class which we have been talking about the INTUC, the AITUC and the H. M. S. agreed to set up a sort of national centre. This is an absolutely momentous event that beyond the limits of the barriers of trade unions, their limited outlook, and in order that the unity of the working class may be forged out, the trade unions come together and agreed to create a sort of an informal national centre where national problems could be informally discussed—a national centre among the trade unions themselves in order that our tripartite forums may function more effectively. (Interruption) This was done at the initiative of the trade unions themselves, and I, as a humble worker of the Indian National Trade Union Congress take pride in this fact; we, under the present conditions, changed circumstances, put forth the proposition and took the initiative in this particular matter.

Another important matter is the result of the Parliamentary elections which we had and also the Assembly elections. The verdict of the electorate is very clear. Looking from the trade union point of view, the extra left adventurism has been rejected by the people. Trade unions there must be, organised effort there must be, the working class rights have got to be respected, but the nation has rejected adventurism. When we look at this way, I will speak a few words after that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member does not have much time. He may come to the most essential points.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : There is another momentous event. While evolving the criteria for recognition, this national verdict has to be taken into account. It is not enough that some trade unions get some votes or backing from somewhere. It is not enough that, by a sort of referendum, somebody is said to be representing a section of working class. It is necessary that that trade union agrees or commit itself to work in consonance with the national expectation about that working class. He who is dabbling in a certain method which goes against the national will as a trade union centre is basically not entitled to recognition. That is the standard which we must adopt. Those national centres decided to keep some people out because we felt that they were not playing the game as per the consensus.

I want to ask the hon. Labour Minister I was really wondering about it—what exactly is the role of the Labour Ministry. When he addresses himself to the labour problem, he has to pay attention to this important question. We, in fact, have to change our attitude to the labour and the role the labour has to play. The labour machinery has been there, the Labour Ministry has been there. Even under the British administration this Labour Ministry or the Labour Department was there. They were there performing the policemen's business, enforcing law and order in the industrial sector—just to get things through, just to extract the work from labour ; that was all the purpose. But now a new situation has arisen. The situation now is that the nation stands committed to the task of socialism. What do you mean by socialism ? If you really mean socialism, then the labour must be the master of the show and not the capitalist. That is the basic thing. The difference in status has to be accepted. We have changed our attitude towards monopolies. We have changed our attitude in relation to foreign investments, we have changed our attitude to different things. But have we really changed our attitude to labour, what role the labour has to play, the dignity and status that labour has to command, enjoy ? My humble feeling is that we have not. The way the Government machinery is functioning shows that. Any file coming up, the Finance has to say 'yes', the Industrial Development must say 'yes', the Law Ministry must say 'yes'. There is no sector functioning in the country which does not affect labour. But the Labour Department need

not be referred to ; they need not say, 'yes' or 'no'. Things will go on like this. I do compliment the hon. Minister, but I have got to express my sympathies also to the Labour Minister because he is saddled with responsibilities which he does not have the sanction to enforce. That is the difficulty. He is the Minister of Labour, but he does not have the machinery to create employment ; he does not have the sanction to enforce labour policies, in the employing Ministries, of Government, he does not have the sanction to enforce the employment policies or other policies even with respect to the private sector. He has got to be a spectator and if you ask him what exactly your role is it your role to be a Policeman for the industrial sector or, as my friend, Shri Raja Kulkarni, said, is it your role to be the driver in the bus of a national venture carrying on the policies of the different Departments and conveying them to the labour or is it your role to play as the guardian of the interests of the working class and to remind everybody that labour has a role and status and dignity which must be recognised ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, let him reply to that.

SHRI C. M. SPEPHEN : Just two minutes, Sir

When you say that the labour must play the role, may I submit that the labour of 72 innot satisfied with the wages and the bonus only. He is conscious of the status, dignity and his position and unless he is given a feeling that he is given that position and that he is taken to the entire operation, you will not have the co-operation of the labour. That is the most important and essential thing and the entire Ministry has got to take that into account.

