

12.25 hrs.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Shri K. N. Pande may continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time is left?

Mr. Speaker: 4 hours 20 minutes remain.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When will the Minister be called?

Mr. Speaker: We must finish it at five o'clock. How long is the hon. Minister likely to take.

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

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at 4 p.m.

RE: STATUE OF LORD IRWIN

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पालियामेंट के दरवाजे पर लार्ड इरविन के स्टेट्यू पर कपड़ा लपेट कर जो मुर्दा सा खड़ा कर रखा है, वह बहुत भद्दा प्रतीत होता है। या तो उसको वहाँ से हटवा दिया जाए और या उस बारे में कोई और उचित निर्णय लिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज बाहर है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी मुझ पर नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने प्रोसीडिंग्स को इन्ट्रूट कर दिया है। और मेरे द्वारा क्या हो सकता है।

12.27 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
—contd.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as stated earlier, I want to emphasise that INTUC was formed with the approval of all the main trade union leaders of the country except the Communists, and a remark from Shri Alvares, my old friend, is wholly improper, that INTUC was formed to weaken the solidarity of the workers. If his comment it accepted to be correct, will he justify the formation of his own central organisation named the Hind Mazdoor Sabha because it was formed after the INTUC was formed? On the other hand, while speaking, he told that now a time has come when trade unions should be free of political bias. May I know whether his own organisation is free of political bias, because that organisation also uses the same flag which his main political party, the

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P.S.P., chooses to use? Therefore, when you talk of a thing which is very difficult to implement, it may attract the attention of the House for some time, but, after all, facts remain facts and truth cannot be made untrue.

Therefore, although in principle agreeing with his suggestions that let us talk on the issue of solidarity, still I am of the opinion that he must revise his own feeling about this thing as to how this solidarity will be brought about. I know that after giving training to the workers during these 16 to 17 years by himself, he will not be able to convince his own workers to leave political bias or to keep political bias away from their own trade unions. Therefore, although, as I have just stated, I accept his suggestion and I am ready to talk with them on the issue of solidarity, let us chalk out a programme. But I cannot assure him that our talk will be free of political bias because, after all, I belong to a party called the Congress Party and I am not to leave my party simply because I get an opportunity to talk to them.

The next thing which comes before us is about his one suggestion about rivalry of trade unions. I am also of the same view that rivalry among trade unions, instead of creating any healthy atmosphere or a favourable atmosphere for the workers, is creating a lot of difficulties for the workers. There are three or four types of trade unions—one led by AITUC, the other by INTUC, a third by HAMS and a fourth by the UTUC. If the workers are to be divided further into several trade unions, only God can save them. I, therefore, urge upon all those people who still cherish the idea that multiplicity or mushroom growth of trade unions can help the workers to revise their opinion in the light of the suggestion given by me here.

I do not want to spend much of my time on this controversial issue. So, I will come to the important point

of rising prices. It is a well-known and admitted fact that prices are rising very high. As it cannot be solved by mere talk, we have to find out a solution befitting the problem confronting us. Here I have some grievance against the Government, especially in the matter of opening fair price shops and consumer stores. When the Government found that the all India index has gone up to 140, in the month of December a meeting of the Labour Standing Committee was called and it was decided that the problem cannot be arrested only by giving monetary relief to the workers. For example, when the Central Government announced increase in the wages or allowances of the Central Government employees, immediately the prices of the various commodities went high; not only high but disproportionately high, consuming all the relief granted by the Government and still posing the same problem.

Although the idea of forming wage boards, appointing pay commissions and giving relief in the shape of dearness allowance cannot be rejected altogether, in my opinion the problem can be solved properly only if we are ready to provide the necessary materials to the employees at a subsidised rate. In that meeting it was decided that fair price shops and consumer stores will be opened in all the factories employing more than 300 workers. As the factory owners were not very much favourable to that idea, there was a suggestion in that meeting that an amendment should be brought forward making it compulsory or binding on the factories to open consumer stores. At the time when this decision was taken there were 1,562 fair price shops and consumer stores. After that, up to this time the progress made in this direction is very negligible. The present figure is 1,600, a mere addition of 38 shops to the original figure. If this is the speed with which we want to solve the problem, I think it will be very difficult for us to meet the problem

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squarely. I, therefore, want to suggest that in case the hon. Labour Minister finds some difficulty in persuading the employers to open these shops conveniently, he should be prepared to bring forward an amendment to the Factories Act, making it compulsory.

Then, I want to suggest another thing. Immediately after the second world war, the railway employees were provided with some food materials like grains and salt, sugar, kerosene and mustard oil at subsidised rates. Now the Government should be prepared to supply these materials to their own employees at subsidised rates. Here I may say that the problem now faced by the workers and employees is so serious that unless some prompt measures are taken the position will deteriorate very soon.

Apart from these being the emergency, you have to fulfil the targets fixed by the Third Five Year Plan in the industrial as well as in the agricultural sector. But if workers start dying of hunger who will fulfil those targets? That difficulty is there. In order to fulfil our dreams it is very necessary that workers should be contented. If something is required to be given to them in the shape of subsidy, I think, we can realise more money by way of excise duties by more production. I would, therefore, suggest that the hon. Labour Minister take up this matter with the employing ministries

The other thing to which I want to draw the attention of the House is the formation of wage boards. Although more than 39 lakh workers—or something more—are employed in different industries and for some of them wage boards have been formed, the reports have been received in respect of four industries only which cover a small portion of these workers. Although the Ministry is considering the formation of wage boards for some more industries, my suggestion

in this regard is that wage boards are necessary for engineering, transport and electricity and chemical product industries. Although the electricity industry employs a lesser number of workers, from the point of view of its importance—in industrial development power is very necessary—those workers who are employed in this industry should be contented. Therefore, a wage board is necessary for that as well as for the chemical and chemical products industry.

Apart from that my suggestion is that for the others who have been left out of the purview of wage boards, there should be some tripartite type of committees so that the parties might sit together and resolve their disputes through mutual discussions. I think, the purpose of meeting their difficulties will be served to a great extent in this way.

Then, I want to say a few words about the Bonus Commission. The Bonus Commission has submitted its report to the Government and, I think, the Labour Ministry has invited the comments from the different States and they are sending them. I do not know what is the view of the Government in this regard and how far are they agreeable to implement these recommendations, but I know that the bonus issue is a very vital issue so far as the workers are concerned and some solution has to be found for this problem also. Therefore, while taking into consideration all the comments made by the parties, the Government has to give some serious thought over it and find out a proper solution to meet the urgency of the problem.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri K. N. Pande: I have not taken even 15 minutes because yesterday I was not allowed to speak. I have covered only three points, I have four or five points more.

Mr. Speaker: That is no argument, that he has covered only three points. But leaving aside a few minutes that he took earlier.....

Shri K. N. Pande: There are some more important points that I want to make.

Mr. Speaker: He might have three or four minutes.

Shri K. N. Pande: Therefore, I will suggest that you kindly consider the resolution passed by the INTUC.

In this connection I want to draw your attention to one fact. The sugar industry is a different type of industry which works during the season only and the working of the season forms part of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the entire year. Therefore if you say that the amount of bonus should be calculated or decided on the basis of the year's earnings, it will hit hard the sugar workers. Previously there was no discrimination between a seasonal worker and a permanent worker so far as the sugar industry is concerned. Therefore I want to urge upon the Government that they should give some thought to this problem also.

About provident fund, I am very happy and am really thankful to the Ministry that they have ordered to enhance the rate of provident fund contribution covering a large section of the employees. So far 39 lakh people were covered by this provident fund scheme. Out of those 39 lakh people 24 lakh have been able to avail of this new benefit of the enhanced rate of contribution. There is a small portion of those people whose case of enhancement of rate is pending. I think the Ministry will give due thought to this matter to cover those people as well. The other thing that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is this. Just a day before yesterday, the Minister of International Trade was very much prais-

ing the production of tea which is a foreign exchange earner. That industry employs about 12,63,000 people. It is a matter of regret that the employees working there have not so far been able to get this benefit of provident fund scheme. Apart from that there is a large section of employees working in the shops and their number is 11,99,000 and these people are also out of the provident fund scheme. I think the Government will consider this matter also in order to cover these people.

