

it is a matter of shame that the police authorities have not given any information to the Speaker. It is a question of privilege of the Members of the House. Sir, you should ask for the reaction of the Government immediately. Let them make a Statement. If Members of Parliament can be detained at any time by any police officer, what is the protection for us?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received any information about his arrest so far. The Home Minister will make a statement on this subject.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, we will have to bring a privilege motion against the police authorities.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On the arrest of Mr. Dhote.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it when it comes up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Upto 1.30 P.M., you have not received any intimation from the police authorities. This is a gross breach of privilege. The police officers are treating the House with contempt. No intimation has been received from the police authorities. Sir, you will remember the case of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia when a privilege motion was accepted. I would request you to kindly treat it as a privilege motion so that the police authorities are brought to book. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Daschowdhury.

~~MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION~~
 (~~Shri Daschowdhury in the Chair~~)

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Sir, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377 of the 493 LS-9.

Rule of Procedure and beg your leave for the same:

The food supply position in West Bengal is very precarious and rationing system in the State is on the point of break-down. Repeated demands were made by the hon. Food Minister of West Bengal to the hon. Food Minister of the Government of India to supply the back-log of 53,000 tonnes of rice, out of which only 32,000 tonnes of rice upto 25th April, leaving a back-log of 21,000 tonnes of rice for the last month, i.e. March, and for the current month, out of the total quota of 40,000 tonnes of rice, only 6,600 tonnes of rice, has been supplied so far.

The Food Minister of West Bengal stated in his teleprinter message that "if the allotted quota of rice and wheat is not supplied in time, it would be impossible to run the administration and so far as ration supply is concerned."

Moreover, out of the total wheat supplied, substantial quantities or huge quantities are contaminated and unfit for human consumption and, therefore, the supply of that contaminated wheat through ration shops has been stopped. The Food Minister of West Bengal regretted that the Union Food Ministry is not realising the gravity of the acute food crisis there.

Therefore, I demand that immediate arrangement be made for food supply to West Bengal by the Union Food Minister.

13.33 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—
 Contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of

[Mr. Speaker]

Labour and Rehabilitation. Dr. Ranen Sen was on his legs. The Guillotine of all other outstanding Demands is at 3.30 P.M. The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation will reply to the debate at 3 O' Clock.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Sir, yesterday, I was discussing the need for having a new Industrial Relations Bill in which the workers shall have the right to form and chose their own trade unions without any third party interference and sit across the table with employer for Collective bargaining. For determining the collective bargaining agent, that is, the representative union, the secret ballot of all workers is absolutely necessary.

The question of recognition of trade unions is hanging fire for a pretty long time. The Bill must statutorily and compulsorily give recognition to trade unions. If there is one trade union, straightway that trade union should be recognised and in the case of multiple trade unions, there should be secret ballot to determine as to which is the real representative union. This recognition may be given plant-wise and/or industry-wise. About the question of giving rights to minority trade unions, the details may be worked out. They can be given some rights.

13.35 hrs.

(SHRI SEZHIAN in the Chair).

In the new Industrial Relations Bill, there should be a provision that all disputes would be settled bilaterally, without interference of the third party, and failing any settlement, the workers shall have the right to resort to strike. These are some of the fundamental points which must be contained in the Industrial Relations Bill.

I now want to deal with the question of wages. The wage map of India is absolutely anarchic, archaic and without any rationale behind it. Wage differ from place to place, from industry to industry, and as yet there is no uniformity in wage structure in India. The recent Pay Commission award has affected very adversely not only the Central Government employees but also the other employees because the main demand was that the wages should be need-based. This was the principle enunciated nearly 16 years ago in the Indian Labour Conference—where it was decided unanimously that the wages should be based on need. It was expected that the Third Pay Commission would accept the need-based norm, but it has not been accepted by the Pay Commission. Therefore, it hurts not only the Central Government employees but all the workers.

There is so much talk, starting from the Prime Minister to any other person, about rise in wages. The employers and the Government hide the fact that the share of the working class in the increasing value of goods which it produces is falling. The Reserve Bank Bulletin, July 1972, has stated very clearly that between 1965-66 and 1970-71, the worker's share has declined. Again, in regard to the actual wages, the report submitted by the Labour Ministry admits on page 6 that the index of real wages has come down by three per cent within the last 11 years

Wages vary from place to place, as I have already stated. textile worker of West Bengal gets Rs. 200 whereas a textile worker of Bombay gets more than Rs. 300. That is one of the reasons why there has been the strike in Delhi by 27,000 workers of Delhi cotton textile mills—demanding the same wages as in Bombay and other places. Therefore, I would like to say that the wage structure should be made uniform and a national minimum has to be arrived at.

I may also point out to the hon. Minister that, according to the pocket book given to us, 37 per cent of work stoppages are due to wage disputes and 10.6 per cent due to bonus disputes. Questions of wages and bonus thus constitute 48 per cent of the disputes. This has been the demand of the working class throughout the country, irrespective of political affiliation. Here, I may mention that the question of wages is bothering everybody. The working journalists have also made a demand for setting up a Third Wage Board and they have submitted a memorandum to the Government and to many Members of Parliament in which the question of wages, etc., has been raised very strongly by them. I hope Government will think over the matter and their demand for setting up a Third Wage Board should be conceded by the Government. The basis of the new wage policy should be the need-based wage which should be the main thing. The fight for DA is the defensive action of the working class but the whole composite wage structure should be based on need-based norms.

I am afraid there is a talk of freezing the wages nowadays or link-up of wages with productivity which is nothing but freezing of wages. While value of goods produced by the workers is rising, their share is falling as I showed earlier from the Reserve Bank bulletin. The prices are rising and the profits of the industry are growing and I do not understand why there should be an attempt to link wages with productivity. Here, I wanted to say that it is said in some quarters that the Indian workers have less productivity. Three years back a Mitsubishi team from Japan came to India and they made a study of the productivity of Indian labour and they submitted a report after visiting many places and they said that the productivity of Indian labour is 85 per cent of the Japanese labour. At the same time, they have said that the wages of the Japanese labour is four times that

of the Indian labour. Therefore, I say that this attempt to link up wages with productivity is not at all supported by the workers.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): How is it the same as the wage freeze?

DR. RANEN SEN: Productivity linked with wages is nothing but freezing of wages. I have no time now to discuss it. We may discuss it at some other time.

Sir, the working classes and the AITUC have complained of faulty computations of the Working Class Cost of Living index fraudulently made and the workers' demand is that the computation should be done in a scientific basis so that the workers are not cheated.

The question of bonus is also agitating the mind of the workers. The Workers' representatives on the Bonus Review Committee unanimously demanded bonus for all wage-earners. This point the Government have to take note of.

The third point I want to deal with is the question of job security, social security and unemployment etc. The gigantic unemployment problem is being tinkered with by the Government. The Government is tinkering with the problem of unemployment. I say that unless a radical structural change like nationalisation of the monopoly houses, the foreign banks and their units, is undertaken unemployment cannot be tackled effectively.

Then, the introduction of computers have created another difficulty in spite of the decision of the Dandekar committee which stated that no automation will be introduced without the consent of the workers. In spite of that, automation is rising gradually and very steadily.

The question of unemployment is linked up with sick mills, closed units, etc. It is generally stated and believed by some people that due to

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

workers' *gherao* and strikes the mills close down or become sick. I am quoting here a statement made by the Secretary of the Labour Department of West Bengal, Mr. D. Bando-padyaya. He has stated four reasons for the closure of the industry. First, he said, was due to shortage of raw materials and lack of market for the finished goods. He has said about the mismanagement by the employers. Thirdly he has said—swindling and fraud perpetuated by the employers against each other or against the Government from whom they have taken money. The last, which is the least, according to him, is the strike or the *gherao*. I would just cite only one instance to the Minister who was also in charge of Company Law as to how this cheating and swindling goes on.

I mention the case of National Rubber Manufactures Limited and Incheck, both controlled by a family of Mukherjee's. They have invested 6 per cent and in the Incheck, they have invested less than 1 per cent. Both have taken loans from Government institutions like LIC etc. Now, with this total of 7 per cent or 8 per cent they are controlling all these organisations. They are swindling the money. Government also does not take any interest in these things. Their representatives very seldom sit in the Directors' Board. This company has been in loss for the last 3 years and the factory is going to be closed soon affecting nearly 5000 workers in both these organisations.

This morning we discussed about sick and closed tea gardens. National asset is being squandered. If the sick units or closed mills are responded and taken over by the Government, what we find is that all the workers are not taken in, they do not getting their rights, their rights and privileges are curtailed, even they do not get their arrear wages back, their wages are curtailed. It is for the

Labour Minister to see that their rights and privileges and their wages are restored to them and that all the workers get admitted back to their jobs. Take the case of taking over of the jute mills and cotton mills. It is in the interest of the country, in the interest of the workers, that these are gradually taken over by the Government.

I come now to job security and social security. There are several schemes like ESI, Employees Provident Fund Scheme, Gratuity Act etc. All these constitute the Social Security measures. All these acts unfortunately are full of lacunae; they are not helpful to the workers in every respect. Therefore Government should bring out a comprehensive measure of Social Security embodying Gratuity Scheme, Old Age Pension, ESI and Family Planning Scheme and other measures. For the past two years we have been hearing here in this House, and this has also appeared outside in the press etc that Government would be bringing up a comprehensive Bill to provide Social Security Measures so that this problem could be solved more or less. I see no sign of this at present although we have discussed about this so many times in the House. We want such a comprehensive Social Security measure to be brought up immediately before the House.

In trade union movement there is police interference and interference on behalf of *goondas*. We know the case of Suraj Narain Singh, MLA of Bihar, mercilessly beaten and killed right within the trade union premises. There are various instances in West Bengal, Bihar and other places. I draw the attention of the Labour Minister—not that he will be able to do much in this regard—if takes a firm stand in this regard then something can be done to put a stop to the *goonda* activities.

Now, a word about workers' participation in management. In the Report it is stated that in 42 or 43 plants there is workers' participation in management. Let me make it clear that the workers' participation in management does not mean only a few workers here or there being on the Board of Directors. Workers' participation means that right from the shop floor to Board of Directors there is workers participation. It is a good sign that at Calcutta seminar Mr. Subramaniam made the suggestion that workers' participation means from shop floor to Directors' Board.

As I come from West Bengal I shall be failing in my duty if I do not speak about the displaced persons. According to the West Bengal government's report there are nearly 58 lakh people who have come from East Bengal—in those days East Pakistan. In the Assembly it was stated that not even 50 per cent of those refugees have got proper rehabilitation. Accordingly, the West Bengal government has prepared a Master Plan of Rs. 144 crores and they want to start some new venture to rehabilitate all those refugees who have come from East Bengal. Three or four days ago the Minister during the course of questions and answers stated that the schemes of the West Bengal government have been sent to the Review Committee. I do not understand why such schemes should be sent to the Review Committee. Those schemes should be analysed by the government and proper attention has to be given to the question of rehabilitation and the demand of the West Bengal government should be conceded so that the West Bengal government can start real rehabilitation measures.

