

या मेरे और किसी आदमी को। दो बार मैं आप से और धर्ज करूंगा अपनी लाचारी फिर बाद में आप यह न कहियेगा कि यह नोकलभा और भद्रालत का झगडा तुमने डाल दिया। बस इतना ही मुझे आप से धर्ज करना है।

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demand for grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Out of six hours allotted, 1 hour 45 minutes had been taken and 4 hours 15 minutes remain. That means that we will go upto 5 o'clock. How much time would the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): About an hour.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at about 4 O'clock. Shri K. N. Pandey may continue his speech. He should be brief; he has taken 12 minutes.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): I took only five minutes. It was only five minutes that were left on that day.

Mr. Speaker: I can show him the records if he wants.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Anyway, I have some important points. I wanted to draw the attention of the Ministry that the term of the sugar wage board is going to end very soon and request that a second wage board for sugar industry be appointed as early as possible.

Then, there is a serious situation about unemployment. In spite of our plans we are somehow unable to reach the target fixed for providing employment to unemployed people and in the next plan does continue

with a backlog. I do not know when we will be able to achieve at least the target and beat the problem of unemployment. I do not want to blame the labour ministry for this. After all while the Planning Commission also can only assess the problem nobody can correctly foretell the results. But in this connection, I want to suggest that if the problem is very serious, and we realise that we are unable to meet the problem squarely. Then we have to take the necessary precautions and the action also, so that the size of the problem may not be extended. In this connection, I want to suggest that the Labour Ministry should take action so that retrenchment on a mass scale is stopped, because I see that when there is a great cry at a time when the prices have gone too high, it is very difficult for a retrenched man to live, to meet both ends. At this stage, if he is thrown out of employment, you can imagine the situation in which such poor men can live. My suggestion is, if because of the expansion or the extension of the factories, the workers are going to be retrenched, the Labour Ministry has to see that the agreement arrived at by the parties at the Central level in this connection is completely observed, and they should see that no retrenchment on a mass scale is allowed.

In this connection I want further to say that the employment problem does not exist only in the urban area but in the rural areas also. This has been accepted by the Ministry itself, namely, that the size of the problem is very big. I want to suggest that the problem of unemployment will be solved only by a establishing big industries. Unless emphasis is laid on small-scale industries, this problem of unemployment is not going to be solved. I do not know how for this Ministry can do something in this respect, because this is a subject for the Ministry of Industry, but anyhow, they should take up this question with them and see that more and more emphasis is given to the small-scale and cottage industries.

[Shri K. N. Pandey]

Again on this point that the country is facing a serious problem of unemployment, every day the Ministry has to make a reply in the House as to why the targets of employment are not being achieved, and so, they should not try to extend this problem any further. For instance, the Gorakhpur labour depot came into existence at the time of emergency in the year 1942, and that labour depot has supplied labour to difficult areas like Ladakh, Assam and elsewhere for construction of roads. Now, I am seeing that the Ministry is taking steps so that this depot may be finished as early as possible. You know the problem of Eastern Uttar Pradesh where the population is so large, where every square mile is thickly populated. Nobody can imagine how the people live there. At a time when this part of the country is getting Rs. 1½ crores every year in the shape of wages, to think of abolishing this system is not correct. There was some allegation that the depot was not working well, and Parliament itself appointed a parliamentary committee, and that committee went into the matter and made enquiries. Prior to that, there was one committee which was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Vishnu Sahay. But none of the committees has ever recommended that this system should be abolished. They have only recommended that if there is something wrong that should be corrected. If the Ministry is not satisfied and if he still thinks that this system is not working well, I am ready for another committee being appointed. Let the Ministry appoint another committee, and if that committee also says that this system should be abolished in face of the problem that the people of eastern U.P. are facing, we are ready to accept such a suggestion. But any action taken in a hurry or haste will cause only serious repercussion in that part of the country.

Apart from that, let me say a few words about the security of employment. Because of the recent judgment

I am seeing that unfettered freedom has been given to the employers so that if they make full enquiries in a disciplinary case, then the courts should not be allowed to go into the details in such cases or matters. Does it look nice, when we are a democratic country if a person has got any grievance, he has a right to go to the court? Has the man who has been punished under this code of conduct or standing order no right to go to the court and see that justice is done by the court in his favour or against him? They are going to be deprived of this right in case procedure is not revised. I hope the ministry will take necessary action, so that their interest is safeguarded.

Regarding the Bonus Commission, everything has been said already. There is no doubt that as a result of the Bonus Commission report, 48 lakhs more workers are going to be benefited and they are going to get bonus. But at the same time about 10 lakhs of people are going to be deprived of their share as they are not going to get the same amount of bonus which they used to get previously. That was why there was a hue and cry in the country and INTUC took it up with the government. The government has assured us that the interests of these 10 lakhs of people also will be safeguarded. Was the demand of the workers to appoint a Bonus Commission for the purpose of reducing the amount of bonus they were getting? If that was not the purpose, it is the duty of the government to see that their interests are safeguarded and these people should be assured of at least the same amount of bonus which they used to get.

With these words, I support the demands.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, while discussing the demands of the labour Ministry, the House will also discuss the conditions of labour. We are grateful that we have today as

Labour Minister one who was once Chief Minister of a State and also the President of the Indian National Congress. I say this to stress that howsoever good the government policy may be about the introduction and implementation of the laws of the country, there is a great role to be played by the man in charge of the Labour Ministry.

This Government is pledged to a welfare state with a socialist set-up of society. This Government in its Labour wing has tried to come at par with other world governments inasmuch as it has also forum affiliated to the International Labour Organisation. It has also set up organisations at par with the other governments, as directed by the International Labour Organisation. It has also adopted many resolutions at par with the spirit contained in the provisions of the resolutions of the International Labour Organisation. But I am sorry to say that this is all for show, because there is one thing wanting. The country has advanced and we have adopted all the things adopted by other countries of the world. But the mental set-up, the change in the conception that is required at the level of those who formulate the policy and at the level of officials who work it out has not come about. We find that rules and laws are there protecting the rights and privileges of labour, but unfortunately they are not being implemented. This government is afraid of the bureaucratic machinery working in between the workers at the bottom and the government at the top. The Government cannot take it up with them. Every now and then we have been pointing out how this government machinery has failed in implementing the laws of the country.

Sir, one very great thing has happened today. Both the private sector and the public sector have adopted a policy of allowing industrial disputes to be created and continued without making any effort to settle them. The private sector has one end in view and the public sector has the other end in

view. What do the private sector people want to show. By creating industrial disputes and allowing them to continue they want to prove that they are not in a position to solve them because of the heavy taxation imposed on them. In an indirect way they want to show the reflection of the taxation on them even though they are not so much taxed in comparison with the common people of the country. Secondly, they are, somehow, reducing the posts at the higher rungs and, sometimes, at the lower rungs also—just like the steel brothers and others who are closing down certain organisations because they are monopoly businessmen. They are winding up certain wings just to save their money and expenditure.

Another thing is, when the workers, officers or officials reach 55 years of age on a par with the officials in the Government of India organisations, they are not allowed to continue and superannuate at the age of 58. It is not because their efficiency has fallen down, but they are not allowed to continue beyond 55 with the intention to retrench them at 55 so that against those posts fresh people with an initial lower start can be recruited. Thereby the gap between the initial lower start given to a fresh recruit and the pay drawn by the senior man who is being retrenched will be a saving to the administration. This sort of thing is going on. I want to stress this point because it has got a very great repercussion on the total industry of the country. We are losing experienced hands who are being forced to superannuate at the age of 55.

Coming to the public sector, their bureaucratic set-up is hit very badly because they cannot adapt themselves to the changed circumstances and policies adopted by the Government. Therefore, they are trying to throw the entire mud on the labour saying that the disputes are wholly due to them.

[Shri Priya Gupta]

There have been very many promises to bring in more labour Bills protecting the rights of biri workers, cinematograph workers, university workers and many others. But it takes time to finalise them. There are wage boards given by the Government. They were promised ten years back, then they were set up and after five years the commissions gave their awards. In other words, they are being implemented after 15 years when the whole perspective of the economic set up has changed. The present changed set-up warrants a second wage board whereas we are implementing the award given by a wage board set up in the context of circumstances obtaining 15 years back.

Regarding the Bonus Commission, I am sorry, in this august House, one of the Labour Ministers, actually a labour man, Shri V. V. Giri, tendered his resignation because of a change in the Bank Award. Today the award of the Bonus Commission, a unanimous decision given by that body, has been unilaterally and in an unwarranted way changed. I would request the present Labour Minister to let us know his reaction to this action.

Now coming to the question of recognition of unions, out of about 1500 employees in the Indian Explosives works, Gomia (Bihar), barring a very microscopic few who are office bearers of the other organisation led by the INTUC, the rest of the members belong to the HMS Union, the Gomia Indian Explosive Workers Union. The case went to the court. The decision of the court is there. But the Labour Ministry of the Government of Bihar is playing on it, and still those workers are not getting a tangible solution to their demands.

About the Rourkela Steel Plant, there was no business on the part of the Government to give wrong figures regarding membership of HMS

Union. There was no physical check of membership obtaining there, and they gave a "bluff" figure. When the time warranted it, when there was need to have careful vigilance over the counting of actual membership, they did not do so, and without any rhyme or reason our HMS Union in Rourkela Steel Plant was thrown aside saying that it was not reasonable to give them the required recognition, and it was the INTUC that was given recognition although the latter had a very very scanty membership.

Then, there is one very wonderful thing. This Government picked up one sugar mill in Bihar and certain decisions were given in respect of them. The Secretary of the Mohini Sugar Mills Workers Union, Warselliganj, Gaya (Bihar) has recently written a letter to the present Labour Minister, Government of India. The letter is dated 8-4-1965. It reads as under:

प्रिय महोदय,

भारत सरकार ने भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत मोहिनी सुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, वरिसलीगंज, जिला गया, बिहार प्रदेश के संचालन का भार अपने हाथ में अक्टूबर 1964 के अंतिम सप्ताह में लिया। इसके पहले व्यवस्थापक ने इस कारखाने को बन्द कर दिया था और स्थायी मजदूरों को न तो पूरा छंटनी का मुद्राबजा ही दिया था और न दूसरा कानून बकाया ही। सीजनल मजदूरों को तो बंदी की सूचना भी नहीं दी थी। अब आपोराइज्ड कंट्रोलर ने अपने हाथ में इस कारखाने का संचालन लिया तो उसने सभी मजदूरों की नौकरी नयी कर दी और पुराने सभी समझौते को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया। बिहार सरकार के श्रम विभाग ने उन्हें बतलाया कि औद्योगिक विवाद कानून की धारा 18 सी के अनुसार पुराने जितने समझौते हैं वे

सब मौजूदा मैनेजमेंट पर लागू होंगे। पत्र की एक प्रतिलिपि सूचना संलग्न है। सीजनल मजदूरों के बैठकों के भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में जो पत्र श्रम विभाग ने व्यवस्थापक को लिखा है उसकी भी प्रतिलिपि इस पत्र के साथ संलग्न है। व्यवस्थापकों के इस मनमानी के चलते दो श्रमिकों ने भूख हड़ताल कर दी है। आज उनकी भूख हड़ताल का 11वां दिन है।

What is the demand? The demand is that the decisions of the Government of Bihar, Ministry of Labour, be acceded to and implemented. That is not being done. That is why there is this *Bhook Hadthal*. "उनका इशारा है कि सभी सरकारी आदेशों कानूनों तथा समझौतों का पालन किया जाए, ऐसा नहीं करना समझौते का अकार्यन्वयन है।

कृपया इस सम्बन्ध में आप आवश्यक कार्रवाई करें।"

यह पत्र प्रधान मंत्री, मोहिनी गुजर मिल्स वरकमं यूनिन, वरिमलीगंज (गया) का है। यह उस चीज के बारे में है जिस के बारे में सरकार खुद गफलत कर रही है।

About the Wage Board for Railwaymen, I am glad that the Union Labour Minister has kindly acceded to the request to discuss at Cabinet level about it, then in the Consultative Committee of Ministry of Labour consisting of Members of Parliament we wanted to stress upon him that regarding fixing of wage and D.A., it is not the employing ministry but the Labour Ministry who has got the right to do it, whether an establishment be in the private sector or in the public sector.

In the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, technical persons and labourers have been rendered surplus,

since all of a sudden, further sanctioned construction works have been stopped. When in the past these officers, technicians and labourers wanted to go to some other works they were not spared. Similarly, a huge number of casual labours in Eastern and South Eastern Railways have been rendered surplus after the completion of works, after electrification and other projects have been completed, they have become surplus. Similarly, due to winding up of the Broad-gauge Construction Project and other survey and construction works in the North-east Frontier Railway, a large number of technical staff and many clerical, skilled and unskilled staff and casual labours have become surplus and unemployed. I am glad that the Ministry of Railways and other Ministries are trying their best to absorb them. I would request the Labour Minister to intervene and see that they are fully absorbed and casual labours always get CPC scales.

Then, the IJC officials were allowed to go on strike because their genuine demands, though very small, were not satisfactorily met. Then, in the Delhi University one clerk was discharged. They do not come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act and the provisions of article 311(2) of Constitution of India, are not applicable to them. Something should be done to protect their service conditions. I have written a letter on the subject to the Ministry of Education.

Though a promise was made during the emergency by the Labour Minister about the opening of grain shops for the railway employees—(Railway Minister Shri Patil assured subsidisation)—and fair price shops for the employees of other establishments, wherever there are 300 employees, it has not yet been implemented.

The rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other citizens should be

[Shri Priya Gupta]

conferred on Government employees also. The labour is always blamed for not doing its job, and not excluding cooperation. I can give you an instance where labour solved a problem which could not be solved either by the Government of India or by other Governments. As there was a strike by American dock workers, foodgrains could not be transported from America to India. The attempts of both Mr. Chester Bowles, American Ambassador here and the Government of India to get over this problem failed miserably. Then, Shri Manohar Kotwal, the HMS General Secretary made a trunk call and requested the US dockworkers not to permit the strike come in the way of transport of foodgrains to India and they readily agreed. So, I want to say that if the country is advancing, if the Government is doing its job, it must not be forgotten that the labour are also playing their role effectively. So, they should not be accused unnecessarily.

Lastly, I submit that this Government, this Congress Government, has not fulfilled Mahatma Gandhi's idealism of giving to every worker and his dependents food, clothing, shelter, medical facilities and education. It has been a big bluff. I cannot imagine how this Government functions or runs its affairs. I am not frustrated, as I am an optimist. I believe that one day it is Utopia, the next day it becomes a philosophy and the third day it becomes a practice. Kisan-Mazdoor Raj must materialise. I feel that the labour will rise up to the occasion and demand food, clothing, shelter, medical facilities and education and they will get it.

I submit that Government should take every step to protect workers against violation by employers of the labour laws and take to task officers who are failing to implement them. The Labour Ministry should protect the trade union rights and the rights of workers in Public Sector to contest

for municipal elections and other civic elections should be enforced. It should be ensured that the cases of Government employees who were retrenched, removed or dismissed from service are sent to the Union Public Service Commission, as per recommendations of the Second Central Pay Commission. Now there is a lapse in it.

I again thank the present Labour Minister for trying to solve the problems of labour in a way befitting the ideals this country is wedded to, and I am sure he will take to task those in administration who are defaulting in enforcing the same.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the demands of this Ministry. While doing so, may I draw the attention of this House to the difficult period that the Ministry had gone through during this year? Unemployment has been increasing day by day, and in lakhs; the cost of living had gone up and it became a very sore point some months ago and even today it is, though some improvement has been recorded, the position is not satisfactory for the working classes. The housing scheme which this Ministry had formulated for the working class has not at all been fulfilled and the workers are asking every day whether it is the houses for the industrial plant or houses and better health for the working class which is more important, because lakhs of rupees are spent every year on plants and equipments and houses to house them while the workers are neglected altogether. Industrial relations have also shown not a favourable condition last year. The man-days lost has been enormous. In very many other fields also things have not at all been bright.

Even so, I must congratulate the Ministry for two outstanding achievements in the labour fields which give hope for a better future. One is the Central Institute, an institute for

training of Government Labour Officers that has been started recently in Delhi. I had occasion to visit that institute. The starting of this Institute is a very beneficial thing. The labour officers should know what is happening in the country; they should be up to the mark and they should be able to deliver the goods. This kind of refresher courses are really useful.

On very many occasions in the past I have said that the Labour Department should be the watchdog of the working classes in this country. It may be a department of the Government but, as in the case of a doctor in the jail, who, though a Government servant, supports the grievances of a convict and gives him the benefit of relief, irrespective of what the Government or the jailor may feel in the matter, here also the officers of the Labour Department have got to be bold and in case the Government themselves commit some wrong in the field of labour they should be able to stand up and tell the Government that they are doing something wrong. Unless this bold stand is taken by the Labour Department, protecting the genuine rights of the working class, they will not be doing justice to the work which has been entrusted to them. But this approach or attitude is not to be seen from the officers of Labour Ministry to a sufficient degree.

Another welcome feature of the report which has been presented to us, which makes very interesting reading, is that a large number of Labour officers have been detailed for work in many of the public sector undertakings and on a number of occasions they have done Yeoman service to the cause of labour and industry. The report as presented is very sketchy and it does not give full details, but even so it says that, so far as some of public sector undertakings are concerned, they have been able to do a good job of the work and out of thousands of cases of disputes which arose almost none of them came even

to the stage of conciliation. It is a credit to the officers and the department. These officers deserve our congratulations. It is good for the country that Government has ensured that strikes do not take place in some of the essential undertakings in the public sector by detailing the above type of good Labour officers. At the same time, Government should consider whether in the private sector also many of the man-days lost could not have been reduced, if not completely stopped by posting similar officers. I do not know why this type of betterment of industrial relations is not extended to all the public and private sectors. Is it because of lack of man-power, or lack of trained officers or is it because of lack of will or lack of a bold policy by the department itself? I do not know why this aspect has not been considered. If Government can depute labour officers to one sector and there they are able to deliver the goods, I am sure those officers will be able to deliver goods in other sectors also. I hope Government will look into this matter and will try to improve in the coming years.

These two aspects I have mentioned above give us reason for a good deal of hope that in future a better deal to the working class would be offered by the officers of this Department.

13 hrs.

Then, Sir, there is the question of the national income. The workers wages has been continuously eroded with the cost of living going up and the DA offered not being commensurate with the increased cost of living. The overall policy of the Government, in a socialist pattern of society, should be that the increased national income should be redistributed so that the common man is made to feel the benefit of such progress in the country. For the past 15 years we have been wondering why this type of fiscal policy has not been adumbrated by the Government. Government says that it is a democratic gov-

[Dr. Melkote]

ernment, and it is socialist policy that it is implementing; but, unless the impact of the idea of socialism is felt by the working class and the poorer section directly, they will not believe what the Government says about socialism.

There has been, no doubt, certain improvement in the pay-scales, wages and DA, but the impact of the increased national wealth for the past 15 years is yet to be felt and unless a very clear policy is adumbrated and implemented by the Government so that the workers and the population feel the impact of this, people will feel frustrated and they will complain against the Government. This aspect of it has come to the forefront in the recent months, particularly with regard to the middle-class people.

I have nowhere seen nor heard in any part of the world where the middle-class people, the white-collared people, have thought it fit to go on a strike; but, recently there was a strike by gazetted officers of the LIC, teachers of Government schools and even doctors. It is not a normal malady with these people. These are not the people who usually complain. They put up with a lot of suffering and if these people are made to feel that unless they demonstrate Government is not going to pay them any attention makes one question the method of redressal of genuine grievances by the Government.

If this is the feeling of the middle-class people, what about the working class which has been producing all this wealth in the country? If from Rs. 3,000 crores or Rs. 4,000 crores of the annual national income which was supposed to be the national income in 1947-48 and which has gone up now nearly to Rs. 15,000 crores per year—it is somewhere about this figure—this increased national wealth that has been created by the Kisans and the working class must be redistributed properly. When it gets

properly redistributed, naturally, the condition of the working class is bound to improve very much. No doubt this redistribution is taking place but this has not touched the lower rung of the people.

While something is being done for the industrial labour class—I would say, the industrial labour class is even a little better off—agriculture labour as such—there are crores of them; 20 per cent of the total population of India constitute the agriculture labour class—has had no benefit whatsoever. The policy and the enactment with regard to minimum wages for that class has been enunciated, but in its implementation nothing worthwhile has been done. An agricultural labourer who does not get proper wages from his master, if he has to get redressal, has got to go to the nearest town which may be seven or eight miles away.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): But the Central Government does not recognise that agriculture is an industry.

Dr. Melkote: Whether it is an industry or not, they are a working class. I am saying that it should be the policy of the Central Government to look after the welfare of this working class which constitutes nearly one-fifth of the total population. If they have got to go a distance of seven or eight miles to complain and go on repeating such visits often enough in order to get redressal which may come after months or may not come at all, for a paltry sum of a few annas or a few rupees they will be wasting away even their daily wages which they would have otherwise earned. Government should at least see to this aspect of the question and see what relief in increased wages could be given to them. Unless relief is given to them, one-fifth of the total population of India will be made to suffer continuously.

Sir, I was saying that national wealth has gone up; but, it is increasingly being felt that concentration of power in a few hands is taking place. In a socialist economy this is a thing that should not be allowed to continue. Our Constitution lays down that concentration of power in a few hands should not be encouraged and that redistribution of wealth should take place; but yet by and large this is taking place. Everybody knows it; the Government itself knows it. That is why I am stressing this over and over again such that Government in the Labour Department and Government as a whole should think of the easiest and the best method of finding out means for redistribution of national wealth such that every person feels the glow of such impact. If that is done, the working class would feel happier.

I was speaking about the price policy and said that prices had gone up enormously. The index now may have come down to 152, but last April it was somewhere about 144 and this April it was nearly 164. There was nearly 14 per cent increase in the cost of living. To that extent DA and wages have been eroded. In the Government sector and in many of the industries some relief is being given to make good this loss though not cent per cent. But what about many of those industries where this is not being applied? They constitute a larger proportion of the working class than those who are in the organised industry. Government has not done anything to relieve this group of the working class and this working class is yet the greatest asset to the country because they are working in various fields of industry and in small country towns. What is the policy of Government with regard to these people? How will they see to it that their pay-scales and DA are not eroded on account of the increased cost of living? Government has not announced its policy in this regard, nor has anything been done so far to ameliorate their condition.

Sir, the question of bonus is engaging the attention of Government and workers very much. Bonus is said to be distributed on making a profit. Profit should be calculated only if a need-based wage, a living wage, is given. At present in the majority of the industries, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, need-based wage is not being given. Therefore, if proper wage is not given and profit is shown, that profit is no profit. This term 'profit', therefore, is a misnomer. What we are demanding is that proper wages should first be paid and then the profit should be calculated. Even so, the Bonus Commission, which was set up, has given its report and the majority report ought at least to be followed by Government. Government has been extremely tardy and there is restlessness among the working class. The Labour Minister recently declared that he would bring up an enactment in the present session of Parliament. I hope, he will do it; otherwise it will cause a lot of trouble and unrest both to the Government and to the people.

Then, the question of employment and unemployment is another factor which is worrying the working class. Population is increasing. In many of the Employees' State Insurance schemes, which I had the occasion to visit in some parts of the country, that is, Rajasthan, Bihar, Travancore-Cochin and other places, the womenfolk are ready and want some kind of a contraceptive which they would use easily, but it is the menfolk, it appears, that come in the way. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation is aware of this situation. This is being handled by the Labour Department.

Mr. Speaker: He might have read in today's newspapers that women, who take pills, become more masculine. Therefore, men must stand in their way!

Shri Bade (Khargone): He has become sufficiently old.

Dr. Melkote: Some more workers should be sent to these areas to tell what exactly ought to be done so that population control is made more effective.

There have been more mandays lost, it is said, this year. There have been a lot of strikes in many of the industries. Government is wedded to democracy. Government says, it is wedded to socialism. People pay money to the Government in order to encourage a democratic set-up and a socialist pattern of society. This code of discipline is the way. Government treats all alike. There is no quality-based assessment of the situation. Workers are either Peking inspired or are Russia inspired and if these people who have ultra territorial loyalties are encouraged, how can democracy sustain? I would like to draw particular attention to this that it should not merely be numbers but it should be quality based in assessing the strength of the unions. Therefore, people, who are patriotic and who are working for a democratic system of Government, those people ought to be encouraged and the other people discouraged to the maximum extent. Government now appear to treat everyone alike. The Indian National Trade Union Congress whose working committee met recently, on account of the recent anti-national trends in the Communist Party, passed a resolution that the Communist Party itself should be banned. Today Russia and China may be divided but tomorrow they may come together and these people may do something to subvert the Government and create trouble in the country. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. Melkote: Therefore, I feel that Government should assess the strength of the working class not

merely from their numbers but from the quality of work.

I commend the demands of the Labour Ministry to this House and I have pleasure to support the same.