Now, this unemployment problem was dealt with yesterday by my hon. friend Shri Peter Alvares. In view of the fact that the prices are rising and the value of rupee is going down and as the workers have a large number of dependants, the earning that they have at the moment is hardly sufficient to meet both ends or to provide any food to their children. Therefore, the problem of unemployment is very serious for us and the conditions are not hopeful that all unemployed people will get employment so soon because our experience is that upto the half of the Third Five Year Plan which started with a backlog of 26 lakhs of the people unemployed. We were not able to give employment to 47 per cent of them. I do not know how many more will get jobs during the remaining period of the Plan.

The other thing is about agitation launched by my Communist friends. If you can allow me time, I can give the figures about the cost of index in different centres of the country. I can tell you that Bangalore city, I think, is the dearest city. In 1961, the cost of index had gone up to 150 but these Communist friends were sleeping somewhere. Now, when the whole country is drawing the attention of the Government to solve this problem of rising prices, they have started a peculiar sort of agitation in order to press upon the people that they are the only fighters in the country who could do some good for the workers.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): How long are the workers to wait? (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Now he must try to conclude.

Shri K. N. Pande: Yes, Sir, I have been in Bangalore city a few days before. What is the way of their fasting? Some two or three people are asked to sit on fast and they are put at such a place where the buses take a turn and when the buses take a turn, they forcibly get all the people down and tell them "Have darshan of these people who are dying for you". This is the way of fasting launched by Communist friends. They have resorted to it when the Government itself is seriously considering over this matter. I think we are equally worried about this problem. But if you divert the attention of the people by having such type of fasting and give warning that you will do such and such things, it is the way to spoil the whole thing and not to get anything done. Therefore, my submission is, "My friends, wait for time. Re-prepared and sit across the table in order to find out a proper solution."

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): They never had the virtue of patience at any time.

Shri K. N. Pande: My suggestion is that this kind of fasting cannot help. For two years they were sleeping and now they have woken up to impress the people that they are the only fighters. We are equally fighters like them and when the need for that fight is necessary, when the need is genuine, we will not take rest and we will do something in order to do some good to the workers.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself in extending warm welcome to the new Minister of Labour who has taken charge recently and who

is for the first time piloting these demands for grants. I am quite sure that he will impart energy and efficiency in his department and the implementation of policy under his guidance would be really effective.

So far as general situation of labour is concerned, I feel that since Independence, the Government has done a lot for improving the matters. The sound labour policies have been evolved and mostly the problems of industrial relations have been solved on the basis of mutual agreement. Tripartite conferences have been held and policies have been evolved there. Norms have been settled regarding conditions of service and the security of service. So far as the law is concerned, so far as the procedure is concerned, much has been secured. Minimum wages have been settled. Dearness allowance, various leave rules, procedure for settlement of disputes, code of conduct, code of efficiency and other norms have all been laid down through the various decisions of the courts and the tribunals and even through the decisions of the Supreme Court. At present we can say that so far as our law is concerned, so far as our procedure is concerned, our various decisions and awards are based on the just and fair rights of the workers.

Then, Sir, the bonus question troubled us very much. The Government decided to appoint the Bonus Commission. Its report is with the Government and I hope that the Government will accept the Bonus Commission's report. I only suggest, in this connection, that so far as the bonus is to be settled, the auditing should be nationalised as early as possible. Although we have laid down the norms, there are difficulties with regard to the execution and implementation, especially in the States, the implementation and execution is really very poor. Most of the inspectors remain under the influence of the big businessmen and industrialists. The

Labour department employees also remain under their influence and State Governments do not attach so much importance to the Labour departments as they should. Something should be done, because this is a concurrent subject, to improve the situation in the States also as otherwise even if you improve matters in the Central sphere and if in the States the things do not improve, the overall condition in the country will remain difficult. The industrial relations will continue to create new problems. Similarly, the negotiation machinery has been set up in certain departments even in the Centre. Procedure has been laid down. But the general complaint is that the officers do not function well and they do not properly work out these schemes in a proper spirit. They have not imbibed the spirit. That is the difficulty. Although the Ministers and the Government lay down the policy, until and unless the officers properly catch the spirit, imbibe the spirit and are actuated by those very motives which compel Government to formulate the policies, practically all our efforts would be fruitless. Our awards today remain unimplemented, and the Compensation payments to workers according to the awards were very much delayed. These matters call for the attention of Government.

I can cite just one instance in regard to the settlement of disputes on day-to-day matters through negotiations. I had brought to the notice of the former Labour Minister and the Deputy Ministers the case of PTI, which is an important organisation of national importance. I had suggested to the PTI management that they should have a negotiating machinery at various levels to settle day-to-day problems. In spite of the suggestions from the Labour Ministry, they said that they were setting the cases properly, that any worker who had grievances could put forward his grievances or complaints before them and they would look into them. I submit that that is not a proper approach.

If organisations like PTI that get a lot of patronage and support from Government cannot fall in line with the policy of Government and cannot catch the same spirit, then, will it be possible to improve relations? I would submit that the policies should be got executed and implemented by persuasion, or failing persuasion, by legislation.

Then, social security has also to be provided. In this connection, I would refer to a recent speech made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Shri Gajendragadkar, and I think that he has stated the case of the common man in admirable manner. He stated that:

"If the common citizen was not satisfied that the democratic process of social administration could resolve socio-economic conflicts and take him near the ideal of welfare State, it is not unlikely that he may lose faith in democracy."

Again, he said:

"This was the permanent and compelling challenge which social administration had to face in developing countries."

He added that this challenge had to be faced by the social administration. He said further:

"Social administration had to remember that in the context of today the common citizen of the country was its master. The common citizen has become impatient with the hardship which he suffers and he is keen on getting immediate relief."

And he pointed out that administration should not hesitate to undertake even big adventure of meeting this challenge.

I think that in this matter boldness is necessary and we have to take some

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bold action to ensure implementation and execution. The Chief Justice further stated:

"In order that the administration should be effective its performance should be judged by the results it achieved and the elastic and effective means it adopted the pursuit of its policies. The goal of welfare could be achieved only if legislative policies were wise and comprehensive and social administration was honest, ruthlessly efficient and fully responsive to the challenge of the times."

I think I cannot improve upon these words. I feel this is the attitude that Government should take. Unless we satisfy these conditions, unless we create a sense of relief in the mind of the common man, whatever legislation we may pass and whatever policies we may announce would be ineffective and we shall not be able to win over public support or create confidence in the public mind.

One thing which is very much ignored is the improvement in the productivity of the workers. After all, whatever economic improvement we might make and the implementation of whatever policies we try in our plans etc. depend on the maintenance of production norms in fact, not only maintenance but improvement of those norms. But I regret there has been no effort in this direction, although so many conferences have taken place on workers' education, technical education and so on. The main thing is that the people have to be enthused. A consciousness has to be created among the people that it is they who matter in this country and it is the worker who contributes real wealth. The labourer who works has a place of importance and he should enjoy a high social status. At present, the social status is enjoyed only by persons who have political or economic power. But I would submit that the higher social status should be given to those who contribute to the improve-

ment of the economy by their labour; the labourers and the peasants should have the social status. But I am afraid that we have not been able to create that type of consciousness. Unless we create that type of consciousness, it would be impossible to increase production. At present a worker feels that his employer is arrogant, and the attitude of the employer towards the worker and also of the whole society towards the worker is as if the worker is somebody inferior. People approach the worker and behave with a sense of superiority complex. On the contrary they should deal with the worker with the approach that he has an honourable place, and they should try to improve his status and give him a better position in society.