With these words I conclude my speech. I hope the Minister who has come from the Company Affairs knows about the intricacies of the companies and industry and he will take a very sympathetic attitude towards labour so that labour can feel they have a place in this country and under the Sun otherwise labour is going to be frustrated. Therefore, I

raised this particular point which is agitating the minds of the workers.

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार (चंडीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, श्रमिक वर्ग के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध किस प्रकार के हैं, यह एक कसौटी है जिसके ऊपर कि हम निश्चय कर सकते हैं कि समाजवाद की तरफ हमारी प्रगति कितनी होगी और किस प्रकार से होगी। सरकार ने जो नीति अग्रनामी मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में, उसके बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि तकरीबन उस नीति का समर्थन जितनी भी हमारे श्रमिक वर्ग के नुमाइन्दों की कांफरेंसेज होती है, उनमें प्रायः उसका समर्थन होता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो सरकार की नीतियां हैं, सरकार उनको अग्रनाने के लिये ज्यादा प्रगति करे, ज्यादा डायनेमिज्म शो करे और उसमें हमारी सरकार के जितने भी अधिकारी हैं सरकार की नीति को अग्रनाने के लिये पूरी तरह से सहायता करे, सहयोग दें। दिक्कत तब पदा होती है जब प्रान्तीय सरकारों के और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी उस नीति पर चलना नहीं चाहते जिमको हमने अग्रनाया है। इसलिये मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि मंत्री जी प्रान्तीय सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी वर्ग को उस बात के लिये प्रेरणा दें और जोर दें कि हमारी जो नीतियां हैं श्रमिक वर्ग के सम्बन्ध में उसके सम्बन्ध में वे कमिटेड हों और वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे कानून कांभी पुराने हैं, और कई कानून

[श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकर]

काफी पुराने हो गये हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट काफी पुराना हो चुका है और लम्बे तजुबों के बाद आज इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस होती है कि हम उस पर पुन विचार करें। कई प्रकार की दिक्कतें हैं जिनको वि समय समय पर मजदूर काफ़रेसों में सुझाया जाता है, इस प्रकार के सुझाव रखे गये हैं। हमें मालूम हुआ कि कई प्रकार के सशोधन सरकार लाना भी चाहती है। लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जल्दी से जल्दी वे सशोधन लाये जायें, और जितने भी कानून हमारे बने हैं, विशेष रूप से इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट, उसके ऊपर विचार करके पुनर्विचार किया जाय और उसमें सशोधन किया जाय। जिस समय यह ल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट लगाया गया था उसका एक मकसद यह था कि जब झगड़े होते हैं तो उनका कोई निर्णय होना चाहिये। और अगर आपसे मे निर्णय नहीं होता, या कसीलियेशन के जरिये निर्णय नहीं होता, तो अदालत के जरिये निर्णय किया जाये। होता यह है कि बहुत देर तक झगडा इस बात पर चलता है, बहुत मारे सवाल कसीलियेशन के जरिये और न आर्बिट्रेशन के जरिये तय होते हैं और उनका रेफरेंस अदालत में भी नहीं होता, और अगर रेफरेंस होता भी है तो समय लगता है काफी, ऊपर तक अपीलें की जाती हैं, और जब तक उसका निर्णय होता है तब तक वह व्यक्ति जिसको कि उसका कुछ लाभ पहुंचना होता है वह कहीं का कहीं चला जाता है। यह स्थिति सरकार की दृष्टि में बहुत पहले से लानी गई

है, सरकार के सामने है, लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां पर निर्णय नहीं होता वहां पर कोई अधिकार इस बात का सरकार को न हो कि अदालत से जाने से किसी को रोका जाय। मजदूर वर्ग का इस बात का अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह न्याय के लिये अदालत के दरवाजे खटखटा सके। अगर आप ऐसा करेगें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत सारी झगट जो आपके सर पर आ जाती है वह हट जायेगी और कुछ न कुछ निर्णय हो सकेगा। अगर आपने कोई एक रास्ता रखा है तो वह खुला रखना चाहिये, और यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि सरकारी अधिकारी चाहे तो इजाजत दे और न चाहे तो इजाजत न दे।

इसके साथ कुछ और भी कानून हैं जैसे कि वर्कमैन कम्पेंसेशन मिलता है ऐक्मीडेंट में, तो उसमें भी परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। और जिस प्रकार की आजकल की आर्थिक दशा है उसने लिहाज में जा पुगने तरीके हैं उसमें कुछ इजाफा होना चाहिये और उनको ज्यादा बेहतर हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार में बहुत में मजदूर वर्ग है मिसाल के तौर पर वर्क चार्ज लेबर है, काफी असें तक काम करने के बाद भी उनके अधिकारों का निर्णय नहीं हो पाता। वह वर्क चार्ज रहते हैं और इस तरह बहुत सारे अधिकारों से वंचित रहते हैं। कर्टैक्ट लेबर हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं कर पाये कि किस स्थिति में उनको रखना चाहिये और उनके अधिकारों का भी ठीक निर्णय नहीं कर पाये।

14.00 hrs.

हम एग्जीक्यूटिव बर्कज को भी पूरी तरह से सगठित नहीं कर पाये हैं और उनको उचित अधिकार नहीं दिला पाये है। इस तरह के कई श्रमिक वर्ग हैं, जिनके अधिकारों आदि के बारे में निर्णय किया जाना चाहिये।

आज इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स में यह स्थिति है कि प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होने तक नये नये भ्रादमी भ्राते हैं और बहुत कुछ काम सीख लेते हैं, उदाहरण के लिए कोई भ्रादमी बीस, बाईस वर्ष की उम्र में भ्राता है और दस पन्द्रह वर्ष तक बड़ा काम करता है। जब वह तीस पैंतीस वर्षों का हो जाता है, तो प्रोजेक्ट के खत्म होने पर उसकी नौकरी खत्म कर दी जाती है। इस अवधि में वह अपना परिवार बना लेता है और जानकारी तथा ट्रेनिंग भी प्राप्त कर नेता है। लेकिन अगर उम्र समय उसको काम से छुट्टी दे दी जाये, तो वह स्थिति बड़ी शोचनीय है। इसलिये इस बारे में कोई काम्प्रहेंसिव निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिये कि जो मजदूर मुक्तलिफ इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स में काम करते हैं, उनका एक कामन पूल बनाया जाये। आजकल उनका जिम तरह प्रति-दिन रिट्रेन्मेंट किया जाता है, वह बहुत खतरनाक है।

हम अभी तक मीड-ब्लड वेज के बारे में फैसला नहीं कर पाये है। मैं इस वक्त डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन तीसरे पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर शायद इस हाउस में बिसकशत होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर बहुत सीरियसली बिचार करना चाहिये, क्योंकि हमारे कर्मचारियों में उसके बारे में कड़वी प्रतिक्रिया है।

वकिन्ग जर्नलिस्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में जो वेज बोर्ड बने थे, उनके निर्णय बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं। उनके लिये भी नये वेज बोर्ड मुकर्रर करने चाहिये। वकिन्ग जर्नलिस्ट्स और न्यूजपेपर्स में काम करने वाले नान-जर्नलिस्ट वर्कज, इन दोनों की स्थिति को सुधारने की आवश्यकता है। उनके लिये नये वेज बोर्ड बनाये जाये, लेकिन वही ऐसा न हो कि पिछले वेज बोर्ड की तरह वे तीन चार साल तक कोई फैमला न कर सके।

कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्डज के वर्कज में काफी असन्तोष है। उनको न सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इम्प्लाइज समझा जाता है और न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के। उन की स्थिति बड़ी डावा-डाल है। उनके सम्बन्ध में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री कुछ सोचती है और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री, जिसके अन्तर्गत कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्डज भ्राते हैं, दूसरी प्रकार में सोचती है। काफी मामलो का निर्णय हुआ है, आरबिट्रेशन से कई फैसले हुये हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये।

हमने पार्टिसिपेशन आफ वर्कज की बात कही है और हमने उस नीति को अपनाया है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने काफी कुछ किया है और कई जगह वर्कज के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव रखे हैं। लेकिन अगर हम श्रमिक वर्ग पर धरोसा नहीं करते हैं, तो पार्टिसिपेशन की सारी नीति व्यर्थ हो जायेगी। अगर हम श्रमिक वर्ग पर धरोसा करके उनका पार्टिसिपेशन करते हैं, तब तो हमको सफलता मिलेगी, लेकिन अगर

[श्री अमरनाथ बिद्यालंकार]

हम उन पर भरोसा नहीं करते हैं, अगर हम कहते हैं कि वे तीन आदमी चुन कर भेज दें, जिनमें से एक आदमी रखने के बारे में हम निर्णय करेंगे, अगर हम एक-आध आदमी बोर्ड आदि में ले लेते हैं, तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। पार्टिसिपेशन का मतलब है इक्वल पार्टिसिपेशन और इक्वल पार्टनरशिप। उनको प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में लिया जाये और उनमें एक सैन्स ग्राफ पार्टिसिपेशन पैदा की जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में काफी आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है।

हमारे नये लेबर मिनिस्टर बड़े पक्के सोशलिस्ट और प्रगतिवादी हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उनके नेतृत्व में श्रम मंत्रालय तेजी के साथ प्रगति करेगा।

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, आज हम श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश के करोड़ों मजदूरी करने वाले व्यक्ति इस मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित हैं और उनका भविष्य भी इससे जुड़ा हुआ है।

आज हमारे देश में मजदूरों की हालत बहुत खराब है। चाहे शासकीय उद्योग के मजदूर हों और चाहे निजी उद्योग के, उनका बुरी तरह से शोषण हो रहा है। पच्चीस वर्षों की आजादी के बाद मजदूरों का जो उत्थान होना चाहिए था, उनके लिए जो योजनाएं बना कर उनको मूर्त रूप दिया जाना चाहिए था, इस दिशा में सरकार ने केवल घोषणाएं ही की हैं, केवल काबज पर