श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चंद दिनों पहले इस सदन को बगना चुकी हूँ कि यदि औद्योगिकरण राष्ट्र की प्रगति का मापदंड है तो मजदूर राष्ट्र का मेरुदंड हैं। मेरा मजदूर आन्दोलन से बहुत घना सम्बन्ध रहा है और अभी भी है। इसलिये मैं इस मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों का समर्थन करने हुए अपने चंद बुनियादी सुझाव सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ।

मैं ने श्रम विभाग की रिपोर्ट को गौर से पढ़ा और पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि धीरे धीरे अनजाने ही सही इस विभाग को खोखला और कमजोर बनाया जा रहा है। श्रम विभाग के मातहत हार्जिसिंग और सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड का भी समावेश होना चाहिये था लेकिन इसे सोशल सिन्क्योरिटी विभाग तक को अलग कर दिया गया है जब कि यह इस का एक अभिन्न अंग है। एक और समाजवाद की दुहाई देना और दूसरी ओर श्रम विभाग को दुबला पतला और महत्वहीन बनाते जाना—परस्पर विरोधी बातें हैं क्योंकि समाजवाद का प्राधार स्तम्भ ही श्रमिक-वर्ग है। आज यह विभाग केवल ट्रेड डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट का विभाग रह गया है जब कि इसे केन्द्र और राज्यों में समाजवाद प्रोग्रामों का रहनुमा विभाग होना चाहिये था। मैं इस की तह में नहीं जाना चाहती लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से श्रम मंत्री महोदय को सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि आज देश के अन्दर खेतों में काम करने वाली महिला मजदूरों की संख्या की ही प्रचुरता नहीं है बल्कि कारखानों में, आफिसों में, विल्डिंग तथा चाय इत्यादि उद्योगों में, माइका फैक्टरियों में और अनेकों नये

नये उद्योगों में उन की संख्या अर्धा तक बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उन के अपने अलग अलग प्रश्न हैं।

आज इंटरनेशनल लेबर ऑरगनाइजेशन के प्रत्यक्ष कनवेंशंस के प्रतिकूल समान कार्यों का के लिए भी महिलाओं को पुरुषों की अपेक्षा बेतन कम ही दिये जाते हैं। उन के लिए श्रम विभाग के अन्तर्गत एक अलग डाइरेक्टोरेट की स्थापना करने का मेरा मुझाव है। इस वर्ग को सभा की सहानुभूति न्याय और प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सब से अधिक चुभती हुई बात यह है कि आजादी के बाद भी मजदूरों की जिन्दगी के मौसम में सदा श्रासुओं के सावन ही बरसते रहें। सरकारी संचिकाओं और रेकार्ड्स को ठीक से देखा जाय तो पता लगेगा कि यहां वायदाखिलाफ़ी की बात रही है। सरकारी रेकार्ड्स इसे प्रमाणित करेंगे कि सरकारी श्रम-नीति का इतिहास अपरिपूर्ण प्रोग्राम और वादों की कहानी रहा है।

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में श्रमिक क्षेत्रों के लिए एक साधारण सा टागेंट रखा गया था और उस में कहा गया था कि श्रमिकों के बेसिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कराई जायगी। उन्हें लिविंग वेज प्राप्त कराने के पहले फ़ैर वेज तथा मानबांचित मिनिमम वेज प्राप्त कराई जायगी। इतना ही नहीं उन के औद्योगिक झगड़ों का, मालिक मजदूर के बीच के झगड़ों का, समाधान कम से कम खर्च और कम से कम समय में सोशल जस्टिस के आधार पर होगा। योजना में इस बात पर भी बल था कि त्रिदलीय सम्मेलनों के फ़ैसले कोर्ट्स और ट्रिब्यूनल्स के लिए डाइरेक्टिव्स माने जायेंगे। लेकिन दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लिविंग वेज की बाठही हटा दी गई और यह कहा गया कि राष्ट्र द्वारा स्वीकृत समा-

वादी प्रोग्रामों को समुचित डाइरेक्शन और कंटेंट दिया जावेगा और अपरिपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों को पूरा किया जावेगा। लेकिन आज मंत्री जी यह नहीं कहना चाहते कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रम और डाइरेक्टिव्स द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरे हो सके हैं। वह एक लम्बी कहानी है। श्रम मंत्री जी उसे ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

आज चौथी योजना के समक्ष हम खड़े हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई जान कर कि चौथी योजना के लिए लेबर मंत्रालय के लिए एक विशेष पैनल का नियुक्ति की आप ने बात की है। उस की योजना बनी है। मैं उस के लिए मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि न हमारे यहां पैनल्स की कमी है न और न ही योजनाओं की कोई कमी है। कमी है उस के डिमंड्स की और उस के डाइरेक्टिव्स को क्रम में लाने की। प्रश्न यह है कि हम कितनी हद तक उन डाइरेक्टिव्स को पूरा करते हैं और डिमंड्स को इम्प्लीमेंट करते हैं। इस तरह के पैनल के बनाने की अपेक्षा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पर ज्यादा ध्यान रखा जाय और अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो भारत के मजदूरों का भला होगा और देश का कल्याण होगा और वह उन्नत होगा।

तिसरी चीज मैं यह रखना चाहूंगी कि श्रम मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में रेलवे, प्रतिरक्षा तथा पब्लिक सैक्टर के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि अभी श्रम काननों के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध के में न्याय विभाग के साथ बातचीत और विचार विमर्श रहा है। मैं चाहती थी कि हमारी सरकार कम से कम मोडल इम्प्लायर का रूप लेती और ऐसा होने से उसका प्रभाव प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर पड़ता। लेकिन मैं अ पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या हम भ डेमोक्रेसी को

[श्रीमती रामदुर्गारी सिन्हा]

चाहिये कि स्टेट कैपिटलिज्म में डालना चाहते हैं ? नेशनलाइजेशन समाजवाद का एक अभिन्न अंग है और नेशनलाइज्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स की ऐसी परिस्थिति रही तो समाजवाद के सपने अधूरे रह जायेंगे। यदि नेशनलाइज्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स में भी श्रमिकों के फायदे के कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जाता है तो हमें ऐसा लगता है कि हम समाजवाद के अपने कार्यक्रम को पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। क्या हम अपने समाजवाद के सपने को केवल सपना ही रखना चाहेंगे ?

मालिक और मजदूरों के बीच में मानवोचित और न्यायोचित सम्बन्ध की बात कही गई थी और यह कहा गया था कि उद्योगों के विकास में जो नफ़ा होगा उस मुनाफ़े में श्रमिकों को भी हिस्सा दिया जायगा लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जब से वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा और योजना आयोग की रिपोर्ट में भी पढ़ने से पता लगता है कि उत्पादन में पिछले साल से 8 प्रतिशत और राष्ट्रीय आय में साढ़े 4 प्रतिशत इजाफ़ा हुआ है तो यह जो साढ़े 4 प्रतिशत नेशनल इनकम में वृद्धि हुई है तो मजदूरों को उस में कितना हिस्सा मिला है ? यह आप के सामने एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिसका कि जवाब आप को देना चाहिये। आज जब महंगाई का आलम घासमान छू रहा है और हम यदि कोस्ट आफ़ लिविंग इंडेक्स का बेस 1939 और 1949 ही मानें तो हम देखेंगे कि महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि होने के बावजूद भी उनकी क्रय शक्ति का ह्रास हुआ है।

एक बीज प्रेषक महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जो प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनइम्प्लायमेंट का वैकलाग 53 लाख था वह द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में

बढ़ कर 90 लाख हो गया और आज इसका बैकलॉग एक करोड़ से भी अधिक हो गया है आज पापुलेशन के एक्स्पेंशन के युग में मैं चाहूंगी कि यह बेकारी को समस्या तेजी से हल की जाय और उत्पादन की भी गतिशीलता आगे से आगे बढ़ायी जाय।

हमारे सामने अभी पांडे जी ने अपना सुझाव रखा था कि आज जो कोड आफ़ डिस्पलन मजदूरों के लिए है वह मालिकों के लिए नहीं है। वह सरकार मालिक हो या कोई प्राइवेट आदमी उसका मालिक हो, इंडस्ट्रियल टूस की हालत भी वैसी है वरना दामों को बाधा जा सकता था। आज हम चाहते हैं कि देश जिस संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है वैसी स्थिति में कहीं किसी तरह की हड़ताल न होने दें, हम अपने उद्योगों की चक्की की शक्ति को आगे अनवरत बढ़ाते रहें। हमारी चिमिनियों का धुआं अनवरत निकलता रहे क्योंकि अगर चिमिनियों का धुआं रुका, यदि उद्योगों की चक्की रुकी, मशीनों की चक्की रुकी तो राइफल की गोलियां भी रुक जायेंगी। मैं इस मौके पर मंत्री महोदय को यह याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि जहां अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और अन्य प्रगतिशील व शक्तिशाली देशों ने लेबर को सेकेंड लाइन आफ़ डिफेंस मान लिया है तो हमारा भी अपना कर्तव्य है कि इस संकट की घड़ी में जब हमें पाकिस्तान और चीन जैसे दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करना है तो हमें भी लेबर को सेकेंड लाइन आफ़ डिफेंस में रखना चाहिए। मजदूरों के दुःख दर्द और अन्य मजदूरियों को मिटा कर उन्हें मानवोचित व्यवहार व उदारता देनी ही होगी। जो एग्रीमेंट्स होते हैं, जो एवार्ड्स होते हैं, जो फैसले होते हैं उनको शीघ्रता से लागू करना और तत्परता से उनको अमल में लाना आज हमारी सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

मैं मजदूरों में काम करने वाली एक कार्यकर्त्री होने के नाते अपनी जिम्मेदारी

से मुंह नहीं मोड़ सकती हूँ। जिस संघ की घड़ी में से हो कर देश गुजर रहा है उसमें मैं यहां इस सदन के जरिये अपनी आवाज देश के कोने कोने में पहुंचाना चाहती हूँ कि आज भारतवर्ष की जो परिस्थिति है उसमें आर्थिक विकास को करने हुए अपनी सीमाओं की हमें रक्षा करनी है और समाजवाद के लक्ष्य को हमें पूरा करना है। गांधी और जवाहरलाल के नेतृत्व में जो हमने अपना कार्यक्रम और स्कीम्स बनाई हैं, आईडियालिजी और ऊंचा आदर्श बनाया है उसे हमें पूरा करना है। तो आज हम हड़ताल की घंटी कतई नहीं बजा सकते। लेकिन इस विभागीय रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जहां 1963 में 33 लाख मैन-डेज लास्ट हुए थे, वहां 1964 में 63 लाख मैन-डेज लास्ट हो गए। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि एंवार्डज और एपीमेंट्स का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन समुचित तरीके से और सही समय पर नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन इसका एक दूसरा कारण भी है। लेबर क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले साथी यहां मौजूद हैं। वह दूसरा कारण है हमारी आपस का दलबन्दी लेबर लीडर्स और यूनियनों की आपस की फूटपरस्ती। जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ तो ब्रह्मपुत्र के जहाजों में हड़ताल हुई और आसाम के चाय बागानों में देश विरोधियों के लाल पत्ते बाँटे गए। मैं नहीं चाहती—और कोई भी देशभक्त यह नहीं चाहेगा—कि इन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति हो।

आज शिक्षालयों में, अनेक संस्थानों में, सचिवालयों में, यातायात में, तमाम जगहों में हालत यह है कि एक अमतांश की लहर आई हुई है हम लोग चाहे लाख प्रयास करें, लेकिन यदि श्रम विभाग और श्रम मंत्री एक ठोस और उचित श्रम-नीति को ले कर सही दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे, तो देश का मजदूर गुमराह होता चला जायेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगी, लेकिन साथ ही उनको यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि चूँकि वर्कर्स एजुकेशन के कार्यक्रमों और

उनके वेल्फेयर के कार्यक्रमों को सही दिशा नहीं दी गई है, इसलिए भी देश में हड़ताल की बाढ़ आई हुई है। मैं जानती हूँ—और माननीय मंत्री जी भी अपने जवाब में कहेंगे—कि वर्कर्स एजुकेशन की स्कीम 1958 में चल रही है, लेकिन उस को एक ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीके पर चलाया गया है। यदि प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से और मजदूरों के कार्यकर्ताओं से पूछ कर इन शिक्षण संस्थानों और वेल्फेयर के कार्यक्रमों को चलाया गया होता, तो मजदूर अपने हित को, अपने हक को और अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझते हुए देश के उत्पादन की चक्की को निरन्तर चलाए रखता और उससे देश को अधिक से अधिक लाभ होता।

मैं कांग्रेस की सदस्या हूँ, इसका मुझे फ़ख्र है। गांधी और जवाहर के नेतृत्व में हमारा देश आगे बढ़ा है, उसने आजादी ली है और समाजवाद के लक्ष्य को अपने लिए निर्धारित किया है, इसका भी हमें फ़ख्र है। तो मैं श्रम मंत्री महोदय और श्रम विभाग से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि गांधी और जवाहर के नेतृत्व की रीणमनी में अगर यह विभाग जक शांतिमय और क्रांतिकारी तरीके से आगे बढ़े, तो देश के मजदूरों का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा।

मैंने रिपोर्ट में देखा है कि मंत्रालय ने बेरोजगार मजदूरों की ट्रेनिंग के लिए एक प्रोग्राम बनाया है। उससे मुझे और मजदूर कार्यकर्ताओं को बड़ी खुशी हुई है, क्योंकि हमारा उद्देश्य भारतवर्ष को एक माडर्न इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट बनाना है और इस कार्यक्रम के द्वारा देश के विभिन्न उद्योगों में गतिशीलता पैदा हो रही है। ऐसी हालत में बेरोजगार मजदूरों को शिक्षित करना ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छा है। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इन केन्द्रों और शिक्षण संस्थानों से शिक्षा पाए हुए मजदूरों को कितने ही उद्योग नहीं ले पाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इन गड़बड़ियों को दूर करना होगा।

[श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा]

आज कारखानों के मजदूरों की हालत यह है, जो कि एक कवि ने इस प्रकार वर्णन किया है ,

छप्पर से एक धुंघरा निकलना बहुत दिनों के बाद,
कौवे ने दो लोल चलाई बहुत दिनों के बाद ।

मंहगाई के इस आलम में उनकी वृद्धशा पर और उनके दुख पर मंत्री महोदय का कक्षा करनी ही होगी और एक सही रास्ता अपनाना होगा ।

कारखानों के बाद मैं मंत्री महोदय को खेतों की हरियालियों की ओर ले जाना चाहती हूँ, जहाँ श्रमिक वालायें, मजदूरिनें, गेहूँ को काटती हैं, सरसों के फूलों को काटती हैं और बांधती हैं। खेत के मजदूरों से भी मुझे कम सहानुभूति नहीं है। उनका भी संगठन करने का मुझे मौका मिला है और मैं अपना कुछ समय इसमें देती हूँ। खेतिहर मजदूर बारह महीनों में मुश्किल से केवल चार महीने खेती का काम कर पाता है और बाकी दिन ऐसे ही गुजारता है। उन को कर्ज भी नहीं मिलो कि वे कपड़े खरीद कर पहन सकें या अपना पेट भर सकें।

जब उन लोगों के खुशी के दिन आए, तो एक लड़की पहले दिन खेत काटने गई। उसका पेट नहीं भरा था और अधनंगा बदन था। वह खेत में बालियों को काटती थी और बांधती थी। मैंने जिन शब्दों में उसके हृदय की वेदना को बांधा है, उसको सुनिये। उसके बाद मैं धन्यवाद दे कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगी। उस कृषक बाला को देख कर मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने कहा था,

हम भाग्य लिए फिरते हैं, सच्चा काम
परन्तु हमारे कृषक ही करते हैं ।

मैंने उस कृषक बाला की वेदना को इन शक्तियों में बांधने का प्रयत्न किया है,

अट्टा देख तो लंबा वाला को,
यहां समीप अकेली है
काट रही कुछ गाती है,
अती जाती अलमेली है ।
काट काट फिर बांध बांध,
निज धर्या हृदय की उकमानो ,
सुनो सुनो जग-प्राणी,
जिमसे आज तराई भर जाती है ।
हंसिया भाथ हृदय चलता था,
उस को मैंने लख पाया,
गिरि-श्रंगों पर जाने पर भी,
कानों में था गूंज रहा,
किन्तु दूर हो गया पलों में,
लगी देखने यहां वहां ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूँ इन मुझावों के साथ और इन उम्मीदों के साथ कि वह मेरे मुझावों की ओर ध्यान देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बड़े। क्या वह भी कविता में लेक्चर सुनायेंगे ?

श्री बड़े : मैं कविता में जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ, क्योंकि हिन्दी मेरी मातृभाषा नहीं है—लेकिन मराठी में जरूर दे सकता हूँ ।

लेबर और एम्प्लायमेंट इस मंत्रालय के दो विंग हैं। इस मंत्रालय की डिमांड पर बोलते हुए हमारे सामने एक विचार यह आता है कि क्या इस ने कैपिटलिस्ट्स और नान-कैपिटलिस्ट्स की को-एक्सिस्टेंस और ईक्विलीब्रियम आफ अरबन एंड रूरल लेबर को साध्य किया है। ग्रामीण जनता की ओर से चुन कर आने के कारण मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेषतः ग्रामों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ जहां हजारों मजदूर किसानों का धन्या करते हैं, लेकिन उनकी तरफ श्रम मंत्रालय का ध्यान ही नहीं है। आज शासन का ध्यान ज्यादातर कम्युनिस्टों

या इन्टरक की यूनियनों की तरफ है, जो गड़बड़ करते हैं और हड़ताल करते हैं, लेकिन खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की तरफ उनका कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

एक और तो यह कहा जाता है कि यह किसान-प्रधान देश है और इस में किसान ज्यादा बसते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ किसानों की समस्याओं की तरफ शासन का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में ईक्विलिब्रियम न साधने से गड़बड़ी होती है। मैं ने देखा है कि चूँकि ग्रामों में उन मजदूरों की कोई यूनियन नहीं है, उन की तरफ से बोलने वाले कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं, इसलिए उन की तरफ शासन का ध्यान नहीं है।

एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 3 में लिखा है :

"Nearly 70 per cent of the total number of workers in 1961 were engaged in cultivation or employed as agricultural labourers and only a little over 27 per cent in non-agricultural categories. As against this, the percentage of workers engaged in agricultural activities is very low in most of the advanced countries. The United States of America has only 10 per cent of workers engaged in agriculture."

अगर इस देश की मैनपावर का चित्र हमारे सामने रखा जाये, तो उस में से 70 परसेंट मैनपावर एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर है, जिस के पास जमीन नहीं है और केवल दस बीस परसेंट कल्टीबेटर्स हैं।

मैंने देखा है कि जब आदिवासियों को श्रम नहीं मिलता है, मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है, तो वे जा कर जंगलों में कच्चा करते हैं और

वहाँ फसल का उत्पादन करते हैं। लेकिन जितने कांग्रेसी शासन हैं, वे उन को वहाँ से निकाल देने हैं, उन की झोपड़ियाँ तोड़ दी जाती हैं, जला दी जाती हैं और उस के बाद उन को कहा जाता है कि जहाँ से आए, वहाँ वापस जाओ। इस पर इन आदिवासियों ने पूछा कि हम तो मां के पेट से आए हैं, हम मां के पेट में कैसे वापस जायें—हम जंगल में रहेंगे और जंगल में खेतों करेंगे और मजदूरी करेंगे। मैं शासन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब आदिवासियों को गांवों में काम नहीं मिलता है, तो वे गांव खाली कर के शहरों में बस जाते हैं और जब शहरों में उन को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है, तो वे फिर ग्रामों में चले जाते हैं। इस प्रकार वे गांवों से शहरों में और शहरों से गांवों में घाते जाते हैं, लेकिन उन को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। शासन का उनको समस्याओं की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

सरकार की ओर से एक मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट बनाया गया है, जिस के अनुसार मजदूरों को सर्वाइसिंस वेजिज, उन की बाडी और सोल को, उन के शरीर और आत्मा को, एक जगह रखने के लिये पर्याप्त बतन देने की व्यवस्था है। मैं शासन से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हर एक स्टेट में मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट लागू किया गया है। क्या शासन ने कभी गांवों के मजदूरों की तरफ कोई ध्यान दिया है या क्या वह केवल बोट मांगने के लिये ही गांवों में जाता है? चूँकि उद्योगों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक हड़ताल करते हैं, इसलिये उनकी तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है, लेकिन गांवों के मजदूरों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। दरअसल सरकार को श्रमिकों के इन दो वर्गों में ईक्विलिब्रियम साधना चाहिए। जो श्रम है और जो ग्रामों में बसा हुआ है, ग्रामों में जो मैनपावर है, उस को प्राप देखें। वहाँ पर 71 परसेंट है। उस की तरफ प्राप को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट में हम ने देखा है कि कम्युनिस्ट और इंटक के जितने भी वहाँ पर रिप्रिजेंटेटिव

[श्री बड़े]

हैं वे तो आप का ध्यान शहरों में जो लेबर है, कारखानों में जो लेबर है, फैक्ट्रियों में जो लेबर है, उस की ओर तो अच्छी तरह से आकर्षित कर देते हैं, उन के बोनस के वास्ते, उन के लिए चीप प्रेन शाप्स के वास्ते तो आप पर दबाव डाल देते हैं और आप का ध्यान इस लेबर की तरफ तो अच्छी तरह से आकर्षित कर देते हैं लेकिन ग्रामों में जो लेबर है, उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है। आप का कर्तव्य है कि आप ग्रामीण इलाकों में जो लेबर है, उस की तरफ भी देखें। वहाँ पर लेबर को बारह आने और एक रुपया भी नहीं मिलता है। बड़ी मुश्किल से बारह आने रोज उस को मिल पाते हैं। जहाँ तक महिलाओं का सम्बन्ध है उन को तो आठ आने और बारह आने ही मिलते हैं। इस मंहगाई के जमाने में वे किस तरह से अपना इतने पैसों में गुजर बसर कर सकते हैं, इस को आप को देखना चाहिये। ग्रामों में जो चीकीदार होता है उस को पच्चीस रुपये पगार मिलते हैं। यह कितनी हास्यस्पद बात है कि चीकीदार को पच्चीस रुपये मिलें। इस में क्या वह खुद खा सकता है और क्या अपने बीबी बच्चों को खिला सकता है। इस लेबर की तरफ आप का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि शासन के प्रति गांव गांव में अविश्वास की भावना पैदा हो रही है, असन्तोष फैल रहा है।

जहाँ तक आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ तो हालत और भी खराब है। 66 लाख आदिवासी मध्य प्रदेश में बसे हुए हैं। उन के जीवन के बारे में कोई सोचता ही प्रतीत नहीं होता है। जो जंगल खाली पड़े थे वहाँ जा कर उन्होंने ने जबर्दस्ती कब्जा कर लिया। वहाँ पर उन्होंने फसलें उगाना शुरू कर दिया। लेकिन मिलिट्री ने जा कर उन को बाहर निकाल दिया और उन के झोंपड़ों में आग लगा दी, उन को जला डाला। उन को जंगलों से भी बेदखल कर दिया गया है। इन की तरफ भी

श्रम मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। ग्रामों और रूरल मैनपावर में जो इनईक्विलिब्रियम है, उस को जब तक आप नहीं साधते हैं तब तक आप अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

अनएम्प्लायमेंट का क्या हाल है, वह किस हद तक बढ़ा चढ़ा है, इसको भी आप देखें मैं अपनी तरफ से कुछ न कह कर जा कुछ एस्टीमेटस कमेटी ने कहा है, वही आप के सामने रखता हूँ। उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

"The Committee observe that there has not been any appreciable change in the aggregate percentage of cultivators and agricultural labour to the total number of working force in the country during 1951 to 1961. It has only slightly come down from 69.76 per cent in 1951 to 69.73 per cent in 1961. It would thus be patent from the above that no progress worth the name has been made so far in reducing the percentage of cultivators and agricultural labour."

जहाँ तक एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में उस का कहना है :

"The Committee consider it regrettable that as a result of 'mal-adjustment between the educational system and the socio-economic needs of our developing economy', there has been increase in the number of educated unemployed side by side with shortages of trained personnel."

सोशो इकोनोमिक कितनी गर्ज रखती है, उतने लोगों को आप ट्रेनिंग नहीं देते हैं। उतने लोगों को आप ने ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था

नहीं की है। जितनी इन की मांग है उस को पूरा करने के लिये आप ने इंस्टीटयूशंस क्या खोले हैं? केवल बम्बई, मद्रास, मैसूर में आप ने खोले हैं। या फिर केरल में जहां लोग ज्यादा गड़बड़ करते हैं, आप ने खोले हैं। जो वैकवर्ड टू बट्स हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश है, वहां आप ने कितने टैक्नीकल इंस्टीटयूशन खोले हैं, यह भी आप हमें बतलायें। रिपोर्ट में टैक्नीकल और मैडीकल एजुकेशन के बारे में जो कुछ लिखा गया है, उसको आप देखें। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The Committee reproduce below a comparative statement showing the percentage of distribution of university enrolment (faculty-wise) in selected countries..... The Committee observe that in comparison with advanced countries, India is far behind in respect of technical and medical education while there is preponderance in humanities and natural sciences in our university enrolment pattern."