My hon. friend Shri K. N. Pandey had referred to the question of unemployment. Unemployment is increasing. Besides, there is a lot of under-employment. What are we doing to improve the condition of the workers? Our Prime Minister had stated, and rightly so, that we should not distribute poverty all over the country but we should distribute wealth. But under-employment is nothing but distribution of poverty. Every under-employed person cannot live properly, and that means only distribution of poverty.

It is not enough if we merely refer to this fact in every report that unemployment is increasing and so on. No doubt, there are difficulties, but we have to overcome those difficulties. My own feeling is that if there is the proper spirit and the enthusiasm and energy and if these are injected in sufficient degrees in our administration we shall be able to solve our problems.

With regard to trade unions, I am very sorry that trade unionism in our country is not making proper progress, and trade unionism is being weakened. One important reason for this is that some of our parties, and some of those who are working in the trade union

movement have imported politics into it. Especially, I would say, that one party, namely the Communist Party has imported politics into trade unionism. They imported politics when they passed a resolution or rather they got a resolution passed by the trade unions in favour of 'People's war.' Thereafter, when there was trouble in Tibet and the Chinese invaded Tibet, again, they got a resolution passed by the trade union in favour of China and supporting what China was doing in Tibet. After that also, till the Chinese invaded our country, they got resolutions in favour of China passed by certain trade unions. That was something which had nothing to do with trade unionism, and this is how they imported politics into it. The result is that has now become a fashion almost for everyone to enter the arena of trade unionism. Recently, I know that other parties are also trying to enter the field, and even communal parties are trying to form trade unions on communal lines. Even employers, I think, are trying to infiltrate and trying to capture various trade unions. I think that this is a dangerous situation of which the trade unionists and also Government should beware. So trade unionism is being weakened and disruptive tendencies are there. These tendencies are created by those who say today that they are the real representatives of labour—I refer to the communists. Therefore, I think this policy should change and the disruptive tendencies should be checked and the importation of politics into trade unionism should cease.

13.00 hrs.

A sense of responsibility should be inculcated among trade unionists. Trade unionists are not there only for the purpose of ventilating their day to day grievances. They have to play a dual role. They have to ventilate the workers' grievances. Then they have to build up their own strength. They

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have to organise the workers and instil a sense of participation in workers who have to build up real democracy and socialism in the country. At present, those who claim to speak for trade unionism in the country are not doing this. I can say that the INTUC at least has that aim in view. But some others who are criticising INTUC today are not doing this. There has recently been a threat of strike if prices were not brought down. The old methods are still being tried.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Let Government bring down the prices and then there will be no strike.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Government should ban the entry of political parties into trade unions.

Mr. Speaker: When it is a matter between two hon. Lady Members, I feel helpless.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: I think this policy should change.

We have to see what is really useful for the country. I think in the prices, we have failed in holding the price line. In this matter, I do not agree with the view that if wages or dearness allowances are increased, it would set in motion an inflationary tendency. Why is this question raised only when something is asked for labour, and not for others? I think the workers are not spending so much as other classes. I do not think this is a right approach. I think workers have a right to ask for the increase. They live economically at a very low level. Therefore, it is necessary that a certain minimum wage must be assured to them. They should get that real wage. Their wages or dearness allowance should be linked to the cost of living indices. I think in this matter something should be done.

Cheap grain shops have been opened in some places. It was decided on 27th December last that 95 percent of the establishments having more than 300 workers would open these shops. But

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the response is very poor. Only 80 units have opened such shops, 25 in the public sector and 55 in the private sector. In the public sector, there are 49 units. All of them have not opened these shops. This is not proper. They should at least follow the policy laid down by Government. When they do not, it is a matter for serious consideration by Government.

I congratulate the Finance Minister for announcing a plan covering all PF subscribers under a pension scheme. I hope the scheme will be formulated in such a manner as to really benefit a very large number of workers. Here I would suggest that he should bring within the purview of that scheme other workers also.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): While I get an opportunity to speak on this discussion, I feel I should take up the demands of the Central Government employees....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, I am afraid it is time for the first quorum bell of the day, as usual.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he be afraid if it is usual?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): It is a sorry spectacle.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a sad spectacle which augurs ill for the future of parliamentary democracy in our country.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): This causes considerable inconveniences to those who want to speak; they do not know when they will be called.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We have the distinction of being the only House which has no lunch hour.

Mr. Speaker: I have no prejudice against one system or the other. I am prepared. It is for the House to decide. The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: As I was saying, I would like to deal with the demands of the Central Government employees, because I find none of the speakers who have taken part in the discussion has touched on this point, which I feel needs attention.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): He was not present here yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. P. Sharma was not present here a little while ago.

Shri A. P. Sharma: He was saying that Central Government employees' demands were not referred to here.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I feel this matter needs proper attention at the hands of Government. The recent announcement granting an *ad hoc* increase in the DA to them, of between Rs. 2 and Rs. 10, has come as a great shock to them. As hon. Members know, prices are going up by leaps and bounds. Even the consumer price index calculated by Government—which I feel is a wrong figure—indicates that in October 1963 it was 138. As a result, we find that there is great discontent among the Central Government employees which was amply demonstrated through demonstrations in large numbers throughout the country on 12 March.

What are their demands? Let us consider whether they are right or not. The first is that the Government should take strong and effective steps to check rising prices in the country and reduction of tax burden; second—revision of the existing formula of the Pay Commission forthwith; third—revision of the cost of living index eliminating the existing defects pointed out by various expert bodies; fourth—grant of adequate increase in DA consistent with the cost of living index from 1961.

As regards the first, prices have gone up considerably and are still going up by leaps and bounds.

The policy of the Government to check prices is a wrong one. This cannot be checked by imposing controls and permits and other restrictions. Rather, prices will go up by such measures. As we have seen in a number of cases, whenever control is imposed on a commodity, the price, instead of going down, goes up, and an artificial scarcity is also created, and people have to pay much higher prices in the black market.

Let us take the case of sugar. Before it was controlled, it was being sold at Rs. 1.15 per kilo. As soon as control was imposed, I do not know, the millowners perhaps bribed the officers to fix the controlled price at Rs. 1.20 per kilo, and the controlled price itself is going up, and now it has been fixed at Rs. 1.31 per kilo. Moreover an artificial scarcity has been created. Although the Ministry has repeatedly announced that there is no scarcity of sugar, people have to pay a much higher price in the black market. This is quite evident. The retail shopkeeper who wants to take a permit for a bag or two of sugar has to bribe the officers who issue the permits. He gives Rs. 10 per bag and tries to get a profit of Rs. 40, and that is how the commodity is being sold in the black market.

Similarly, in the case of cloth, there are Government officers who go to the mills, and, according to the quality of the cloth, put some stamp of prices. There also, the millowners enter into some unholy alliance with the officers, and medium-quality cloth is stamped as fine and the price is raised.

Government has seen from the beginning that the policy of imposing controls and permits has miserably failed, and I do not know why Government is still sticking to such a policy. I think it is to give some benefit to some of the favoured businessmen and some of the officers who are favoured by the ruling party. If Government really wants to bring

down the prices, it should first of all decontrol everything except a few articles which are imported and are in short supply.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: He is not speaking on Labour Ministry. These things do not apply to this Ministry.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Secondly, they should stop hoarding of foodgrains. No stockist should be allowed to hold stocks more than a prescribed limit.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: His remarks do not apply to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: This also concerns labour, since labour is hard hit by high prices.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Quite right.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: That way you can bring in everything.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Thirdly, Government should increase the supply of such materials as are in short supply. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: The lady is interrupting too much.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: The only effective and correct step that Government has taken in this direction is to import more wheat from America.

The fourth point is a reduction in indirect taxation on essential consumer goods. I find that in the Budget of 1964-65 there is a surplus of Rs. 94 crores. There was no need to keep such a surplus when the prices of essential commodities are so high. The surplus could have been neutralised by giving some remission in indirect taxes on essential commodities.