लिखा-पढ़ी की है और इसके अलावा कोई कार्य नहीं किया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के स्थान पर एक इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन बिल शीघ्र लाया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में जो एक सैमिनार हुआ था, उसमें इस पर काफी चर्चा हुई थी। उसमें श्रमिक नेताओं को बुलाया गया था और उस सैमिनार में कई निर्णय लिये भी गये थे, लेकिन सरकार ने आज तक उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में पुनर्विचार करे और मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के श्रमिक नेताओं, और गैर-मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियनों के श्रमिक नेताओं को भी, बुला कर पुनः इस विषय पर चर्चा करके इस बिल को लायें। किसी मामले को लटकाये रखने की सरकार की जो पुरानी आदत है, वह मजदूरों के हित में अपनी उस आदत को बदले।

मजदूरों की लगभग चालीस पचास करोड़ रुपये की प्रोविडेंट फंड की धनराशि उद्योगपतियों ने जमा नहीं कराई है। आज मजदूरों की हालत बड़ी दयनीय है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश भोपाल से हितवाद नाम का एक अखबार निकलता है। उसके मालिक हैं रक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री, श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल, और मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर हैं संसद सदस्य, श्री साल्वे। गृह मंत्री, श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित, उसके हिस्सेदार हैं। कर्मचारियों की और से निकाले गये एक पैम्फलेट में बताया गया है कि उनकी प्रोविडेंट

फंड की रकम कई वर्षों से जमा नहीं की गई है और जब कर्मचारी इस बारे में मांग करते हैं, तो श्री शुक्ल यूनियन के अध्यक्ष और सेक्रेटरी को दिल्ली बलाकर डांटते हैं कि अगर तुमने हमारे खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की या कोई प्रोसेशन बरतते हुए निकाला, तो हम तुमको देख लेंगे। जब यूनियन के नेता सरकारी अधिकारियों के पास जाते हैं, तो उनको वहां से भी निराश होकर लौटना पड़ता है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस उद्योग में मंत्री भागीदार हैं, जब वे अपने मजदूरों को प्राविडेंट फंड नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो फिर हम उद्योगपतियों से क्या धाशा करें? प्राविडेंट फंड का मामला बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। मजदूरों को बीमारी या लड़की की शादी आदि के लिए प्राविडेंट फंड में लोन देने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन जब मजदूर इन कामों के लिए लोन प्राप्त करने के लिए एप्लिकेशन देते हैं, तो जवाब आता है कि चूँकि उनके मालिक, या उद्योगपति, या सरकार ने पैसा जमा नहीं किया है, इसलिए उन्हें लोन नहीं मिल सकता है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि मंत्री महोदय प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में एक बिल लायें, जिसमें यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि अगर कोई उद्योगपति, चाहे वह छोटा हो या बड़ा, या सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त कंट्रोलर आदि प्राविडेंट फंड का रूप में जमा नहीं करता है, तो अर्ध-संवत्सरिक अवधि के अतिरिक्त उसको कम से कम छः महीने के कठोर कारावास की सजा दी जायेगी। यह कामूज संरक्षकों और सरकारी बीमों उद्योगों पर लागू होना चाहिए। जब तक वे

व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक मजदूरों को प्राविडेंट फंड की धनराशि नहीं मिलेगी और यह मामला वर्षों तक लटका रहेगा।

बोनस रीव्यू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बरसों के परिश्रम के बाद बड़ी मुश्किल से सरकार के पास आई है, लेकिन सरकार उस को दबा कर बैठी हुई है। देश के करोड़ों मजदूरों का ध्यान उस रिपोर्ट की ओर लगा हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बोनस रीव्यू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को तत्काल प्रकाशित किया जाये और उसमें मजदूरों के हित में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं, उनको बिना किसी भेद भाव के और बिना राज-निति के पचड़े में पड़े हुए स्वीकार किया जाये।

श्रमिक संगठनों की मान्यता के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। हमारे देश में श्रमिक संगठनों को मान्यता देने का तरीका बहुत गलत है। इन सदन में बार-बार यह मांग उठती रही है कि मान्यता गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली के आधार पर दी जानी चाहिए। मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली को अपनाया गया, तो इससे मजदूरों के साथ न्याय होगा। आज स्थिति यह है कि जिन यूनियनों की सदस्य संख्या लाख डेढ़ लाख है, उनको मान्यता मिली हुई है। लेकिन भारतीय मजदूर संघ को जिसकी 7 लाख से अधिक सदस्य संख्या है उसको मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि अंततः

[श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा]

मन्त्री श्री खाडिलकर ने सलाहकार समिति के छन्दर दिमम्बर, 1972 में भाषासम दिया था कि हम भारतीय मजदूर संघ को तुरन्त मान्यता देने वाले हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है यह मुझे बताने का कष्ट करे।

सीजनल फैंक्ट्री में प्राविडेंट फंड एक्ट, 1972 के अनुसार कर्मचारियों को केवल 7 दिन की ग्रेच्युटी दी जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि उन्हें भी 15 दिन की ग्रेच्युटी दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि वह भी स्थायी मजदूर हैं और उनका भी यह हक है कि उन्हें 15 दिन की ग्रेच्युटी मिले। लेकिन वह प्रावधान नहीं है। तो मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करे।

जहाँ तक सूती वस्त्र उद्योग का सवाल है वह बहुत पक्षपात कर रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में जहाँ से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ, उज्जैन की एक और इन्दौर की तीन मिलों को सूती वस्त्र उद्योग निगम ने अपने छद्म में लिया है। लेकिन विनोद मिल उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर है जो मुख्य मंत्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी के रिश्तेदार की मिल है उस पर सरकार का 70 लाख रुपए से भी अधिक कर्जा है। उसको अभी तक सूती वस्त्र उद्योग निगम ने टेक-ओवर नहीं किया और उसका कारण केवल यह है कि वह सेठी जी के एक रिश्तेदार की मिल है। बाकी स्वदेशी मिल, मालवा मिल और कल्याण मिल जो इन्दौर की हैं तथा हीरा मिल उज्जैन उसको सूती वस्त्र उद्योग निगम ने अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है। तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसकी भी जांच

होनी चाहिए कि विनोद मिल उज्जैन को क्यों नहीं लिया गया? क्यों नहीं उसको बीमार मिल घोषित किया गया? वहाँ मजदूरों को समय पर तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती। उनका प्राविडेंट फंड नहीं मिल रहा है और भारी सख्या में मजदूरों की छटनी की जा रही है। प्राविडेंट फंड का घोटाला किया जा रहा है। भ्रष्टी-भ्रष्टी मशीनरी, कार और ट्रक बगैरह सब बेचे जा रहे हैं। इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है।

इस ससद के अन्दर ग्रेच्युटी बिल पाम हुआ था। जब यह बिल पास हुआ था मैं सोचता था कि देश के मजदूरों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा। लेकिन इस देश के मजदूरों का दुर्भाग्य है कि आज तक इस ग्रेच्युटी बिल का लाभ मजदूरों को नहीं मिला। जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है वहाँ पर तो किसी को भी इसका लाभ नहीं मिला है। मंत्री महोदय बताने का कष्ट करेंगे जो अन्य राज्य हैं उनमें से किन-किन राज्यों में यह ग्रेच्युटी बिल लागू हुआ है और इसका लाभ मजदूरों को मिल गया है।

जहाँ तक कर्मचारियों के बोनस का सवाल है मैं चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वह रीर-सरकारी उद्योग में लगे हुए हों चाहे सरकार के उद्योग में लगे हुए हों तो मजदूरों को बोनस पाने का पूरा अधिकार है। सरकार एक ओर कहती है कि 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस दिया जाय लेकिन जो सरकार के उद्योग हैं उसके बारे में सरकार चुप्पी साधे बैठी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार उद्योग में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस का लाभ मिले।

एक बात मैं बेरोजगारी से सम्बन्धित कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने सरकार की रिपोर्ट 1972-73 पढ़ी है। उसके आकड़े आप देखें। सरकार बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ बना रही है बेरोजगारी हटाने के लिए, यह बात सदन में कही जाती है। गरीबी हटाने की बात बार बार कही जाती है और समाजवाद लाने की भी बात कही जाती है। लेकिन आज जो बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है उसके आकड़े मैं उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ही पेश करता हूँ। मैट्रिक पास लोग 17 35 लाख बेकार हैं। ग्रैंड ग्रेजुएट्स 9 32 लाख बेकार हैं। ग्रेजुएट्स 6 2 लाख बेकार हैं और अनुसूचित जनजाति के 6 7 लाख लोग बेकार हैं। ये तो इनकी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हैं जिनके नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में दर्ज हैं उनके आकड़े ये हैं। जिन लोगों ने नाम दर्ज नहीं कराया, जो लैडलेस लेबर है, ऐसे शहरी लोग हैं या ऐसे इजीनियर हैं जिनके नाम दर्ज नहीं हैं उनके पूरे आकड़े देखे जाए तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि करोड़ों की संख्या होगी। इस सरकार ने जो आकड़े बताए हैं मैं समझता हूँ की वह इस सदन को भ्रम में डाला गया है और ये गलत आकड़े हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इन आकड़ों को सरकार फिर से देखें, इनकी जाँच करे कि वास्तव में ये सत्य है या सत्य के करीब है या नहीं? जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है ये आकड़े बिल्कुल गलत हैं और सरकार ने जो आकड़े रिपोर्ट में बतलाये हैं वह सदन को भ्रम में डाला है। देश में इस समय लगभग 6 करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं।

1948 में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम बनाया गया था। मेरा निवेदन है कि उसका विचार किया जाए। उसके विस्तार के

साथ साथ मजदूरी को उसका पूरा-पूरा माह दिया जाय। जहाँ तक श्रम कानून का सवाल है मैं पहले भी अपने भाषण में कह चुका हूँ कि किसी भी राज्य ने उसका ठीक से पालन नहीं किया है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार जो मजदूरी के बारे में यहाँ पर विभिन्न प्रकार की घोषणा करती रही है उसने इस ओर अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया और मैं मंत्री महोदय से अप्रत्यक्ष जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों ने मजदूरी के लिए जो श्रम कानून बनाए हैं उनका पालन नहीं किया है उन के खिलाफ आप क्या ऐक्शन लेने वाले हैं? यदि कोई ऐक्शन लेने वाले हैं तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है, आप के उठाए जाने वाले कदम क्या हैं?