One thing more and I am finished. Quite a number of points I have wanted to say but I have no time. But I might mention one thing. I am feeling rather painful at one thing. If the Labour Department of the Ministry is feeling anxiety for the worker, the way we are to react to different situation should not be the way they are now reacting. I will give you one single instance. The Gratuity Bill came up here, I do not want to go into details. That is coming up but a demand was put forward by somebody at some stage that Government permission

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

should not be a condition precedent to prosecute them for non payment of gratuity. I am not worried about the reply of 'No' to the demand, but what I am worried about is the reason advanced for that, that there will be harassment of the employer. Therefore this cannot be given. Harassment of the employer and anxiety to protect the employer and the employee as a nuisance-making element ! That is the attitude which should change. I have put up one case to the Labour Minister. Here is a case. You saw 'moratorium on strikes'. I could understand all that. That is a negative proposition which I have opposed. Let that be there. There was a particular case in a particular tyre factory in Kerala. The general secretary of a union was dismissed. They went to the Tribunal and the Tribunal reinstated the dismissed employees with back wages. Then the case went to the High Court. The High Court dismissed the writ petition and ordered reinstatement with costs. But the employer, in the God's year of 1972, has got to check to say, 'Whoever may say, I am not going to reinstate them into service' I have put up that paper the other day to the Labour Minister. Can you enforce this decision? Are you reacting violently to the attitude of the employer? If you are not reacting violently against that, what is the status and position of the employee or the worker who is the master of the show? Sir, this is the attitude that has got to be changed.

Sir, now I am winding up . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister do that.

SHRI. C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, I do support the Demands that have been put forward. All I am asking for is : let us mentally change our attitude, recognising the fact that the man who produces-organised or unorganised-is the master of the show in the new India that is emerging, whoever may want it and whoever may not want it. Unless you take that attitude, no industrial peace is possible in this country.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : Industrial relations in the country for the last 25 years are being experimented through the Industrial Disputes Act, by the Code of Discipline and also by the Industrial Truce Resolution. With our experience for in the last 25 years we have seen that the labour policy pursued this country by the labour

Ministry of the Government of India is a management-oriented policy. This policy should be changed and must be labour oriented now to achieve Industrial peace. We talk about socialism. The Congress party has given the slogan, *garibi hatao*. But this slogan can never be achieved by Government unless the take over the private sector industries. I do not think that *garibi hatao* can be achieved by mere slogan only. If the Government wants to be fair to labour, the workers must have social status. As Mr. Stephen has said the workers must have social status. He should have a social status in the industry as well as outside. That is very essential. Unless he has that, I do not think there will be industrial peace in the country.

The Labour Ministry, after its experience in industrial relations must scrap the Industrial Disputes act Now, coming to the Code of Discipline, it is a voluntary tripartite agreement between employers and employees and the Government. But what is the result? The result that we saw by experience is that even the tripartite agreements have not been followed by the employers. The code of discipline is not followed by employers and also by some trade unions on the question of recognition. Therefore the Industrial Disputes Act, the Code of Discipline or the Industrial Truce Resolution has not done any good for maintaining industrial peace in the country. Therefore I say that the Industrial Disputes Act must be scrapped and in its place there should be a collective bargaining agency through a secret ballot. Trade union must be recognised through secret ballot. There must be one union in one industry. That union must have the right to collect the dues through employers.

About Telengana region I wish to say this. Employment exchanges are there. What happened in Telengana region? The employment exchanges failed to recruit the local people or to give them opportunity wherever it was possible. That was denied to them. The separate Telengana demand was therefore justified not only because of the employment problem alone but for several reasons. The employment exchanges must be directed that whenever opportunity comes they should see that local people are recruited for the industries.

As regards the recommendations of the wage boards, the Ministry has admitted in

[Shri S. B. Giri]

the report that some of the industries have not implemented the recommendations of the wage boards. The Ministry has not done anything in this respect. Therefore I request that an ordinance must be promulgated to compel the employers to implement wage board recommendations.

We have no national wage policy. The Central Government employees and other workers went on strike several times in 1960 and 1968 for need based minimum wage. The INTUC, the HMS and AITUC are demanding this need-based minimum wage. The Ministry has not considered about it so far. Need-based minimum wage should be fixed, immediately made applicable to all sections of the society and then only there can be industrial peace in the country. The Labour Minister should have more powers so that he may settle disputes quickly and take decision on the basis of reasonable demands of labour.