उन्होंने ने कहा है कि इंजीनियरिंग में जापान में 14 परसेंट है, यू० के० में दस परसेंट है और इंडिया में केवल पांच परसेंट है। मैडीकल में केवल इंडिया में चार परसेंट ही है।

टैक्नीकल हैडज की हमारे यहां कितनी कमी है इस को आप देखें। मैं पी० ए० सी० का मैम्बर होने के नाते कानपुर में गया था और वहां पर हम ने वन बी० आर० डी० बेस रिपेयर डिपू देखा था। वह खाली पड़ा हुआ है। जब मैं ने पूछा कि क्यों यह खाली पड़ा हुआ है तो हमें बताया गया कि यहां पर दो साल से रिपेयर नहीं होता है क्योंकि टैक्नीकल हैडज नहीं मिलते हैं, न फिटर्स मिलते हैं, न दूसरे टैक्नीकल हैंड्स मिलते हैं और यहां से घाट सौ बर्कर निकाल कर के एब्रो एयरप्लेन की जो फ्रैक्ट्री है उस में ले लिये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस

तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इन की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया है।

अनएम्प्लायमेंट कितना बढ़ रहा है, एजुकेटिड अनएम्प्लायमेंट कितना बढ़ रहा है और इसकी फिगरजें जितनी भयानक है उन को देखने से समझ में नहीं आता है कि इनको स्वस्थता से नींद कैसे आती है। नेबर मिनिस्टर साहब को तकलीफ होनी चाहिये, उन को फिगर होनी चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों है।

एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की फिगरजें मेरे पास मध्य प्रदेश की हैं। उन को मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

In Madhya Pradesh, the number of employment exchanges at the end of the period was 48, the number of registrations effected was 2,21,090; the number of vacancies notified was 62,593. From this we find that while about two lakhs persons had registered themselves, the number of vacancies notified was only about 63,000. The number of submissions made was 1,93,578, while the number of placements effected was only 37,811.

यह मध्य प्रदेश अकेले की बात है। इस तरह से अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान की फिगरजें को देखा जाए तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि यह मिनिस्ट्री इस समस्या को टैकल करने में होपलेसली फेल हुई है। इस समस्या को हल करने की तरफ क्या आप ने लक्ष्य किया है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहूंगा। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि अब तक आप ने इस ओर कोई ध्यान दिया है। जब हम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जाते हैं तो वहां नौकरियों की तलाश में लोगों की लाइनें ही लाइनें खड़ी हुई पाते हैं। मुबह से शाम तक वे वहां खड़े रहते हैं। वे अपने कार्ड मांगते फिरते हैं। जब उन को इतनी हैरानी और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है और फिर भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो वे कहने लगते हैं कि यह क्या कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री है, इस ने तो हमारी स्टेट ही अच्छी थी,

[श्री वड़े]

महाराजा का जमाना ही अच्छा था और उस के सामने जाने से ही नौकरी मिल जाया करती थी। तब जमाना भी सस्ता था। आज तो मंहगाई भी बहुत बढ़ गई है और टैक्सिस भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। अपने माता पिता की गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा खर्च कर के जब लड़के डिग्रियां प्राप्त करते हैं और प्राप्त करने के बाद उन को लाइनों में इस तरह से खड़े होना पड़ता है और फिर भी नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं तो उन को कितना डिस्पैण्टमेंट होता होगा, इस का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। आज ही के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह आया है :

"Madhya Pradesh will have to find jobs for 35 lakhs. Madhya Pradesh will be required in the Fourth Plan to provide jobs to more than 35,43,000 unemployed people who are expected to be registered this year and in the next five years."

आप देंगे कितनों को ? केवल 87,000 का ही प्राविजन आप ने किया है। पैंतीस लाख अनएम्प्लायड हैं और आप प्राविजन करते हैं 87,000 का। अनएम्प्लायमेंट लोगों के बाल बच्चे जब मरेंगे, जब ये मरेंगे तो नरक में जा कर भगवान को ये यही कहेंगे कि जिन्होंने हमें दुनिया में भूखा मार दिया वे वही लोग थे जो कि महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम लेते थे। महात्मा गांधी ने क्या कहा था ? आप उन के चेले बनते हैं। उन्होंने ने सैल्फ सैक्रिफाइस करने को कहा था। "सैल्फ सैक्रिफाइस एज ए लैसन" इस को हमारे यहां इंटरमिडिएट में टेक्स्ट बुक में पढ़ाया जाता है। लेकिन आप सैल्फ सैक्रिफाइस कहाँ कर रहे हैं, आप तो उन को सैक्रिफाइस कर रहे हैं। यह तो चेलों की बात नहीं है। थोड़ी सी मन लज्जा होती है और थोड़ी सी जन लज्जा होता है। आप में तो दोनोंमें से कोई नहीं है। जन लज्जा

यह होता है कि लोग जब इन फिगरज को, बेकारी की फिगरज को देखेंगे तो क्या कहेंगे ? वे क्या यह नहीं कहेंगे कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं ? इस जन लज्जा के डर से ही आप को कुछ करना चाहिये था। मन लज्जा यह है कि महात्मा गांधी के चेले होने के बावजूद भी आप इन के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, आप के मन में लज्जा नहीं आती है। फिर भी आप बड़े बड़े बंगलोज में रह रहे हैं, मोटरों में सवारी कर रहे हैं। हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर को चाहिये था कि दिल्ली में न रह कर, शहरों में न रह कर गांवों में जा कर वह रहते और वहां पर जो लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, जिन को खाना नहीं मिल रहा है उन को वह देखते उन के दुख दर्द में शरीक होते।

You have got no right to remain in big bungalows and enjoy motor-cars as long as your neighbour is starving.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : गवर्नमेंट कोन चलायेगा ?

श्री वड़े : अब भी ये नहीं चलाने हैं, सैक्रेटरीज ही गवर्नमेंट को चलाते हैं। वही रियल रूलर्स हैं।

लेबर रिलेशंस के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि मैनपावर कितनी है कितने लोग बेकार हैं और कितने लोग भूखे रहते हैं। उन्होंने क्या कहा है ? बोनस के बारे में इन्होंने कहा है कि ट्रायलरिज कमीशन बैठेगा और जिन उद्योगों में तीन सौ लोग होंगे उन्हीं को बोनस दिया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी जो लोग हैं, बाकी जो कारखाने हैं उन में काम करने वालों ने क्या पाप किया है कि उन को बोनस न दिया जाए। आप तो छोटे कारखानों को बड़ावा दे रहे हैं आप तो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ा रहे हैं। इन में काम करने वाले लोगों को बोनस क्यों नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरे आप कहते हैं कि वेज बोर्ड का जो डिमीशन हो वह युनैनिमस होना चाहिये। अगर युनैनिमस होगा तभी गवर्नमेंट उस को मुनेगी, उस को मानेगी वना नहीं। इस का मतलब तो यह हुआ कि एम्प्लायज को आप ने वोटो का अधिकार दे दिया, वोटो की पावर दे दी। वे कह सकते हैं कि युनैनिमस नहीं है इस वास्ते इस को मानने को हम बाध्य नहीं हैं। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि वेज बोर्ड बोगस हो गया। आप जां लोगों को बतलाते हैं वह केवल भ्रम है। भ्रम में ही आप लोगों को कहते हैं कि वे झगड़ा करने हैं।

आपने कहा है कि चीप प्रेन शाप्म खोलेंगे, फेयर प्राइस शाप्म खोलेंगे। वहां पर क्या मिलेगा। वहां पर राइस, व्हीट, शूगर, दाल, एडीबल फ़ायलज और क्लायर ही तो मिलेगा। यही सामान तो मिलेगा। आप ने यह नहीं बताया है कि उस का डी० ए० कास्ट ग्राफ लिविंग इंडेक्स के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा या नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा। उस को भी उम के साथ जोड़ा जाना चाहिये। जो वेज पालिसी है, मजदूरों को वेजिज देवें की जो पालिसी है वह नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज पालिसी होनी चाहिये। यही मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट में प्रोवाइड किया जाना चाहिये। रेलों में और मिलिट्री में उन को सस्ता भनाज मिला करता था। लेकिन आप देखें कि आज रुपये की कीमत सतरह पैसे ही रह गई है। पहले जहां उन को एक रुपये में पांच सेर मिलता था वहां अब एक सेर मिलता है। इस प्रकार से उन की वेजिज बढ़ती जानी चाहिये, लेकिन इस की तरफ भी आप ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। आप केवल उन के नाम से ही चिल्लाते हैं कि यह जो लोग हैं वह सत्याग्रह करते हैं, हड़ताल करने हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर पेट खाली है या हाथ खाली है अगर पेट भूखा है और हाथ खाली है, तो आप की इंडस्ट्री नहीं बढ़ेगी। आप के मजदूरों में भ्रगान्ति रहेगी। मजदूरी नहीं बढ़ेगी, मजदूरों में भ्रगान्ति रहेगी तो जो हमारे सैनिक लड़ रहे

हैं पाकिस्तान बांडर पर या दूसरे बांडर पर उन सैनिकों में शान्ति नहीं आयेगी। उन में शान्ति आ नहीं सकती जब तक आप के मजदूरों के पेट खाली रहेंगे और हाथ खाली रहेंगे। आप को उस को सन्तुष्ट रखना चाहिये।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : बिना हाथ के परिश्रम के पेट कैसे भरेगा ?

श्री बड़े : उन को काम मिलता नहीं है।

इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि इसके लिये पूरी तौर से स्पेशल प्रागर्नाइजेशन होना चाहिये और मैनपावर के लिये स्टैटिस्टिक्स होनी चाहिये। उस के बाद आप को जो कुछ करना हो वह कीजिये। नहीं तो यहां यह होता है कि वेज बोर्ड की बात होती है और हड़ताल हो रही है। इस के बारे में एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी का क्या कहना है, वह मैं आप की आज्ञा से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"The Committee are of the view that there is need for establishing closest possible working relations between the Institute on the one hand and the Census of India Organisation, Director General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Education and State Directorates of Technical Education on the other for the purpose of joint planning and mutual division of labour so as to avoid duplication of efforts in the compilation, analysis and interpretation of manpower information and statistics".

अन्त में मुझे यही कहना है कि केवल जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेने से और यह कह देने से कि हम लेबर एंड एम्प्लायमेंट का काम करते हैं, कुछ नहीं होगा। आप को पूरी तरह से सिम्पैथिटिक व्यू ले कर मैनपावर के हिसाब से काम करना चाहिये। जब तक आप किसान और मजदूर के लिये खाने का इन्तजाम नहीं

[श्री बड़े]

करेंगे, तब तक वह आप से नाराज रहेंगे। इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांव और शहरों के मजदूरों का समन्वय होना चाहिये और आप को देखना चाहिये कि इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए उन की प्रब्लैम्स कैसे हल हो सकती हैं। जब आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे तभी दरप्रस्त आप का काम ठीक से होगा नहीं तो खाली महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम लेने से हमारी प्रोब्लैम्स हल नहीं होंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी आदिवासी लेबर है उस का भी ध्यान रखा जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vidyalan-
kar.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I point out that I have been standing but could not catch your eye, while some Members are 'catching your eye', through paper. The ruling of the Speaker is clear on this point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please wait for your chance. Shri Vidyalan-
kar.

श्री ठुक्कम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपायक्ष महोदय, सदन में इस समय कौरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

**Shri A. N. Vidyalan-
kar:** I hope this time will not be deducted from my time.

उपायक्ष महोदय, मजदूर विभाग की जो मांग हमारे सामने है हम उसके ऊपर दो पहलुओं से विचार कर सकते हैं। एक पहलू तो यह कि रोजमर्रा के काम में लेबर का महकमा कितना कुछ काम कर सका है और जो हर रोज सवाल पैदा होते हैं उनको कहां तक हल कर पाया है, दूसरा पहलू यह है कि हम अपने देश में जो एक नया समाज बनाने जा रहे हैं

और हम जो एक नया ढांचा बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें काम करने वालों और श्रम वालों का तथा दूसरे लोगों का पूरी तरह से सामंजस्य हो, उनका पूरी तरह से सहयोग हो, इस प्रकार का समाज बनाने में हमारा महकमा और उसकी नीतियां कहां तक मददगार हो रही हैं।

जहां तक हर रोज के कामों और सवालों को सुलझाने के पहलू का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हूँ कि लेबर के महकमे में काफी काम हुआ है और काफी कानून बने हैं। उन पर काफी भ्रमल-दरामद कराने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है और उसमें भी जहां तक मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, वह काफी काम करता है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आज जिन मन्त्री महोदय के हाथ में इस महकमे की बागडोर है वह काफी संजी-दगी के साथ, काफी हिम्मत के साथ, काफी दिलचस्पी लेते हुए इन सब कामों में, अपने कामों को करते हैं। उनका तरीका कुछ ऐसा है कि वह मधुरता से और मिठास से सब कामों को अपने हाथ में लेते हैं और बहुत से मामलों को आसानी से सुलझा लेते हैं। मैंने उन्हें कभी भी घबराते हुए नहीं देखा। काफी कठिन समस्या हो लेकिन वे उससे घबराते नहीं हैं। वे हंसते हंसते, मु-कराते मुस्कराते उन सवालों को हल करते हैं। जहां तक सेक्टर के लेबर महकमे का सवाल है, महकमे के आफिसर्स का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस बात की मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि काफी अर्थ से उन्हें तजुर्बा है इस काम का और वे काफी मेहनत से काम करते हैं। ईमान-दारी से काम करते हैं। वह इस बात की बोशिश करते हैं कि जिस नीति को सरकार ने अपनाया है, उस पर चला जाये और उस पर चलते हुए काम हो।

लेकिन दो ऐसे स्पार्ट्स अथवा स्थान हैं जहां कुछ दिक्कत पैदा होती है। एक तो वह जगह है जो हमारे स्टेट्स के महकमे है लेबर के, वहां दिक्कत पैदा होती है। दूसरी जगह है जो कि हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर हैं। उनमें काफी दिक्कत पैदा होती है। मुझे कभी कभी ऐसा

दिखाई देने लगता है कि कुछ ऐसे प्रेशर पब्लिक सैक्टर पर और गवर्नमेंट के दूसरे महकमों पर स्टेट्स के या दूसरे लोगों के पड़ते हैं, जिनमें लेबर महकमा काम करना चाहता है और आगे बढ़ना चाहता है। लेकिन उसमें रुकावट पैदा होती है। जैसा मैंने पहले जिक्र किया, हमारे मन्त्री महोदय काफी हिम्मत वाले हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह उन कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सकेंगे और हिम्मत से काम करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर संसद् का और जो लोग मजदूरों में काम करते हैं उनका पूरा सहयोग उन्हें मिलेगा।

जहां तक इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का ताल्लुक है, जैसा मैंने कहा काफी मजदूरों के कानून बने। लेकिन जब उन पर अमलदरामद को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि उस में काफी दिक्कत आती है। हमारा संविधान हम को कुछ बुनियादी चीजें बताता है। हमारे कानूनों की जो व्याख्यायें अदालतों ने की हैं, जो सम्मतियां उनके बारे में उन्होंने की हैं, कुछ स्थानों पर, बल्कि मैं कहूंगा कि काफी स्थानों पर, उनको पूरा करने में मजदूरों को अब भी बड़ी कशमकश करनी पड़ती है। खास तौर से जो फैंसटिबल हालिडेज, त्योहारों की छुट्टियां मिलती हैं, जो हफ्तेवारी छुट्टियां मिलती हैं, ओवरटाइम पेमेंट्स में, रिट्रेंचमेंट अथवा छटनी के जो कानून हैं, रिटायरमेंट बनिफिट्स प्रेचुएट्टी आदि के मामले जो हैं, जिन को हमारे कोर्टों ने कानूनों की व्याख्या करके हल कर दिया है, उन के सम्बन्ध में भी काफी दिक्कत पैदा होती है और उनके ऊपर पूरी तरह से अमलदरामद नहीं होता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में इस समय कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Now, here is quorum. The hon. Member may begin.

श्री अ० ना० बिद्यालंकार : मजदूरों को बह सवाल उठाने पड़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बुनियादी चीजें हैं उनके बारे में ऐसा प्रबन्ध

होना चाहिये जिससे वह कठिनाइयां हल हों और मजदूरों को इसके लिये कोई तकलीफ न उठानी पड़े या उन्हें किसी प्रकार की हलचल न पैदा करनी पड़े।

अभी अभी जैसा कई मित्रों ने कहा, हमारे देश में प्राइसेज काफी बढ़ी हैं। कीमत जुलाई सन् 1963 से लेकर जनवरी, 1965 तक काफी बढ़ी हैं। जहां तक फूड प्राइसेस का ताल्लुक है, खुराक की कीमतों का ताल्लुक है, वह 35 फी सदी बढ़ गई है। जहां तक होलसेल प्राइसेज का ताल्लुक है, वह भी 24 फी सदी बढ़ी है, लेकिन मजदूरों की जो उजरतें हैं वह जो महंगाई है उसके अनुपात से नहीं बढ़ी है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो उनकी रिअल बेजेज हैं, जो असल उजरतें हैं, वह कम होती गईं।

हमारे वई वेज बोर्ड बने, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि करीब 14 इंडस्ट्रीज में वेज बोर्ड बने और वेज बोर्ड अपना काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि इनका काम थोड़ा तेज होना चाहिए। वेज बोर्ड बने और उसके बाद उनका फैसला अगर काफी देर के बाद हो तो मजदूर को राहत मिलने में देर हो जाती है और तब तक मजदूर परेशान होता रहता है। तो हमको देखना चाहिए कि वेज बोर्ड तेजी से अपना काम करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि हम नया समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, नो हमारी नीति ऐसी हो कि काम करने वालों के साथ काफी बराबरी का बरताव किया जाए, उनकी कद्र हो, उनका पेट भरे, उनका ध्राप सम्मान करें, और जो काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं उनको पीछे धकेला जाए। ऐसी सोसाइटी बनाने के लिए, जिसको हम समाजवादी सोसाइटी कहते हैं, ऐसी सोसाइटी को लाने के लिए और उसके लिए उचित वातावरण बनाने के लिए, मैं महमूस करता हूँ, हम काफी काम नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसमें जो बुनियादी बात है वह

[श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार]

यह है कि दोलत का बंटवारा कैसे होता है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में काफी दोलत पैदा हो। मैं उन लोगों से नहीं हूँ कि जो कहते हैं कि क्या हम पावर्टी का बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं। हम में से कोई पावर्टी का बंटवारा नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि जो दोलत देश की बढ़ती है, जो देश की ग्रामदनी बढ़ती है—श्रीर ऐदाद शुमार देखने से पता चलता है कि देश की इनकम काफी बढ़ती है—उसका बंटवारा इस तरह से हो कि मजदूर का उत्साह भी बड़ और उसको ज्यादा हिम्मत आवे।

एक और चर्चा चलती है कि इंडस्ट्री को इंसेंटिव दिया जाए, कैपिटल को इंसेंटिव दिया जाए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इंसेंटिव हर जगह दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे लिए सब से बड़ा इंसेंटिव तो यह होना चाहिए कि हम देश को रक्षा के लिए मजबूत बना रहे हैं, देश को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। जो लोग यहां रोज इंसेंटिव की बात करते हैं, उनको समझना चाहिए कि कि सबसे बड़ा इंसेंटिव उनके लिए यह होना चाहिए कि वे देश को मजबूत बना रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि रोज इंडस्ट्री और कैपिटल की तरफ से इंसेंटिव की मांग करना उचित नहीं है। क्या कभी मजदूरों ने कहा कि हमको इंसेंटिव नहीं है, क्या कभी उनके नेताओं ने यह कहा? क्या कभी उनकी यूनियन्स ने इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पास किए कि हमें इंसेंटिव नहीं मिलता। हम कैसे काम करें। यह सवाल कैपिटल वालों और इंडस्ट्री वालों की तरफ से ही उठाया जाता है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि चलो, इंसेंटिव दे दिया जाए। लेकिन साथ ही मजदूर को भी इंसेंटिव मिलना चाहिए। उसके लिए सबसे बड़ा इंसेंटिव यह है कि उसको खाने को मिले। उसकी उजरत जो महंगाई की वजह से कम होती चली जाती है, उसकी जो उजरत सन १९६२ और १९६३ में थी वह महंगाई की वजह से कम हो गयी है, उसको पूरा किया जाए। अगर उसकी रियल वेज पूरी नहीं की जा सकती है तो जो फायदा होता है

उसमें उसका कुछ हिस्सा रखा जाए। प्राप कहते हैं कि अगर इनवेस्टर को इंसेंटिव नहीं होगा तो वह इनवेस्ट कसे करेगा। इसी तरह से मजदूर को भी काम ठीक से करने के लिए इंसेंटिव चाहिए क्योंकि महंगाई की वजह से उसकी रियल वेज कम होती जाती है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को देखना भी बहुत ही जरूरी है।

अब मैं प्रोडक्शन कमेटीज के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है कि ये कमेटीज १६०० से बढ़ कर २००० हो गयी हैं, यानी पिछले साल में ४०० प्रोडक्शन कमेटी बड़ीं। लेकिन प्राप देखें कि ये फंक्शन किस तरह से करती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये ठीक तरह से फंक्शन करें। वे ठीक तरह से फंक्शन नहीं करतीं। अभी तक डिफाइन नहीं किया गया कि उनका फंक्शन क्या है। ऐसा कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है कि इनके जरिए मजदूर को उत्साह दिलाया जा सके। इसके लिए एक वातावरण पैदा किया जाना चाहिए।

हमने फैसला किया था कि जहां तीन सौ से ज्यादा मजदूर काम करते होंगे वहां के लिए फेयर प्राइस शाप्स लाजिमी तौर पर बनायी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन यह काम नहीं हो रहा है। कहा जाता है कि महंगाई कम हो रही है, महंगाई का जमाना खत्म होगा। लेकिन जिन फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के बारे में हम फैसला कर चुके हैं कि ये कम्पलसरीली होनी चाहिए, वे नहीं बनीं हैं।

हमारी नए समाज की बुनियादी कल्पना यह थी कि हम नए समाज में मजदूर को उद्योग के इन्तिजाम में हिस्सेदार बनायेंगे। हमने इस चीज को यूगोस्लाविया आदि देशों में देखा और अपने यहां भी मजदूरों को उद्योग के प्रबन्ध में हिस्सेदार बनाने का विचार किया। लेकिन जो फिगर हमारे सामने हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि सिर्फ ६७ ऐसे यूनित हैं कि जिनमें ऐसी मैनेजमेंट काइउंसिल्स बनी हैं कि जिनके

जरिए मजदूर प्रबन्ध में हिस्सेदार बन सकें। इनमें से ३६ यूनिटें पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं और ६१ प्राइवेट सैक्टर में। हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में ज्यादा काउंसिल्स नहीं बना सके। जब गवर्नमेंट ने एक पालिसी बना ली है तो उसको पब्लिक सैक्टर में क्यों स्वीकार नहीं करती? और इन काउंसिल्स के वर्किंग को आप देखें। इनसे मजदूर के अन्दर कोई ऐसी भावना पैदा नहीं हो रही है कि वह भी इन्तिजाम में हिस्सेदार है। इनमें एक रटिन सा काम होता है। अफसर जाते हैं, कुछ प्रेरणा देते हैं और उसके बाद काउंसिल बन जाती है लेकिन उससे कोई खास बात नहीं होती।

मैंने पहले दौलत के बंटवारे का जिक्र किया। मेरे मित्र श्री मैलकोटे ने कहा कि हम बोनस के शौकीन नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि नीड बँस्ट वैजेज हों। मजदूर को जितना मिलना चाहिए इतना नहीं मिलता, तो हम कहते हैं कि उनको बोनस दीजिए। जो आपको प्राफिट होता है उसमें से बाद में उनको बोनस के रूप में उनका हिस्सा दिया जाए। बोनस कमीशन बनाया गया। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ गयी। लेकिन उसकी सिफारिशों में अग्रर गवर्नमेंट कोई माडिफिकेशन करती है, या उसकी सिफारिशों को लागू करने में सक्षम होती है और किसी दबाव में आकर उनमें कोई तबदीली करती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को इस दिशा में काफी हिम्मत के साथ कदम उठाना चाहिए और इस काम को जल्दी करना चाहिए।

वरकर्स एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पढ़ा। इसके बारे में काफी कहा गया है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका कुछ इवैल्युएशन होना चाहिए कि वर्कर्स कितना सीख पाए हैं और जो इदारे हैं उन पर इसका कितना असर पड़ा है। मजदूरों पर क्या असर पड़ा है। आपको देखना चाहिए कि क्या इस वरकर एजुकेशन की वजह से ट्रेड यूनियन भूवमेंट बढ़ा है, उसमें

कुछ जान प्रायी है। मैं देखता हूँ कि यह चीज भी रटिन की तरह चल रही है। इसीलिए मेरा मुझाव है कि इसका इवैल्युएशन होना चाहिए कि इससे क्या फायदा हुआ है और क्या नुकसान हुआ है। मेरा अन्दाजा है कि ट्रेड यूनियन भूवमेंट कुछ कमजोर पड़ रहा है। ये मुकदमेबाजी की तरफ ज्यादा चले गए हैं और पाजिटिव साइड में काम कम हो रहा है। हम वरकर में देश की दौलत बढ़ाने की भावना और उस समाज को लाने की भावना, जो कि उसके लिए बनाया जाने वाला है, नहीं ला पाए हैं। यूनियन्स भी यह काम नहीं कर सकी हैं। मैं ट्रेड यूनियन में होते हुए भी यह समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में कोताही हो रही है और, उसकी बड़ी वजह यह है कि ट्रेड यूनियन्स में कुछ भ्रम भ्रमल पाटियां काम कर रही हैं और कुछ ऐसी पाटियां हैं जिनका जिक्र मेरे मित्र श्री मैलकोटे ने किया है। जब तक नई ग्राइडियालाजी को लेकर ट्रेड यूनियन भूवमेंट को नहीं चलाया जाएगा तब तक इस भूवमेंट को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकेगा और न ट्रेड यूनियन्स अपना काम ठीक से कर सकेंगी।

यह कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far I was very attentively hearing the speeches of the Congress members as well as the opposition. Everybody was discussing how it is that in spite of the fact that there has been an increase in the production and an increase in the national income the real condition of the workers has not improved.