मैं इसके साथ ही साथ मजदूरी और मालिकों के बीच में जो विवाद खड़े होते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इन्ट्र और ऐटक ये दो मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियनों हैं देश के अन्दर। ये मजदूरी में फर्क कर और मालिकों के साथ मिलीभगत कर के झगड़े करवाती हैं, हड़ताल करवाती हैं और मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जा इन्ट्र है, माननीय रामसिंह भाई वर्मा यहाँ बैठे हैं, पुराने लेबर लीडर हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि 35 साल के लगभग इनका जीवन श्रमिक क्षेत्र में काम करत हुए बीता है, वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर मजदूरी की हालत क्या है। इन्दौर की मिलों ने, राजनन्द गांव की मिलों ने, उज्जैन की मिलों ने 16 दिन तक हड़ताल की। लगभग 70 लाख रुपए का नुकसान हुआ और मजदूरों के नुकसान का खिाब जोड़ा जाए तो वह और भी ज्यादा

(श्री फुलचन्द बर्मा)

हुआ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कृषक और ऐटक जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन हैं इनका यही रवैया रहा तो देश का उत्पादन घटेगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि इन यूनियनों के कार्यकलाप की जांच होनी चाहिए। किसी यूनियन की सदस्य संख्या डेढ़ लाख है लेकिन उसको मान्यता मिली हुई है। किसी की तीन लाख है उसको मान्यता मिली हुई है। लेकिन भारतीय मजदूर सब जिसकी सात लाख से भी ऊपर सदस्य संख्या है उसको मान्यता नहीं दी गई। बार-बार सदन में आश्वासन देने के बाद भी उसको मान्यता नहीं दी गई। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि मुक्त मतदान प्रणाली के बारे में फिर से आप विचार करें और इस आघार पर आप मान्यता के बारे में निर्णय करें।

एक बात मैं और विस्थापितों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर बतलाया है कि लगभग 1 लाख लोग 1971 के युद्ध के बाद बेघरवार हुए हैं, उनके पुनर्वास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई। लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान 1948 और 1965 के विस्थापितों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर माना कैम्प है रायपुर में। वहाँ पर जो विस्थापित हैं उनको रहने के लिए जो मकूलियते दी जानी चाहिए वह नहीं दी गई है। आज भी वहाँ पर लगभग 59 हजार लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि एक नारकीय जीवन बिता रहे हैं और जो अभी युद्ध के दौरान बेघरवार हुए उनका तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन

करूँगा कि पुनर्वास का जो सवाल है यह राष्ट्र के भाग्य एक बहुत ही जटिल प्रश्न है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि पुनर्वास के मामले में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देकर जो व्यक्ति विस्थापित हुए हैं और जो विशेष रूप से लड़ाई के दौरान बॉर्डर क्षेत्र के रहने वाले लोग विस्थापित हुए हैं उनको मारी सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो गई है उनके पास कुछ बचा नहीं है उन की सरकार विशेष रूप से मदद करे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैंने जो सरकार को सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे और मेरे प्रश्नों का ठीक ठीक उत्तर देंगे।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East) Mr. Chairman Sir the time has come when the Labour Ministry should help the industrial workers in this country to review and to take stock of their role that it is playing in the development of the national economy

It is my submission that the role—the great role—that the industrial workers are playing in building up the national economy of this country has not been properly focussed. Unfortunately not much work has been done by the Labour Ministry in this field. Therefore, when the Labour Ministry at present is examining the report of the Wage Policy Committee and is thinking of giving new direction to have a new look in building up the national economy, that is non-statutory the wage restraints directly or indirectly, it is better that the Government—the Labour Ministry, in particular again takes stock and place before the country and before all other sections of the society as to what positive and significant role that the organised working class of this country has played during the last twenty years.

Workers have made tremendous savings through funds contributed by them. Let the Labour Ministry compile statistics about the savings which have been made from the workers' contributions to various funds under various Acts which have been invested by the Government for building up the national economy. There are 65 lakhs of workers covered under the Provident Fund Act in 128 industries. So far the country has collected Rs. 2,509 crores on this account. Out of this, the workers have got by way of refund only Rs. 943 crores. The balance of more than Rs. 1,500 crores have been invested in the building up of our economy. Still no word of appreciation has been spoken for the industrial workers. There are still Rs. 135 crores remaining to be recovered as arrears from the employers. The Labour Ministry should collect this money also and put it at the disposal of the country for building up the national economy. We, the trade unionists, have been saying in the House and outside that the rate of PF contribution should be raised from 8 to 10 per cent in a number of industries so that more savings will be available for building the national economy.

I have to point out all this because a new approach is now being thought of for bringing direct wage restraint. Before doing that, it is better to appreciate the role of the working class in building up the national economy. That is why I gave this example.

Take even the Coalmines Provident Fund covering 4 lakhs of workers. The investment made from these savings is Rs. 135 crores—not a small amount. Whether the ESJ is working efficiently or not is a different matter; but even there the savings have been more than Rs. 20 crores which has been invested by Government in various securities etc. These are all workers' monies

used for building up the national economy. You have got the Family Pension Act. It is also a source from where savings will come. You have passed the Gratuity Act. Pension scheme is made statutory but the gratuity funds are lying with the employers. The trade unions have suggested that this is risky and the money should be collected from the employers and placed at the disposal of Government for investment in the public sector.

These are the various suggestions which we have been making. Therefore, let such further efforts be made and suggestions be given by the Government instead of a new approach of wage restraint. Because, the trade unions in this country are very much concerned over the latest, recent policy which the Government adopted in the public sector. We have been feeling the pinch of it. We know that at least in two undertakings with which I am concerned, namely, the Hindustan Organic Chemicals and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission the workers are not paid better; rather they are paid less than in the private sector. They have been negotiating for years and years together. They have come to some kind of settlement. Government have evolved some kind of approval machinery which was not liked by trade unions. Even the approval machinery is further being converted into a super-negotiating machinery, completely nullifying the genuine collective bargaining at the level of the industry. This is a very dangerous trend that is coming up. If the unions in the public sector knew that the managements of their undertaking had no right to negotiate, they would have negotiated with the Government at the political and economic levels, with the Finance Ministry and the administrative Ministry directly.

We want that the Labour Ministry should play a very effective role in correcting a number of wrong policies

[Shri Raja Kulkarni] followed by the administrative Ministries of the Government. Today the Labour Ministry is not playing an effective role. There are certain lacunae in the functioning of the Labour Ministry. If the Labour Ministry has to be effective there should be a labour cell in every administrative Ministry which has got a public sector undertaking, and that cell should be directly under the control of and responsible to the Labour Ministry. Then alone the Labour Ministry can regulate and control the industrial relations and personnel policies of the public sector undertakings. Today its role is not even advisory; it is just kept informed as a friend by the administrative Ministry. The administrative Ministry never approaches the Labour Ministry; before it takes decisions on personnel policies, Labour Ministry's role is only to find justification grounds for any decision by the administrative Ministry.

The utilisation of the contributions which the workers have made to the various funds should be under the control of the Labour Ministry. Today it is not so, except perhaps in the case of housing for dock workers. The housing for industrial workers should come under the Labour Ministry so that the savings from workers' contribution or whatever funds are available from the effort of the workers go for housing purpose and not for any other purpose.

The Labour Ministry has an employment department. Yet, apart from opening employment exchanges and giving training to some people, this department has no role to play. Now that the Fourth Plan is coming to an end and the Fifth Plan is about to begin, the Labour Ministry has to function as a watchdog in the generation of employment industry-wise, sector-wise and area-wise. Then alone it can function as an employment

Ministry; otherwise it has no role to play.

MR. CHAIRMEN: Shri Verma, please be brief and finish your speech in ten minutes.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (इंदौर) .
फिर मैं नहीं बोलता। आपको टाइम काटना है तो मिनिस्टर साहब का टाइम काटिये।

MR. CHAIRMEN: How much time do you want? It is for the Chief Whip of your Party to decide. He gave me in writing that 7 to 10 minutes should be given.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा मैं बोलने के लिए लालायित नहीं हूँ। यदि मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ तो टाइम में बोलूंगा।

मैं सबसे पहले युवा मन्त्रियों को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने लेबर का काम सम्भाला है। शासन ने श्रमिकों के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। ऐसा नहीं है कि कुछ नहीं किया। यही कारण था कि सेकेन्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान तक उद्योग में बहुत अच्छा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा, प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ी, एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ा और श्रमिकों के हित के बड़े बड़े कार्य हुए। लेकिन मैंने यह पाया कि सेकेन्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान के बाद श्रम मन्त्रालय में कुछ ऐसी सुस्ती आई कि लिए गए निर्णय, वह इंडियन लेबर कॉन्फ्रेंस के लिए हो, आपसी समझौते के लिए हों, संविधान के अनुसार बचन दिए हों या लेबर पार्लिसी में उद्घरण हों, उन पर अमल नहीं हो पाया। और जब शासन के द्वारा श्रमिकों को दिए गए बचन, उद्घारों हुई नीति का पालन न हो तो श्रमिकों

में अविश्वास और असन्तोष का पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की फीगर्स और हमारे अनुभव से, अगर आप 1960 के बाद से देखेंगे तो उद्योग के अन्दर आप प्रोडक्टिविटी नहीं पायेंगे, अनुशासन नहीं पायेंगे तथा प्रति व्यक्ति प्रोडक्शन में भी आप कमी पायेंगे। मैं तो आज हालत यह देख रहा हूँ कि श्रम संगठन तो बहुत बन गए, कोई मान्यता की बात करता है, कोई अपनी सदस्य संख्या लाखों की तादाद में बताता है लेकिन आज श्रमिकों की हालत यह है कि श्रमिक अपने लीडर की नहीं सुनते हैं, हर श्रमिक स्वयं लीडर बना हुआ है और यही कारण है कि उद्योग में अनरेस्ट पैदा हो रहा है। मैं शासन से और लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक दफा शान्ति से सोचें कि आपके दिए हुए वचनों के अनुसार आपने पालन किया है क्या ?