As regards the casual labour problem, when I had raised this question last year, the hon. Minister had assured that Government was going to pass some order in regard to casual labour, particularly in the employing Ministries at the Centre. But nothing has been done in this regard. The employing Ministries at the Centre are employing more than two million people as casual labour. It is a naked exploitation which is going on in a socialist country like ours...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : This is not a socialistic country yet.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Even the wage boards have recommended that if a contractor employs casual labour, the casual labour must also get equal wages, exactly what the permanent workers are getting ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : And the hon. Minister must look to that. Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : I am just concluding. My submission to the hon. Minister is that the casual labourer must get the same wages as the permanent worker. Secondly, casual labourers, after completion of 240 days of service, should be confirmed and they must be allowed to enjoy all the benefits which are enjoyed by the permanent workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : May I put one question before he replies ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can ask his question after the reply.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker: Sir, May I begin by saying that I am grateful to hon. Member for the many criticisms and the many suggestions that they have made ? Some friends have spoken with animation about aspect of the labour situation. I would beg of them to believe that I share their anxiety, their concern and their impatience as well,
15.32 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

But I would like them to appreciate while anxiety and concern do motivate human action, every measure taken for sorting out a tangled human situation which is what the labour situation is, has to be planned and executed with patience, care and perseverance.

Before I proceed to meet the important issues raised in the debate, I would like my hon. friends to consider some basic limitations. First, it has to be understood that Government is a human institution and in no sense omnipotent. It is obviously not possible for any Government to solve the accumulated human problems of the dimensions we have in the labour field by a single decree. Secondly, as the hon. Members know, labour being a concurrent subject, much of what goes on in the labour situation comes within the States' jurisdiction. This is true not only in the matter of industrial disputes but also in respect of implementation of many of the labour laws. Shri M. C. Daga had referred to this aspect yesterday.

The Central Government, of course, lays down policy but execution is not always in its hand. For instance, understandable concern has been shown for casual and unorganised labour by a number of hon. Members starting from Shri Mohammad Ismail. I shall directly explain that we at the Centre have been doing our bit but it

is mostly for the States to act in the light of local experience. Maharashtra has enacted its own law, and we have asked the other State Governments to consider if they could take similar action.

Thirdly, much of what happens in the labour field is often the consequence of the overall economic policies. Take employment, for instance: the Prime Minister herself has directed that our economic policy need not be directed towards the sole aim of GNP promotion. Removal of poverty has a priority higher than the promotion of unaided growth, and employment promotion is a basic element in relieving poverty. The point which I wish to emphasise is that it is not labour policy in its restricted sense which can by itself solve the problem of unemployment. This is basically the function of economic policy itself, and economic policy is being adjusted to achieve this end. I am saying all this not in order to seek any reprieve, but only by way of restoring the perspective to the many basic questions that have been raised. And let me now proceed to meet some of them. My hon. friend Shri C. M. Stephen has tried to put in focus the problem and also indicated some of the limitations under which we have to function.

First, I shall take up industrial relations. Understandably, some friends have expressed their anxiety over the present state of industrial relations, particularly over the number of man-days being lost due to work-stoppages. The situation certainly is unsatisfactory, but so far as figures go, compared to last year's peak figure of over 20 million mandays lost, the provisional figure for 1971 is less than 14 million. This is a slight improvement, but we cannot afford to be complacent about it.

Inevitably, the question of the state of industrial relations in the public sector comes to mind when we talk of the loss of mandays. It is often made out that the situation is worse in the public sector—as you know, the public sector is the most maligned sector. Here if industrial disputes figures are any indication, the sum and substance of the position is this: that for every worker employed in the public sector, less than half a day was lost due to work stoppages in 1970 compared to 4 mandays lost in the private sector during the same period. This is a very good example to cite

to the House. We are conscious that even this is not the ideal state of affairs in the public sector. Several members expressed anxiety about the situation that is being created by closure of industrial undertakings; particularly my friend, Shri Mohammed Ismail started with this and gave a most pessimistic picture because his vision is more or less restricted to Bengal and the situation there as it prevails today is one for which partly at least his party is responsible.

Hon. members are aware that we have taken a number of positive steps in meeting the situation. For one thing, the procedure for taking over of undertakings facing closure has been streamlined and simplified. In order to safeguard the interest of workers, the law requiring 60 days notice before closure has already been introduced in Bengal. A central Bill drawn on similar lines is already before Parliament.

Industrial relations, in all conscience, remain far from satisfactory. As hon. members have rightly pointed out, there is need for overhauling the present system. Almost all hon. members, those who spoke with deeper understanding of the labour situation, have referred to this problem. We have been considering are casting of industrial relations law as it exists today, ever since the National Commission on Labour submitted their recommendations. As hon. members are aware, enforcement of any labour law on industrial disputes or industrial relations depends on the willing acceptance of the provisions thereof by the parties concerned. That is why we have been persuading the premier trade union centres of the country to hold consultations among themselves so that they can come to agreement on the crucial questions of Union recognition, disputes settlement machinery and avoidance of work stoppages.