I would say that the Labour Department is not a separate entity in the total set-up of the Government of India and inasmuch as the policy of the Government of India is for a long time past to see that the monopoly is developed here in this country and to speak of socialism only in words and not in deeds. The result of that

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

policy, monopoly-appeasing policy, is that the total direction of the economy is towards the development of monopoly and capitalism in India. The effect of that is all-round poverty and discontent among the masses, and especially among the workers. It is a misfortune that our young and enthusiastic Labour Minister will have to report to the nation at the end of the Third Plan, that in spite of the completion of three Plans, the wages of the workers have fallen below the 1951 level.

14 hrs.

If I had the time, I can prove that the real wages of the workers are below the level of 1951. In 1951 the real wages were below the level of 1939, that is the pre-war level. These are not my words. I would request the hon. Minister to read the speech of the President of West Bengal INTUC in Asansol, in Durgapur, in the last session some days back. What did he say? He said that it was a matter of regret that after three Plans and after more or less 18 years of Congress rule, the wages of the workers were still at the 1939 level. I do not know what figures are available with the Labour Minister and how he can dispute my point, but I assert that the wage policy has not been changed in spite of so many assurances.

It is true that some cash has gone into the pockets of the workers, but the Government and the big capitalists have taken it out from their pockets, and that is because of the unscientific, pro-capitalist and pro-hoarder price policy of the Government of India. So, I do not know what the poor Labour Minister can do, what authority he has got to bring about an over-all change in the policy. Until an over-all change is brought about, there is no hope, no future for the working class of India.

Last year, during his Budget speech, the Labour Minister was a bit angry and accused us of provoking the workers, but what has happened during the last one year? If you kindly see the reports which have been given to us, you will find that the number of man-days lost in 1964 is more than that of 1963. Not only that. The number of strikes has been more in 1964, and this has been progressively increasing from 1960. In 1960 6.5 million man-days were lost due to strikes; in 1961, 4.9 million.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Due to strike?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Due to strike and lock-out.

In 1962 it was 6.1 million; in 1963, 3.3 million, and in 1964, 7.3 million. So, I do not know how, by making the trade unionists and Communists the scapegoats and holding them responsible for these troubles, they can get out of their promise to introduce a need-based minimum wage. I do not say that nothing has been done. Some wage boards are there, some increments have been given, but the basic thing, the most vital thing is that the Government promised to hold the price line.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): They will hold it higher.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: They have got to do it. Prices are high due to their policy.

I can give one example. This year, an economic review has been circulated in West Bengal, which shows that the cost of living index rose by 22 per cent, while the wage increase has been only 16 per cent, leaving a gap of 6 per cent.

So, the over-all picture is that due to the price policy and wage policy of the Government, the workers are suffering. So, I would request the Minister to help the workers. I have

no quarrel with him. I know that he is trying. He was for some time President of the Congress and I had an expectation that he would do at least something, but how can he do anything when, as Shri Bade pointed out, he is at the mercy of the bureaucrats who are ruling him? It is not that the Minister is doing the job and actually functioning as the main functionary in the Labour Ministry. Some old bureaucrats, who have been there from the days of the British, are continuing the traditions of that time. So, how can he do it? Whatever may be his policy, everything will be damned and frustrated by this bureaucratic machinery everywhere, either in the State or at the Centre.

Last year, in the course of his reply, the Labour Minister confessed in this House that there were some defects or errors in the compilation of the price index. It was stated by him that the West Bengal Government would rectify it, but up till now nothing has been done. The situation there is the same as it was in 1964. The actual prices that are prevailing in the market are not taken into consideration when this compilation is made. So, I would humbly request the Labour Ministry to do something to bring about a change in the system in West Bengal, Bihar and some other States where this faulty compilation is continuing.

Reference has been made to the employment position. From the reports available to us, it seems that nothing can be expected from the Fourth Plan. After 18 years of Congress rule and completion of three Plans, what is the position? The official estimate is that 35 million job-seekers will chase 20 million jobs during the Fourth Plan. This is not my saying, this is what I have gathered from the official report. So, on the one side there is a cut in the real wages, while on the other side, there is dearth of employment everywhere. Government cannot solve the problems by this fraud in dearness allow-

ance. On the other hand they try to suppress the movement by the Defence of India Rules. The assistant secretary of the Hindustan Motor Workers' Union with which I am connected, Shri S. K. Dey, had been detained under the Defence of India Rules. I can lay on the Table of the House facts to show that during the Emergency, just after the Emergency was introduced, this union contributed Rs. 1,000 to the defence fund and very recently, just before his arrest, the West Bengal Government's labour directorate appreciated our functioning so far as collective bargaining is concerned, so far as the dealings with the employer were concerned and certified that union is taking a very reasonable stand. In spite of all that the union's assistant secretary had been arrested and detained without trial.

The tripartite labour committee decided that in the case of individual disputes, individual dismissals, the decision will be given by the labour department. I do not know what has happened to that. The Labour Ministry know that it is not done. But that is the main thing, main hurdle in the trade union movement. Anybody who takes the leadership in the union is suspended and then dismissed and if he goes to the labour department, his case is not taken up. Even in the cases where the trade union workers are punished or charge-sheeted, what happens? Under I.D. Act the employer is the sole party and because it is a domestic thing, there are provisions in the Act according to which the tribunal could not go into the merits of the case. If the Government does not look into this matter, I think it will be a real injustice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had already exceeded his time; he must conclude now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will take two or three minutes—not more. The lacuna must be rectified; otherwise the workers are always at the

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

whims of the employers and the court has nothing to do.

In the case of a union going in appeal to the Supreme Court, they have to deposit Rs. 2,500 as security money. I will request the hon. Minister to take up the matter with the Law or the Home Ministry so that the workers may be exempted from this security deposit; otherwise the workers cannot take the opportunity of going to the Supreme Court.

Only one point. The most hopeless state of affairs is prevailing in the Coalmines Welfare Society. Any Minister who comes there comes with an officer of his own and there is no system of promotion or service conditions. It may be looked into.

One more point. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am calling Mr. Sinhasan Singh.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The Labour Minister assured that a wage board should be set for the film industry and I request that it may be done.

श्री सिंह: सिरिहें : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो प्रथम बार इस प्रक्रिया को अपनाया है कि जो सदस्य सदन में हों, अध्यक्ष के नेत्र के सामने आने पर उनको बुलाया जाये, न कि किसी लिस्ट के आधार पर किसी सदस्य को बुलाया जाये, उसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि आज यह मन्त्रालय एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के हाथ में है, जो लेबर की समस्याओं से भली प्रकार परिचित है और जिसने मुख्य मन्त्री की हैसियत से, कुछ दिनों कांग्रेस का प्रधान होने के नाते और फिर लेबर मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से सारे भारत का दौरा किया है और इस प्रकार जो सारे भारत के मजदूरों की समस्या से अवगत है। इसलिए इस बात की बहुत आशा है कि उनके मन्त्रत्व-

काल में मजदूरों की समस्यायें सुलझेंगी और उनकी आपत्ति के दिन कम होंगे।

आज ही मझे अखबार में पढ़ने को मिला कि कानपुर के एक बड़े मिल मालिक ने 1961 में पचास मजदूरों को गलत तौर पर स्ट्राइक करने के नाम पर निकाल दिया। मजदूरों ने उसके खिलाफ धावेदन किया और वह धावेदन मंजूर हुआ। मिल मालिक उसके विरुद्ध हाईकोर्ट में गया और रिट पेटिशन लाया। चकि हाईकोर्ट न्याय का स्थान है, इसलिए उसने सही न्याय किया और उस रिट पेटिशन को खारिज किया। प्रश्न यह है कि जो मजदूर 1961 से 1965, तक पांच छः साल तक, काम से बाहर रहा, उसकी क्या गति और हालत हुई होगी। मजदूर किस प्रकार से मिल मालिक से लड़ सकता है, क्या उसमें मिल-मालिक से लड़ने का सामर्थ्य है, यह विचारणीय विषय है। आज स्थिति यह है कि मजदूर नहीं लड़ सकता है। आज मजदूरों के संगठन हैं, लेकिन मझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है— मजदूर संगठनों के कार्यकर्ता मुझे क्षमा करेंगे— कि मजदूर संगठन बहुत विघटित हैं।

सब मजदूरों का एक ही उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य है कि उनका रहन-सहन और वेतन ऊंचा हो और उनके बाल-बच्चों की हिकाजत और उन के पढ़ने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद मजदूरों का संगठन इसी अभिप्राय से बना भी था और बना भी रहना चाहिए। लेकिन मजदूरों की जो संस्थायें बनी हैं, वे इस तरफ ध्यान न देकर मजदूरों के क्या राइट्स हैं, इस बात को लेकर प्रायः झगड़ा उठाया करती हैं। आज मजदूरों के लिए अधिक सुविधायें प्राप्त करने की तरफ कम और उनके राइट्स की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है।

कुछ दिन पहले हमने देखा कि कोल-माइन्ज में दो तरह के मजदूर कहे जाते थे— एक इन्डेन्ट मजदूर, जो कि गोरखपुर से जाते हैं और दूसरे, स्वतन्त्र मजदूर, जो यूनियनों

द्वारा संचालित प्रोग्राम नियमित है। माननीय मालवीय जी, जो आज-कल इस मन्त्रालय के उपमन्त्री हैं, इससे भली भांति परिचित हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी। मैं पहले भी मन्त्री महोदय से आग्रह कर चुका हूँ और आज भी आग्रह करना हूँ कि वह देखें कि इन दोनों वर्गों के मजदूरों में से किसकी कार्यकुशलता और क्षमता अधिक है और कौन ज्यादा काम कर रहे हैं। उनको देखना चाहिए कि क्या किसी संस्था के द्वारा डिस्प्लिन्ड, नियमित, मजदूर दूसरों से ज्यादा काम कर रहे हैं।

बाँहर पर जो रोड़ज बन रही है, वहाँ पर मजदूरों की बड़ी कमी है। गोरखपुर में एक मजदूर प्रोग्रामाइजेशन बनी हुई है। गत महायुद्ध में जब मजदूर लड़ाई के मैदान से प्रगना काम छोड़ कर भागने लगे, तो उस समय यह प्रश्न सामने आया कि मजदूर कहां से लाए जायें। तब तत्कालीन अधिकारियों के द्वारा गोरखपुर में एक संगठन बनाया गया, जिसके अन्तर्गत मजदूर भर्ती किये गए, डिस्प्लिन्ड किए गए, शिक्षित किये गए और उन स्थानों पर भेजे गए, जहाँ से स्थानीय मजदूर भाग गए थे और उन्होंने उस कार्य को सम्भाला। लड़ाई के बाद भी वह संस्था कुछ भंगों में कायम रही और वह आज तक कोल फील्ड रिक्लूटिंग प्रोग्रामाइजेशन के रूप में काम करती रही है। मैंने मन्त्री महोदय से कहा है कि कोल फील्ड रिक्लूटिंग प्रोग्रामाइजेशन द्वारा भेजे गए मजदूरों और अन्य मजदूरों की कार्यक्षमता, रहन-सहन और स्वास्थ्य में आकाश-पाताल का अन्तर है। लेकिन कुछ शायद व्यक्तिगत नाराजी हो, इसलिए कुछ आघात पहुँचाना हों और इस कारण से शायद तोड़ दिया जाए। शायद इस वास्ते तोड़ देना हों कि वह स्वतन्त्र नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आप गौर करें और इसे आप संगठित और प्रोग्रामाइज रखें। आज भी जो बोर्डर रोड का महकमा है उसमें मजदूरों की दिक्कत होती है तो गोरखपुर प्रोग्रामाइजेशन है जिनको आपने सौभाग्य से मुस्तकिल कर दिया है और उसके तोड़ने का कोई खतरा

नहीं है, उस पर आप भरोसा करते हैं। उस गोरखपुर प्रोग्रामाइजेशन में हजारों मजदूर हैं और आज वे देश के दूर दूर भागों में, पहाड़ी इलाकों में, बर्फीले स्थानों में गये हुए हैं और वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं। मैंने रिपोर्टें पढ़ी कि ऐसे स्थानों पर जाने के लिए शिक्षित मजदूर चाहियें उनको कुछ मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग हानी चाहिये ताकि वे थोड़ा रुक सकें और क्रमबद्ध काम कर सकें। वह ट्रेनिंग तभी हो सकती है जब इस तरह के मजदूरों का शिक्षण हो, जब उनकी भग्नी हों तो उनके घर की देखरेख का प्रबन्ध हो।

आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि गोरखपुर का मजदूर करोड़ों रुपया गवर्नमेंट ट्रेजरी में जमा रहता है। जब मजदूर काम से लौटने के बाद अपने घर वापिस जाता है तो शायद ही कोई ऐसा मजदूर होता हो जिसने हजार बारह सौ और दो हजार रुपया साल के के अन्दर कमा कर बचा न लिया हो। वह रुपया गवर्नमेंट ट्रेजरी में रहता है। यह उसकी सेविंग होती है। इससे गवर्नमेंट को भी लाभ होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके प्रशिक्षण का प्रबन्ध किया जाए ताकि वह ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सके। ये जो प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें हैं, उनको और जिलों में भी उपलब्ध किया जाए।

मुझे पता लगा है कि ऐसे मजदूरों को पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० डिपार्टमेंट नहीं चाहता है और न ही कांटेक्टर चाहता है। कांटेक्टर तो उस मजदूर को चाहता है जिसको वह एक्सप्लायट कर सके, दाम कम दे और काम ज्यादा ले। गोरखपुर से जो मजदूर जाते हैं उनको वह एक्सप्लायट नहीं कर सकता है क्योंकि उनकी मजदूरी नियत होती है। वह पूरा काम करता है और पूरे पैसे लेता है। उनके बीच में कांटेक्टर नहीं है, स्वतः उनकी प्रोग्रामाइजेशन है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों से मजदूर को बचाया जाए, कांटेक्टर से मजदूर को बचाया जाए। जितने विभाग हैं सबके अन्दर कांटेक्टर है। जहाँ पर सही मानों में मजदूर संगठन है वहाँ

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

पर तो उनको बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये। आज तो मजदूर मन्वित्व है। आज तो ऐसी नया चालू होनी चाहिये जिससे मजदूरों को सहकारी समितियों को बढ़ावा मिल सके, उनको टोलियां बनें और उनको काम मिल सके काम कांटेक्ट को न मिल कर सहकारी समितियों को मिलना चाहिये। वे टायरेक्टली डिपार्टमेंट्स को कंसल्ट करके काम लें। देखने में आया कि जब मिट्टी का काम कांटेक्टर को दिया जाता है तो बीस पंचे हजार क्यूबिक फीट खोदने के उनको मिलते हैं। कांटेक्टर मजदूरों को कभी भी दस रुपये से अधिक नहीं देता है। बाकी दस रुपये वह मार्जिन रख लेता है, अपना और डिपार्टमेंट को देने का। अगर सहकारी समितियों को बीस रुपये के हिसाब से ठेका दिया जाए तो वे दो रुपये तो डिपार्टमेंट को देने और पूनियन को मजदूर करने के लिए रख लेंगी और बाकी अठारह रुपये मजदूरों को दे देगी। इससे मजदूरों का भी लाभ होगा और सहकारी आन्दोलन को भी देश में बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

1959 में आपने इसी सदन में एक कानून बनाया था जिसके अनुसार आपने यह कहा था कि जितनी भी नौकरियां हैं वे सब एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये से भरी जायें। हर स्टेट में जितनी भी स्टेट की या डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड की या जिला परिषद् की नौकरियां हैं वे सभी एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये भरी जानी चाहियें। जितनी भी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के नीचे की नौकरियां हैं जो कि मजदूर वर्ग की श्रेणी में आती हैं वे सब एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये भी जाएं। देखने में आया है कि ऐसा नहीं होता है। गोरखपुर में मुझे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का जो अफसर है उससे मिलने का मौका मिला था और उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि कोई भी डिपार्टमेंट उनके जरिये से नौकरियां भर नहीं रहा है और कानून में यह व्यवस्था है कि जो ऐसा नहीं करती है उसको प्रासिक्यूट

किया जा सकता है। ऐसा न करने पर सजा निर्धारित है। किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट के इंडेंट मेरे पास नहीं आते हैं, न रेलवे के और न ही रोडवेज के और न ही किसी दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट के। कलैक्टर खुद भी नहीं भेजता है। वहां का कलैक्टर भला आदमी है। मैं उसके पास गया और उसको मैंने बताया कि फलां कानून की आप अवहेलना कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि मुझे इसका पता नहीं था। मैंने उनको बताया कि आपको पहले अपने आपको प्रासिक्यूट करना चाहिये क्योंकि आप इसका पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। और उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि आइन्दा ऐसा नहीं होगा। अब तक मुझे इस कानून का पता नहीं था। आइन्दा से अब वैसा हो रहा है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि ये जो कानून आप बनाते हैं इनको आप इम्प्लीमेंट भी करें और देखें कि इनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है या नहीं। जब एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये से आदमी नहीं लिये जाते हैं तो सिफारिशें भी बहुत चलती हैं। ये बहुत अंशों में दूर हो सकती हैं अगर सीधे आदमी न लेकर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये लिये जायें। हम तो जन सेवक हैं और लोग सिफारिशों के लिए भी आते हैं। कुछ ऐसी धारणा देश में फैल गई है कि सिफारिश के बिना कोई काम नहीं होता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। योग्यता के आधार पर और किसी महकमे के जरिये आप लोगों को नौकरी दें ताकि यह सिफारिश का रोग छूटे। आज होता यह है कि पुनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में भी कोई जाता है तो वह भी यही कहता है कि कहीं से सिफारिश करने वाला मिल जाए। मेरे पास भी इस तरह के एक सज्जन आये थे और उन्होंने सिफारिश करने के लिए कहा था। मैंने उनको कहा कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, इस तरह की नौबत अभी तक नहीं आई है। लेकिन लोगों को विश्वास ही नहीं होता है कि बगैर कुछ कहे इस राज्य की गाड़ों भी खिसकेगी। यह जो धारणा लोगों में फैली हुई है इसका भी अन्त होना चाहिये। अगर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज

के अन्दर भी कोई आज बुराई आ गई है तो उसको भी आप दूर करने की कोशिश करें। अगर वह भी वैसा ही दफ़्तर बन गया है जैसे दूसरे हैं तो उसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये। जो गोरखपुर के अधिकारी हैं वह तो बड़े ढंग के आदमी हैं। बड़े ढंग से वह काम करते हैं। दस बजे आते हैं और दो बजे छुट्टी करते हैं। सब को वहाँ मालूम है कि क्या क्या करना है। कागज़ निकलने में या मांगने में क्या होता होगा मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन अगर कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो उसको भी आपको दूर करना चाहिये, उसका भी आपको सुधार करना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गोरखपुर में जो सी०आर०ओ० है उसको किसी तरह से भी तोड़ने की कोशिश आप न करें। उसको अगर आपने तोड़ा तो पन्द्रह बीस हजार मजदूर गोरखपुर का जो कॉन्कील्ड आर्गनाइजेशन में काम करना है वह बेकार हो जाएगा। अगर सी०आर०ओ० वहाँ कायम रहता है तो वह बेकार नहीं होगा। इसका नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि उसकी भरती वहाँ न हो कर दूसरी जगह जाकर होगी। उसको जो साठ रुपये मिलते हैं कम्बल के लिए, वर्दी के लिए, रेल यात्रा इत्यादि के लिए वे नहीं मिलेंगे। वे आपको भी नहीं मिलेंगे और मजदूरों को भी नहीं मिलेंगे। मजदूरों का यह रुपया अपने पास से खर्च करके वहाँ जाकर भरती होना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ इस और आप ध्यान दें। प्रधान मंत्री जो वहाँ गये थे। उनको भी लोगों ने यह बात कही थी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस और आपका ध्यान जाएगा।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायर्स और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स को आप मजदूर करें कि बिना एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की मार्फ़्त और किसी तरह से वे आदमी न लें।

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to preface my speech with certain observations on the speeches made by some of the speakers who preceded me. I particularly refer to the speech of Shri Bade who does not happen to be here just now. He castigated this Ministry for the unemployment that is prevailing in this country and he also passed some severe remarks on the ruling party. I also share his sentiments about the unemployment that is prevailing in this country. I also share his concern, but I wonder whether this Ministry can particularly be castigated for the prevailing unemployment in this country. It is true that this Ministry is being styled as Labour and Employment, but when the word 'Employment' is used, it is more appropriate to say that it is employment regulation rather than employment creation. I wonder what else is there at the disposal of this Ministry to create employment potential in this country. I think it is the Planning Ministry which is the Ministry concerned with that aspect of our economy. If we look to the Introductory remarks of the report that is circulated to us, we will find that it has been stated there, as follows:

"In the matter of employment, the activities include the organisation of the National Employment Service for the referral of job seekers for the purpose of placement, implementation of programmes of vocational guidance, employment counselling and conduct of manpower studies and surveys."

This is the only aspect of employment with which this Ministry is concerned. I would leave it at that.

I would seek this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of dissatisfaction, if not of resentment, at the way in which this Ministry has been

[Shri Oza]

split up. We know that the Employees State Insurance Corporation and Provident Fund, these two things are taken away from the present Ministry and a separate Ministry has been created. I wonder what is the thinking that is prevailing in the Ministry about these things. I wonder whether it is being realised that labour discontent has a lot to do with labour insecurity. These schemes like Employees' State Insurance Corporation and Provident Fund primarily generate a sort of feeling, a social-security feeling, amongst the labourers. And to divorce this sense of security, economic security, from the discontent or contentment prevailing in the working classes, I think, is not a happy thing. Whenever one moves in the labour areas one comes across complaints about these schemes not properly functioning. Take the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. I had the good fortune of being associated with that activity for a pretty number of years; now I am not there. But I know, whenever we used to visit labour areas, in those places where the Employees' State Insurance Corporation was functioning properly, there was in a way some sort of satisfaction prevailing among the labour class. Complaints were brought before us. These things lead to some discontent, and they have also some effect on the labour relations and also on production. So I think the Government should give a re-thinking to this aspect and amalgamate these two schemes Employees' State Insurance Corporation and Provident Fund. These should be again placed with the Labour Ministry.

Sir, with the planning that we have adopted and with the strategy that is in-built in the various plans that we have accepted in the country, what is the main strategy there? If I may summarise it in one sentence, I may say that the main strategy of the various plans that we have started implementing in this country since 1951 is to shift our working population from the primary sector to the

secondary and tertiary sectors of production. We know that in our country a large size of the population is relying for their sustenance on agriculture. And unless and until we shift this working population from that primary sector and move it further on to the secondary sector, say, of industrial production, and to the tertiary sector of social services and other things, I think it will not be possible to give the go-by to poverty in this country. And I am very happy about the way planning has been conceived of and is being implemented. This is the initial period and we are of course passing through some teething trouble. It is true that we have come across some very bad obstacles in the path of our march towards prosperity, but that should not dishearten us.

Here comes the role of this particular Ministry, that we have to industrialise our country as rapidly as possible and bring about this shift in our working population. So, as the years will roll on, more and more people will be coming to industrial fields; and so this particular Ministry has to play a role of seeing that this period is smooth, that because of bad relations between the employers and employees our industrial production does not suffer and that the switch-over is not met with difficulties.

We find that in 1956 about 34 lakhs of people were relying on industries for their sustenance. Today their number has gone up to 43 lakhs. If one hundred is the index for the year 1956, during the last seven years or so, the index has gone up by 27 per cent in spite of the fact, as I have been observing a very often in this House, that a sort of unseen rationalisation is going on in this country. Not only in the new plants that are being set up in this country are we accommodating less and less labour, the new labour potential is at a very low level. With that I have no dispute, because we have to keep pace with the rest of the world in so many respects

We have to create an export market, and in the internal market also we have to make things cheap. Industries are not placed in that condition where we have to take a charitable view and out of sheer charity and mercy we have to engage people. That is not the way of industrialising any country. least of all our country. I have no quarrel with that. But even in the existing industries we find that a slow and steady process of rationalisation is going on. On that also to be very frank, I have very little quarrel, provided that the rationalisation is without tears. There we find that our trade union movement being very weak in some sectors, rationalisation with tears is also going on. The Ministry has to be very vigilant in seeing that in areas where the trade unionism has not grown and has not acquired some strength to safeguard and to protect its own interests, the labour is not thrown out simply because of the whims of making some economy here or there. We have to see this that the process of rationalisation, which may be inevitable, should be without tears, and not accompanied by recrimination: because of the person shifting to some other thing. In that way only should rationalisation be allowed to go on in this country.

We say in this country that we want to make rapid strides in our industrialisation, that we want a contented labour force. How is this contentment or satisfaction to be brought about? Unless the working class has a sort of faith, you know, howsoever we may cry in this country, with all our sympathies—and I have worked among the working classes and I have all my sympathies for the downtrodden—in spite of that we must recognise today that, situated as we are, a need-based wage is not possible, however much we may desire it. But at the same time, when I say this, I do not want to say that we should disregard all the requirements or all the necessities, all the demands of the labour class. But we have to strike a balance whereby

we could create a faith in them that whatever possible under the present context for them is being done.