आपने संविधान के 43 वें अनुच्छेद में मजदूरों को क्या वचन दिया है ? आपने यह वचन दिया है कि कृषि, उद्योग और अन्य श्रमिकों को काम देने, जीवन निर्वाह मजदूरी देने, शिष्ट जीवन बिताने और लिबिंग बेज कायम करने के सम्बन्ध में सारी बातें की जाएंगी। आपने अपनी लेबर पालिसी में भी कहा है लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ वर्षों बाद भी आज मिनिमम बेज भी कायम किया है क्या ? जबकि अपने मजदूरों को लिबिंग बेज का वायदा किया है, आज देश में लिबिंग बेज, फेयर बेज तो हूर रहा, मिनिमम बेज भी हमारे देश में नहीं है। जब मिनिमम बेज भी नहीं मिलेगा

तो मजदूरों में विश्वास कैसे आयेगा ? आप उनसे क्या आशा रखेंगे, आप उनसे क्या उम्मीद करेंगे ? आपने उन्हें वचन दिया है काम देने का लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप पिछली फीगर्स लीजिए तो आप एम्प्लायमेंट में बढ़ोतरी नहीं बल्कि कमी पायेंगे। यह बात मैं गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़ों से सिद्ध करना चाहता हूँ। लड़ अगड़ कर जहा भी श्रमिकों ने मिनिमम बेज कायम कराई है, आप पिछले दस वर्षों के आकड़े लीजिए तो उनकी रीयल बेज में गिरावट आई है। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की फीगर्स को ही लीजिए, अगर 1961 की रीयल बेज 100 मान ली गई तो 1971 में रीयल बेज 99 है। हम आगे जा रहे है या पीछे ? इस बात पर आपको विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर भी मिनिमम बेज ठहराई गई है उसके बाद भी वहा पर उसमें गिरावट आई है। आज जहां मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जा रहा है वह मिनिमम बेज पर डीयनेंस एलाउन्स दिये जाने का कोई वाजिब आधार है क्या ? बम्बई में मिनिमम बेज पर सेन्ट पर सेन्ट डीयनेंस एलाउन्स दिया जा रहा है, अहमदाबाद में 85 परसेन्ट दिया जा रहा है लेकिन दिल्ली में कितना परसेन्ट दिया जा रहा है, इन्दौर में कितना परसेन्ट दिया जा रहा है ? उसकी कोई बेसिस है क्या ? कोई बेसिस नहीं है। मजदूर जहां डंडा उठाकर खड़े होते हैं वहां सब प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और जहां पर मजदूर नेगोसिएशन की, कॅंसिलिएशन की आर्बिट्रेशन की, बात करते हैं वहां पर कुछ प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है।

[श्री राधसिंह भाई खर्चा]

मेरे पास कुछ फीगर्स हैं, मैंने इंदौर की निकाली हैं। ग्राज मिनिमम वेज के आधार पर डीयर्नेस एलाउन्स दिया जा रहा है और महंगाई भत्ता जा आता है मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ भोजन के ऊपर ले यहा इंदौर के गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं, आप अपने शिमला ब्यूरो के आधार पर जो गजट में भाव निकालते हैं उस आधार पर आपका जो इंडियन लेबर कान्फ्रेस नः निर्णय है उसमें जो नार्म्स ठहराए हैं कि मिनिमम वेज क्या होता है, किस आधार पर उसको कायम किया जाय उस पर 1971 के आखिर के भावों के आधार पर लेते हैं तो हमारे इन्दौर के श्रमिकों का भोजन का खर्चा 256 39 रु० आता है। कपडे और वस्त्र पर उन्ही नार्म्स से जो इंडियन लेबर कान्फ्रेस में ठहराए हैं 32 63 पैसे आते हैं। लकड़ी, कायल, बत्ती इत्यादि का खर्चा 20 रुपए 65 पैसे होता है। मकान किराया, जो गवर्नमेंट न मकान बनाए हैं, उनका किराया जो है वह 43 रु० होता है। और विविध खर्चें 20 रुपए उन्हाने ठहराए हैं। अधिकारी लोग इस बात को ज्यादा जानते हैं, नये मिनिमम को पता नहीं हैं। 20 परसेन्ट से 62 रु० 35 पैसे होते हैं। इस प्रकार से एक मजदूर का कम से कम मासिक खर्चा, जब तीन आदमियों का परिवार ठहराया है, 415 रु० 2 पैसे होता है। लेकिन मजदूरों की इनकम क्या है? मैं टेक्सटाइल के सम्बन्ध में बता रहा हूँ जिनको सबसे ज्यादा मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर में मिलता है। मिनिमम वेज जो फर्स्ट वेज बोर्ड ने बढ़ा दिया है, उस सहित

38 रुपए होता है। महंगाई भत्ता है 150 रु० 66 पैसे। मजदूर की प्राप्त होता है 188 रु० 66 पैसे मासिक लेकिन उसका जो खर्चा है महीने का वह है 415 रु० 2 पैसे। उसमें से 188 रु० 66 पैसे निकाल दीजिए तो 226 रुपए 36 पैसे महीने में मजदूर को कर्जा करना पड़ता है। मजदूर की मांग क्या है वह सवाल नहीं है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट जो बचन दिए हैं, जो नीति ठहराई है जो पालिसी ठहराई है उसके हिसाब से मजदूर को 226 रु० 36 पैसे का प्रति माह घाटा रहता है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायमेंट की और एम्प्लायमेंट की यह बात कही जा रही है कि ज्यादा बेकारों का काम देगे। लेकिन मैं आपके सामने टेक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री का एक छोटा सा उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। टेक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री में 1956 में 412 मिले थी सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर और उनमें 1 करोड़ 20 लाख 51 हजार स्पिडल थे, तथा 8 लाख 7 हजार श्रमिक काम करते थे। 1971 में मिले 664 हो गईं और 1956 में जो 1 करोड़ 20 लाख 51 हजार स्पिडल थे उनकी जगह 1971 में 1 करोड़ 80 लाख 25 हजार स्पिडल हो गए और मजदूर जो 1956 में 8 लाख 7 हजार थे उनकी संख्या 1971 में 7 लाख 19 हजार रह गई। इसका मतलब यह है कि मिले तो बराबर बढ़ती गईं लेकिन मजदूरों की संख्या में लगातार कमी आती गई, उनकी छटनी होती रही। यानी बर्क लोड बढ़ता रहा लेकिन वेतन नहीं बढ़ता रहा। कहने का मतलब

यह है कि वर्ष खेड का आधार बर्किंग कम्पनीशन होता है। 1952 में टेक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री के लिए बर्किंग पार्टी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी क्या आपने उसका पालन नहीं कराया ? टेक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री की बर्किंग कम्पनीशन की बहुत बुरी हालत है और यही कारण है कि अभी हाल में 48 मिलों सरकार ने अपने अधिकार में ली हैं, जिनमें से आधी मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं।

टेक्सटाइल का ही यह हाल नहीं है, कोल माइन्स का भी देखिए। वहाँ पर लगातार रिडक्शन होता रहा, कोल का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता रहा लेकिन श्रमिकों की संख्या जो 1964 में, 4 लाख 14 हजार थी, वह 1971 में घटकर 3 लाख 66 हजार रह गयी। श्रम विभाग के ऊपर बड़ी भारी जिम्मेवारी है।

अभी हाल में ग्रेज्युटी एक्ट पास किया है जिसको चार महीने भी नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन मुझे एक नोटिस मिला है, एक मिल के मालिक ने एक श्रमिक को नोटिस दिया है कि तुम्हारी नौकरी समाप्त की जाती है। क्योंकि तुम्हारी उम्र 58 वर्ष की हो गई है और चूँकि ग्रेज्युटी एक्ट की धारा 2 (क्यू) (घार) के अन्धर 58 वर्ष की उम्र रखी गई है इसलिए एक महीने का नोटिस ले लीजिए। लेने गई पूत और जो धाई खसम, वही बात हो गई। ग्रेज्युटी तो चलन रही, उसकी नौकरी भी गई। ग्रेज्युटी एक्ट के अन्धर जो 58 साल की उम्र छूटते हैं और 'सेमिरी' पैशन के अन्धर आप कहते हैं कि 68 वर्ष की उम्र तक सेमिरी पैशन

मिलेगी। एक कानून के बिना दूसरा कानून जाता है, वह कहां तक उचित है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सहयोग करेंगे, 16 वर्ष की उम्र से मजदूरों के खेड में काम कर रहा हूँ, नन्दा जी, बंदू भाई और नयाबवा जी के साथ मैंने काम किया है, और हमने कभी हड़ताल नहीं कराई, जो हड़ताल हुई भी तो वह मेरे लिए हुई जबकि मुझे मिल से निकाल दिया गया था और मामला प्राबिटेशन में ले जाना चाहा लेकिन मालिक ने प्राबिटेशन में जाने से मना कर दिया। तब माँजी जी को मनाह में मिल में हड़ताल कराई गई और 10 महीने तक हड़ताल चली। तो जब हम हड़ताल करते हैं तो इस तरह की करते हैं कि कोई पूछने वाला न हो। जैसे हम हड़ताल में विश्वास नहीं रखते, हम प्राबिटेशन में विश्वास रखते हैं। हम डिमान्ड के लिए हड़ताल नहीं करेंगे, प्राबिटेशन के लिए हड़ताल करेंगे। हम कोई सिद्धान्त के ऊपर चलते हैं, मजदूर संघठन को किसी सिद्धान्त पर चलाते हैं।

मैं मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा विल धड़कता है जब हम देखते हैं कि मजदूरों के काम को, बने बनाए महल को गिराया जा रहा है। हम अनुशासन में विश्वास करते हैं, आपने भी बन्दी बना दी, लेबर के बारे में बहुत कुछ बोलने को था, आपने जब तकव आया तब मैं अपने विचार रखूँगा।

SRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

I hope, Sir, that the new Minister of Labour, Shri Raghunatha Reddy, will be able to find lasting solutions to the innumerable problems being faced by the working class in our country even after two and half decades of Independence.

As on 31-12-1972, 68.95 lakhs of unemployed people had registered themselves in the Employment Exchanges, out of which 32.79 lakhs of people are educated unemployed. 8.01 lakhs of unemployed youths belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As a result of implementation of unemployment relief schemes during 1971-72 and 1972-73, job opportunities are reported to have been created for 65,000 unemployed youths. This is what the hon. Minister of Planning stated on the floor of this House. This is less than 1 per cent of the total unemployed. 70,000 educated unemployed youths and 11,000 unemployed Engineers are also reported to have got jobs on account of the implementation of Special Employment Programmes. It is anticipated that job opportunities will be created during 1973-74 for 5 lakhs of unemployed youths through Crash Employment Programmes.

If all these programmes succeed as anticipated, then 6.46 lakhs of people would be getting job opportunities. I would like to know what is going to be the fate of remaining 62.49 lakhs of unemployed youths in the country. It is not that this number is going to remain stagnant. The Government may take many more 5 year plans to clear this back-log. But in the meantime lakhs and lakhs of

educated youths coming out of colleges and schools will swell the number of unemployed in the country. I am constrained to say that the Government are not going to solve this menacing problem of gigantic proportions by Special Employment Programmes, Crash Programmes etc which do not touch even the fringe of the problem. At this rate the Government may take another half-a-century to solve the problem of unemployment in our country. Unless a meaningful and massive programme is evolved and implemented earnestly by the Government, the situation is likely to go out of the hands of the Government. I request the hon. Minister of Labour to devote his entire energy in resolving this serious problem.