Some members are understandably impatient as no specific action having been taken so far. But those who have observed what happened on the 1st of May this year for the first time would have noted this. Before this May day, every year every section of the trade unions used to have its separate meeting under a separate flag, all of them having the slogan 'Workers of the world, unite'. That picture has been altered this year. This May Day will go down in trade union history in this country as a historic event where three national trade

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

unions celebrated it at least in the metropolitan centres in the country in a combined manner. This is a good portent.

As I said, I share the impatience, but the fact remains that a good deal of ground has already been covered by the three important trade union centres of the country. Out of 19 points having a bearing on the subject that they took up for consideration among themselves, some sort of agreement has been reached already on 16, and we hope that when the employers and the workers meet later this week, it will be possible for us to have a final picture of the situation. Meanwhile, we are preparing our own proposals on the basis of an understanding already reached so that Government may introduce an appropriate Bill in Parliament which will cover the question of union recognition, disputes settlement machinery and other allied matters. In these efforts, we are seeking the co-operation of the State Labour Ministers who are meeting in Delhi later this month for this purpose.

I may perhaps refer briefly to one particular aspect of the question. There has been a demand that the disputes should be left entirely to be settled between the workers and the employers. This would be most welcome to Government, but at the same time, Government cannot wholly absolve itself of the responsibilities in respect of the maintenance of industrial peace. As the Prime Minister has put it, as the question of war and peace cannot be left wholly to the armed forces, so the question of settlement of industrial disputes cannot be left entirely to the two parties. Government has its responsibility to the people. It has to ensure that its economic policies are not in any way jeopardised by actions of any section of society.

My good friend Shri Mohammed Ismail has referred to the absence of policy on closures, rationalisation and retrenchment. I have already said what Government is doing on the closure question. About the other two, may I inform my friends that there is already a tripartite agreement covering the question of rationalisation. As for retrenchment, the existing law itself provides for the procedure and for payment of retrenchment compensation.

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : उसका पालन मासिक-लोग बिलकुल नहीं कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा ही हो रहा है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am coming to your point. Some friends have referred to the call that has been made by our President and the Prime Minister for a moratorium on strikes and lock-outs. As I have already explained on the floor of this House, this is in a sense an appeal to the sense of responsibility of the parties. It is in no way intended to imply that Government is contemplating any legal ban on strike or lock-outs. All that was intended was that conditions should be created which would render work stoppages redundant and these conditions can be created by the workers, employers and the Government acting in concert.

Now, the second important point raised was regarding wages and the wage-fixation machinery. There has been a good deal of debate in Parliament as well as outside on the most appropriate and effective method of wage fixation in industry. While on the one hand, there has been a demand for statutory wage boards fixing wages, there is also a demand that the question should be left to free collective bargaining between the parties. As Members are aware, we have had wage boards, and the wage structures in the most important industries in the country have undergone revision on the basis of recommendations of different wage boards. Members are also aware that these wage boards are non-statutory and their recommendations can be implemented only through persuasion. Of late, our experience has been that persuasion does not fully work in all circumstances and recently we have had the experience of the wage question in an important industry like iron and steel being settled through bilateral negotiations. In considering policies in this sphere, we shall have to take full account of the experience we have had with non-statutory wage boards as also with that of the wage fixation through bilateral negotiations.

One suggestion that has been made by the National Commission on Labour is that while wage boards may continue to retain their non-statutory character, their unanimous recommendations may be made enforceable under law. That is what we are considering.

While Government have yet to take a decision on the future of the wage board system, they would welcome the efforts on the part of the employers and the workers

in particular industries to settle these questions through collective bargaining.