Today, if we look at the reports of the responsible trade union organisations, we find that there is a sort of lurking apprehension amongst the working classes that they are not getting a fair deal either from the employers or from the Government. We have accepted so many schemes about discipline, code of discipline, code of conduct and so many things, of which I have no practical knowledge. But we find from even responsible organisations that they are not happy about all these things. This is a very bad augury. If we want to make our industrial progress smooth and rapid, we should see that a sort of satisfaction is generated amongst the working classes that they will always get a fair deal from the employer and that the Government will always step in where any injustice is being done to them.

Take this code of discipline, for example. What is the fundamental corner-stone of that? It is that there will be immediate arbitration if there is some dispute. These organisations complain that arbitrations are not given in time, and if at all they are given the awards are not implemented. And there is so much discontent on this. If discipline is to be enforced, it cannot be only on the employees, leaving the employers to their own power or strategy. That is not fair. If a code of discipline is to be enforced, we must see that wherever the parties cannot resolve their disputes between themselves, the Government should step in and give them immediate arbitration which can be effective, which can be also instantaneous. Protracted proceedings about arbitration and law courts and industrial tribunals also are not a healthy sign, and I do not think they are going to bring about any sense of satisfaction among the working classes. Unless this faith and satisfaction is generated in them, I am afraid to other thing is going to help us.

[Shri Oza]

Also here, as I said, both the employer and the Government are not playing their role properly. And when I say 'Government' I do not mean the Central Government, I mean the State Governments also. It is my personal experience. In so many States we have been seeing that somehow or other Government is absolutely indifferent to the demands and is not trying to step in at the right time to counsel or resolve the situation. Employers also are to be blamed.

I have also seen that more because of the bad management, personnel management, there are recriminations among the working class rather than because of their substantial demands. The personnel management of the employers must keep pace with modernisation. We are living in the year 1965. But we have got employers in this country who are absolutely outmoded in their thinking. They are absolutely indifferent to the legitimate demands of the workers, with the result that on account of such pin-pricks production suffers. There is discontentment among the employees. Employers are not dissatisfied about the wages only or other parts of the remuneration. Because of bad personnel management and indifference of the employers, we find that there is a lot of discontentment, and also production has suffered.

In this connection, the role of the trade unions also comes in. I have no time; otherwise, I would have referred to the figures. We find that the trade union movement in this country has expanded quantitatively. Lakhs of people are coming into the fold of trade unions. The trade unions submit their annual returns and those figures also are coming up. The income of the trade unions has now gone up to more than Rs. 1 crores. It is a good sign, but we still find that the trade union movement in this country has not developed on a healthy line, because so many reasons are there. One of the reasons is that prematurely, in this

country, along with the trade union movement, the vast floodgates of political freedom opened up, with the result that the trade union movement is also exploited by politicians who say that they have come to help them and for their economic uplift.

Here, I would like to say that the Ministry has initiated a very good workers' education programme. But I wonder why it is not being adopted by several States and why it is not being pushed up by several States. We must do away with outside agencies. It is no use being spoonfed all the while. Now, so many industries are coming up. These industries are still to inspire and instil a sort of confidence among the workers themselves so that they can safeguard their economic interests very much and so that the workers can have recourse to whatever remedies are available under the law. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to push up the workers' education scheme wherever it is possible.

Then, a word about the Joint Management Councils. I would say that let us wait for them. Let us not put the cart before the horse, because, unless the workers are educated and unless they know what are the minimum factors, cost accounts and so on, what is the use of being only satisfied and saying, just to show to the others, that in this country we have joint management councils? There is no time, as otherwise, I would have referred to certain observations made in this connection. I may say that all these things have utterly failed. We are under an illusion that in this country we have the joint management councils where both the employers and the employees sit across the table and solve the problems of the industry. That is not happening. Let us first intensively take up the workers' education programme and teach them the art of conducting the trade union activity well, and let us acquaint them with their rights and obligations and the laws

which we give them and the benefits and the protection that we offer them. Only by that process I think we will be able to have a healthy trade union movement, and that is what is absolutely necessary for a healthy shift-over from what is now a sort of primary economy towards a developed economy in this country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today, when we are discussing the grants of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, unfortunately, this Ministry is truncated. I do not know whether the separate Ministry which has been formed—the Ministry or the department of Social Security—will be to the interest of the workers. I still feel that these departments should remain with the Labour Ministry, because, labour is there and the problems are there. What is missing is a proper solution. I strongly feel that with this truncated state of affairs of the Ministry, it will be difficult for the Labour Minister to co-ordinate his activities with this newly-formed Ministry called the Social Security Ministry. Still, I hope that something will be done to have a perfect co-ordination so that the labourers may not suffer because of this decentralisation.

Now I come to the main point, and that is about the fall in wages. My hon. friend Shri Mohammad Elia; and also others have very ably expressed how the wages are falling every year. If we take the statistics, we will find that even the wages which were given to the workers in 1951 have not been protected and are not protected in 1965. It is clearly revealed that with the rising cost of living, the workers are unable to keep pace, with the result that the worker is indebted to the extent of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600.

I should remind this House that a middle-class survey was taken in Bombay, and some middle class families had something very serious to show to us. What was the revelation? What was the result of that

survey? Persons who were getting Rs. 100—150 were indebted to the tune of Rs. 500; those who were in the pay-scale of Rs. 150—200 were indebted to the tune of Rs. 400 to Rs. 450, and persons who were in the pay-scale of Rs. 200—250 were also indebted to the tune of Rs. 300. If this is the state of affairs, are we reducing the indebtedness by raising the standard of living, by giving them more wages, or, are we forcing them, either by circumstances or by the misdeeds of the ruling party or their failure to hold the price-line, into further indebtedness? That is a matter to be considered.

With this background, I shall now straightaway come to the problem of the employees. Take for instance the public sector employees, or take the departments like the railways or the defence. What do the workers want? They want a wage board. The defence employees throughout the country are highly agitated because the life of the Pay Commission expired on 1st July, 1964, after, five years. The hon. Minister of Defence promised a sympathetic consideration for the appointment of a wage board. But nothing has been finalised and nearly three lakh defence employees throughout the country are agitated in respect of a wage board. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly come to the rescue of the defence employees and the railway employees who do not want any *ad hoc* increase in their wages immediately but they want the appointment of a wage board, both for the railways and for defence so that the wage board may consider all the aspects—wages, working conditions, their deplorable service conditions in certain places—and thus give Judgment which should be binding both on the Government and the employers. I am sure the hon. Minister will kindly look into this and will compel the Defence Ministry and the Railway Ministry to appoint a wage board.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Another wage board which is absolutely a 'must' is the wage board for the leather employees throughout the country. What are their wages? The hon. Minister Shri Sanjivayya knows it more than I, and Shri Malviya had been to Kanpur and I am sure he has seen the wretched condition of those workers in the tanneries and what wages they are getting. The minimum wages fixed by the Uttar Pradesh Government are being denied to those workers. Their conditions excite more horror than pity. You cannot pity them but they excite more horror. Even today they are denied the minimum wage which has been given to the textile workers, to the jute workers and all others. Now that the Government has very kindly accepted the appointment of a wage board in the major industries, there is nothing which stands in the way of appointing a wage board for leather workers. Even today, I requested the hon. Minister to grant an interview to the deputationists who came from all over the country,—from Madras, from Bata workshops and from Kanpur. Their only request is that a wage board should be appointed. I am sure the hon. Minister will consider this matter with sympathy and see that a wage board is appointed. It is an absolute 'must'.

Then I should like to say a few words about the Bonus Commission report. Though the hon. Minister has assured this House and even outside the House that a Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha in this session—I do not doubt his integrity, and I have the highest regard for him and for his deputy—I have a doubt lurking in my mind that this may not be done. This is because of the tremendous pressure by the employers. When the elections approach in 1967, the pressure will be more. The minister should put his foot down and say to the employers that this Bill has to become an Act in this session. Even if it is introduced, we

can take advantage of it, whether we belong to AITUC, INTUC, HMS or UTUC, and say to the employers, "This is now a statutory obligation; this Bill is going to be an Act. You cannot tinker with it any more and the bonus issue has to be decided."

We do not want strikes in the country at this hour, when all our borders are threatened by Pakistan and China and jointly by both of them, when our soliders are sacrificing their lives for their motherland. We know how much we are troubled by these forces who are out to humiliate India. At this hour, we do not want strikes. Decisions should be arrived at by tripartite negotiations and agreements. I am sure this can be achieved, if the labour ministry functions effectively with its able officers and the able ministers.

Coming to the question of retrenchment, the country is already facing unemployment. Shri Sinhasan Singh said that employment should be given through the employment exchanges. I am one with him. But if we go to the employment exchanges, what do we find? In Kanpur, 50 posts were advertised through the employment exchange for the anti-malaria department. There were 4000 people waiting at the exchange. The candidates were more than the mosquitoes they were supposed to kill. Sometimes we feel the name of "employment exchange" should be changed. If there is no employment, what is there to be exchanged? There is a race between starvation and hunger. The line is becoming thinner and once they meet, there is going to be chaos. We sincerely do not want any chaotic condition in our country. At this hour when our borders are threatened, can we afford the luxury of retrenchment in the defence department? 2400 employees of the E.M.E. army workshops throughout the country, having to

their credit a loyal and faithful service ranging from 10 to 22 years, have been served with notices. Alternative job is being given, but what kind of job? A person who has worked as a carpenter for 20 years is given the alternative job of a chowkidar from Delhi to Siliguri! People will laugh at this. Is India short of chowkidars? I am told we are short of technical hands, cabinet-makers, carpenters, turners, welders, etc. There is dearth of technical artisans, but forgetting his technical skill, a carpenter is offered the job of a chowkidar. This is really a sad commentary on the success of our planning.

The All-India Defence Employees Federation recently held an anti-retrenchment conference in Delhi. All the delegates, numbering about 100 coming from all over the country, wanted to have a one day token strike. But I, Shri S. M. Joshi and other great leaders of the working class put our foot down and said, no strike at this hour when our borders are threatened. But what should I do? I am responsible to my workers, those who have served the army workshops and ordnance factories for so many years. Ultimately we have decided that I, as the President of this Federation, should start a hunger strike here, seven working committee members outside the Parliament and 5000 employees will start a hunger strike for 24 hours from 23rd April 1965 at the gates of their factories and workshops. We have taken this decision with great reluctance. It does not give us any pleasure. I have crossed that age of being happy at getting applauses in the labour movement. I have become mature and old; I can see through many things now. I would request the minister to consider whether these things should be allowed, whether negotiations should not be held immediately. He should consider this and the labour machinery should start functioning immediately so that

it may not be too late, as it happened when the strike took place in 1960. It is a hunger strike today. But the hungry man knows no law. If people are really retrenched, it will be converted into a strike which may not be in the interests of the workers or of the country. At this hour, when our borders are threatened, this should not be allowed to happen.

Coming to negotiating machinery, we always talk of negotiations, agreements, settlements, no strike, arbitration, etc. But what is happening to the whitley councils? It has become a shuttle-cock, which Mr. Nanda and Mr. Sanjivayya are playing with their badminton rackets. I do not know in whose court it is now. Seeing the smile on the face of the Labour Minister, I think it is not in his court. It is in the court of Mr. Nanda. The expert, Mr. Leslie Williams, came all the way from England to advise us on the whitley council business. Our Home Minister was too busy to meet him. Actually just two hours before he was leaving, the Home Minister was kind enough to meet him. This was not a language agitation or CBI report or the arrest of left communists. So, it was not considered as important as those things. It is a sad commentary. The late lamented Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said in this House after the 1960 strike, we do not want strikes; we shall give a whitley council, a joint consultative machinery. But five years have passed and practically nothing has been done. We only want that the negotiating machinery should be restored to us. This was taken away after the 1960 strike. Let them take as much as they like on the whitley councils, which I am sure will never come. One agitation after another will come, but the Home Minister will not find any time. He is busy uprooting corruption, uprooting whitley councils, uprooting everything and uprooting himself! Unless the labour ministry is given full powers to deal with this, nothing will come out.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

In the public sector projects, the industrial relations are very bad. Mr. R. L. Mehta, one of the most efficient officers was appointed to go to Bhilai, Bhopal and other places. What happened to him? Does that appointment hold good or have those autonomous corporations, headed by a group of pensioners, have refused entry to Mr. R. L. Mehta? Is he still acting as the officer to look into the working conditions of the employees and to bring about some settlement in Bhopal and other places?

For the Press Trust of India, there should be a corporation. There is growing discontent among its employees and I request the minister to consider it.

There is a French news agency where some people have been working for the last 11 years. This French gentleman, who is famous for his anti national activities—I do not want to mention his name—has discharged correspondent without any proper notice and he is now threatening everyone, including the poor ordelies. This case is now before the Chief Labour Commissioner. I would request the minister kindly to consider this and see that the Chief Labour Commissioner gives his decision.

15 hrs.

With these words, Sir, I assure fullest support to Shri Sanjivayya. I would try to translate all his bold declarations as Congress President. I will give all support to him. Let him come out openly. Let him do something for the labour. If he is not helped by the Cabinet, if the Home Minister or the Finance Minister comes in his way, we are ready to protect his cause and we will see that Shri Sanjivayya is a success.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been admitted by every side of this House that this

Minister along with his Ministry has to play a very significant part in meeting the basic needs of this country. Judged from that point of view we feel that this Ministry could have done much more provided all others had co-operated in this task.

What do we actually find? There is shortage of food in the country. Production is also not very significant in every field. What is all this due to? I say that the bold policies of the Labour Ministry have not been implemented. That is the reason. Therefore, we should look at this Ministry and the Demands relating to this Ministry with a view to see that production in this country increases.

Of late there has been a realisation of this. I do not deny that. What I find is, in the implementation of these policies others have the upper hand and therefore it has not been possible to implement them properly. There is a realisation that this ministry has to play an important part. The Planning Commission is realising it. The Planning Commission has stated that at all stages of development and in all aspects labour has to play a very important part. They have instituted national awards, awards for safety measures and all these things. Therefore, there is that realisation.

But in the implementation of these things we do not see much. Of course, every one has stated that our Minister is very sympathetic to workers, coming as he does from that class of people. But sympathy alone is not enough. Boldness to act is necessary. He does not need any strength to be given by anybody. As has already been stated, he was the Chief Minister of a big State. He had occupied the most prominent place as President of the Indian National Congress. The whole House is behind him. He should not be afraid if other ministers try to put a check over his actions.

The other day I was very much pleased to see that when the question of a Wage Board for the Railways was being discussed and when the Railway Minister was reluctant to come forward with an answer, he was bold enough to come out with an assurance. Who is to decide whether there should be a Railway Wage Board or not? Is it the Railway Minister or is it for the Labour Minister to decide? We know the assurance that he gave at that time. We also know that when the time comes he will act.

In this whole game of planning and implementation of the Plans, the labour has been hit hard. That is the reason why there is so much of shortage of everything. I want to see the day when the large labour forces in this country will play a very significant part. Only then most of the evils in this country will go and the real socialistic pattern of society which we are aiming at will come true.

Our national income has increased. But the question asked is, where has it gone. The rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. In the matter of our railways, in the matter of defence and other things our labour force have shown how patriotic they are. But they have been asked to tighten their belts when others can inflate their bellies. There has been unfairness throughout, and this must be set right.

Whether you take the Code of Discipline or the voluntary arbitration clause or the joint management council or the workers' committees or even the awards of wage boards or the Bonus Commission, the Government finds itself helpless in the matter of implementation. So the industrialists or the employers are evading the whole issue and they are trying to stop giving any implementation to these policies. Therefore, it lies on the part of the Minister to see that these recommendations of the wage boards, Bonus Commission and other bodies are implemented. It should

not lie in the mouth of the employer himself to come out and say unilaterally what bonus or wages he will give. It will have to be wrested from his hands, and in that the Government has to play a very important part.

About the large force of landless agricultural labour much has been said. It has been said that they form 25 per cent of the rural population of the country. What is the standard of living of these people? What has been done for them? We have been told that large waste lands are there with the Government. Why should not all of them be pooled into co-operative farming. We talk of co-operative farming? For whom is it? Why should not the Government take a lead in this and solve the problems of these people who are under-employed and unemployed by having more of these labour co-operatives.

The Labour Minister, presiding over the Indian Labour Conference, has advised many things. He has advised the labour not to listen to the advice of despair. It is a very good advice. There are many means of improving their conditions. They should not resort to strikes and all those things. But when it comes to the question of putting things into action, when it is a question of establishing fair price shops, what do we find? Not many are forthcoming. There may be a few here and there, but they are not sufficient. Even the wages are not based on their needs. There is a lot of erosion into their earnings, as has already been stated—I need not enter into all those things now. One of the demands is that a portion of the wages may be paid in kind. If the employers can do that it will go a long way in ameliorating the distress of these people.

In the report we have been told a large number of strikes have taken place and the number of man-days lost is nearly 70 lakhs whereas in 1963 it was only 33 lakhs. Also, the report says, that in the matter of closing down of textile units the number of

[Shri Basappa]

workers gone without employment will be about 17,000 in 1964 whereas in 1963 it was only 6000. About ports, there is a great amount of dissatisfaction prevailing everywhere in the dockyards. There is need for re-constitution of the Port Board and advisory committee.

Coming to some specific points about my own State, there are a few thousands employed in the sugar factories, in the Hatti gold mines, in the biri factories and also in the plantations. When myself and my hon. friend Shri Sivamurthi Swamy met the Labour Minister in the Hatti gold mines, he was very sympathetic and he said that he would look into the matter. He did look into the matter, also and some understanding was reached in regard to a few thousand workers who were the worst hit. But the employers have gone back upon their assurances. Therefore, further action is necessary.

Again, we have a number of sugar factories in the country. Some are running well and some have given room for a lot of dissatisfaction. That is the case, particularly, in the Hospet sugar factories run by some people here and also some other employers. They control the working of the industry from here. So, thousands of workers are put to a lot of difficulty. The small peasants and the workers are not getting their due. Sugarcane is just dried up and it is not taken inside the factories. So, the sugarcane cultivators are not getting their due. At the same time, because the factories or mills are closed, the workers are put to a lot of difficulty and trouble. The people here, who happen to be Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees and other committees, they handle the affairs from here and they are not vigilant or careful enough to see that the workers get their proper share.

We are frequently talking about employment potential for workers. Bidri industry is one such industry which is labour-intensive. Yet, it is not being given sufficient encouragement.

In the case of the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works, the workers were assured bonus by the hon. Minister, Shri Sanjiva Reddy. I hope the Minister will look into it and ensure that the workers get their bonus quickly.

Most of the plantation labour have to work without housing facilities, and that too in very difficult circumstances. I hope something will be done for them also.

At one time we are told that there is educated unemployment and at another time that there is lack of technical personnel. How can we reconcile the two? If people with technical qualifications are not able to get employment at a time when there is shortage of technical personnel, it is really bad planning or lack of planning.

Already, there is a backlog of 8 million of unemployed in the first two Plans. With the addition of 4 million during the Third Plan, it come to 12 million. It is said that that during the Fourth Plan another 20 millions will be added to it, making a total of 32 millions. I do not know how Government are going to absorb them. The rural works programme must be geared up to give employment to more people. We are talking of rehabilitation of people coming from East Pakistan. But what about the rehabilitation of our own people who are without employment for such a long time? I hope that will be looked into by the hon. Minister.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय—

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय (दमोह) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें भी समय मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय : दोनों का झगड़ा है लेकिन हाउस में कोरम ही नहीं है । हाउस में कोरम तो होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : मजदूरों की हालत सुधाने के बारे में जो यहाँ बहस हो रही है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे देश में मजदूरों की संख्या बीस करोड़ में भी ज्यादा है। उनकी भलाई के लिए काम करना इस मंत्रालय के लिए अशुभ जरूरी है। इस मंत्रालय के लिए जो चीदह करोड़ रुपया मुहैया किया गया है यह बहुत ही कम है। मजदूरों के जीवन स्तर को जो उठाना है, उनके भलाई के जो काम करने हैं, उन को करने के लिए इस महकमे के लिए और ज्यादा रुपया मुहैया किया जाना चाहिए। 2192 करोड़ रुपये के अन्दर सिर्फ दस बारह करोड़ रुपया इस मंत्रालय के लिए रखना अन्याय है और इतने से रुपये में यह मंत्रालय कोई भलाई के काम नहीं कर सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अधिक प्रयास कर के अधिक पैसे की मांग करें और उस को मंजूर करवायें।

आज शिकायत यह है कि मुल्क में जो मजदूर वर्ग है उस में से अधिकतर ऐसे मजदूर हैं जो अनभ्रामोनाइज्ड लेबर की कैटेगरी में आते हैं। उन के लिए न कोई डिपार्टमेंट है, न कोई एक अफसर है और न ही कोई योजना है। उन की देखभाल करने के लिए कोई भी मशीनरी इस मंत्रालय के अन्दर नहीं है। अगर भ्रामोनाइज्ड लेबर के लिए इस मंत्रालय को कायम रखना है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का जो वास्तविक अर्थ है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। उस का जो मूल उद्देश्य है उस की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। पूरे मुल्क में जो गरीब अनभ्रामोनाइज्ड लेबरर्स हैं उन की और आप को जरूर लक्ष्य करना होगा, उन की भलाई के लिए कम से कम इतना प्रयास तो आप को करना होगा, इतना कष्ट तो आप को करना होगा कि रहने के लिए उनको प्लाट मिल जाए ताकि वे हाउ-

सिंग बोर्ड वगैरह से पैसे ले कर अपने रहने के लिए मकान इत्यादि बना सके।

अब मैं अपने मुख्य विषय की ओर आता हूँ। श्री वासप्पा ने मैसूर स्टेट के बारे में आप को बताया है। वहाँ की लेबर फॉर्म के बारे में और खास तौर से मेरे क्षेत्र की लेबर फॉर्म के बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें इस मंत्रालय के पास आई हैं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मंत्रालय के पास ताकत होते हुए भी उन को दूर करने के लिए यह कुछ नहीं कर रहा है। जो जो भी झगड़े वहाँ हैं जो जो भी डिसप्यूट्स वहाँ हैं, उन को जब जब रिप्रिजेंट किया गया है तब तब देखा गया है कि इस मंत्रालय ने कमजोरी का परिचय दिया है और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो मैनेजमेंट है या जो फीव्ट्री मालिक है उन के हाथ और भी ज्यादा अन्याय की तरफ बढ़ने चले गये हैं। उन को और भी ज्यादा अन्याय करने का प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। बे कितना अन्याय कर रहे हैं, इस का हम अंदाजा भी नहीं लगा पा रहे हैं। इस का मैं एक नमूना पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

हमें एक पत्र मिला है हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्ड एम्प्लायीज एसोसिएशन की तरफ से। यह 12-4-1965 का लिखा हुआ है। आज ही वह मुझे मिला है। उस में लिखा हुआ है :

"After exhausting all means of redressal through continued representations before the entire Labour Department (Central) you were kind enough in moving the matter with the Labour Minister, Central, along with our President on 30th March, 1965.

All assurances and attempts are foiled by the foreign manager, Shri L. C. Curtis. . ."

यह जो मैनेजर हैं हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्ड के यह एक अमरीकी हैं और वह उस को

[श्री शिवमुनि स्वामि]

कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। मैसूर गवर्नमेंट का पचास परसेंट इस में शेयर है। फिर भी यह कहते हैं कि हमारी प्राइवेट कम्पनी है। सत्तर दिन से झगड़ा चल रहा है। अब लाक आउट कर के बन्द किया गया है। आज देश में एमरजेंसी है और सोने की हमें कितनी जरूरत है यह सब को मालूम है। मुल्क में सोना अगर पैदा हो सकता है तो मैसूर स्टेट में ही हो सकता है और मैसूर स्टेट में भी सिर्फ दो जगहों पर, एक कोलार में और दूसरे हट्टी में। वहां पर लाक आउट कर दिया गया है। उस को शुरू करने के लिए सत्तर दिन से झगड़ा चल रहा है। वह झगड़ा क्यों है, किस लिए है? इसी डिपार्टमेंट के, इसी मंत्रालय के कंसलियेशन अफसर ने हैदराबाद से जा कर एक एप्रीमेंट तैयार किया। उस एप्रीमेंट को अमल में लाने के लिए ही वर्कर्स मजबूर कर रहे हैं। इस से अधिक उन की कोई मांग नहीं है। कोई स्पेशल मांग उन्होंने ने ऐसी नहीं रखी है जोकि आप की लेबर पालिसी या लेबर एक्ट के बाहर की हो। उस पर अमल कराने के लिए आप के मंत्रालय का क्या जिम्मा नहीं है? क्या कानून आप को इस की इजाजत नहीं देता है? क्या बजह है कि उस को अभी तक भी बन्द रखा गया है। यदि सोने की पैदावार कम होगी तो इस से मजदूरों के नुकसान के साथ साथ देश का भी नुकसान होगा। उधर लेबर सत्तर दिन से भूखी मर रही है। पत्र में आप कहना गया है :

"...and the Labour Welfare Officer, Mr. A. T. S. Rao by paying frequent visits to the concerned offices. At Hyderabad and as well as at Delhi. 70 solid days of hunger and suffering are peacefully passed by about 2,000 workers' families and children. The Management doing a partial operation of the industry cont-

rary to their version of lock-out is terrorising the whole lot of workers on the plea of indefinite continuity of the lock-out and mass dismissals."