I would now refer to the Plantations Labour Act which was enacted in 1951. It is known to you, Sir, that majority of the plantations in our country continue to be in the hands of foreigners. Without exerting any extra energy, they are able to circumvent the provisions of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 because this Act is replete with lacunae and loopholes. The plantation-owners are not interested in fulfilling even the basic needs of the plantation workers. Recently, Shri Om Mehta, the Minister of Works and Housing visited Ootacamund. He must have seen the appalling conditions in which the plantation workers are living. Without any compunction the plantation-owners misuse the funds meant for labour welfare measures like housing etc. I regret to point out that in this House the Government have been repeatedly assuring year after year that an amendment to the Plantations Labour Act would be brought forward. I want to know categorically from the Minister of Labour whether the Government are going to bring forward such an amendment or not. If

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

they have decided to bring forward such an amending legislation, how soon it is going to be done?

I would also take this opportunity to say that, though this matter is not under the charge of the Labour Ministry, the Minister of Labour should use his good offices with the Ministry of Foreign Trade in ensuring that all the tea plantations, coffee plantations and other plantations are nationalised forthwith. I say this because I come from the hill area of the Nilgiris and I have personal knowledge of the various problems of plantation workers and how they are being exploited by the plantation-owners. They have belied the hopes and aspirations of the plantation labour. If the Government want to do justice to the lakhs of plantation labour, all the plantations must be immediately nationalised.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu lakhs and lakhs of workers are in acute distress on account of 75 per cent power cut. It is not possible to narrate their woes within the short time given to me. For many months now they have been demanding that they should be given a non-repayable advance of Rs. 500 from the Provident Fund. It is their own money they are asking for. But the Provident Fund Commissioner pleads his inability to sanction this sum because the rules framed under the Act do not permit it. Unless the Central Government agree to make an exception, he cannot concede the just demand of the suffering workers. The Trade Unions in Tamil Nadu have requested the Central Government to make an exception in view of the hardships of the workers on account of the unforeseen and unprecedented power-cut to the tune of 75 per cent. I am sorry to say that so far no action has been taken by the Central Government in this matter. I request the hon. Minister of Labour to bestow his personal attention to the request the workers from Tamil Nadu and direct the Provident Fund Commissioner to give immediately a non-repayable advance of Rs. 500 from the Provident

Fund to the suffering workers in Tamil Nadu.

You are also aware, Sir, that last year the Central Government initially passed an Ordinance and declared that a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent. should be given to the workers. Later on, this House passed the Bonus Act prescribing the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent. I would like to quote here a deplorable incident. The owners of Madurai Mills in Tamil Nadu employing about 18000 workers have taken shelter under the rules framed by the Government and say that as the rules prescribe payment of 8.33 per cent bonus for the year 1971-72, they will give 8.33 per cent bonus for that year. They would give for the previous years only 4 per cent bonus according to the provisions of the old Act and for the current year also they will not give 8.33 per cent bonus to the workers. I wonder how such a rule can be framed under the Bonus Act, 1972. As the industrialists and factory-owners are hell-bent upon denying the rightful share of the workers. I would request the hon. Minister of Labour to look into this question and do the needful immediately. If such a rule is in force, it should be revoked forthwith.

All the employees of the Central Government are greatly disappointed with the recommendations of the Pay Commission. The Report of the Pay Commission has only created more unrest and discontent among the lakhs of employees of the Central Government. Before the Central Government take decisions on the recommendations of the Pay Commission, they should have consultations with the representatives of the employees. The Government must ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission with the full consent of the employees.

Here, I would like to refer to another important thing. It is not that the employees of the Central Government alone are affected by the steep rise in the prices of essential

(Shri Matha Gowdar)

commodities. The employees of the State Governments are equally affected. It is but natural that they also demand more pay. But it is unnatural that the Central Government have all the resources to pay for their employees, but the State Governments have only depleted resources to fulfil the demands of their employees. The Central Government should come forward to give as grant, and not definitely as loan, to the State Governments the difference in the salaries of the State Governments' employees and the employees of the Central Government, which will enable the State Governments to bring on par the salaries of their employees with those of the Central Government employees.

Sir, this House is aware of the unrest among the workers of the cement industry. Last year they resorted to strike to get their grievances redressed. At that time, the Ministers of Central Government sympathised with their lot and recommended an interim relief of Rs. 25 a month for the cement industry workers throughout the country. The sympathy of the Central Ministers for the workers in the cement industry stopped just there. After that, no effort has been made to mitigate their myriad problems. Before their discontent takes a violent shape, the Central Government should show greater and effective interest in alleviating their sufferings. Similarly, Sir, the workers of wig factory in Ambathur are greatly agitated over the failure of talks extending over many months for increased wages. The hon. Minister of Labour should find out immediate ways and means to meet their legitimate demands. Sir, the workers of Food Corporation of India working in Madras Port have gone to the extent of serving strike notice to the authorities. Their long standing demands of increased wages and certain other facilities have not at all been looked into. I request the hon. Minister of Labour to solve their problems also.

For want of time I would not refer in detail to the provident fund arrears of about Rs. 14.61 crores to be paid by the coal-mine owners into the accounts of mine-labour. There is also urgent need for amending the Industrial Disputes Act to cover the medical representatives whose plight is pitiable.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Before I conclude, I would refer to the problems of workers in rubber plantations in Andaman Islands. These workers get holidays and such other facilities under the rubber plantation welfare orders. But their wages are governed by the Plantation Act. The argument advanced by the Labour Commissioner for this dichotomy is that so long as the rubber plantations are treated as research projects this system will prevail. Only after these rubber plantations start commercial production, this dichotomy will end. The rubber plantation workers are greatly agitated and their just demands are not being met. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Labour to look into this question and do the needful in the matter.

I am sure, Sir, that the hon. Minister of Labour endowed with enthusiasm and dynamism in the cause of working class will be able to find lasting and permanent solutions to the many problems being faced by the entire working class in our country.

With these words I conclude

श्री बिश्वनाथ राव (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, अभी कुछ समय पहले विरोधी दल के एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक व्यक्ति-विशेष पर आरोप किया है और यह आरोप सनावा है कि उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश के एक सचचार-पत्र के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनुचित काम किया है। साथ ही माननीय सचस्य की पता

नहीं है कि वह व्यक्ति जिस सरकार से सम्बन्धित है, उसी सरकार के श्रम मन्त्री ने संकेत किया है कि वह समाचार-पत्र इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वाले पत्रकारों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की स्थिति के बारे में बात करेंगे और उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिए कदम उठाएंगे। इसलिए मैं श्रम मन्त्री को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वह बौद्धिक काम करने वालों की तरफ ध्यान देने जा रहे हैं, जिनकी अब तक उपेक्षा होती रही है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं उम के मामले श्री० बी० आर० वल्स का केम रखना चाहता हूँ वह पी० टी० आई० के रिपोर्टर रहे हैं। वह सदन को प्रेस गैलरी में रिपोर्टिंग किया करते थे और सोवियत यूनियन भी गए थे। उनको समस्या दो वर्ष से लटकी हुई है। ऐसी बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं, जिनकी और ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि मन्त्री महोदय इंडियन फ्रेडरेशन आफ़ कैंफिन्ग जर्नलिस्ट्स और अन्य संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों की राय लेकर समाचार पत्रों के कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। विरोधी पक्ष के जिन माननीय सदस्य ने आप्क्षेप किया है, उनको इस बात की जानकारी रखनी चाहिए कि इस सरकार ने क्या किया है और क्या करने जा रही है।

15.00 hrs.

मैं गोरखपुर लेबर डिपो के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। "गोरखपुर" सब्ज की बजह से यह न समझा जाय कि यह केवल उस जिले का मामला है। उसका

सम्बन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश के पत्रह सोमह जिलों और उत्तर बिहार के कई जिलों के साथ है। जब से वह लेबर डिपो कायम हुआ है, तब से लगभग 8,43,000 मजदूर वहाँ भर्ती किये गये हैं और वे मजदूरी करके लगभग 22 करोड़ रुपये कमा कर अपने पहाँ नाए हैं।

वह खतरे से पड़ा हुआ है। कोयले की खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में उठाए गये कदम के बाद से समस्या यह पड़ी हुई है कि वह संगठन रहे या न रहे, वहाँ पर भर्ती हो या न हो, जो लोग भर्ती किए जाते थे उन लोगों को जो सुविधा मिलती थी वह दी जाये या न दी जाये उनकी नौकरी स्थायी हो या अस्थायी हो, जो लगे हुए हैं लगभग 50 हजार मजदूर जो काम करते हैं उन के बारे में जो सुविधा मिल रही थी वह मिले या न मिले ये सारी समस्याएँ आज सामने हैं। चूँकि सरकार ने इस वक़्त कोयले की खानों को लिया है इसलिये उस का संबंध तो खानों से है, लेकिन मजदूर के नाते श्रम मंत्री को भी उस पर ध्यान देना है। जो ठेकेदार थे जो सरकारी संगठन के द्वारा भर्ती किए हुए मजदूरों को ले जाकर काम कराते थे खानों में उन ठेकेदारों को आप हटावें, उन से हम को कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। लेकिन जो यह तरीका वर्षों से चल रहा था उससे कोयले की खानों को लाभ नहीं हो रहा था बल्कि सरकार को आवश्यकता के वक़्त जब भी जरूरत हो या रखा की बात हो तो उस समय वह संगठन सरकार की मदद के लिए सामने आता है

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

श्रीर सरकार का काम करता है। इसलिए वह एक राष्ट्रीय मजदूर संगठन है और उस संगठन को कायम रहना चाहिए ताकि जब आवश्यकता देश को ही आपत्ति के समय में या साधारण समय में जब भी मजदूरों की आवश्यकता पड़े तो मजदूर अधिक से अधिक मिल सकें।

वह संगठन ऐसे स्थान पर है जिनके चारों तरफ चाहे कोयले की खानें हो चाहे आसाम के चाय बागान हों, चाहे बम्बई कलकत्ता कानपुर की फैक्ट्रियां हों, सब जगह मजदूर वहां में आते हैं क्योंकि वहां गरीब इलाका है और वहां के मजदूर कामाने के लिए बाहर जाते हैं। इसलिए उनको उममें लाभ मिलता है (अधिकांश) मंग कहने का मतलब यह है कि तेवर डिपो गोरखपुर के लिए जो सुविधाएं अब तक प्राप्त होती रही हैं वह आगे भी प्राप्त होती रहें।

हॉस्पिटल पूरा तो नहीं लेकिन वहां में सिविल अस्पताल में मजदूरों के लिए जो बेड्स थे वह चले, रेकार्ड ऑफिस जो चल रहा था वह उसी तरह से चलता रहे और माननीय श्रम मन्त्री जी, जिन्होंने अभी हाल ही से चार्ज लिया है, वह आज यहाँ यह एलान कर दें कि लंबे दिनों गोरखपुर का काम चलता रहेगा। इस तरह में पूर्वी इलाके जो बहुत ही पिछड़े और गरीब इलाके हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के गरीब मजदूरों को और सर्वहारा समाज को जो सहायता उसके द्वारा मिलती रही है वह मिलती

रहेगी और यह काम चलता रहेगा, यह एलान मन्त्री महोदय यहाँ पर करें, उसके लिए मैं विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद दूंगा।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) Since the time at my disposal is very much limited, I would like to confine my observations to the question of resettlement and rehabilitation problems of the refugees from the Chhamb area and other parts of Jammu and Kashmir State. It is with a heavy heart and deep sorrow that I am making these submissions.