On the question of bonus, almost all the Members have shown anxiety that it should not only be reviewed properly but some early decision is also called for. Even our friend Shri Kachwai referred to it. Allied to the question of wage is the question of bonus and retirement benefits. The whole question of reviewing the present bonus law has been entrusted to a committee and a Bill on gratuity is now before Parliament. Members suggested they had in mind the next puja or Diwali holidays, because last year there was all-round demand in the country and in some places even strikes took place—that the recommendations of the Bonus Commission should be available before these holidays. Every endeavour will be made and we shall appeal to the committee concerned that at least so far as the minimum bonus is concerned, they should submit some sort of an interim recommendation on the basis of which we can act.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मजदूरों को मालिकों के खाते देखने का भी अधिकार होना चाहिये। उनका जो पैसा उनके खाते में जमा है, उसको देखने का अधिकार उनको होना चाहिये।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The next point referred to employment. Understandably great concern was shown about the massive problem of unemployment and under-employment. Government share this anxiety. The entire policy of development is being adjusted to meet this problem as best as we can in the given circumstances. Highest priority has been accorded to schemes which have high employment potential. A number of special schemes are under implementation. These include a drought-prone areas programme and a crash scheme for rural employment. Under the first scheme over one lakh man-days employment has been created. Under the crash scheme an employment of 600 lakh man-days has been created. The Rs. 25 crore scheme has been designed to create increasing employment opportunities for the educated classes including engineers and technicians. Various employment schemes are also being undertaken. Those contemplated for 1972-73 are expected to benefit about 35 lakhs of educated job-seekers.

The expert committee on unemployment has suggested in its interim report that in addition to these special programmes greater emphasis should be laid on the execution of some of the more labour-intensive programmes. The committee has estimated that the direct employment that would result from the programme suggested by it would be of the order of over 4 million over the next two years. These recommendations are now under examination and the final report of the committee is expected by the end of the year.

Concern was expressed about the lot of unorganised labour and also construction labour. Some Members have referred to the unsatisfactory position of unorganised labour. I have already referred to casual labour and what some State Governments have already attempted by way of protecting their interests. So far as the Central Government is concerned, we have drawn up a set of model standing orders for adoption by the employing ministries of the Government. We have also taken up the question of protection of casual labour employed by the different department of the State Governments.

As regards labour in the construction industry, some of the labour laws relating to minimum wages, workmen's compensation Act, etc. are already applicable to them and the Contract Labour Act which has been brought into force provide them a measure of protection when its implementation is complete. Apart from this we are also contemplating the introduction of a new law providing for the safety of workers employed in building and construction industry.

Some Members made a pointed reference to the construction workers. We are contemplating the revision of the present rate of wages. The main demand is that instead of Rs. 3.50 per day it should be revised to the level of Rs. 4.50. One of the demands made is this.

Let me now turn to another matter, which has rightly exercised the minds of hon members. I refer to the arrears of contributions payable by employers to the Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund. As at the end of 1971, these amounted to Rs. 18 crores in the Employees' Provident Fund and over Rs. 7 crores in the Coal Mines Provident Fund,

SHRI R. N. SHARMA It has gone up to Rs. 10 crores.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is possible ; I cannot say. Although these amounts represent a very small percentage of the total collections in these funds, there is no doubt that the amounts in themselves are large and Government have no intention of minimising the gravity of the lapses on the part of the employers. Having made that basic position clear, may I also suggest that even this question of accumulation of arrears needs to be viewed in perspective ? While it is no doubt partly due to the default on the part of employers who can afford to pay, it has been caused principally by a large number of sick industrial units, particularly in the cotton textile industry. Approximately two-thirds of the arrears in the Employees' Provident Fund *i. e.* over Rs. 12 crores, relates to this industry. The difficulties faced by sick textile units are reflected in the fact that even establishments taken over by Government and managed through authorised controllers have defaulted in the payment of this contribution. An amount of over Rs. 6 crores is indeed attributable to such establishments which has been taken over. The authorities of the Provident Fund and the Government are faced with a certain dilemma in these cases. If authorised Controllers are compelled to pay these contributions, their resources will be put to serious strain and some of the units may even have to be closed down, leading to grave consequences of unemployment. Similar is the case with a number of other sick industrial units.

The law at present contains several provisions for the prosecution of defaulting employers and for collecting these arrears through revenue recovery proceedings. There is also provision for levy of damages for delayed remittance and in suitable cases prosecutions are also filed under section 426 of the I. P. C.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कच्छवाय : वर्तमान कानून से सारे देश के मजदूरों को सन्तोष नहीं है। इसमें काफी त्रुटियाँ हैं। इसलिये आप कौन सा कानून लाना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We are trying introduce deterrent punishment. as the hon. member suggested.