जो 350 लोग अपनी मांग को पूरा करवाने के लिए स्ट्राइक करना चाहते थे उन को डिसमिस किया गया है। इन डिसमिसल्स के बारे में स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी ने रिकमेन्डेशन किया था कि अगर इन्डिजुअल वर्कर्स का डिसमिसल होता है तो उन के मामलों को आप लेबर कोर्ट, ट्राइब्यूनल या आर-बिट्रेशन के पास ले जायें। लेकिन वह रिकमेन्डेशन आप की कैबिनेट मंजूर नहीं कर सकी क्योंकि कौन से लोग योग्य थे और कौन से अयोग्य, इस पर विचार पूरा नहीं हो सका। इस कारण जो कुछ हो रहा था इस झगड़े के सम्बन्ध में वह भी अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया है।

"We have to only regret that the Government of the people and for the people is silent thereby encouraging all the anti-national acts let loose by the management.

Having no alternative to get a solution our workmen have resolved to go on a Hunger strike as from date and place specified in the attached notice.

We pray for your sympathy and immediate help."

आप देखिये कि जिन लोगों ने हंगर स्ट्राइक की नोटिस दी है उन की कंडिशन क्या है।

"Some of the workers who are affected by the illegal Lock-out of the company forced upon them as from 1st February 1965 have resolved to offer a HUNGER STRIKE unto last, so that they get justice and therefrom the full redressal of their just demands specified as under.

The illegal Lock-out forced upon about 2000 employees as from 1st February 1965 was on the point of bayonet."

मैं इस सब को छोड़ता हूँ, जो असली कंडिशनस हैं उन को आप के सामने पेश करता हूँ ।

"The issues involved are, (a) Lifting the Lock-out with immediate effect, paying the affected employees due compensation for illegal Lock-out under provisions of Law, (b) Implementation of the terms in the memorandum of settlement dated 26th January 1965 arrived at in the presence of the Conciliation Officer (Central) Hyderabad."

इस ऐग्रिमेंट के होने के बाद उन का कहना है कि यह फोर्सर्ड ऐग्रिमेंट था । अगर फोर्सर्ड ऐग्रिमेंट था तो इस को हफ्ते तक चलाया क्यों गया । अगर यह फोर्सर्ड ऐग्रिमेंट था तो क्या कानून तोड़ने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर किया गया था ।

"To put an end to the anti-labour policy lashed out at the peace-loving employees at the instance of the Labour Welfare Officer for ever."

We will be obliged in making the management responsible for all consequences."

इस के लिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से, और खास तौर पर मंत्रालय के अफसरों से जो इस से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस का फैसला किया जाये । वह लोग 20 तारीख से हंगर स्ट्राइक करने वाले हैं । मैं इस चीज का समर्थन नहीं करता कि वह लोग हंगर स्ट्राइक करें, लेकिन वे लोग तीन महीने से कोशिश कर रहे हैं और मामला हल नहीं हो पाया है । अगर स्टेट प्रोटी हेल्पलेसनेस जाहूर करती है तो बकस के पास इस के भलावा और ताकत ही क्या है कि वे लोग उपवास करें और घर में

उपवास करने के बजाय फैक्ट्री के सामने उपवास कर के मर जायें । इसलिये मैं बहुत जोर से धरिपल करना चाहता हूँ कि एक दो दिन में इस का तस्फिया कर के फैसला किया जाये ।

इस के भलावा मैं एक दूसरी बात भी लेबर ट्रेवल के बारे में पेश करना चाहता हूँ । अगर फोर्स से, ताकत से जो शूगर फैक्ट्री मेरे क्षेत्र में हास्पेट में चल रही है, उस की लेबर ट्रेवल को जल्दी में जल्दी हल कर लिया जाता तो आज जो किसानों का लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है वह न होता । 15 लाख रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है, और वह किस का हो रहा है । बेचारे किसानों का । उन्होंने ने यह गन्ना मेरे पास भेजा है और कहा है कि देखो इस गन्ने की हालत क्या है । क्या इस में कुछ रस है । किस वास्ते इस की हालत ऐसी हो गई है । आप को जानना चाहिये कि सिर्फ तीन महीने गन्ने की कृषि होती है । तीन महीने तक लेबर और मैनेजमेंट की ट्रेवल चलती रही । वह ट्रेवल कोई अनयुजभल ट्रेवल नहीं थी । सिर्फ इस मामूली सी बात पर थी कि वहाँ के वर्कर्स ने यूनियन बना ली थी । जिन लोगों ने यूनियन बना ली थी उन को डिसमिस कर दिया गया था । उन के डिसमिसल पर स्ट्राइक हो गया । एक महीने तक स्ट्राइक चलते रहने की वजह से गन्ना कृष नहीं हो सका । एक हजार एकड़ का गन्ना बिल्कुल सूख कर जलाने लायक हो रह गया । आप को कोआपरेटिव बना कर एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेशल तैयार कर के फैक्ट्री बनानी चाहिये । लेकिन आप ने फैक्ट्री को लाइसेंस तक नहीं दिया । आप पैसा न दीजिये, फैक्ट्री का लाइसेंस दीजिये । जहाँ तक एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेशल क्रिएट करने का सवाल है, वह पूरा नहीं होता । मैं चाहता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्टर अपनी ताकत लगा कर एक हजार लोगों की जिन्दगी को सुधारने की कोशिश करें । एक हजार लोगों की जिन्दगी को अच्छा बनाने

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

के लिये और कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बढ़ावा देने के लिये शुगर फैक्ट्री के लिये लाइसेंस दीजिये ।

लेबर ट्रबल के बारे में मैं ने कई बार उन के सामने प्रतिनिधित्व किया है कि इस दौरान में अगर कोई कोमिशन हो जाये तो काम चल जाये । मैं अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर के आया हूँ । वहाँ जो लेबर ट्रबल हुई है वह इस वजह से कि फैक्ट्री को पन्द्रह बीस दिन के लिये बन्द कर दिया गया । वहाँ पर लोगों की गलती सिर्फ यह थी कि उन्होंने ने यूनियन बना ली थी । इस दृष्टि से किसानों का करीब 15 लाख रुप० का नुकसान इस मौसम में हो गया । जब भी कोई ऐसा सवाल आता है तो मंत्रालय को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर हाथ में ले कर प्रमल करना चाहिये । रिपोर्ट के मंगाने में ही इतने दिन लग जाते हैं कि वहाँ किसानों की मौत हो जाती है । इसलिये प्राप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताकत हाथ में ले कर इन दोनों मुश्किलों को हल करना चाहिये । किसानों ने दख्खास्त की है कि इस मौसम में कम से कम प्राप यह ट्रबल न उठायेँ । लेकिन मनेजमेंट ने दो तीन वर्कर्स को लेने में मजबूरी जाहिर कर के हमारी बात को नहीं माना । लेबर ने कहा कि इस मौसम के खतम होने तक वह काम करेंगे । अभी उन को डिस्प्यूट खतम नहीं हुई है । उस को प्राप को जल्दी से जल्दी खतम करना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हट्टी गोल्ड मिल्स और शुगर फैक्ट्री के बारे में प्राप जल्दी से जल्दी एन्क्वायरी करायें ।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy--Speaker, there are three things about which I would like to say a few words today—firstly the desirability of appointing a commission on trade unions and employers' associations. What I have in mind is not just an ordinary sort of a commission, a customary commission, on trade

unions but a commission on trade union and employers' association where the two sides should come together and collaborate.

Secondly, I would say a few words about the inspectorate on dock safety which is functioning in three of the major ports—Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The time has now come for the Ministry to consider rather urgently the need for extending this inspectorate to other ports like Vizag, Cochin, Kandla and Mormagoa. However, the immediate problem, I should think, is in Cochin where the number of accidents has lately been increasing. This inspectorate has done a fine job of dock safety work and it should be considered a question which deserves to be urgently taken up in hand.

Thirdly, I would say a word about productivity, particularly something about the productivity centre that has been functioning in Bombay. This centre has inaugurated some novel ways of approaching the problem and avoiding industrial disputes. I shall go into the details later on.

I shall also say something about the question to whom does the responsibility of increasing productivity belong. Does it belong exclusively or solely to the workers? Or, have the other parties some part to play such as, the management, the Government and the community at large? I do not think I shall have much time to say about some other things. For instance, there is the question of the security of employment. On this question, I think, the Government should consider doing something. What is really asked for is that the Industrial Disputes Act be suitably amended because, after all, it has the support of the recommendation of the standing Labour Committee. Therefore, it is worth exploring if Government has any good reasons to feel hesitant about taking the action along these lines. The Government should place

before this House its own case. It is time that something be done.

I do not think I need to labour the point about the bonus issue because, after all, the Government has agreed to bring forward a Bill on the bonus issue during this session and I am sure that the Government will do it.

Now, about the appointment of the Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. What I have in mind is a commission, something like what has been done in England recently, just about four weeks ago. They have appointed a Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. This commission should have as wide a scope for its terms of reference as possible. After all, we have a problem of our own in this country and all kinds of subjects should be included in the scope of this commission and it should be made as comprehensive as possible. In fact, I would quote here what the *Manchester Guardian* has said about the scope of the Royal Commission appointed in England. Their terms of reference provide "a brief that extends to almost the whole fabric of industrial society". That should be the scope of a commission to be appointed in India that I have in mind. It is needless to say that this Commission should be a high-level commission composed of men of top-ranking ability and experience in the industrial field as well as in the management field. I think our present Minister is a person from whom we can hope for very much in this direction.

Do we really need to have a commission of our own in this country? Can't we depend on the existing legislation in other advanced countries to guide us? My answer would be 'No'. No other country's legislation can be a complete guide to us in this country. We must have a commission of our own because our problems are different. Our problems are problems of a developing economy. They

are not problems of a developed, established and advanced economy as one sees in other countries. Our problems belong to a country in which the public sector is assuming increasing importance and also in which the socialist approach has been accepted as a goal or policy. Therefore, I think, we cannot shirk this responsibility.

Our existing legislation, as you know, has been almost out of touch with realities. There is very little relevance between the present situation and the present needs and the existing legislation. The existing Acts have been 20 years old and 40 years old. Therefore, something must be done now. The existing Acts have originated in an age of unemployment and exploitation. Those conditions do not exist today to that extent. The existing legislation came into being at a time before the new economics of growth came to be recognised as a new way of looking at the industrial problems. It came into existence at a time before the famous report of Sir William Beveridge was offered to the World, the report which has so profoundly influenced the ideas of men on full employment. The kind of things we expect from the report of a commission to be appointed are these. The Commission should come up with the right sort of a radical and firm programme of reforms. What we expect from the commission is to give us a new philosophy, a new thinking, that will provide us with guidance in reshaping our industrial relations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Just one word about the Inspectorate of Dock Safety. There are these three ports in which the Inspectorate is functioning. But the situation in Cochin, in particular, is such, where the rate of accidents has increased lately, that we cannot neglect it much longer. At present, it is a very unsatisfactory position under which it is the Inspector from

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

Madras who visits, I think, once in two months that port. The figures of accidents speak themselves.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय श्रम मंत्री की आभारी हूँ और उनके बजट का समर्थन करती हूँ। और साथ ही साथ आप को भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

सारे भारतवर्ष के हमारे माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं। मुझे ज्यादा बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं तो अपने मध्य प्रदेश के इलाके के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। जहाँ के दो तीन करोड़ मजदूर पचास साल से बीड़ी का काम करते हैं। हमारे माननीय मालवीय जी वहीं के रहने वाले हैं, सागर उन की जन्म भूमि है। पर जब से वह मिनिस्टर हुए हैं तब से उन्होंने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया है कि वहाँ की उन्नति हुई हो। मध्यप्रदेश के हमारे श्री मालवीय श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री हैं लेकिन मुझ खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश का कोई काम नहीं किया है। चाहे उन्हें बुरा लगे या भला लेकिन मैं साफ कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब से वह इस मंत्रालय में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बने हैं उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कुछ नहीं किया।

कम से कम 3 करोड़ व्यक्ति मध्यप्रदेश में इस बीड़ी के व्यवसाय में बतौर श्रमिक के काम कर रहे हैं। सागर, दमोह, कटनी, बीना, भोपाल, अहमदाबाद, जयपुर और रतलाम आदि जगहों पर जहाँ कि यह बीड़ी उद्योग चलता है, मैं बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि इन स्थानों पर गुजराती लोग अहमदाबाद से इधर सिर्फ एक लोटा, डोर लेकर गुजरात चले आये थे और यहाँ उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश में बस कर और यह बीड़ी का घंघा आरम्भ कर के खूब पैसा कमाया है और आज वे लोग करोड़ों

की सम्पत्ति के स्वामी हो गये हैं। आज इन के बड़े बड़े बीड़ी के कारखाने मध्य प्रदेश में अनेकों स्थानों में चल रहे हैं। यह बीड़ी के कारखानेदार बीड़ी मजदूरों को अपने यहाँ सवा रुपये प्रति हजार बीड़ी की दर से ज्यादा मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं जब कि यह बीड़ी बेचते सात रुपया हजार है। इन कारखाने के मालिकों द्वारा इस प्रकार से बीड़ी मजदूरों का शोषण किया जाता है। मंत्री जी का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वे उन बीड़ी मजदूरों की आर्थिक दुर्दशा की ओर ध्यान दें और उस में सुधार लाने के लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था करें। अगर यह काम राज्य सरकार का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह काम नहीं है तो सेंटर को चाहिये कि वह इस काम को स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले कर करें या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से इस काम को वह कराये।

मजदूर लोग आज बहुत खस्ता हालत में हैं। वे बार बार सत्याग्रह करते हैं लेकिन उन की कोई भी मुनवाई नहीं होती है। बीड़ी कारखाने के मालिकान अपने कारखाने बन्द कर देते हैं जिस के कि कारण उन के भूखों मरने की नीबत आ जाती है। तीन करोड़ यह बीड़ी के घंघे में काम करते हैं और इस बात की बगैर जरूरत है कि आप उन की मजदूरी निर्धारित कर दें। वजाय उन्हें मीजूदा सवा रुपये प्रति हजार के 3 रुपये प्रति हजार के हिसाब से मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये। आज के मंहगाई के जमाने में जबकि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें आस्मान छू रही हैं और एक रुपये का सवा किलो या डेढ़ किलो गेहूँ मिलता है तो यह दिन भर मेहनत करने का उसे केवल सवा रुपया देना क्या माने रखता है? हमारे मालवीय जी की सागर जन्मभूमि है लेकिन अब वे सरगुजा में रहने लगे हैं। लोग अपनी जन्मभूमि की ज्यादा कर करते हैं लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि हमारे यह मंत्री जी इस बात का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं और कोई केंद्र

नहीं करते हैं। वे मंत्री जी तो बढ़िया बासमती चावल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं लेकिन हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूँ खाने वाले हैं और जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप उन गरीब श्रमिकों को भरपेट भोजन खिलाने की व्यवस्था करें और इस के लिये उन्हें पर्याप्त मजदूरी दिलवें। मैं अपने मंत्री मालवीय जी से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वे इस के लिये उपयुक्त कदम उठावें। या राज्य सरकार को इस के लिये सलाह दें और स्वयं अपनी जड़ को न काटें। काश्तकारी या बीड़ी कारखानों में मजदूरी करने के अलावा और कोई उन का धंधा नहीं है। जाहिर है कि अगर बीड़ी के कारखाने बंद हो जाते हैं तो गरीब मजदूर लोग भूखों मरने लगे। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह उन की सहायता करे। वहाँ के काश्तकारों को, खतिहर मजदूरों को सरकार उचित मजदूरी दिलाये।

वहाँ पर पानी बरसता नहीं है और सिंचाई को वहाँ कोई समुचित योजना नहीं है। इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि खेती का उत्पादन हो और मजदूरों को काम मिले। आज चूँकि खेती अधिक नहीं हो पाती है इसलिए उन को वहाँ पर मजदूरी नहीं मिल पाती है।

जमींदारों और बड़े लोगों को वहाँ घरेलू नौकर के रूप में भी हमारे अनेकों भाई काम कर रहे हैं और उन की भी मजदूरी निर्धारित होनी चाहिए। गांवों में महिलाएं भी बरतन मांजने, भैंसों को चराने, दूध ले कर जाने और दूसरा काम कोठियों में सेवा टहल आदि का करती हैं, भले ही पुरुषों के मुकाबले उन्हें चाहे थोड़ा कम पैसा दिया जाय लेकिन यह बारह घाने, रुपया या सवा रुपया जो दिन भर टहल करने का मिलता है वह तो बहुत ही कम है और उम में उन का पेट नहीं भर सकता है। इसलिए महिला मजदूरों की भी मजदूरी बढ़नी चाहिए। उन की भी मजदूरी

निर्धारित हो।

मध्यप्रदेश में केवल भिलाई और भूपाल में बिजलीघर के अलावा और कोई ऐसा धंधा नहीं है जिन में कि मजदूरों की खपत हो सके। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि उन लोगों के लिए उचित वेतन दर नियत करने के लिए स्टेट गर्वर्नमेंट को चाहिये और अगर वह उसे नहीं करती है तो सेन्ट्रल गर्वर्नमेंट खुद यह काम करे।

आज जो चौकीदारी और छोटी छोटी मजदूरी के काम करते हैं उन्हें कोई छुट्टियां नहीं मिलती हैं। उन को कच्ची नौकरी पर रक्खा जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि उन की नौकरियों को पक्की किया जाय और जिस तरह से अन्य कर्मचारियों को सारी छुट्टियां मिलती हैं उमी तरह से इन मजदूरों को भी वह तमाम छुट्टियां मिले। घरेलू नौकरों को जोकि बड़े लोगों या एम० पीज० आदि के यहां काम करते हैं उनको भी छुट्टियां मिलें। उनको भी राहत मिलनी चाहिये और उपयुक्त मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए।

इस के अलावा आज यह देखा जाता है कि अगर आफिसर अपने नीचे के छोटे नौकरों से नाराज हो गया तो चूँकि वह कच्चे होते हैं इसलिए झट से उन्हें हटा कर दूसरे आदमी को वह नियुक्त कर लेता है और उस हालत में उन बेचारों के सामने तबाही के अलावा और कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं रह जाती है। जग जग मी बात पर एक नौकर को हटा कर यह बड़े लोग दूसरा नौकर रख लिया करते हैं। उम तरह से बे तीस दिन में कम से कम 12 नौकर रख लेते हैं। उन की इस हरकत पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए और उन छोटे नौकरों को इस बारे में सिन्क्योरिटी मिलने की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि इस तरह से उन्हें परेशान व बर्बाद न किया जाय।

[श्रीमत् सहीदरा वाई राव]

यह एकमोस का मुकाम है कि मध्य प्रदेश की नये उद्योग, धंधे स्थापित करने के बारे में उपेक्षा की जा रही है। हम ने देखा कि वहां देवास में एक फैक्टरी खुलने वाली थी लेकिन वह अन्यत्र ले जायी गयी। यही हाल अन्य मीनियम के कारखाने का हुआ और उसे भी मध्य प्रदेश से बाहर लगाने के वास्ते ले गये। आखिर मध्य प्रदेश ने क्या कसूर किया है जो कि इस तरह से उस को उपेक्षित किया जा रहा है? वहां पर आप नये नये उद्योग धंधे लगाइये ताकि गरीब मजदूरों का काम मिले, उन्हें उचित वेतन दिलाइये। आप वहीं के हैं और आपको उचित है कि आप अपने बड़े मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बारे में उचित सलाह दें।

आज मध्यप्रदेश में डकैतों की समस्या बनी हुई है लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर वहां पर नये, नये उद्योग धंधे सरकार स्थापित करवा दे तो यह डकैतियां वहां पर बंद हो जायेंगी। अभी चूकि लोगों के पास वहां पर पर्याप्त जीविका के साधन नहीं हैं, कोई रोजगार आदि मुलभ नहीं है इसलिए लोग डाकेजनी पर त्रिबश होते हैं।

आप वहां के बीड़ी मजदूरों को सवा रुपये हजार की जगह तीन रुपये हजार की दर से मजदूरी दिलवाइये। यह गुजराती बीड़ी कारखानों के मालिकान करोड़पति और अरबपति हैं और अगर जरा भी यह गरीब लोग उन से बड़ी हुई मजदूरी की मांग करते हैं तो वह झट से अपने कारखाने बन्द कर देते हैं और उस हालत में उन गरीब मजदूरों की भूखों मरने की नौबत आ जाती है। सरकार को समय रहते इस और देखना चाहिए और उन गरीब लोगों को राहत दिलाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए अन्यथा उन का अमतोष अगर भड़क उठा तो आगामी चुनावों में हम डूब जाने वाले हैं। जय हिन्द।

श्री बाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। देश के अन्दर आज जो औद्योगिक स्थिति है और जिस प्रकार का औद्योगीकरण चल रहा है, उस के अन्दर यद्यपि धन और धनिकों का एक प्रकार से योगदान है, लेकिन उस औद्योगीकरण में जीवनधारा फूटने के लिये श्रमिकों का जो योगदान है, वह सब से बड़ा योगदान है। आज की अर्थ व्यवस्था में श्रम बल और पौरुष के धनी श्रमिक का क्या स्थान है? तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी उन का मान-मापदंड और उन के जीवन का कोई विशेष अस्तित्व जो एक विचारधारा के साथ इस देश में बना है, उधर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यह बात अवश्य है कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का प्रभाव विकास तथा उन्नति की योजनाओं का प्रभाव यद्यपि कहीं दिखाई देता है तो जो उद्योग के धनी हैं, जो धन के धनी हैं, जो आगम करते हैं और जो धूप में खड़े होने से कुम्हला जाते हैं, उन पर विशेष पड़ा है। यदि वह हजारपति थे तो लखपति हो गये, लखपति थे तो करोड़पति हो गये और करोड़पति थे तो वे अब अरबपति हो गये हैं। लेकिन श्रमिक की दृष्टि से कोई भी क्रम लिया जाय, वेतन का क्रम, या उन को उन की मजूरी वा मूल्य देने का क्रम, तो यह उचित होगा। श्रमिकों की ओर यदि आप देखें तो नीमरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पश्चात् भी उन के जीवन में किसी भी प्रकार का अन्तर नहीं आया है और उन के जीवन का मापदंड ऊंचा नहीं हुआ है। यह हो सकता है कि किसी विशेष काम में लगे हुए कुछ श्रमिक जो हैं वे अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत करते हों, लेकिन औद्योगिक तथा अन्य मजदूरों का वास्तविक जीवन अच्छा नहीं बना है। जब तक आप उन के प्रश्न को नहीं लेते हैं, जब तक आप उन के जीवन को ठीक करने का यत्न नहीं करते हैं, तब तक देश के अन्दर उत्पादन का जो प्रश्न है वह हल नहीं हो सकता है। आज देखना यह है कि देश के शरभर यदि औद्योगीकरण के साथ सम्पत्ति का

जां उभार हो रहा है, सम्पत्ति बढ़ रही है, वह किस प्रकार से बढ़ रही है ? सम्पत्ति बढ़ाने के लिए धीरे-धीरे समृद्धि लाने के लिए श्रम की आवश्यकता है, पूंजी की आवश्यकता है और मिले-जुले संगठन की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन इस में सब से बड़ा योग्य श्रमिकों का है। आज इस देश में यह विचार प्रकट किया जाता है कि पैसा पैसे को बढ़ाता है। पैसा पैसे को कमाता है। धनी यदि कहीं से भी लुटिया और डोर ले कर चलता है, तो वह अपनी प्रवृत्तियों से, अपनी अजीब विचारधाराओं से, मेहनत न कर के भी, ब्याज के द्वारा, चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज के माध्यम से, किसी भी प्रकार यत्न कर के अपने पैसे को बढ़ा लेता है।

15.51 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair.]