These people were uprooted during the last war of 1971 and they were put in various refugee camps which were organised in different parts of the Jammu division, and the Central Government gave a solemn assurance that no time would be lost in their proper and permanent rehabilitation. I would like to say here that the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation has failed to discharge its responsibility for the proper rehabilitation of these refugees.

I am really surprised to find that in the report only a passing reference has been made as far as the resettlement of these people is concerned. It is also said that the problem is only of 18,000 people now. I would have liked very much the hon. Minister to have visited these camps and visited the Chhamb area also in order to find out for himself on the spot that the number of people who are roaming about on the roads near about Akhnour, Jammu and other parts of the Jammu division is more than 80,000.

Recently, after the finalisation of the line of actual control with Pakistan, certain areas of the Chhamb sector have been left in the occupation of the Pakistan army. The number of families who were living in that area and who are now registered in the two refugee camps comes to round about 8,000. It is the

sole and direct responsibility of the Central Government to take steps for their proper and permanent rehabilitation.

It has also been mentioned in the report that the State Government has located 16,000 acres of land for their resettlement. I do not know—where from this figure has been got by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Only last week, due to the consistent agitation of these refugees for solving the problems they are facing, they had started a march to Delhi to present their memorandum and problems before the Prime Minister and before this august House. But due to the timely intervention of the State Chief Minister, Syed Mir Qasim, they were dissuaded from this march to Delhi, but they were given another assurance that speedy steps would be taken for their rehabilitation.

I would only like to urge upon the Central Government, more especially the Minister: let us not try to play with this human problem which is a direct responsibility of the country as a whole. I am really ashamed to say that even today thousands of people have been roaming about like animals on the roads and the Central Government has not given proper attention to them.

A request was made by the State Government for the replacement of their tents which have been worn out. It is more than a year and a half that these families have been using these tents supplied by the Central Government. But to my utter astonishment, the reply given by the Ministry of Rehabilitation was: let the officers of the State Government go to Madhya Pradesh and get the tents from there. I want to ask whether these refugees who are living without proper tents are going to wait for the officers to take a decision on the files and then make the tents available to them. How are you going to handle this human problem?

There are immediate problems faced by these refugees. The most immediate is the replacement of their tents without any further loss of time. I insist upon this. It is the responsibility of the Central Government. Whether they have to purchase them or manufacture them, the tents must be supplied to these refugees families who are living in the refugee camps at once.

These refugees are being paid a cash dole of Rs. 1.50 per adult and Re 1 per child daily. Time and again these refugees have represented that this dole is not enough for the entire family to live with two meals a day. The State Government also approached the Central Government for increasing this dole, but again, unfortunately, no decision has been taken up till now.

In conclusion, I would like to make a concrete suggestion. The Ministry of Rehabilitation must locate a special cell with headquarters at Jammu where high-ranking officers must be available to the State Government officers to take immediate on-the-spot decisions and take care of their day to day problems.

The Chief Minister of our State has also urged upon the Central Government to send a special team of officers round the Jammu division, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan to locate agricultural land for settling these refugees. I am really surprised at the Ministry's statement that 16,000 acres of land are available in Jammu and Kashmir. Physically that land is not there. The biggest problem is to locate agricultural land to resettle these refugees.

I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister to immediately visit the Jammu division himself, visit the refugees camps and see for himself the problems which these refugees are facing and take steps to take care of them.

श्री अश्वि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली)
सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में 27 हजार मजदूर चार मिला में हड़ताल पर हैं। शक्तिपूर्ण हड़ताल है। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में पहली बार यह हड़ताल सारी राज-नैतिक पार्टियों के समर्थन से की गई है। इस हड़ताल में उनकी शिकायत यह है कि उनको जो वेतन मिलता है वह बम्बई और कानपुर से बहुत कम मिलता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से चाहूंगा, जब से वह आया है मजदूरों की आशाएं बहुत बढ़ी हैं देश में, तो वह उनकी आधी डिमान्ड कम से कम फौरन माने और बाकी आर्गुमेंटेशन में धेजन के लिए वे फौरन तैयार हैं। वैसे तो मजदूर 100 दिन तक हड़ताल करने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जो तालाबन्दी की तैयारी हो रही है या जे बालिको की स्टिकनेम है, वह मजदूरों से सम्बन्धिता नहीं करना चाहते, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी हड़ताल में अगर यह हड़ताल ज्यादा दिन चले तो क्या आप इन मिला को टैक ओवर करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री सोमचन्द्र सोलंकी (गाधीनगर)
सभापति महोदय मैं इस विषय पर भावण देने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ, सिर्फ थोड़े से प्वाइन्ट्स ही रखना चाहूंगा।

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय पर बोलते हुए मुझे रज इसलिए होता है कि सरकार ने आज तक इस विषय में कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में निम्ना है—अर्ध व्यवस्था में हुई वृद्धि श्रम

नीति पर निर्भर है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में मजदूरों के लिए कुछ करेगी, तभी अरे ब्याल से देश में समृद्धि बढ़ेगी। जैसे हमारे यहां जवान किसान और मजदूर है—जवान दश का रक्षण करता है, किसान खेती करके अन्न पैदा करता है और मजदूर अपने श्रम से देश की समृद्धि में वृद्धि करता है—तो मजदूरों के लिए सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए। एक नेशनल टेक्मटाइल कारपोरेशन है

सभापति महोदय आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री सोमचन्द्र सोलंकी में प्रश्न पूछना है—

1 20 साल के बाद सरकार को मजदूरों का प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड वापस देना चाहिए।

2 अहमदाबाद में जो अन्नत मिल है, वह एक प्राइवेट पार्टी ने खरीदा है, लेकिन वहां पर मजदूरों को जो सेलरी मिलनी चाहिए, उससे आधी दी जाती है और बाकी पैसा आफिसर्स की जेब में जाता है। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि उनको पगार क्यों कम मिलती है।

बिजली की कमी की वजह से मजदूरों को पूरा पगार नहीं मिल रहा है, महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है उससे उनका गुणारा नष्टा हाता है। जो पैसा मिलता है उससे सिर्फ 4-5 दिन कटता है।

4 बीमा योजना में दवाइया मैडिकल आफिसर्स और डाक्टरों के घर में बली जाती है, मजदूरों को नहीं मिलती है।

शिक मिलो का पजेशन गवर्नमेन्ट ने लिया है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब मे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि कड़ी की जो दुर्गा काटन मिल है, उस का पजेशन क्यों नहीं लिया। इस पर मंत्री जी सोचेंगे।

अहमदाबाद मे जो मिलें है, दो-तीन मिलो मे मजदूरो और मालिको के सम्बन्ध-

सभापति महोदय आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री सोमचन्द्र सोलंकी मजदूरो के लिये सरकार ने कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाई है जहा बिना ब्याज के मकानो के लिए रकम मिलती थी। मैं चाहता हू कि यह सुविधा मजदूरो को भी मिलनी चाहिये। इस समय जो वालोनीज बनाई गई है, उन मे मजदूरो को भी एलाटमेन्ट मिलना चाहिए। मजदूरो से इस्टालमेन्ट का पैसा लेकर उन को मकान एलाट किये जाये।

पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, तिब्बत बर्मा, यूगाण्डा, श्रीलंका और मिस्रिफ्रम मे जो शरणार्थी गाय है उन के लिये सरकार ने जो व्यवस्था की है, उन मे उन लोगो का जो सुविधाये मिलनी चाहिए वे नहीं मिल रही है। पाकिस्तान स जो लोग आये थे, उन मेमे 4-5 हजार हरिजन ठाकुर बापानगर मे रहत है, उन लोगो की वहा पर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनी हुई है। सरकार ने वायदा किया था कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को जो लोन दिया जायगा, उस पर ब्याज नहीं लिया जायगा। आप के मन्त्रालय मे वे सब कागज हैं और मैंने कई दफा इन के बारे मे आप को लिखा है। मैं मिनिस्टर से विनती करता हू कि ठाकर

बापानगर की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी रा इन्टरेस्ट माफ कर दिया जाय।

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Minister

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) On a point of order, Sir

MR CHAIRMAN I have called the Minister

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR. I am not coming in his way, I do not want to make a speech But I want to ask this Is there any definite procedure in regard to the allocation of time? Many hon Members have given their names for speaking one of them was myself We have been waiting here throughout the debate Because the other Members know in advance the time when they would be called at a particular time, they come at that time and speak and go away where is some of us have to sit all the time I want to know the procedure

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR In the early stages of the debate, you give ten minutes but they take 15 minutes, somebody is given five minutes but he takes 10 minutes As a result, these who come in the later stages are to suffer

MR CHAIRMAN If there was time left I would have given you There is no time left now

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Why should the Chau shut out those who come late in the order of speakers? I want your ruling

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order Very little time was there for this discussion I am therefore calling the Minister now Others have spoken and made their points and we have to hear his reply (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation. At the same time, I am extremely sorry to inform the hon. Members that I won't be in a position to answer all the points that have been raised within the time-limit of nearly ten minutes. Nevertheless, since I am not in a position to answer all the points that have been raised, I shall generally indicate the broad approach of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation as regards the various problems that have been raised and the general approach which the Labour Ministry proposes to follow in the context of economic development and industrial relations

Consistent with the socialist objectives set before the country by the Prime Minister and the electorate in 1971-72, the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation is engaged in a review of our past performance in the fields of industrial relations, wage policy, employment, training and the whole range of labour welfare activities etc.

In carrying out this review, the Ministry is motivated by the basic socialist philosophy that the labour force is not just one of the many factors of production, rather labour is the primary source of all material and non-material values in human society. As such, the ultimate goal is to make the labour force the master of the production system.