Action along these lines has been taken in a large number of cases by the authorities of the two organisations and a number of convictions have been obtained. However, the courts have tended to take a very lenient view of these defaults and have imposed only light punishment by way of fine. I would draw the attention of the Law Minister to it—how the judiciary will take proper note of this type offences. They minimise the punishment and award some petty fine.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कच्छवाय : कम से कम 6 महीने की सज़ा होनी चाहिये। इससे सब ठीक हो जायेगा। सारा पैसा बराबर आयेगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Amend the law. Instead of fine, make it compulsory imprisonment.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We are amending it. Government are convinced that deterrent penalties are called for and they propose to provide for compulsory imprisonment in the case of wilful default in the payment of the contribution. Other amendments to the Act to bring about fuller compliance with its provisions have also been formulated. Government hope to an amendment Bill before parliament at its next session. I hope Shri Bhattacharyya will take note of this because that was his demand.

So far as labour is concerned, I have touched some of the problems. I would like to conclude by dealing with some of the specific issues raised in the course of the debate.

Sir, I hope I have covered most of the major issues raised during the debate—though not all of them. I can assure my Hon'able friends that we have taken note of each and every point made by them. These will serve as points for guidance in our future action.

May I conclude by drawing the attention of the House to an altered fact of fundamental importance to which the policies of Government, employers and workers have, of necessity themselves in future ?

The year that has just passed has been a year of resurgence for the Indian people. In a sense it has been as important as the year of Independence. We have passed

through a great order and come out of it with confidence in ourselves. If the events of the last year have been decisive and brought us great success, it has also brought us great responsibilities. For the first time after Independence, history has offered the three peoples inhabiting the sub-continent a challenge to face the world all on their own. The Prime Minister's call for self-reliance has a significance much deeper than what appears on the surface.

If self-reliance is to be an active philosophy in all our affairs our first endeavour would be to give the nation a sound economic base. It is here that what we do in the field of labour and industry assumes an importance which goes far beyond the confines of the limited concept of peace in industry. A realisation must come to the leadership of the industry as well as labour that something very basic is at stake, and the future of India as also of the reason as a whole can be made or marred by the way we conduct ourselves. The old habits of creating tension and carrying on conflicts have been rendered obsolete by the forces of history. The pace of production must be accelerated and the workers must not be treated and must not feel like outsiders in the production process. My Hon'able friends, Shri Giri and Shri Stephen have emphasised this aspect. They must feel that they are sharers and partners in the process of production. There should be an identity of high purpose between the management and the workers so that there may be fuller involvement of the trade unions and the workers in the nation's productive endeavour. Once the historic need for this is recognised, the emphasis would automatically shift towards greater production and higher productivity through increasing cooperation between the two partners in production. There, of course, would be differences on questions of emoluments and conditions of service and allied matters. But with a greater degree of cooperation between the two halves of industry, these be settled across the table. If the climate of industrial relations is to change in response to the needs of the nation, the trade union movements must compose all differences between its different wings and strengthen itself through unity of aim and action. The accumulated habit of rivalry must be discarded. It is a welcome sign that the premier trade union organizations have

decided to come nearer to one another. Government welcomes this move towards unity and will do everything possible to encourage and act on it. As I have mentioned earlier, even the workers have claimed it on the last May Day.

When the call of unity came during the recent ordeal, Government, employers and workers were one. The three must remain together again in giving our economy the strength and resilience which such unity of purpose and action alone can give.

So far as Government is concerned, the main objectives of labour policy are clear enough, namely, to build up a strong and healthy trade union movement, to encourage collective bargaining, to ensure a fair deal to the worker, to promote stable industrial relations and to ensure that industrial productivity and productivity increase and that workers get a fair share of the gains. Workers should be assured of job security and protection against arbitrary actions of the managements. They should equally be partners in the gains of the economic growth. This is one plank of Government's policy. The other one, which is equally important, is that workers and trade unionists should accept their responsibility for efficiency in the industrial and economic apparatus and for higher levels of productivity. It is only when these two elements are closely intertwined and inter-fused that we can hope to advance on the economic and social front and lay the foundations of a strong, stable and just society.

16 hrs.