चाहे लुटिया और डोर वाले धनी के पास कुछ भी न हो, लेकिन उस का धन बढ़ जाता है, लेकिन उस की तुलना में जो श्रमिक उस के धन को बढ़ाने में और उस के वैभव को लाने में मेहनत करते हैं, उन की स्थिति में किसी भी प्रकार का अन्तर नहीं आ पाता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का, हमारे विकास का, हमारी उन्नति के योजनाओं का एक ही प्रभाव होना चाहिए कि श्रमिकों के जीवन में आमूल परिवर्तन हो, उन के काम करने की पद्धति में, उन के वेतन क्रम में आमूल परिवर्तन हो—इस प्रकार का क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन हो कि जिस से देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सके। केवल उपदेश मात्र से, केवल कोरी बातें करते रहने से और देश में श्रमिकों की महत्ता को न मानने से वह काम अधूरा रह जाता है।

मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हमारे वर्तमान श्रम मंत्री श्रमिकों के दर्द और दर्म

को पहचानते हैं और वह स्वयं भी एक श्रमिक रहे हैं। उन्होंने 16 जनवरी को उत्पादकता परिषद् के सदस्यों के सामने जो शब्द कहे, मैं उन को धार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा,

“श्रमिकों को आन्दोलन का मार्ग त्याग कर उत्पादन की वृद्धि के लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मतभेद तो मार्ग में आयेंगे ही, परन्तु इस से उत्पादन को क्षति नहीं पहुँचनी चाहिए। आर्थिक विकास की कोई योजना श्रमिकों के सहयोग के बिना सफल नहीं हो सकती। भारतवर्ष में जहाँ पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को ऐच्छिक प्रयत्नों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, व्यावसायिक संघों का उत्तरदायित्व और भी अधिक हो जाता है। समाजवादी व्यवस्था की दिशा में हमारी प्रगति इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि व्यावसायिक संघ अपना उत्तरदायित्व किस भाँति निभाते हैं।”

आगे उन्होंने कहा,

“हमारी आर्थिक आकांक्षायें तब तक पूरी नहीं हो सकतीं, जब तक श्रम के प्रति हमारा दृष्टिकोण परिवर्तित नहीं होता।”

इस तर्क ध्यान देना आवश्यक है कि अब जमाना बदल रहा है, जमाने की विचारधारायें बदल रही हैं। जब देश में प्रजातन्त्र और लोकतन्त्र की भावना जाग रही है, समाजवाद आ रहा है, तो उस में श्रमिक को अपने श्रम का फल ज्यादा प्राप्त करने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए। जैसा कि ग्राम तौर पर कहा जाता है, यदि श्रमिक मेहनत करता है, तो उस को उस के श्रम का फल अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त होना चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे इतने प्रयत्नों के बाद भी, समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाते के बाद भी, देश में मजदूर का शोषण होता है। उस शोषण को रोकना चाहिए और वह तभी

[श्री बालमीकी]

रुकेगा, जब सरकार इहू बारे में दृढ़ कदम उठायेगी। जब तक सरकार और हमारे व्यवसायी, जो धनी हैं, जो धन लगाते हैं, एक विचार से काम नहीं करते हैं और चाहें कारखाने हों या खेती हो, उन में श्रमिकों के हित का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है, तब तक हमारे देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

आज मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जो हमारे खेती में काम करने वाले भाई हैं या खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, या भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं, उन के न्यूनतम वेतन का प्रश्न भी हमारे सामने आता रहता है और वह अभी तक हल नहीं हो पाया है। आज भी देश के अनेक भागों में उन का वेतन, उन की डेली वेज, इतनी कम है कि उस से जीवन-यापन करना कठिन हो जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

यही नहीं, बल्कि म्युनिसिपलिटीज और कारपोरेशंस में काम करने वाले सफाई-मजदूरों को भी अभी तक न्यूनतम वेतन प्राप्त नहीं हो पाया है। प्रदेशों में न्यूनतम वेतन के सम्बन्ध में कमेटीयां कायम की गयीं, जिन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट्स भी दीं, लेकिन उन का कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के काम करने के तरीके, उनकी काम करने की पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और प्रयत्न किया जाय जिस से वे उचित वेतन पा सकें।

यह ठीक है कि सरकार की तरफ से उन की रिहायश की समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं ने स्वयं देश में बहुत सी कालोनीज को जा कर देखा है कि उन कालोनीज में पुराने ढंग से निर्माण का काम हो रहा है और उन में सर्विस लैट्रिन्ज ब्यादा हैं और माड्रन बेट टाइप की लैट्रिन्ज नहीं बन रही हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे और

मल्कानी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार काम करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विशेष कर उन की सैनिटरी कन्डीशन्ज को बदला जाय और यह मंत्रालय एक नये दृष्टिकोण से काम करे, ताकि हमारे सफाईपेशा भाइयों में एक नये प्रकार की जीवन-धारा पैदा हो और उन के जीवन में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन आ सके।

कहा जाता है कि यह मंत्रालय मजदूरों के अधिकारों की रक्षार्थ वाचडाग के समान है, लेकिन अगर श्रमिकों की कंडीशन्ज को देखा जाये, सरकारी स्टाफ के साथ हो रहे अन्याय को देखा जाये और विशेषकर मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित काननों को अमल की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, तो मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय वाचडाग नहीं है, बल्कि मिकी माउस है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये कि यह मंत्रालय मिकी माउस से एक सिंह बन सके, शेर बन सके और उन के हितार्थ जोरदार प्रयत्न कर सके।

आज हम देखते हैं कि डिसिप्लिनरी एक्शन और एन्क्वायरी के सम्बन्ध में स्टाफ के साथ अन्याय होता है। मुश्किल तो यह होती है कि जो व्यक्ति चार्जशीट लगाता है जो तलवार चलाता है, उसी से एन्क्वायरी कराई जाती है। इन लगातार अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिये एक उच्च स्तरीय कमिशन कायम किया जाये। डिसिप्लिनरी एक्शन और एन्क्वायरी का काम सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों से न करा कर निश्चय ही यू० पी० ए० सी० के सुपुर्द किया जाये और केवल उस की राय के अनुसार ही काम किया जाये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक अन्याय होता है, उस को रोकने के लिए यह मंत्रालय यत्न करेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma. She will take only

five minutes and then the Minister will be called.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): How is it possible to make my speech in five minutes?

Mr. Chairman: That is the condition.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: What my sister, Shrimati Sahodara Bai Rai, said in her speech is entirely correct. The situation especially in the rural areas and the hill areas is as she has described.

A few months ago I read in a paper a news item saying that a mother killed her child, a son. The son had gone to fetch rations. When he came back without rations, the mother hit him with a stick and the son died. We have to understand that no mother would kill her son. At the same time, the intensity of the problem is so great and the situation so serious that such things are happening in the country.

Because you said that I will have only five minutes I am not in a position to develop my arguments. Kindly give me at least ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: No. Please do not waste time, but conclude within the time allowed.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: If you had not said that, this confusion would not have arisen.

Mr. Chairman: If she does not want to speak, I shall call the Minister.

16 hrs.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: When the national Congress fought for the independence of the country, millions of people, workers, men and women participated in it. As far back as 1936, we had passed the Lucknow Resolution. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said: 'I am convinced

that the only solution to the world's problems and to India's problems lies in socialism; I do not use this word in a humanitarian way, but in a scientific economic sense' Ever since that time, of course the people of India have been striving hard to achieve this cherished goal of all round prosperity, but recently China stabbed us in the back, attacked India contrary to all principles of socialism and diverted our attention from developmental activities, making us spend thrice the amount we were spending on defence. Recently, our Home Minister placed a statement on the Table of the House about the activities of the Peking Communists. We should be very alert as far as Communist workers in our institutions of national importance are concerned. In page 42 of the White Paper, the Home Minister has clearly stated that their policy is to capture the AITUC without splitting it and then take to sabotage and disruption in these big industries, the temples of our prosperity. Till recently we were under the false impression that the right CPI was against such things, but yesterday I read a news item that they are switching over to the left and going to organise a country-wide agitation. When we are facing such a situation on our borders, when China is threatening our freedom on the one side, and on the other side Pakistan is every time invading our border, I do not know what makes them take such a step and create unrest in the minds of the people. We know the incident of the dock workers' strike at Cochin. People were starving, but the dock workers would not unload the rice in the port so that it could be made available to the people.

Some hon. friends have referred to the Bonus Commission's recommendations. I have got here the resolution of the INTUC passed recently at Hyderabad. They are in favour of the Bonus Commission's recommendations; they also feel that this four per cent might in some cases go against those

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

who are already getting more than that, and they have requested the Government to bring an amount to protect their interests. So, no one is justified in saying that INTUC is not in favour of the Bonus Commission's recommendations.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had said in so many words that it was through understanding that labour should achieve its demands, that the double-edged weapon of strike should be very sparingly used in a socialist economy because it will hamper our Government, and because Government will always give favourable consideration to the grievances of the workers. He had also said that both the management and labour should see that the prize remained and did not disappear. Otherwise, there would be nothing to work or fight for.

I would like to say one or two things about my constituency. I come from Singareni. The Singareni Collieries are in my constituency, where there are thousands of workers. There was a recent experience there to show how the unsympathetic attitude of the management also sometimes leads to strikes. The workers there have asked me to ascertain from the Labour Minister whether the bonus is being distributed equitably between the big officers and the workers, how much was granted and how much was distributed among the workers. It is stated that the management distributed the bonus among the big officers and did not give it to the workers.

There are one or two more points about my constituency.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will remember your constituency, about Singareni.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: At the thermal power station under construction in my constituency, nearly 200 contract labourers died of

cholera because there was no water supply. So, whenever we undertake huge projects, we must first of all see that water facilities, housing etc., are provided.

Lastly, I would say that we must give importance to agricultural labour, especially women labourers. As my sister pointed out, we should see that the principle of equal wages for equal work is applied in their case as promised under the Constitution.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I am glad that as many as 21 hon. Members of this House have participated in the discussion on my Demands. They have given very useful and constructive suggestions. At the outset let me convey my grateful thanks to them.

Before I proceed further, it is my pleasure and duty to give expression to my great admiration of the commendable restraint the working classes as a whole in this country have shown during the last one year despite various difficulties and problems they had to face. Particularly I am happy that they have kept themselves all of from the disturbances relating to the language issue. The Chief Minister of Madras wrote to me saying that the organised labour generally had kept aloof from the recent disturbances over the language issue. I would like to congratulate the working class on this, and I hope and trust that the whole House would join me in paying this tribute.

Before I attempt to answer the points raised by hon. Members, I would like to refer to the assurances which I gave last year and state how far I have been able to fulfil them. One of the assurances that I gave last year related to the setting up of wage boards for the engineering industry, ports and docks and heavy chemicals and fertilisers. I am glad to report to the House that all these wage boards have been set up. In addition to this, the second textile wage

board and the second cement wage board have been set up.

Another assurance related to the question of minimum wages for agricultural labour. Last year when I reported to the House, in several States the minimum wages fixed for agricultural labour were less than Re. 1. Immediately I took up the matter with the Chief Ministers of various States, and I am glad to say that all the Chief Ministers and all the State Governments have agreed to look into this matter, to set up committees to revise the minimum wages in respect of agricultural labour and other scheduled industries too. While doing so, I hope they would certainly keep this point in view, namely that it should not, under any circumstances, be less than Re. 1.

I am glad that my hon. friend Shri K. N. Pande made out a point in this regard and said that, in view of the rising prices, in view of the cost of living, the minimum wage for agricultural labour should be Rs. 2. I have no hesitation in saying that I agree with him.

The other point that was raised during the discussion last year was the question regarding the financing of various cooperative societies in the coal fields. I am glad to report that the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation, either directly or through the Central co-operative banks, has been able to advance Rs. 46 lakhs to the various co-operatives. In a similar way, for the purchase of food-grains and stockpiling, the five Central co-operative societies have been given Rs. 30 lakhs, at the rate of Rs. 6 lakhs each.

Last year during the debate several points were made with regard to consumer price index and the methodology adopted and the defects found in various series. I promised to look into these defects. The State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat appointed expert committees and they did find certain defects in those series and they have been rectified. The All India series also have been revised

keeping in view the recommendations of those two expert committees. We had a conference of the labour secretaries last year in April and the whole question was discussed and it was decided that the State Governments might go ahead with setting up expert committees whenever and wherever it was found necessary. The Delhi Administration has set up an expert committee whose report is awaited; the Andhra Pradesh Government has set up an expert committee and its report is awaited.

The other point that was raised during the debate last year related to the revival of the coal miners' Bharat Darshan programme. On account of the emergency it was suspended and I am glad to say that it has been revived now. In December last a party of coal miners went round the country and saw how the country was progressing. The second batch of about 450 workers, including forty women workers left Dhanbad on the 29th March, 1965 and arrived here in Delhi on the 5th April. They saw the Vice President and the Prime Minister; they felt very happy about it. Selections had been made on the basis of their overall performance and on the basis of regular attendance in the multi-purpose institutes and feeder centres. The miners or their employers had to incur an expenditure only at the rate of Rs. 50 each while the other expenditure of about Rs. 41,000 will be paid by the coal-mines labour welfare organisation.

Some hon. Members made a reference to the number of man days lost during the year 1964. Of course this is much larger than the number of days lost in 1963, when it was only 33 lakhs. But 1963 is an abnormal year. In the wake of the Chinese aggression all the workers took a pledge that they would not resort to any strike and that they would not indulge in any kind of work stoppages. All kinds of work stoppages disappeared during that year. Instead of comparing the number of mandays lost during the last year, 1964, with the immediately

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

preceding year, probably it will be realistic and desirable to compare the number of mandays lost during the first four years of the Second Plan, the number of days lost during the first four years of the Second Plan. If we take these figures into account, we find that the number of days lost during the first four years of the Second Plan was 269 lakhs compared to 216 lakhs for the corresponding period of the Third Plan. Therefore, I feel that the labour situation has on the whole improved; a peaceful atmosphere was prevailing as in the earlier years, during the year 1964.

The Labour relations were governed by the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and other voluntary agreements like the Code of discipline and the Code of conduct and the Industrial Truce Resolution. There has been some criticism that the industrial relations machinery had not been very effective at all. One hon. Member observed that it takes as much as one year for the industrial relations machinery to solve the problems. I am glad to report to the House, it was able to dispose of 93 per cent of the disputes within two months of their being referred to the machinery. During last year the Machinery was able to bring about 1014 settlements whereas in 1963, the number of settlements was only 801. I do not want to take the precious time of the House but I can give quite a number of figures which would go to show that the performance of the machinery during 1964 has been much better than, during 1963. Even with regard to voluntary arbitration the percentage of cases settled by voluntary arbitration was 28.4 in 1964 compared to 25.6 in 1963. The number of inspections by the Machinery is 33,000 and the number of irregularities discovered or detected was 1,42,000.

We have a central implementation and evaluation division which looks into cases of violations of the Code of discipline or non-implementation of awards and other agreements. The

performance of this division is remarkable. Last year as many as 1710 cases were referred to this division whereas in 1963, it was 1236. Excluding 168 complaints in which no action was called for, of the remaining 1542 cases, 9 per cent were not substantiated on enquiry; another 37 per cent of the cases were such in which the breaches were set right or the parties were advised to avoid them in the future.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Is it confined only to the Central undertakings or its implementation has anything to do with the State matters?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am not sure about that. Mostly it relates to Centre. There are such implementation and evaluation committees also which are looking into the complaints relating to the State matters. The grievance procedure had been accepted in the public sector also and I am glad to announce that the public sector undertakings have chosen to be on par with the private sector with regard to the question of screening of cases before appeals are made.

A new scheme in the coalmines welfare organisation has been introduced and according to that if a coal miner who falls sick or is injured, is hospitalised for more than 21 days, he is eligible for subsistence allowance. This allowance is the difference between the pay that is being drawn after it was drawn by the miner before he fell ill or before he was injured and the pay that he gets after such injury or illness. But this subsistence allowance is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 only and this allowance is also subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 only and this allowance is also subject to another condition, namely, it will be only up to six months.

With regard to housing, now, 30,000 houses have been sanctioned under the new housing scheme; 21,000 have

been completed and 7,800 are under construction. Under the low-cost housing scheme, 25,000 houses were sanctioned; 5,500 have been completed, and 5,850 are under construction. In addition to that under the new housing scheme, 10,000 more houses have been sanctioned and 15,000 houses under the low-cost housing scheme have also been sanctioned. Last year, in 1964-65, a total amount of Rs. 2.33 crores has been spent on housing alone as against a sum of Rs. 1.58 crores which is credited under this account—housing. For the first time, it was possible to reduce the accumulation in the coal-mines welfare fund. With regard to regional hospitals that have been taken up, one at Kurasia and the other at Bhuli have been completed and they will begin functioning soon. The construction of a building for the regional hospital at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh is in progress.

With regard to the other regional hospitals, there has been some difficulty in respect of the question of acquiring land; sometimes we select a land but later, on examination, we found that that site becomes a coal-bearing area and we cannot possibly build houses on such sites and we have selected alternative sites. Therefore there is some delay in this regard.

16.22 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Last year during the discussion, I gave an assurance to the House that the coalmines welfare organisation will be converted into an autonomous body. In this respect, all preliminaries have been completed and probably, before long, I would be coming to the House with an amending Bill making the coalmines welfare fund an autonomous body.

Then, several times, during the Question Hour and probably during this debate also, hon. Members raised the question as to what the Government is doing with regard to the set-

ting up of fair price shops and consumer stores. Not a tripartite conference is held without discussing this question; at the standing labour committee, or at the Indian Labour Conference and probably sometimes at the standing committee of the industrial truce resolution, this problem was discussed, and it was resolved that all establishments which employ 300 and more workers should necessarily set up fair price shops and co-operative stores.

Shri Bade: 300 is too much: in the small-scale industries, it should be 50.

जं फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के नीचे आने है उनको भी लेना चाहिये ।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: At this tripartite conference, where the representatives of labour and of management were also present, there has been an agreed solution for this problem; a solution on which everybody agreed. In July, 1964, at the Indian Labour Conference, it was ultimately decided that legislation should be undertaken in this regard. In fact, the standing committee on the industrial truce resolution met in November, 1964, and have given final shape to the Bill and before a Bill is brought into the House, probably other preliminaries will have to be gone through.

Of the 3,576 such establishments, namely, establishments which employ 300 and more workers, 2,193 have established either fair price shops or consumer co-operative stores.

In the non-coal mine sector, we have a mica mine welfare fund organisation functioning, and during 1964-65 as much as Rs. 34 lakhs have been spent on mica miners' welfare, whereas the income was only Rs. 27 lakhs. Similar cess was imposed on iron ore and it came into effect from 1st October, 1963, and this has been extended to Goa, Daman and Diu from 1st October, 1964. A tripartite sub-committee has been constituted to examine the feasibility of constituting a welfare fund for manganese mines. There are some difficulties so far as

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this particular mineral is concerned, and it is an exportable commodity, and the foreign market is not really very steady. The Government is also contemplating the constitution of a similar welfare fund for limestone.

Then, let me say a few words about dock labour. Hon. Members may be happy to know that the Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment) Act, 1948 has been extended to Mormugao port, and the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment) Scheme 1965, has been formulated and it is going to be inaugurated on the 21st of this month. So far as the Mormugao port is concerned, I would like to say a few words. This is almost a sick child so far as our ports are concerned. During the last one year, there have been quite a number of troubles. (*Interruption*). It is really unfortunate that the workers there, instead of adopting the conventional methods, resorted to somewhat unconventional methods. They should have tried to solve their problems by resorting to negotiation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. Anyway, since this scheme is to be enforced from the 21st of this month, I hope the conditions would improve there. In addition to this, a one-man court of enquiry has been appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act to study the whole situation as to why such problems arose in that port, as to what the root cause is for all the labour troubles there and so on. Further, everybody knows that a wage board has been appointed for ports and docks and Mormugao is included in that. In Visakhapatnam, the number of days in a month for which wages are guaranteed to each registered worker in the reserve pool has been increased from 16 to 17 days; in Cochin from 12 to 14; whereas in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras it remains at 21 days. We have a housing scheme, and under the third Five Year Plan, a provision has been made to the extent of about Rs. 2 crores. But unfortunately this amount

could not be utilised; there was some small trouble about the pattern of assistance. Only in March, 1964, a final decision could be taken and now, according to this decision, the Dock Labour Board are entitled to 20 per cent of subsidy and 35 per cent of loan. In view of this, only Rs. 60 lakhs have been set apart for housing the dock workers in the third Plan. During the last year, Rs. 19 lakhs have been spent. The Bombay Dock Labour Board had already constructed 571 houses. The Madras Dock Labour Board have already constructed 120 houses and on the 18th of this month they are going to get the foundation-stone laid for another batch of 120 houses to be constructed for the dockers there. The Calcutta Dock Labour Board have under construction 288 quarters for the dockers.

There is another important and significant event which has taken place in the Calcutta port; during the last several years, a scheme called the incentive tonnage scheme or piece-rate scheme has been under consideration, but it could not be introduced or implemented on account of the resentment or on account of the non-cooperation of the workers there. Ultimately, we have been able to convince them, and the scheme has been introduced from the 16th of March this year. I am glad to report to the House that the result is very spectacular. The outturn of foodgrain workers' has been doubled, and the workers' wages have also been doubled. A similar incentive scheme for tally clerks in the same port is under formulation.

Last year, I reported to the House that a working group was appointed to examine the question relating of housing in plantations. They have submitted their report. This report was considered in the 11th session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations and they have recommended that the report should be accepted. One

recommendation in particular, which relates to the subsidy to be given, i.e. 25 per cent subsidy, has been accepted and other recommendations are under examination. There has been complaints that in the plantations, there was reduction of employment. Therefore, we have appointed a one-man fact finding committee and it has started working. In the same Industrial Committee on Plantations, several suggestions were made to amend the Plantation Labour Act. One relates to the compulsory registration of plantations and the other to deterrent punishment to employers for construction of defective houses for workers. I will have to come before the House with an amending Bill sometime.

With regard to safety of workers in mines and factories, it is really paramount. The National Council for Safety in Mines has organised many safety weeks and the result is that the workers have become safety-conscious and they have been trying to avoid accidents. In fact, it is a matter of some relief that for every 1000 persons employed in coal mines, serious injury rate declined from 5.62 in 1963 to 4.3 in 1964. In non-coal mines, the corresponding decline was from 6.23 to 4.81. Also the death rate per 1000 persons employed declined from 0.59 in 1963 to 0.41 in 1964 in coal mines. However, unfortunately, in the non-coal mines, during the same period, the death rate increased from 0.3 to 0.43. But I hope and trust that on account of the measures, taken so far as safety is concerned, this rate will also come down.

It is not merely by organising safety weeks and creating consciousness among the workers or employers that we will be able to reduce accidents. Proper training also will have to be given to the workers and the safety legislation also should be under constant review. We have now introduced some schemes for awards. One is the National Safety Award and the other is the Shram Vir Award. Those undertakings or industrial units

where preventive safety measures are taken will have to be recognised and rewarded. These rewards will be called National Safety Awards. We have to recognise the meritorious performance of the workers also. Such workers will be given Shram Vir National Awards and certificates. These awards, especially Shram Vir Awards apply to factories, mines, plantations, docks and they are only open to undertakings in which a suggestion scheme of their own is being implemented.

We have a Central Labour Institute at Bombay and 3 Regional Labour Institutes at Madras, Kanpur and Calcutta. These institutions have been doing very useful work. Their work relates to scientific study of all aspects of industrial developments relating to the human factor. While considerable emphasis is given in the work of the institutes to safety, health and good working conditions, the other human factors are also being tackled on scientific lines. The works physiology section is carrying out studies which will be of considerable significance in so far as they provide basic data which will be of help in laying down work-load standards and norms, taking into full account the conditions as they exist in the industry at present. Similarly their industrial psychological division is carrying out studies which will be important from the point of view of management development. The productivity centre has completed job evaluation projects in three factories. Job evaluation programme is a new development in labour-management relation and it has helped to solve many disputes emanating from misconception in industry. This programme aims at educating management and unions in productivity techniques on a common platform and has yielded very good results.

Reference was made by several hon. members to the joint management council. In 97 industrial undertakings, this scheme is in operation. Of them 36 are in the public sector and 61 in

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the private sector. I myself am not satisfied with the progress, made, but when I heard Shri Oza, I got a little comfort, because he said, this is not a scheme with which government should go ahead with speed. However, I will try my best to dispel any misconceptions or misunderstandings lurking in the minds of workers or management about this scheme.

The workers' education scheme aims at giving instruction to the workers in trade union philosophy, rights and duties of workers, collective bargaining and allied matters. During 1964-65, 5 more regional centres and 15 sub-regional centres have been opened. Their total today is regional centres 27 and sub-regional centres 38. Last year, nearly 1500 worker-teachers were trained. As many as 87,000 workers were given training as against 67,000 a year ago.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : जो निवृत्त दिना गया है उस में सभी इंडक के लोग थे। उन्हीं को यह दिया गया बाकी दूसरी यूनिवर्सों के लोगों को नहीं लिया गया।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Questions may be asked after I finish my speech.

The total number of unit classes started till 1964-65 was 1030 as against 887 during 1963-64. Special leaflets and pamphlets have been published on behalf of this organisation on workers' education. The number of pamphlets was 13 in English and 93 in the regional languages. These booklets are on popular topics such as industrial Truce Resolution, working conditions, tripartite machinery, our labour movement, self-improvement by workers and industrial welfare.

Under this scheme, special films have been produced on Code of Discipline, safety and joint management councils. We propose to produce many more films, because the workers will be impressed more by seeing films rather than hearing speeches, etc.

Several industrial committees have been appointed. They have met and taken a number of decisions. I shall not take the time of the House by giving details. Let me come to the most important subject which has been discussed in this House during the last 4 or 5 years by quite a number of hon. members. This relates to the problem of unemployment in our country. Hon. members have not correctly appreciated the role to be played by this ministry. It is not as though the labour ministry would create employment opportunities. As my hon. friend, Shri Oza, correctly put it, the duty of this Ministry is as to how best we can utilise the available employment opportunities in the country and how to give information and pass on information to those employment-seekers in the country. In the recent past, the national base of employment situation has been widened considerably by the Manpower Study and surveys covering different areas. In particular, I may refer to the Madras Labour Market Study completed only last year. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan there were 307 employment exchanges including 5 special exchanges for collieries and 2 special exchanges for physically handicapped persons. In addition there were 5 university employment bureaux. Now, we have 366 employment exchanges including 7 colliery exchanges, and 8 special exchanges for physically handicapped persons. In addition 28 university employment bureaux are functioning in the country. To give guidance to under-graduates and other persons who wish to seek employment we have vocational guidance centres at 135 employment exchanges while it was only at 67 employment exchanges previously. To have a correct assessment of the employment situation we had 135 employment market areas, but today we have 271 employment market areas.