The field in which this philosophy has to be, and can be, tried out with immediate effect is the public sector which is already the major employer in the organised sector of the economy. The Ministry of Labour is convinced that along the whole range of issues covering industrial relations and management, wage policy and productivity, the public sector would lead the way. The public sector has

to act as an instrument of socialist transformation. The way to do so is to devise an amalgam of material and non-material incentives which will instil the elements of a socialist consciousness among the workers and the managers, so that the consequent emergence of working class discipline is capable of motivating the whole production system in the public sector. The whole range of wage policies, industrial relations and management policies and institutions has to be reviewed in the light of this basic objective

It must be stated that while such an objective enjoins upon the government and the administration a certain degree of radical reorientation of attitude and behaviour, our ability to achieve the objective is very much dependent on the responsive cooperation of all those political trends in the country which are committed to socialism. In particular, it is indispensable that the various segments of the trade union movement arrive at a consensus in the matter of the whole range of issues pertaining to the public sector. It will be the endeavour of the Ministry of Labour to leave no stone unturned to arrive at such a consensus. In fact, consultations have already been started with all significant segments of the trade union movement to this effect, and a comprehensive policy governing the whole field of industrial relations and management is expected to emerge

In the field of wage policy, the Government is seized of the problem of weeding out the anomalies and irrationalities of the existing wage structure in the country. The Ministry of Labour shares the concern for arriving at a national wage structure consistent with the objectives of growth with equity. The Ministry of Labour is fully aware of the fact that such a national wage structure is far from being the reality in the country today. In particular, the Ministry of

Labour will strive to achieve the implementation of a minimum commodity-wage standard to break the vicious circle of inflationary rise in cost and erosion of real wages. The Ministry of Labour will also seek to promote, in cooperation with other government agencies, a system of education and training for workers and their children to break the present hierarchical structure.

In the field of agricultural labour, the Ministry, well aware of the special problems of this vast weak unorganised section of the labour force, will seek to revamp legislative and implementation processes with a view to ensuring, step by step, a minimum level of living to this segment of the work force in terms of food, education housing and health care, and freedom from social disabilities. On the other hand, the problem of this segment of the labour force is inseparable from the overall problems of planning for growth and employment. The Ministry will seek to promote the creation of agencies at the level of villages and blocks which, along with legislative support, will organise and augment the bargaining power of this section of the labour force.

In the field of organised private sector, the Ministry of Labour promises to stand by the working class within the framework of efficient operation of the enterprise consistent with the requirements of a normal rate of return. Although, so long as the motive of private profit prevails, the industrial relations in the private sector will have to be viewed in a manner different from that in the public sector, the Ministry of Labour is convinced that even in the private sector an increasing role will have to be assigned to the working class in the management for the promotion of enterprise goals in the public interest.

In the private sector also, the Ministry will seek to create ways and means to guarantee a certain level of education, housing and health to workers and their families. Special effort will be made to revamp the entire

structure of the E.S.I. so as to eliminate the grievances which have been voiced from time to time against the prevalent structure.

The Ministry of Labour appeals to all concerned to join in this noble endeavour to endow the working classes with the strength and the wherewithal to act as the vanguard of the socialist transformation of Indian society.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, understandably quoted only certain portions of the Report of the ILO Committee, which do not depict the entire picture of the matter. For a proper understanding, it is necessary to refer to subsequent paragraphs of the Committee's Report. I would refer the hon. member to para 67 of the Report which reads thus:

"The Committee understands from the observations supplied by the Government that there has now been a general improvement in the situation and that in some cases outstanding grievances are being investigated by the police and the administrative authorities. Other cases, the Committee notes, have been referred to conciliation or to industrial tribunals for settlement."

Therefore, there is no substance in the point made by the hon. member.

He also made references to some speeches made by the Prime Minister. Unfortunately he has made certain insinuations. The insinuations made with reference to the Prime Minister are unfounded and are emphatically denied.

SHRI D'NEEN BHATTACHARYYA:
But these are facts.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
Some members referred to the Gorakhpur Labour Depot, which seems to have been agitating their minds. I would like to clarify that so far as the facilities to be provided are concerned, they will not be disturbed.

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

Only the kind of fascist system existing there and certain undesirable aspects in the recruitment will not be allowed to continue. All the existing facilities will be continued. A committee is going to be appointed. The Chief Minister of UP has been requested to nominate a member representing the UP Government. As soon as the names are available, the committee will go into the reorganisation of the entire employment problem at Gorakhpur and ensure planned development of employment opportunities.

Regarding the demand for a wage board for working journalists, I have the highest respect for them. In the world of monopoly press, I consider them as the countervailing forces as far as the operations are concerned. We have had meetings with the working journalists and the employers also. Certainly the demand for a wage board would be considered on merits and a proper decision will be taken in this regard.

Shri Inder Malhotra made pointed reference to the problems arising out of the refugees influx in Jammu. As soon as possible I will visit the place. I have already had some discussions and I can assure him that everything possible will be done with as much expedition as possible.

As far as the textile strike is concerned, to which a reference was made by Shri Shashi Bhushan, the Labour Ministry is taking active interest in this matter. They are having negotiations both with the trade unions as well as the employers along with the Delhi Administration. We hope as early as possible a solution would be found to the conflicting claims.

As far as the Master Plan is concerned, they have prepared a Master Plan for nearly Rs. 144 crores. If I remember right, the matter has been referred to the Review Committee. As soon as their report is available, this aspect will be taken into consideration.

I am extremely sorry that I was not in a position to reply to all the points raised by the hon. Members. However much I would like to answer the points, unfortunately, for want of time I could not do so.

I would conclude by saying that the seventies of the present century open before us vistas of stormy changes in technology, society and human potentiality. The gap between what is and what could be was never so great. It is only the noble and unselfish effort of labouring man that can bridge this gap.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some cut motion moved by Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Saroj Mukherjee and Shri Ramavatar Shastri. I will put them to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted 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, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 66 to 68 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—
Eo.]

DEMAND NO. 66—DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,72,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 67—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,12,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,49,59,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 68—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,72,10,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,83,41,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation'."

MINISTRIES OF COMMUNICATIONS,
FANANCE, HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING, ETC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending th 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of

demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

- (1) Demands Nos. 14 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Communications;
- (2) Demands Nos. 29 to 40 relating to the Ministry of Finance;
- (3) Demands Nos. 41 to 43 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning;
- (4) Demand Nos. 60 to 62 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (5) Demands Nos. 69 and 70 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;
- (6) Demand No. 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals;
- (7) Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning;
- (8) Demands Nos. 75 to 73 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;
- (9) Demands Nos. 79 to 81 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines;
- (10) Demands Nos. 82 to 85 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;
- (11) Demands Nos. 86 to 88 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing;
- (12) Demands Nos. 89 to 91 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;
- (13) Demand No. 94 relating to the Department of Electronics;
- (14) Demand No. 98 relating to the Department of Space;
- (15) Demands Nos. 99 and 100 relating to the Department of Supply;
- (16) Demand No. 101 relating to the Lok Sabha;

- (17) Demand No. 102 relating to the Rajya Sabha;
- (18) Demand No 103 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs,
- (19) Demand No 104 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice President "

The motion was adopted

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

DEMAND NO 14—MINISTRY OF
COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 63,40,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 160,33,000 on capital account 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, 1974, in respect of Ministry of Communications "

DEMAND NO. 15—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,97,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,55,67,000 on Capital Account 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 1974, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service' "

DEMAND NO 16—POSTS AND TELEGRAPH—WORKING EXPENSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 266,08,63,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses' "

DEMAND NO. 17—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS AND REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 57,48,84,000 on Revenue account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues' "

DEMAND NO 18—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 88,89,16,000 on Capital Account 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 1974 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)' "

DEMAND NO 29—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 17,47,63,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' "

DEMAND NO 30—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,92,39,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 31—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,90,92,000 on Revenue Account 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 1974, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 32—TAXES ON INCOME. DUTIES:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,90,92,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Income, etc.'."

DEMAND No. 33—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,65,17,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 65,63,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 34—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,16,66,000 on Revenue Account 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 1974, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 35—CURRENCY, COINAGE AND MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,41,87,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 21,59,90,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Currency, Coinage and Mint'."

DEMAND No. 36—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,65,07,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,93,48,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 37—OPIUM AND ALKALOID FACTORIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,35,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 47,65,000 on Capital Account 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 1974, in respect of 'Opium and Alkaloid Factories'."

DEMAND No. 38—TRANSFERS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,85,94,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Transfer to State and Union Territory Governments'."

**DEMAND No. 39—OTHER EXPENDITURE
OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,14,78,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 54,78,12,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 40—LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, ETC

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,89,04,000 on Capital Account 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 March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans to Government Servants, etc.'"

**DEMAND No. 41—MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,21,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' "

**DEMAND No. 42—MEDICAL AND
PUBLIC HEALTH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,52,15,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 19,61,65,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 43—FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,36,87,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,98,87,000 on Capital Accounts 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, 1974, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

**DEMAND No. 60—MINISTRY OF INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,53,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' "

**DEMAND No. 61—INFORMATION AND
PUBLICITY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,68,63,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 88,75,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND No 62—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,02,33,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 12,21,17,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND No. 69—MINISTRY OF LAW
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,42,37,000 on Revenue Account

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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' "

DEMAND No 70—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,17,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Administration of Justice' "

DEMAND No 71—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 52,01,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,09,87,98,000 on Capital Account 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 1974, in respect of Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals "

DEMAND No 72—MINISTRY OF PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,07,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Planning' "

DEMAND No 73—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,70,80,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Statistics' "

DEMAND No 74—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,69,03,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Planning Commission' "

DEMAND No 75—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,39,27,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport' "

DEMAND No 76—ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 54,58,32,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 87,47,13,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of Roads' "

DEMAND No 77—PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,21,46,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 102,79,75,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping' "

DEMAND NO. 78—ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,27,000 on Reserve Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,14,86,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of Road and Inland Water Transport."

DEMAND NO. 79—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,60,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 145,98,96,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of Department of Steel."

DEMAND NO. 80—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,66,38,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 86,20,97,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of Department of Mines."

DEMAND NO. 81—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,96,75,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 82—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,33,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 83—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,21,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 45,97,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 84—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,49,34,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 16,85,42,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 85—TOURISM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,13,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,04,17,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Tourism'."

DEMAND NO. 86—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,14,95,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,11,96,000 on Capital Account 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 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND NO. 87—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,66,11,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 16,65,45,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 88—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,92,35,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 89—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,91,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 90—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,36,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 21,75,50,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research and Development'."

DEMAND NO. 91—NUCLEAR POWER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,24,80,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 24,16,58,000

on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Nuclear Power Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 94—DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 54,08,000 on Capital Account 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 1974 in respect of 'Department of Electronics'."

DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

Rs. 10,04,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,53,67,000 on Capital Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Space'."

DEMAND NO. 99—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Rs. 2,41,68,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 100—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,05,79,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals.'

the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President.'

DEMAND No. 101—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,29,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 102—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,81,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 103—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,20,000 on Revenue Account 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 104—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,25,000 on Revenue Account 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

15.35 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,*
1973

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27th April, 1973.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.