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The second demand of the Central Government employees is the revision of the existing formula of the Pay Commission forthwith. The Second Pay Commission's recommendations were never accepted by the employees as it was detrimental to their interests. The Second Pay Commission recommended that the dearness allowance should be revised only when there was a rise of ten points in the consumer price index. Up to nine points, it is not considered, and the employees continue to lose.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I may cite an example. For 1959 the average index was 121 points, but compensation was granted by the Pay Commission only up to 115 points. In 1960, the average was 124, nine points above 115, but no compensation was granted. In 1961, the average was 126 for the whole year, but compensation up to 71 per cent only was granted. It is thus clear that there is continuous erosion in the pay of the employees. Government should therefore be prepared to increase the dearness allowance for a rise of every five points, and examine the question every year.

The third demand is about the revision of cost of living index. The average cost of living index which the Government has compiled is a fraudulent one, I should say, as was rightly pointed out by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya.

Shri A. P. Sharma: A very good combination.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I agree with him when I think that he is right.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad (Nalanda): Not always?

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Not always.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Try to follow him.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: The index has been challenged by the Gujarat and Maharashtra committees and also by the labour unions. As I pointed out in the consultative committee meeting, while they take the actual price on the spot, they should take the representatives of the employees also with them who should be satisfied that it is the actual price of the article concerned. Moreover, they should not consider only the controlled price because at the controlled price things are not always available. Therefore, Government should revise this average cost of living index.

Fourthly, their demand is that dearness allowance should be re-fixed according to the revised, correct cost of living index.

It should be paid from 1961 onwards. When there is this discontent you cannot expect them to work sincerely and honestly. If you want efficiency, you should try to see that they are properly paid for the work done by them. Shri Nanda, when he took over charge, wanted to eradicate corruption. How can corruption be eradicated when you do not pay them properly? If you do not pay them properly, if they are hard hit, they are bound to be corrupt, although I feel that there is more corruption in the higher levels than in the lower levels. Government should first of all try to eradicate corruption at higher levels. The condition of the Central Government employees at Ranchi is worse. There is rapid industrialisation of the area and so prices are soaring high; they have risen by 100 per cent. The employees of the Heavy Engineering Corporation get project allowance while the Central Government employees who are posted in Ranchi are not being paid any project allowance. There is no difference in price between Ranchi and Hatia; there is only a couple of miles in between. In fact it should be brought under one city limits. I fail to understand why Central Govern-

ment employees are not paid any project allowance while the HEC employees working there are paid this allowance. Ranchi should be upgraded as 'B' class city. Recently, I wrote to the hon. Finance Minister that it should be upgraded as B class city; I got a discouraging reply. He wrote back that since the population of Ranchi in 1961 was 125,000 and since grading is done on the population basis, Ranchi could not be upgraded.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Population should not be the only criterion.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: That is what I also said. It is a primitive method. Previously, population was considered the means of finding out the cost of living in a particular area. But the conditions have changed since the rapid industrialisation of the country. I would urge the Finance Minister to give up this method of upgrading cities on the basis of population. Other factors should also be taken into account, such as industrialisation of areas, cost of living index, etc. I can say that the cost of living index in Ranchi is much more than that of Madras which has been classified A. In these circumstances, Ranchi should at least be upgraded to B class city.

I think there is a serious flaw in the Employees Provident Fund scheme of 1952 in regard to the calculation of interest on the account of members. Due to this thousands of poor employees are put to a recurring loss every year. Interest calculations are based on section 62 of the scheme; accordingly, interest is calculated on the balance at the beginning of the year standing to the credit of the worker; the deposits throughout the year are not taken into consideration. The poor employees lose interest on the deposits that they make throughout the year. Therefore, I suggest that while calculating interest, they should take the average deposits or average amounts which they deposit throughout the year and interest should be paid to them on these amounts.

Under the general provident fund scheme, the employees are asked to deposit 6.25 per cent of the wage and the employers also contribute an equal amount to the fund. But when an employee leaves his service under a certain employer, after three years, he gets only 25 per cent of the deposit made on his behalf by the past employer; if he leaves his job after five years, he gets 50 per cent; if leaves his job after ten years, 75 per cent and only after 15 years, full 100 per cent of the deposits made to the Government on his behalf by the employer. The deposit by the employer is kept under certain heads by the Government. I do not know why Government does not pay the worker the full amount. Government does not pay back the amount to the employer either. I fail to understand why the amount should not be paid to the employee in full. I hope the hon. Minister will look into these things and bring about rectifications so that they will be of benefit to the employees. Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me.

श्री म० भ० वैश्य (साबरमती) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड पर बोल रहा हूँ। हमारे नये मिनिस्टर, जिन्होंने लेबर डिपार्टमेंट अपने हाथ में लिया है, गरीबों और मजदूरों की स्थिति से अच्छी तरह वाकिफ हैं। हमें आशा है कि वे अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा कर इस कार्य को करेंगे।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : वे इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं।

श्री म० भ० वैश्य : आज हमारे देश का तन्त्र जो छोटे मोटे अधिकारी चला रहे हैं अगर वे पूरी दिलचस्पी से और त्वरित गति से अपना काम करें तो इस में देश का भला होगा और भगवान उनका भी भला करेगा।

कहा जाता है कि :

“कलियुगे मंघशक्ति”

[श्री मू० भ० वैश्य]

कलियुग में संघ की शक्ति बहुत बड़ी है। हमारे कई भाई जो विदेशियों से अपना काम सीखे हैं वे यहां पर मजदूरों से अपने ढंग पर काम लेते हैं हिंसा और बरजोरी कर के। वे कहते हैं कि साम दाम दण्ड भेद किसी भी तरह हम अपना काम निकालेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सत्य, अहिंसा और सर्वोदय के आधार पर, जिस का सिद्धान्त हमें महात्मा गांधी ने सिखाया और हमारे देश को आजाद बनाया, इन लोगों को भी इसी सिद्धान्त से काम करना चाहिये। महात्मा गांधी ने हमें सन् १९१८ में सिखाया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो गरीब लोग हैं, मजदूर लोग हैं उन को भी सत्य और अहिंसा के धोरण से काम करना चाहिये। उन्हीं दिनों में उन्होंने अहमदाबाद मजदूर महाजन संघ स्थापित कराया और आज वही अहमदाबाद, जिम को भारत का मानचेस्टर माना जाता है, इसी सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है। कई वर्ष हो गये लेकिन हम को अभी तक कभी हड़ताल की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी और आज वहां के मजदूर अन्य स्थानों के मजदूरों से भी अधिक लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। कारण यह है कि वहां के मजदूर और वहां के कल कारखाने वाले दोनों ही सझौते की भावना से काम करते हैं। जैसे पुराने जमाने में हम पंचायत से काम लेते थे उसी तरह से वहां पर काम चलता है। अगर कोई यह कहे कि वहां के मजदूर बेचारे हड़ताल से डरते होंगे तो वह हड़ताल से डरते नहीं हैं। आप को पता होगा कि सन् १९४२ में जब देश को आजादी के लिये महात्मा गांधी और देश के सारे दूसरे नेताओं को उस वक्त की सरकार ने गिरफ्तार किया था तब उन मजदूरों ने साढ़े तीन मास तक सत्य और अहिंसा के धोरण पर हड़ताल कराई और हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी की लड़ाई में अपना हाथ बटाया। अगर वे भी हमारे दूसरे मित्रों की तरह हिंसावादी होते तो देश की पवित्र आजादी में बाधा पड़ जाती।