As I have said earlier, I would like to mention some of the points raised. I would like to conclude in ten minutes. Shri Ramavtar Shastri and other hon. Members have referred to the strike in Andhra Bank. This strike is continuing for more than 50 days. I am well-acquainted with the situation. Unfortunately, if I may say so, this is not really a trade union dispute. The question posed in this strike is whether the workers who are covered by the award, workers under the Industrial Disputes Act, should be allowed to represent the officers' cadre. This is an issue to be decided by considering all aspects. It cannot be decided by merely goading the workers to go on strike. There are many implications. There is the question of the freedom of association, I will have

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

to consult the Law Minister because the constitutional and other aspects are involved. It is only after considering them that I can say something. Now after nearly two months of strike it appears to me that there is a possibility of settlement and within a couple of days some settlement would be brought about.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कुल नेजनेराइज्ड बंध मे प्राल कैंडर यूनिशन है तो कि प्रान्ध बैंक मे होने मे क्या दिक्कत है। भगडा यही है और मैंने प्रष्ट मानने को तैर नहीं है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I will explain the position. Hon. Members should realise that this question relates to the cadre of officers. I cannot take cognisance of them, nor can I impose any ban on the management about the way in which they want to deal with them. When it is a question of staff, certainly, they are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, I can take cognisance of them. In this case, whatever arrangements have to be made by the banking department under the Finance Ministry. The management and the leadership of the employees should remember that this is a most sensitive sector and any step that they take can touch even the ordinary people. So, they must be very cautious and responsible in taking any steps which may lead to agitation or strike. I hope they will learn a lesson.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is going to happen to that dispute ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am trying to settle it. I hope the management also will adopt a reasonable attitude and the workers and the management will come to a settlement. The matter has been left to me for the time being. I am inviting both the management and the trade union leadership to help me in my efforts to bring about a settlement in the next few days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The general insurance people are also affected. I would like to know something about it.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The representative of the general insurance people, Shri Pillai, came to see me along with Shri Banerjee. I must say here very plainly what

Shri Banerjee already knows. Are we going to adopt methods like *bhajang* in the offices ? Now, the general insurance employees in Bangalore are creating a very difficult situation. From the opening of the office till the closing of the office—I do not want to repeat here what I have heard—continuous *bhajang* go on and, ultimately, some police help is sought (*interruption*). I would like to repeat here that unless these methods are given up and this type of agitation is stopped, I do not think I will succeed with any result by intervening in this dispute. I would ask Mr. Banerjee to use his influence with the leaders of the general insurance employees to bring them round with a reasonable frame of mind. Other matters could be looked into.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : (Nizamabad) The general insurance workers are staging a new type of *dharma*. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have done it before nationalisation or they are doing only after nationalisation.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is a transition period. The Government have not yet integrated all the Companies and their service conditions. A committee has been appointed. In this period, certain disputes, were there before the individual Companies. They could not be resolved. Therefore, in this transition period, till the entire integration is completed, they should desist from such agitation.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Have they done it previously ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have no knowledge.

I will now touch upon a few pertinent points and make one or two observations. My colleague, Shri Balgovind Varma, has dealt with the refugee problem, by and large. One point was made by Shri Damodar Pandey regarding corruption in employment exchanges. The Employment Exchanges are under the administrative control of the State Governments since 1st November, 1956. Even full financial control rests with the State Government since April, 1961. Complaints about corruption in the Employment Exchanges are therefore dealt with by the State Governments. If any specific instance of corruption or favouritism is brought to

the notice of the Central Government, the same is forwarded immediately to the State Government concerned for suitable action.

The following steps have been taken to inspire confidence in the mind of the public regarding fairness and impartiality of submissions made by Employment Exchanges against vacancies notified.

A Special Committee has been constituted at each Exchange consisting of one representative each of Government and private employers and one of workers. The Employment Officer of the Exchange is the convener member of this Special Committee. This Special committee meets every month and examines the submissions made by the Employment Exchange with a view to determining as to whether the submissions made by the Exchange have been fair and impartial.

As I have already observed in my earlier remarks, labour is a Concurrent subject. The State Governments can only operate and they are expected to operate keeping in view the general policy and advice that we give. If they fail to do it, it is for the hon. Members to see that the State Governments take cognizance of these things. What can we do at the Centre? It is very difficult.

As I have said earlier, so far as the Central industrial relations machinery is concerned, we are setting the things right and our Regional Officers send us reports. But we are helpless. We cannot directly interfere because it is the primary duty of the State Government. As I said the other day, in the provident fund cases, the State Governments consider themselves as an appropriate Government, we have no authority. Our officers have no authority to prosecute. We have to depend on the State Governments for prosecutions. These are the limitations under which we function.