Now, only day before yesterday, I think, we had the Demands relating

to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Quite a large number of people have come from East Pakistan. Those refugees have got to be provided with employment and, probably, with land, with housing and all kinds of facilities so that they may be rehabilitated in a comfortable way. So far as this Ministry is concerned, we have opened a special employment exchange at Mana in Madhya Pradesh, and in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal we have liaison officers functioning. We are going to appoint similar officers in Assam and Tripura. Priority I is accorded to these migrants in the matter of employment. In the States of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Manipur and Tripura, priority is given for recruitment to the posts in Central Government establishments for these migrants. In a similar way, in the recent past, quite a number of persons of Indian origin have been coming from East African countries. We are trying to help them. Recently we had quite an influx of repatriates from Burma. The question of giving them priority in the matter of employment is under consideration of the Home Ministry.

Today, on the live registers we find 24.26 lakhs persons who are unemployed or who are trying to seek employment. But this figure we cannot take as a sort of precise one or definite figure. Firstly, all those who are unemployed do not go to the employment exchanges to register themselves. Employment exchanges are established only in the urban areas and the rural areas do not have such facilities. Secondly, often times those who are in employment will again go to the employment exchanges and register themselves in order to improve their own prospects. They may be getting Rs. 40, Rs. 50 or even Rs. 100 and they may wish to get a post carrying a higher salary. We have also been able to find out double or multiple registrations. Some persons go and register in employment exchange 'A' and later on go to employment exchange 'B' and register

themselves for employment. So we cannot just take these figures as precise figures. Anyway, the Planning Commission has tried to estimate the number of unemployed persons. According to that estimate, at the end of the Third Plan period 12 million people will be unemployed. During the Fourth Plan period the growth of labour force would be 23 million. Therefore, the total number will be 35 million requiring jobs. But the employment potential during the Fourth Plan would be of the order of 20 million. So, by the end of the Fourth Plan, the number of unemployed would be 15 million.

There is also the complaint that even the boys who have been given training in the industrial training institutes are unemployed. We conducted a survey sometime ago which revealed that only one per cent. remained unemployed.

The craftsmen training scheme is going on very well. The capacity today is going on very well. The capacity today is 95,350 seats. Only during the last year we added 17,150 seats. We are not really satisfied with the quantity or number alone. Our aim is to have 100,000 seats by the end of the Third Plan. Our objective is to double it during the Fourth Plan. But, as I said earlier, we are not merely satisfied with the number. What we really should care for is quality. Therefore, we have recently introduced what is known as All-India Skills Competition. The boys are allowed to compete at the institution level, then at the State level and then at the all-India level. With the kind permission of the President of our Indian Republic, a shield has been named as President's Shield. This year the shield was awarded to the Delhi State. Those boys who get these awards are given orientation courses in our country and, later on, sent to the United States of America for six months for a sort of study-cum-training programme.

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We have tried to improve the craft instructors' training programme also. During the last year we have added 60 seats and today the total is 1,840 seats.

We have another scheme called Apprentice Scheme which covers 127 industries. Today there are 14,375 apprentices. While the number was 4,415 at the end of December 1963, by the end of December 1964 it was 14,375.

We have established a Central Institute for Research Training in Employment Service. Here the employment officers are given training and some research relating to the problems of employment is carried on. Three batches have been trained and in all 61 officers were benefited.

To improve the quality of the officers manning industries relations machinery, a Central Institute of Training in Industrial Relations has also been started. Here the State Government officers and the Central industrial relations machinery officers get training. The objective is to increase their competence and effectiveness in maintaining industrial peace. This course is for three months. Two batches have been trained. During the last batch we had 5 officers from foreign countries—2 from Philippines, 2 from Malaysia and 1 from Thailand.

Representations have been received, demanding wage boards for electricity, paper, road transport, handloom and film industries.

Shri Priya Gupta: Railways also.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: These are under examination. With regard to the Railways, as I said during Question Hour some time ago, both the Federations have represented, or rather demanded, that a wage board should be set up and my answer was that the Ministry of Labour would

consult the Railway Ministry; but, meanwhile, the Railway Minister has made a statement on the floor of the House that he is going to give many more benefits than a wage board could give.

Shri Shinkre: How can he give more than what the wage board can give?

Shri Priya Gupta: These benefits were considered while fixing pay in the Second CPC.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In any case I cannot do it straightaway unless I consult the Railway Minister.

With regard to the setting up of industrial committees also there has been some demand for engineering industry and road transport. The Government would carefully examine these demands.

In this Ministry we have been carrying on research in various fields, but one important thing relates to craftsmen training. A central staff training and research institute is proposed to be set up to conduct evaluation surveys of working of different training schemes and to carry out research in the development of teaching techniques.

The routine or typical types of industrial training institutes will not be able to give specialised training for coalminers. Therefore, two mines mechanisation training institutes have been set up in the predominantly coal-mining areas.

A little while ago I referred to the question of safety. Unless some mass training is given to the miners in these methods of safety and also as to how to avoid accidents, it may not be possible to achieve any amount of success in this field. Therefore, we have a programme to train as many as 70,000 new workers and also give

refresher course to an equal number of old workers.

The workers' education scheme and the joint management council scheme, I hope and trust, would progress in the coming year.

I referred to the apprentice scheme and I said that by the end of December 1963 there were 4,000-and-odd; by December 1964 they were 14,000-and-odd and it is our hope that by the end of March 1966 they will be 20,000.

Several hon. Members referred to the condition of agricultural labour. In fact, the real difficulty is with regard to the implementation of minimum wages fixed for agricultural labour. Minimum wages have been fixed. Of course, in certain States they are very low; they have to be revised. As I said earlier, I have taken up the matter with the Chief Ministers and all the State Governments invariably have accepted the necessity of revising these minimum wages. But the real problem is how to implement it; how to set up a machinery which can effectively implement the minimum wages. I have been impressing it upon the Labour Ministers of various State Governments and, I am glad to announce here, the Andhra Pradesh Government have taken a decision and have appointed 20 inspectors at the rate of one in each district—they have 20 districts there—with effect from 1st April this year. In a similar way, the West Bengal Government have also taken a decision to appoint 12 inspectors specially for the purpose of implementing agricultural minimum wages. In other States, like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc., they have notified their own revenue officers as officers to look after this work.

Shri Bada: Are you satisfied with that?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In order to consider this problem in a comprehensive way I have been thinking of

holding a seminar in Delhi. I would like to invite representatives of the various ministries concerned, representatives of the State Governments and, probably, representatives of certain organisations which are interested in agricultural welfare. I always welcome such of those hon. Members, who are interested in the welfare of agricultural labour, to participate in such a seminar where probably fundamental decisions could be taken which would go a long way to improve the lot of agricultural labour.

Now, I would like to say a few words with regard to the legislative programme that I have before me. The most important Bill that is to be introduced relates to bonus. Invariably, everybody has been feeling that there has been some delay with regard to the introduction of this Bill. This report was submitted last year and the Government had also to examine various aspects of the question. The Government took a decision and then a draft Bill had to be placed before a tripartite body. It was placed before the Standing Labour Committee in December last. The Standing Labour Committee could not arrive at any agreed solution. They appointed a sub-committee with instructions that that sub-committee should report to the Standing Labour Committee within a month. The sub-committee met on 3rd January this year. They also could not find a solution. Ultimately, on 27th March this year, the Standing Labour Committee met and considered the sub-committee's report, which means nothing because the sub-committee had to report nothing as they could not come to any agreed solution. Even on 27th March this year, when the Standing Labour Committee met, it was not possible to have any agreed solution to this problem. Therefore, ultimately, I had to announce in the Standing Labour Committee that the Government would go ahead with the Bill, keeping in view the opinions expressed by the repre-

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representatives of workers and the representatives of management. The Bill is ready. It will be my endeavour to introduce the Bill during this session.

An hon. Member: Will it be passed during this session?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: All that I can say is that it will be my endeavour to introduce the Bill in this session and, provided time is found, probably it will be possible for us to pass the Bill.

The other Bill relates to regulating the contract labour. In fact, the Supreme Court sometime ago gave a judgment in which the learned Judges observed that in certain categories the contract labour should not remain as contract labour and that it should be abolished and regulated. Keeping that in view, we have drafted a Bill. We have consulted the various State Governments. Their views are before us and this draft Bill was also placed before the Standing Labour Committee. Again, a sub-committee was appointed. The sub-committee's report was considered on 27th March. There was agreement on most of the points except on two or three points. Therefore, we are going ahead with the Bill keeping in view the opinions expressed by various sections.

The third Bill is really very important in my view and this relates to the building and construction industry workers. There are quite a large number of workers. My own estimate is that 2 to 3 million workers are there in this country who are employed in the building and construction industry. Everywhere we see, in all big cities, buildings are going up and quite a large number of projects are being constructed—maybe irrigation projects; maybe electricity projects and so on. Even in the departments like Health and Education, they have to put up buildings for educational institutions, medical institutions and hospitals. So, building activity has

been going on on a large scale. But there is no legislation to give them some benefits, to regulate their employment conditions including hours of work, leave, welfare, safety, etc. I have had a feeling that probably the labour in the construction industry had a raw deal. I feel that a new deal, a fair deal, should be given to them. Therefore, this Bill is also being finalised and I hope to introduce this Bill during this year, if possible.

17 hrs.

Shri Priya Gupta: Medical facilities are not given to them.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The fourth Bill relates to the film production industry. A large number of representations has been received by Government with regard to the miserable conditions in which the employees of the film industry have been placed. Therefore, we examined this question and we had an inter-ministerial conference; the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Ministry of Law and Social Security and the Ministry of Finance and the Film Finance Corporation had their representatives and at this meeting there was a tentative agreement that the proposed Bill should be undertaken. Now, we are trying to collect information relating to this industry, and after collecting such information we in consultation with the Law Ministry would frame the Bill, but in any case this Bill will have to go before the tripartite body and then only it will be introduced in this House.

The fifth Bill relates to the Beedi industry. Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai and several other hon. Members made reference to this particular aspect namely the conditions of the beedi labour. Probably there are about 7 lakhs of such workers in our country employed in this industry and their conditions are really very bad. In

fact, in Madras, the Madras Government had passed a law in this connection, but they could not implement the law because if the law was implemented in the Madras State, there was a risk of this industry shifting or migrating to the neighbouring States. Therefore, all the State Governments have asked the Central Government to have Central legislation in this regard. The State Governments' views have been obtained; the views of the employers, workers and others concerned have also been obtained. The Bill is almost finalised. Probably during the course of the year or a little later I shall have to introduce the Bill in this House.

The sixth or the last new Bill is really a Bill which I myself feel has been long delayed. This relates to the setting up of fair price shops and co-operative stores. The Bill is being finalised by the Standing Committee on the Industrial Truce Resolution, and I hope to introduce the Bill very soon.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-west): In this session?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not think it is possible to do so in this session.

Then, there are various amending Bills which I propose. I do not want to tire the House with the details of these various Bills, but I would only mention the names of the various Acts to which we propose amendments, and they are the Industrial Disputes Act, the Mines Act, the Factories Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

So far as labour welfare is concerned, in the Third Five Year Plan, probably hon. Members feel that only a small sum of Rs. 10 crores has been provided. But as I have said earlier, we have various welfare funds, such as the coal mines welfare fund, the mica mines welfare fund, the iron ore

mines welfare fund etc. From these funds we would have spent by the end of the Third Plan period about Rs. 18 crores; so, in all Rs. 28 crores would have been spent by the end of the Third Plan on labour welfare. In a similar way, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, though we have provided Rs. 10 crores tentatively for labour welfare, under these various welfare fund schemes, we would be spending an amount of Rs. 25 crores. Therefore, we would be spending ultimately about Rs. 35 crores on labour welfare during the Fourth Plan.

Under the workers' education scheme, by the end of the Third Plan our intention was to train as many as between 2½ to 3½ lakhs workers, but we would be exceeding the target, and the figure would be 3.09 lakhs.

Before I resume my seat, let me take up one or two points raised by hon. Members. Shri Muhammad Elias said in the very beginning that Government is acting as an agent of the employers. In various tripartite meetings, the employers tell me that labour is my first love. Therefore, probably the attitude I have taken is a balanced one.

He referred to the Nutrition Advisory Committee's report. That report has been received by the Health Ministry. That Ministry is trying to polish it. After that, the report will have to go before the Indian Labour Conference.

With regard to the question of linking D.A. with the cost of living index, a decision has already been taken. Government have taken a decision to link D.A. suitably with the cost of living index or consumer price index. But the question of percentage of neutralisation is there. It varies from 60 to 70 to 90 to 100 in some cases.

Shri Muhammad Elias (Howrah): What about the calculation of cost of living index?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Probably the hon. Member was not here.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is no all-India cost of living index. There is no all-India consumer price index.

It is there only in a few States.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is there with 1949:100 as the base. That is called the interim series. It is there. Meanwhile, a new series is being constituted with 1960:100 as the base. 50 centres have been surveyed and 50 series have been compiled. Out of these, 41 have been published. With regard to 9, there is some difficulty. That also will be done soon. When that is completed, the all-India new series of consumer price index will be in vogue.

The hon. Member made an allegation that we discriminate in favour of INTUC. Probably he thinks that we are favouring them. So far as we are concerned, we have no such attitude. We treat all of them alike. But whenever trade unions try to mislead the workers, naturally we have to tell them and deal with those cases in a firm way.

With regard to the Vizag port, the hon. Member is under some sort of misapprehension. When the Trustees Board was constituted, it was made very clear that it was on an *ad hoc* basis and later on verification would be made. Verification was done and in that verification, Shri Bhadram's union did not have the majority; Shri Manavala Naidu's Union had the majority; therefore, he was given the representation.

Shri Mohammad Elias: On both occasions, our Union was in a majority.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No. When first the Trustees Board was constituted, there was no verification. It was done on an *ad hoc* basis and it was made very clear that verification would be

done and keeping the verification figures in view, the Board would be finally constituted.

He referred to the Garden Reach Workshop case. I have thoroughly examined the matter. In fact the, appropriate government is the State Government of West Bengal. Probably they will have to consult the Defence Ministry who are dealing with the subject.

Shri Mohammad Elias: The State Government has instructed that there should be adjudication. Why they should come again to the Central Government and the Defence Ministry which is taking so much time to take a decision?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The appropriate government will have to consult the Central Government before they take a decision in this regard.

Shri Buta Singh referred to various problems, specially unemployment. I have already covered those points.

Last year during the discussion on this Ministry, I said that I would create a special wing, namely, social security wing in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. I am glad that instead of a wing, a separate Ministry of Social Security has been created. My hon. friends, Shri Oza and others, even Shri S. M. Banerjee included, felt that it should have been kept as part of the Labour Ministry and not separated from it. I should not give any comments on that.

Shri A. P. Sharma made a very pertinent point with regard to the attitude of employers in the public sector. I would like to tell him that the Labour Ministry has done quite a lot of work so far as the public sector is concerned. We have carried out evaluation studies with regard to the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, the Hindustan Housing Factory, Delhi, the Hindustan Insecticides, Delhi, the

Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, the Fertiliser Corporation of India, Sindri, Heavy Electricals, Bhopal and so on and so forth. There is an Additional Secretary specially to advise the public sector undertakings in this regard. Anyway, he has suggested that a small committee might be constituted to go into this question as to how these labour laws are being implemented in the public sector undertakings. I might say in all humility that we in the Labour Ministry are not very much satisfied with the way in which these labour laws are being implemented in the public sector. We would wish that they are implemented in a much better way. Anyway, Shri Sharma's suggestion will be examined.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki referred to one important factor which I cannot ignore. This related to starting of co-operative societies of plantation labour so that they can own the plantations as it has been done in Malaysia. It seems the hon. Minister there, Mr. Sambandan, has done this job. I would like to get information from him, and if it is possible, we would like to examine it here.

She wanted that appointments should be given to people of Assam whenever industries are started in the public sector by the Government of India in that State. This has been there in Bihar and other places. The cry has been that the job should be for the sons of the soil. I am really not able to understand the philosophy behind this. After all, when the Government of India money is invested, people all over India should have opportunities there, but the Government of India have taken a decision that posts which carry a salary up to Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 will be reserved for the local people.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No—where it is done.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: With regard to the others, it should be on merits,

and it should be open to the entire population of this country.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): That should not debar the people of Assam from getting an opportunity.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Shri Malai-chami suggested that a wage board should be constituted for the cardamom industry. This cannot be done in the Central sphere. We cannot think of a Central wage board because these plantations are only in Madras, Kerala and probably Mysore. We have requested these State Governments to examine this question whether they can set up a small wage board for these three States. I hope and trust that the State Governments will take speedy action in this regard.

He wanted that agricultural labour should be given more facilities, that the tenants should become the owners. Probably all these subjects will have to be dealt with by some other Ministry.

Shri K. N. Pande said that on account of the wage boards, as many as 20 lakhs of workers are benefited. Probably he could not get the correct figure. As many as 40 lakhs are being benefited by these wage boards.

He opposed automation. I also am not in favour of it unless we see to it that retrenchment is not effected.

Then, he wanted a second wage board for the sugar industry. Government will certainly examine this.

Both Shri K. N. Pande and Shri Sinhasan Singh referred to the Gorakhpur labour depot. Both the Members probably have some misunderstanding or misconception or misapprehension. It is my duty here to dispel such misconceptions or misunderstandings in their minds. Government have not taken any decision to abolish the Gorakhpur labour depot. In fact, I have taken a decision

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

to go there myself, to see the working of the depot, and I invite hon. Members Shri K. N. Pande and Shri Sinhasan Singh, and Shri Banarsidas, the Labour Minister of U.P., to come there. After studying the whole position, I will certainly convey the decision of the Government to the hon. Members.

In regard to the Bonus Commission's recommendations, Shri K. N. Pande said that 45 lakhs of workers who were never getting bonus will get it now. That is quite correct. Even if they get the minimum four per cent or Rs. 40, whichever is higher, it will be Rs. 18 crores. He said that about 10 lakhs of workers were going to be affected. Probably he meant that they would get less quantum of bonus than they were getting earlier. For that I came forward with an explanation or a clarification saying that workers would get bonus on the previous basis or on the basis of the present formula, whichever is higher. In view of that clarification, I hope he will be satisfied.

Shri Priya Gupta raised very many questions regarding Gomiah and other industries, railway workers etc. Gomiah, etc. are matters which fall under the State sphere....

Shri Priya Gupta: Excuse me. Mohini sugar mills is under Central control. Will you kindly examine it? The people are on hunger strike only because the orders of the Labour Ministry are not being carried out by the controller in charge over there. They have written a letter to Union Minister.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: If that is so, I will certainly look into it. I am glad that Dr. Melkote referred to the family planning aspect of it and we are trying to take advantage of it.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha referred to the conditions of agricultural labour

and women working in various fields and she wanted a special directorate to look after the working women. That question needs a thorough examination and I cannot straightaway give any assurance to her.

Vidyalankarji felt that the wage boards take quite a lot of time. He himself is a member of one of the wage boards and he knows the difficulties that these boards face and how they function. If he suggests certain methods by which we can reduce or avoid delays, we will certainly welcome it. He referred to the functioning of the emergency production councils. They were only 1600 last year. This year they are 2000. He is very apprehensive about the functioning of these bodies. I assure him that they are functioning quite satisfactorily and it is also our endeavour to see that they function more effectively than today. He wanted to know whether Government had at any time tried to find out how far the workers education scheme had benefited the workers. Quite a large number of batches of workers who had been benefited by this scheme visit Delhi and I spend at least half an hour or an hour with each batch. After some interrogation, I elicit some information from those boys and I find that they were greatly benefited.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya said that the Labour Minister is very good but he is guided by the bureaucratic machinery who are people who had been coming since the time of the British days, etc. It is an uncharitable remark and I must say that the officers in this Ministry have been working very hard and very efficiently and I also thank them for the cooperation that they have given me.

There was a demand for the setting up of a wage board for film industry and that also is being considered.

Before I resume my seat, I would like to inform the House as to what I propose to do during this year, 1965-66. Some of these may be very small schemes but from the labour point of view, they will go a long way to improve their conditions. There are two industrial tribunals one at Dhanbad and another at Bombay and two full time labour courts. There has been a lot of accumulation of work in spite of the fact that we have been entrusting these cases to State labour courts and labour tribunals. Therefore, I have taken a decision to appoint two full time Central Government tribunals, one at Jabalpur and another at Calcutta. In addition to this, I propose to utilise the services of the Chairman of the various wage boards—all of them are retired judges—and keeping in view their judicial experience and qualifications, I thought I should also notify them as labour courts or tribunals as the case may be. With this, I hope and trust that the cases will be disposed of expeditiously.

The verification of membership of the central organisations is normally done every year. Keeping in view the 84th report of the Estimates Committee, and after consulting the various central organisations, we have taken a decision that such verification would be every two years.

We have various welfare schemes which I have been referring to. I thought that a small committee should be appointed to examine all those schemes and see how they have been functioning and probably keeping in view as to how those schemes function elsewhere, abroad, they should suggest some modification, etc. That committee, I propose to appoint.

With regard to minimum wages, every time, not only with regard to agricultural labour but with regard to various other industries also, there have been complaints that they were fixed a long time ago, sometimes as long back as 1956 or 1967, and every

five years they have to be revised and that they have not been revised. Therefore, I thought I should designate an officer in my Ministry specially to examine these matters relating to the minimum wages and give me reports so that we can take speedy action with regard to revising of minimum wages for various industries.

There was a scheme—and various other schemes also—to give facilities of training abroad to trade unionists. On account of the emergency we had suspended those schemes. Several representations have been made to revive those schemes. I am glad to say that we have decided to revive the scheme of giving training to trade unionists in the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan.

We have been talking about voluntary arbitration; often times workers' representatives come and tell us that the employers are reluctant and so on and so forth. So, I thought that these matters should be examined thoroughly and the broad principles on which voluntary arbitration should take place should be devised and also some propaganda should be carried on as to how useful and beneficial this arbitration is. Therefore, I have decided to set up a National Arbitration Promotion Board to propagate the idea of arbitration, for evolving appropriate principles and for drawing a panel of arbitrators, but this Board will not deal with individual cases so far as arbitration is concerned.

Shri Priya Gupta: Then it will tantamount to curtailing the privileges conferred by the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No, Sir. Then there is the Labour Officers' Pool and the Industrial Relations machinery. The duties of these bodies are almost the same. So, we are thinking of integrating the two cadres.

Shri Priya Gupta: How can you discriminate between the disputes—individual disputes and the rest?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have been saying that there are quite a number of welfare schemes. In consultation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I would invite Hon'ble Members of Parliament who are interested to go and see some of our institutions like the workers' Education Centres, the Central Training Institutes and the central and regional Labour institutes.

One hon. Member has given me an idea of constituting an Industrial Welfare Society in India. This is a big scheme. I propose to examine this scheme and take a decision later on.

I have tried to cover as many points as possible. Hon. Members whose points I have not been able to cover will excuse me, but all the same I can give an assurance to them that all the points that have been raised here will be examined by my Ministry and replies will be given to the hon. Members concerned.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the interest and concern the Prime Minister has for the working classes. Even without programming to go to the Gorakhpur labour depot, the other day he suddenly went there and it was a pleasant surprise to everybody there. Recently, when the coalminers came he devoted a lot of time and enquired about their welfare. So, I feel that the welfare of labour is safe in the hands of our Prime Minister. Sir, I have taken much time of the House. I once again assure hon. members that regarding the points which I have not been able to answer now, replies will be sent to the hon. members.

Shri Bade: He promised to reply to some questions at the end.

Mr. Speaker: That was probably unintended. He has given a detailed reply and said that he will send replies to those points which have not been answered by him.

Shri Bade: In the H.A.L. Bhopal, for the last one year...

Mr. Speaker: He will take special notice of it. Any cut motions to be put separately?

Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts 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, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 75 to 78 and 137 relating the Ministry of Labour and Employment."

The motion was adopted.

(The motions of Demand for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.)

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 76—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 77—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,24,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

17.27 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCIDENT TO IAF DAKOTA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, I regret to announce a serious air accident in which a Dakota of the Indian Air Force was involved yesterday morning. The aircraft carried four officers plus five air despatch crew. The aircraft was engaged in 241(ai)LSD—8.

supply dropping in the Mokokchung area of Naga hills. At 1051 hours it was asked to divert to Dimapur because there was a sudden storm over Jorhat. The message of diversion was acknowledged by the aircraft, but shortly afterwards all communications with the aircraft failed.

The wreckage of the aircraft was discovered by an Army patrol and so far six bodies have been recovered from the wreckage. The names of the personnel who died in the crash are as follows:

Aircrew

1. Fg. Offr. K. Kannan,
2. Plt. Offr. S. Bhargava
3. Fg. Offr. K. B. Sarma.
4. Fg. Offr. B. S. Dhaliwal.

Ejection Crew

5. Sepoy Kundan Singh.
6. Sepoy Chori Ramanj Patni
7. Sepoy Lekh Raj.
8. Sepoy Ram Govind Rai.
9. Sepoy Ramji

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our deepest sympathies and condolences to the bereaved families. A court of Inquiry, according to the usual procedure, has proceeded to the spot to ascertain the cause of the accident. All possible relief and financial assistance to the bereaved families will be rendered with the utmost despatch.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It may be enquired into whether there was no sabotage.

Mr. Speaker: Condolences on behalf of the House may be conveyed to the bereaved families. That is the desire of all hon. members. Also, as Shri Sharma suggested, it might be enquired into whether the accident was not because of sabotage.