महात्मा गांधी ने हमें शुरू से बतलाया था कि इस औद्योगिक युग में न तो कोई मजदूर है और न कोई मालिक है। सब सहकार से कार्य करें और सहदृष्टि रखें। उन सब को एक साथ मिल कर सेवा भाव से देश का महान् कार्य करना है। इसी से मैं आज कह रहा हूँ कि भले ही मालिक लोग और कारखाने वाले पैसा लगा कर मालिक बन जाते हैं लेकिन यह हमारे मजदूर भाई हैं जो अपना खून बहा कर और पसीना निकाल कर उन के कल कारखाने चलाते हैं। इसलिये जितना हिस्सा उन मालिकों का है उतना ही हम मजदूरों का है। हम सब उस में भागीदार कहे जाते हैं। मालिक और मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध एक दूसरे के स्वार्थ के लिये नहीं है, एक दूसरे के सुख और शांति के लिये है। मजदूरों की मांग है रोजी, रोटी, कपड़ा और रहने के लिये घर। हमारे पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों को उन को इतना अवश्य देना चाहिये। अगर वह नहीं दे सकते तो उन में कार्य करने की अशक्ति आ जायेगी। जो मजदूर आठ-आठ और नौ-नौ घंटे तक कारखानों में काम करते हैं अगर उन को वहां से लौट कर झुग्गी और झोपड़ी में रहना पड़ता है तो वे कैसे देश का अधिक से अधिक कार्य अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं। इस समय कारखाने वालों को चाहिये कि उन मजदूरों के रहने लायक मकान कम से कम अवश्य बनायें।

हमारे देश की जनसंख्या काफी है। वह इस में चीन से दूसरे नम्बर पर आता है। ज्यादातर यह देश ग्रामों में बसा हुआ है। ८० फी सदी लोग आज गांवों में रहते हैं और ९० फी सदी हमारे देशवासी श्रमजीवी हैं। आज वे क्या चाहते हैं। वे किसी के सामने जा कर भीख नहीं मांगते कि हमें यह दो। वे तो रोजी मांगते हैं, काम मांगते हैं। उन के लिये काम की व्यवस्था, रोजी की व्यवस्था हमारी सरकार को और जो

धनी लोग हैं उन्हें करनी चाहिये। आज कल दिन ब दिन महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है। बड़े बड़े लोग इस महंगाई का सामना कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह मजदूर और गरीब प्रजा, जो कि अपने हाथ पैर चला कर काम करना चाहती है, अगर अच्छी तरह से काम भी नहीं पायेगी और महंगाई बढ़ती जायेगी, तो इस देश की क्या हालत होगी। वे लोग महंगाई भत्ता मांगने के लिये और पगार में बढ़ाव कराने के हकदार हैं और उसमें बढ़ाव की जानी चाहिये। अगर उन लोगों को खाद्य और कपड़ा आदि जो कि जरूरी चीजें हैं, सस्ते दामों पर नहीं मिलेंगी तो उन का काम कैसे चलेगा। मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह महंगाई और पगार में बढ़ाव तो करे ही, लेकिन तब तक हमारे प्राइवट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर वालों को भी चारों ओर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में फर्नचुराइट्स शॉप्स खोल देनी चाहिये जिन में उन को सस्ते दामों पर वस्तुएँ मिलने लें। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो पता नहीं क्या दशा होगी। मैं देखता हूँ कि बड़ी बड़ी मंजिलों के मकान और बंगले वाले अपने मकानों में आनन्द से जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। अगर उन के पास शॉपिंगों में रोगी लोग रहेंगे तो वह रोग उन बगलों वालों को भी लगे बिना नहीं रहेगा। अगर देश में बड़े बड़े लोग पगारदार और बड़े बड़े अधिकारी अमन चैन करते हैं और गरीब लोग दुखी रहते हैं तो यह देश दुखी रहेगा। शास्त्रों ने कहा है :

“शुद्धो पदाभ्याम्”

अगर वह गरीब, जो कि पैर गिना जाता है समाज में और देश में दुखी होगा तो सारा शरीर दुखी होगा, सारा देश दुखी हो और जब हम महात्मा गांधी के प्रयत्नों से वर्षों बाद आजाद हुए हैं उस आजादी में बाधा आ जायेगी। इसलिये हम सब का कर्तव्य है कि हम सब मिल-जुल कर देश का उत्थान करने के लिये इस कार्य में लग जायें।

कल कारखानों के मजदूरों की मदद के लिए तो हम सब काम करते हैं, लेकिन जो भूमिहीन मजदूर गांवों में रहते हैं और मजदूरी करके अपना गुजारा करते हैं, उन की क्या दशा है। उनकी ओर तो किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। सरकार का ध्यान भी उन की ओर नहीं गया है। जो लोग जलूस निकालते हैं और हल्ला मचाते हैं उन के आगे तो सरकार भी थोड़ी दब जाती है, और वे लोग देश में आन्दोलन भी करते हैं। लेकिन ये गांवों के भूमिहीन मजदूर तो मुक प्राणी हैं। ये गांवों में बड़े हैं और खेती करते हैं।

आज कहा जाता है कि अनाज की पैदावार में कमी हो गयी है। इसके कम होने के कई कारण हैं। इन में से एक कारण यह भी है कि इन भूमिहीन मजदूरों को रोजी बहुत कम मिलती है। ये बड़ी मूसीबत से अपना गुजारा कर पाते हैं। उनकी ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए, और उनकी उन्नति के लिए तथा उन के आण पोषण के लिए हमारी सरकार को कुछ न कुछ तो करना ही चाहिए।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
श्री कोरम भी होना ही चाहिए।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : कोरम पूरा नहीं है, २५ सदस्य ही हैं।

श्री म० भ० बंड्य : हम को जो रिपोर्ट मिली है उसको देखने से मालम होता है कि सन् १९६२ में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब वालों की ३,०४,६६६ एप्लीकेशन्स आयीं और सन् १९६३ में ३,३०,०५१ एप्लीकेशन्स आयीं। अर्थात् एक साल में २५,३५२ एप्लीकेशन्स ज्यादा आयीं। इन में से ७३,५४१ को नौकरी दी गयी और २,५६,५१० आदमी आज भी बेकार हैं। अगर इस प्रकार बेकारों की एप्लीकेशन्स में हर साल २५,३५२ की बढ़ाव होती रहेगी तो एसी धीमी चाल से इन की गाड़ी कब तक

[श्री म०भ० वैश्य]

काशी पहुंचेगी। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट आने के बाद से ही शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोगों की पढ़ाई की कुछ व्यवस्था हुई है। और हम का हर्ष होता है कि इन में से इतने लोग पढ़ लिख कर नौकरियों के लिए एप्लीकेशन दे रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या दशा है? अगर ये लोग लाखों में की तादाद में पढ़ लिख कर भी बेकार रहे तो यह जो वर्षों के बाद इनकी शिक्षा शुरू हुई है यह बन्द हो जायेगी।

हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यह तै क्रिया था कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोगों को हर एक दफ्तर में अमुक परसेंटेज में लेना ही चाहिए। लेकिन मेरा अनुभव है कि यह परसेंटेज पूरा नहीं होता। तो मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से और सरकार के अधिकारियों से विनती करता हूं कि इन लोगों की वर्षों बाद उन्नति हो रही है। कम से कम गवर्नमेंट को तो अपने दफ्तरों में इन का परसेंटेज पूरा करना चाहिए और जब तक यह परसेंटेज पूरा न हो तब तक इस और खाम ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बोनस कमीशन सन् १९६१ में बना और सन् १९६४ में इस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। अब मिनिस्ट्री में उसकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो रहा है। इस में बड़ी देर हो रही है। लोग कहने लग हैं कि जब सरकार को कोई काम ढील में डालना होता है तो उसके लिए कोई कमेटी या कमीशन नियुक्त कर देती है। कृपया बोनस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर जल्दी विचार करके इस कार्य में जल्दी की जाये। यह गरीबों का काम है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि इस और जल्द ध्यान दिया जाये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे नये मिनिस्टर साहब और उनके सहकारी इस और ध्यान देंगे। मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को सब से बड़ी मिनिस्ट्री समझता हूं क्योंकि इस में गरीबों का काम होता है। इस मिनिस्ट्री को गरीबों की ओर

विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। तुलशी दास ने लिखा है :

तुलशी हाय गरीब की कभी न खाली जाय,
मुए ढोर के चाम से लोह भस्म हो जाए।

इसलिए गरीबों की ओर सरकार का विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad):
Sir, indeed it is a bold venture, the opening out of new vistas of life to the millions of workmen who are victims of exploitation and suppression, who have been denied all the essential requisites of life; it is a promise; it is a pledge; it is a challenge to the hon. Minister today who has newly taken charge of this Ministry. I would rather give my compliments to him, not because he has been a Chief Minister or the President of the Indian National Congress, but because he is a man who has risen from the ranks, who has been a practical farmer, who has not been privileged by right of heredity to have all the pomp, grandeur and luxuries of life.