श्री रामाबहार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक मसाला का जवाब नहीं मिला। हमारे देश में यूनिवर्सिटी एम्प्लॉयीज, हॉस्पिटल एम्प्लॉयीज और मेडिकल रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स बार बार आप से मांग कर रहे हैं कि उनको वर्कमैन माना जाये और उनको वर्कमैन की सहायिता दी जाये। यह भी सुनने में आया है कि राज्य सभा की जो पिटिशन कमेटी है उसने भी रिक्मेंड

किया है कि मेडिकल रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को वर्कमैन माना जाये। फिर भी वह बात नहीं हुई है। इस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट का स्टैंड क्या है?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The hon. Member might remember ; I have made it very clear that, when we revise the Industrial Disputes act—we intend to revise it very soon—, we will make provisions to cover the hospital employees, the educational institution employees, the medical representatives and others. I have given that assurance. We are going to do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This assurance was given in the pre-1971 Parliament.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as I am concerned, I have said : that I am going to revise the Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I would like to refer, in passing, to one or two points, and then conclude. One point was made by Shri Samar Guha

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : वी. एम. एस. को मान्यता देने का मामला काफी दिनों से उलझा पड़ा हुआ है। सब प्रकार से उसकी पात्रता भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसे मान्यता देने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : He has raised the issue of Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh. I have said on prior occasions also, and I would like to repeat, that there is a method ; after verification at a certain level, recognition is conferred at a national level. When the next verification takes place if Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh qualifies for recognition at an all-India level, certainly they will get it. This is the process.

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : पिछले साल जांच तो चुकी है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is in the process. When it is complete, you will see the results of it.

I would like to refer to one or two points

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am not asking any question. I will request him to say something about the jute strike. *(Interruption).*

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the jute strike is concerned, negotiations are going on, and I am hopeful that they will result in some sort of a settlement before the D-Day of strike. That is the hope. *(Interruption).*

I would like to refer to Mr. Samar Guha's suggestions. He was showing great concern about refugee resettlement on the other side. We are conscious of it. Recently the Rehabilitation Minister of Bangla Desh, Mr. Kamaruzzaman, came here. We discussed many problems, particularly concerning the repatriated refugee settlement. It is not restricted to only 10 million. They have another 20 million of their own. So far as I am concerned, after my discussions, I was satisfied that the Bangla Desh Government is doing everything possible. Of course, there are limitations. They want help regarding shelter materials, regarding transport and other matters, and we are also giving them enough help to see that they are soon settled.

There was one more point which he referred to. Yesterday my colleague mentioned. Perhaps, he has forgotten I would like to repeat it. There are certain, what I would say, residuary matters regarding refugee settlement. There is a review committee. It was to be wound up. But we are going to continue it till the end of the year, so that all these pending matters can be disposed of.

In conclusion I would only make one observation. As some hon. members said, in this country, for the first time, the working class and the trade union leadership has come to realise, Government also has recognised their role in the present context of the situation. If the present process bears fruit, of bringing them together, shedding prejudices, and a certain united platform, as Mr. Stephen referred to—a national trade union council—is built up, I am confident that not only they will face the present challenge but they will also make a certain impact on the events of this country. While we are on the process of transformation, they will take pride that we are sharers in this great adventure and we are builders of the socialist base of this country.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the cut motions of Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri Prasannabhai Mehta, Dr Laxmi Narayan Pandey, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya and Shri Mohammad Ismail to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order annexed to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 61 to 63 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed]

DEMAND NO. 61—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 62—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT,

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 63—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,17,4,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation.'

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RAHABILITATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation'."

16.16 hrs.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will not take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 75 to 77 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for which 5 hours have been allotted

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 75—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1973, in respect of Department of Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 76—DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,92,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Mines.'

DEMAND NO. 77—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,04,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973 in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,85,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the 'Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : At the outset I want to say that so much important is this Ministry that they have not done justice to it by allotting only five hours to this Ministry. How much time shall I get, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was all decided by the Business Advisory Committee. If I am in the Chair, I will ring the bell after 13 minutes. You have 13 minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : It is my objection in fact and the hon. Member is helping me by asking more time. But his leaders have agreed to this time. What can I do about that ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In the public undertakings within the country huge public investments are involved and it is in this perspective that we would have liked to have more time for discussion of this important debate. However, I would like to mention in this connection that the Committee on Public Undertakings have made certain specific observations, that heavy capital expenditure of the plants of the HSL is one of the major factors responsible for the rising cost of steel. It is responsible for the high cost in all spheres. The original estimates of investment for all the three plants have been revised thrice and ultimately the amount seen is beyond conception. After three revisions of the estimate of cost, the actual cost upto the