Coming as I do from the most important mining area in India, I would like to place before him the picture which has been depicted rather very deeply in my mind, when I went round from one corner of India to another corner visiting the mines. What have I seen?

Coming to the question of facilities which have to be made available to the workmen, the first thing that poses itself is the question which has been decided by the Fair Wages Committee. That committee, enunciating the principle, made a definite statement that the national income was so low that the country could not afford to prescribe by law a minimum wage which could correspond to the concept of a living wage. It stated: "As a result, we consider that a minimum wage must provide not merely for

the bare sustenance of life, but for the preservation of the efficiency of the worker. But how? By providing for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities." What are these essential amenities? They are (i) living conditions, (ii) working conditions, and (iii) sense of security. That means some form of annuity payment, old age pension, sickness benefits and also provision against accidents and injuries. Other factors also come to the fore at the time of consideration of these things. That is, how far that particular person is allowed to express himself fully with all the facilities made available to him.

If I take up the question of labour, it is not only applicable to the mining labour but also the industrial and agricultural labour. Because the hon. Minister happens to be an expert agriculturist, I would touch that point first. Since the agricultural sector is not organised, naturally, this sector is apt to be overlooked. Today, in reply to my question, the Minister of Rehabilitation and Housing came forward with a statement that, despite definite directions given by the Planning Commission, the performances of the States in making available lands to the landless and to the weaker section of the community, which was a condition precedent, has been most discouraging. Then he said: "I am a central Minister, what can I do?" No, Sir, if it is a human question, it has to be treated also on that level.

An Hon. Member: That attitude would not do.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What about the working conditions? Only one month earlier, in this city of Delhi, the capital of India, two tailors were burnt to death in the attic. 40,000 tailors are today working in the same hazardous conditions in the city of Delhi, before the very eyes of the 715 hon. Members of Parliament. What does it indicate? The tailors were burnt to death because even ladders are not used for allowing them to go

to the attic where they are closetted together. At least 40,000 tailors are working in this condition. It is because they are not well organised or they have no such stalwarts or spokesmen like Shri A. P. Sharma, Shri K. N. Pande or Shri S. M. Banerjee.

An Hon. Member: Shri Chakraverti is there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are you not their stalwart?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I am talking of them just to tell the House about their working condition.

Similar is the living condition of workers. When I went to my constituency I asked the workers the meaning of the word *Dhavara*, the name by which their houses are known. I asked whether it was a word in Urdu or in Hindi. I asked Hindi-speaking people like Dr. Govind Das. He said that there was no word *Dhavara* in Hindi. Why not change it and call it by a word in Urdu? I would like to change its nomenclature. It must be called *jahannum*, because if people are compelled to stay with 14, 15 and even 18 members of a family huddled together in a small hut, that hut should be called by that name only. It has been going on for years and years. I know the richest people in Delhi. I asked the son of the richest man here, friend of mine, how many cars and how many buildings he had. He told me that he had five cars. But when I go to Dhanbad, the mining areas, I find 40 cars standing in the garage of not one but dozens of colliery owners. They come to meet me. When I ask them about the living conditions of the workers and what has been done to improve them, they tell me that there is the Mining Welfare Board. What is Mining Welfare Board doing? It says: "Even when we give the employers subsidies, we give them all facilities for building houses for workers—they are not doing anything". The only alternative poses itself: "Why not compel them to do it?" I

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

asked a question as to why we should not legislate on it and compel them to build houses for the workers. Otherwise, let them close down all the mines if they cannot do this. It must be done compulsorily. Here is the statement made by the hon. Minister. He says:

"This question was discussed at the various Housing Ministers' Conferences held from 1955 to 1963, and at the Labour Ministers Conference held in May, 1958. It was also considered at an inter-departmental meeting held in the Planning Commission in October, 1960, between the representatives of Labour and Employment, Works, Housing and Supply, Finance and Commerce and Industry. The trend of thinking at all these meetings was that the employers had an obligation to provide houses for their workers that they should be persuaded to discharge this responsibility by giving them certain facilities, such as, allotment of land at reasonable price, financial assistance for construction of houses, income-tax relief, etc., and that if they failed to provide houses for their workers in spite of these facilities, Government should compel them to do so by suitable legislation imposing a levy for the purpose."

The Ministry should come forward with this legislation and see that these people are compelled to provide houses for the workers where they can live as good workmen and feel that they are also treated as human beings.

The third question which poses itself is the question of a feeling of a sense of participation in the creative and productive efforts. When the emergency came, an appeal went forth all over India and the people in the mines and other areas, especially in my constituency, contributed generously towards the Defence Fund.

The workers in my constituency contributed five days' labour in one month and four days' labour in the next month. I asked them: "Why do you contribute?" Their reply was that there was the national emergency. The workers felt that they were one with the soldiers in the front while they were working on the industrial sector. The mine workers in Jharia and Assansol contributed their daily wages to the extent of five days in November and four days in December. Then the contribution was switched on to savings. Indeed, Sir, they must have this sense of participation. They ask, "where is the hope of profit-sharing, and participation in management which we have been hearing so long?" I was sent from India in the holy year of 1949 to study this question on behalf of the United Nations. I acquainted myself with some social security schemes. I came back in 1950 and gave the report. But what about the participation in management? What about the social security scheme? Up till now, the achievement is meagre. Obviously, some attempts have been made. But today that confidence has not grown apace in the minds of the people enabling them to feel that they are participating in the productive apparatus, that has been set in motion to level up the economy of India. Therefore, that sense of participation must be evidenced in practice. The workmen must feel that they have a definite role to play in the economic regeneration of the country. The question of sabotage and other things should not come in the way of giving them a trial. If such a trial is given, I am sure they will prove their efficiency.

The other day, I asked a question about the Sindri Fertilisers. 10,000 workers are there. Every day they come forth with a statement that they do not get any bonus, there is no profit-sharing, they do not get any *ad hoc* payment nor do they get any form of incentive. Some incentives must be forthcoming to the workmen so that we can say that they have to

fulfil or discharge their obligations. Therefore, that sense of participation is a vital factor in bringing about a cordial atmosphere and also establishing better industrial relations between the management and the labour. We should not be doubting their efficiency on that score.

Sir, being a school teacher I have one other point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. It is about the question of education. One of my friends is in charge of labour in the Research Bureau in Simla. I wanted to have an idea as to how far the increase in the earnings of workers gave them a tendency to level up their standard of living. I have not got that information up till now. When the recommendations on behalf of the Mining Wage Board were before us, I enquired this of the trade unions as well. I addressed the workers in my own constituency numbering more than one lakh mining workers. I asked them whether the pay packet which we were going to give them as an interim measure, as a result of the recommendations of the Wage Board, would be contributed towards small savings. I asked: "Instead of spending it on wine, instead of spending it on gambling, will you try to save it for yourself so that you can utilise it at the age of 45 when you will be driven out from the mining area, when you will not be allowed to continue there, because of your physical incapacity? Are you making some provision for your rainy day? If you assure me of that, then you will get a rise in your pay, because then only that increase in payment will help you. That is what I told the workers. Undoubtedly, it is a question of educating the worker, telling him "here is the augmented income made available to you as a result of the productive efficiency you displayed; but you must note that it should not be spent on gambling, luxury, or usury. Two annas per rupee is the usury that you have to pay in the mining area; why should you pay that; why do you not organise co-operatives and save money

so that you can take it afterwards when you are in need of it?" This form of education has to be channelised. Here the trade unions have an important role to play. Here I would not go into the question of rivalries between trade unions and all that. My appeal to my hon. friends, Shri Pande, Shri Sharma, Shri Banerjee, Shri Mukerjee and others, the appeal from Shri P. R. Chakraverti, is this, that the trade unions have a direct responsibility in educating the workers, in seeing to it that they are not allowed to be exploited to the extent they have been exploited today by the gambling dens and by the usurious moneylenders.

14.00 hrs.

So, this Labour Ministry, though on the face of it a very innocuous Ministry, and seemingly not so interesting, as is evident by the repeated quorum bells inviting members to be present in the House, has a direct function to perform, an obligation to discharge, which it can hardly disavow. Here is an occasion and opportunity for all the members present here, for all the leaders of the trade union organisations, Government officials. all of them, to sit together, to work together and see how to create better industrial relations, how to improve the potentialities and productive capacity of labour so that they may have a sense of participation, and work wholeheartedly. They of their own free will are sure of come forth, as they did in the months of October/November 1962 and say "Yes, we are Indians, we want to take part in this engineering work of building up a new India of which the workman is the sheet anchor". I would again appeal to the Labour Minister today to realise these problems, which are indeed very important and which require looking into earnestly.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की सम्पत्ति सोना या चांदी नहीं होती है। अगर देश की सम्पत्ति को बढ़ाना है, तो हमें अपने देश के मजदूरों की

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

हिम्मत-अक्राई करनी चाहिए । लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि जिन के आधार पर, जिनके कार्य करने पर, यह समाज, यह भारतवर्ष और यह दुनिया चलती है, आजादी के बाद हुकूमत अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद भी हम उनके हितों को भूल जाते हैं ।

मैं आपके सामने वह रेजोल्यूशन रखना चाहता हूँ, जो कि तमाम प्रान्तों के मिनिस्टर्स ने महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में पूना में पास किया था । आजादी मिलने के बाद पूना में एक कान्फ्रेंस आयोजित की गई, जिस का इनागुरेशन महात्मा गांधी ने किया । उस कान्फ्रेंस के बारे में यह कहा गया है :

"This Conference opened with an address by Gandhiji who, in the course of his speech, pointed out that as the world is organised today, 'the mighty alone can survive to the exclusion and at the cost of the weak'. Thus independence demands that there should be room even for the weakest. The base and foundation of economic activity was agriculture. Years ago I read a poem in which the peasant is described as the father of the world. If God is the Provider, the cultivator is His hand. What are we going to do to discharge the debt we owe him? We have lived so long only by the sweat of his brow."

दूसरे कर्मचारियों के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है और मैं उसका अनथक समर्थन करता हूँ । मैं इस मन्त्रालय का ध्यान खास तौर पर बेचारे अन-आर्गनाइज्ड और हमारे समाज के बिल्कुल निर्बल ग्रुप, अर्थात् एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर, की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ । जिस कान्फ्रेंस का अभी मैंने जिक्र किया है, उसमें तमाम प्रान्तों के मिनिस्टर्स ने जो रेजोल्यूशन एक्सेप्ट किया, वह इस प्रकार है :

"Having considered the policy that should govern the economic

development to be initiated by popular Ministries, this Conference of Ministers, assembled from various provinces at Poona, hereby resolves:

(1) That in view of the acute scarcity prevailing in the country with respect to the primary requirements of the people, especially food and clothing, plans for economic development should centre round the farmer and agriculture, and should be motivated with the object of providing a balanced diet, adequate clothing and other articles of primary human need for every citizen in the land; and that for this purpose steps be taken to ensure that the land available for cultivation is distributed by proper regulation, such as licensing, between various crops needed by the community and in the required proportion;"

क्या मैं यह दर्याफ्त कर सकता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने कितने मजदूरों को खेत बांटे ? स्वयं सरकार के अधीन हर एक राज्य में हजारों लाखों एकड़ जमीन है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह जमीन कितने लोगों में तकसीम की गई । आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सत्याग्रह हो रहा है । कर्नाटक में सत्याग्रह हो रहा है । महाराष्ट्र के एक हुतात्मा की बीवी और कर्नाटक के श्री वाली ने यहां पर जमीन को तकसीम करने के प्रश्न को लेकर उपवास किया । मैं इसको एक एजिटेशन का स्वरूप नहीं देना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन सरकार को अपने दिल से यह पूछना चाहिए कि उसने इस लेबर प्राब्लम को हल करने के लिए किसनी जमीन बांटी ।

जहां तक लैण्ड लैजिस्लेशन का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो वहीं रह गया, जहां कि वह आजादी से पहले था । चूंकि सरकार ने लैण्ड लैजिस्लेशन को कार्यान्वित करने में इतनी देरी की, इस लिए लैंडलेस लेबरर्स में तकसीम करने के लिए कोई जमीन नहीं बची, जमींदारों

ने अपने पास कोई सरप्लस जमीन नहीं रखी और वे सब जमीन को अपने रिश्तेदारों और भाई-बन्धुओं में तकसीम करने में कामयाब हो गए। लेकिन अब सरकार के हाथ में जितनी जमीन है, वहां पर वह या तो स्टेट फार्म या को-आपरेटिव फार्म स्थापित करे और या कोई और उचित व्यवस्था करके एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के मसले को हल करने की कोशिश करे। जब तक सरकार एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के समस्ये को हल नहीं करती है, तब तक भारतवर्ष में न तो कृषि की प्रगति होगी और न देश का विकास होगा।

आज हमारे देश के अस्सी फी सदी लोग कृषि उद्योग में काम करते हैं और हमारी नेशनल इनकम का ५२.२ परसेंट भाग एग्रीकल्चर से आता है, एक साल में नेशनल इनकम का ४८ फीसदी हिस्सा एग्रीकल्चर से आता है। जो शरीर किसान अपने हाथों से हल चलाते हैं और खेतों में काम करते हैं, उनकी मेहनत से हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का पचास फीसदी भाग प्राप्त होता है। इतना होने पर भी सरकार ने उनके लिए कितना खर्च किया है और उनके लिए क्या मुहैया किया है? सरकार की ओर से जो लेबर की रिपार्ट दी गई है, इसको मैं क्या करूँ? क्या मैं इसको फाड़ दूँ या जला दूँ, क्योंकि इसमें एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के लिए एक लफ्ज भी नहीं है?

जो लोग एजीटेशन करते हैं, सत्याग्रह करते हैं, स्ट्राइक करते हैं, जो अपने कारखाने बन्द करने की धमकी देते हैं, उनकी बात को तो सरकार मान लेती है। लेकिन जो बीस करोड़ एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स हैं, उनको वह क्यों भूल गई है? क्या उनके लिए समाज में इस सदन में और इस बजट में कोई स्थान नहीं रहना चाहिये? अगर सरकार उनके साथ ऐसा बर्ताव करती है, तो खानत है।

यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाये। २००० करोड़ के बजट में लेबर की डिमांड के लिए ११,१०,११००० रुपये ही रखे गए हैं। फी सी आठ आना। सौ रुपये में आठ आना आप खर्च करते हैं। इसमें से कर्मचारियों पर कितना खर्च करने है, अफसरों पर कितना पैसा खर्च हो जाता है, इसको आप देखा अगर इस खर्च को निकाल दिया जाए तो मेरे ख्याल से मुश्किल से आप दो आने सौ रुपये लेबर बैलफेयर के लिए भी खर्च नहीं करते होंगे। कहने का मकसद यह है कि इस मन्त्रालय का कार्य-क्षेत्र बहुत विस्तृत है और हर क्षेत्र में इसका काम होता है। नए जो मन्त्री महोदय आये हैं, उनको बधाई देता हूँ। अगर वाकई में वह कहते हैं कि मजदूर के घर से बहुत आगे है अगर वाकई में वह म.बित करना चाहते हैं कि नीचे के तबके से, बीक सैक्शन से आये हैं तो वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा इसके लिए रखवानेकी कोशिश करे, ज्यादा से ज्यादा बैलफेयर के कामों पर खर्च करने की कोशिश करें। ग्रांट्स दे देने से ही मसला हल नहीं होगा बैलफेयर का मसला। एक वृत्तियाद, मसला है और वृत्तियादी तौर पर आपकी इसको हल करने की कोशिश करनी होगी। खेतों में काम करने वालों को छोटी-छोटी इण्टस्ट्रिज में काम करने वालों को, घरेलू उद्योग चला नेवालों को, को-ऑपरेटिव इण्डस्ट्रीज चलाने वालों को, उनके आय और व्यय को देख करके अगर कम से कम रोट खाने के लिए दो चार रुपये रोख मुहैया कर दें तो जो योजना आपकी है वह सफल मानी जाएगी। भारतवर्ष में जो योजनायें बनाने वाले हैं वे वे लोग हैं जो कि लन्दन रिटर्न हैं, यू० एस० ए० रिटर्न हैं और उनके सामने उन मुल्कों का ही एक्सपीरियेंस है। उन देशों में इण्डस्ट्रीज बड़ी सेंट्रलाइज्ड हैं। हमारे यहाँ वह बात नहीं है। आप भूल जाते हैं कि मसला बहुत भयानक होता जा रहा है, स्थिति बहुत भयानक होती जा रही है, एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में खास तौर पर। इस

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

कमाने में जबकि महंगाई बढ़ रही है जो भादमी तीन आने या चार आने कमाता है वह किस तरह से अपना खर्च चला सकता है और किस तरह से आप उससे आशा करते हैं कि वह कुछ बचाये। जे० सी० कुमारप्पा का जो एनेलेसिस है, उसको मैंने पढ़ा है और मैं उनके विचारों से आपको अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। वह कहते हैं :—

“It cannot be over-emphasized that any plan for our country must be based on the fact of unlimited labour being available. This will naturally minimize the use of centralized methods of production, and such plans as we devise should centre round forms of production where labour plays the major part.”

हमारे प्लान में कोई भी लेबर सेंटर्ड योजना नहीं है, उसके लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। यह दो कर्मचारियों के लिए ही योजना है। उसके लिए ही आप सब कुछ करते हैं, सब सहायितयें मुहैया करते हैं। आगे वह कहते हैं :

“Centralized forms of production will be labelled ‘POISON’ and used sparingly, in minute well-regulated doses, for key industries, public utilities and national monopolies. In an economy of this nature, production will follow demand and consumption will not be forced. Distribution will be part and parcel of the process of production and consumption, and will not call for further coercion to ensure distributive justice.”

When our plan is labour-centred, money will recede to its proper place as a means of exchange and will not dominate or colour the whole economic organization, and we need not worry about

‘created money’ and like problems.”

आप इनप्लेशनरी टैंडेन्सीज मुल्क में पैदा करते हैं। अगर आप सौ रुपये मजदूर के हाथ में दें तो वह उस सौ रुपये में गोबर खरीद सकता है, खेत के लिए बन्द बना सकता है या इस तरह का कोई दूसरा काम कर सकता है और सौ रुपये के बदले में वह दो सौ रुपये की सम्पत्ति मुल्क को दे सकता है। लेकिन आप सौ रुपया देते किस को हैं ? आप सौ रुपया शहर वाले को देते हैं या जो नान-प्रोडक्टिव काम करता है, उसको देते हैं या किसी कांटेक्टर के हाथ में देते हैं जो कि मजरे करते फिरते हैं। वे इस सौ रुपये का इस्तेमाल नजे के लिए कर लेते हैं, कोई इम्पॉर्टिड सिग्रेट या फारेन इम्पॉर्टिड सामान खरीद लेते हैं और इस तरह यह जो फालतू सौ रुपया दिया जाता है वह बरबाद हो जाता है। इस तरह का खर्च हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति पर भार ही माना जाएगा।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जो भी हमारी योजना है, इसमें लेबर को पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है। कोई भी ऐसा नजर नहीं आता है जो लेबर की भलाई चाहता हो। लेबरर्ज की जो कोअोर्पेटिव सोसाइटीज बनती हैं तो उनको सहायता के लिए दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़ते हैं लेकिन सहायता मिलती नहीं है। उनसे पूछा जाता है कि क्या तुम्हारी कोई प्रापर्टी है जिसके अग्रेस्ट तुम को लोन दिया जा सके। क्या आपके पास कोई घर है ताकि आपको रुपया मिल सके। आपको चाहिये कि आप हायर परचेज सिस्टम पर इण्डस्ट्रीज बना कर लेबरर्ज को दे दें। मुझे खुशी है कि मद्रास में एक इण्डस्ट्रियल स्कीम गिण्डी में चली है। वहां पर सरकार ने कुछ पैसा कारखानों के लिए दिया है घर बना करके दिये हैं। वहां पर लेबर को आर्गेनाइज करके मैनेजमेंट उनके हाथ में सौंपा है और कहा है कि तुम

इन कारखानों को चलाओ। उनको कहा गया है कि अब कमा करके सरकार का पैसा तुम वापिस कर दोगे तो ये कारखाने तुम्हारे हो जायेंगे, तुम इनके मालिक हो जाओगे। यह जो चोज है यह प्रशंसनीय है। मैं समझता हूँ कि नेशनलाइजेशन, नेशनलाइजेशन का जो भूत हमारे दिमाग में बैठा हुआ है यह गलत बैठा हुआ है। स्टेट नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। लेबर का भी इण्डस्ट्री के साथ साथ नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिये, लेबर का भी हिस्सा इण्डस्ट्री में होना चाहिये, मॅनेजमेंट में उसका भी हाथ होना चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, सही अर्थों में नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं हो सकेगा, वह तो केवल स्टेट नेशनलाइजेशन ही होगा।

मैं अपनी बात न कह कर, Report of the Study Group on the Welfare of the Weaker Sections of the Village Community में से कुछ पढ़ कर जिसमें बिल्लेज लेबर भी शरीक है आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कौन व्यक्ति शामिल थे, यह न कह कर, दो चार जो इस ग्रुप की आबजर्-वेशन्ज हैं, वे ही आपसे सामने रखता हूँ :

"In addition, the village leaders are the favoured members of the Government officers."

वहाँ पर लेबरर्स के लिए कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है। क्रेडिट जो बिल्लेजिज में दिया है, उसके बारे में कहा है :

"It confirms the belief in the minds of the weaker sections that Government Development activities are intended for the stronger and more favoured groups. Camps for training village leaders pan-chayats members, co-operative members merely emphasise this feeling that a new village elite is being formed out of the economically stronger sections,

The advanced groups not only have greater contact with the official agencies but a large proportion of officials also come from these groups and consequently their sympathies are more with them. Unless the weaker section get some reservation of seats in Government Service, the difficulties are bound to remain unsolved.

The following factors have also contributed to this malady:—"

शर्म आती है मुझे कहते हुए

"Credit is being prostituted."

They have used the word and not I being an independent, elected man.

"Credit is being prostituted for political reasons."

Shame.

"Machinery for recording and recovering the loans is inadequate, poor in quality and often demoralised."

हाउसिंग प्रान्लैम का क्या होता है, उसके बारे में भी दो चार लफज में बता दूँ :

"All agreed that unless plots for housing are made available free of cost to the weaker section, criticism regarding the loaning policy will always hold good. The defects are that a major portion of the provision under this head is spent on staff quarters in stage I of the Block."

The higher officials and the middle class and the higher class get this.

"Loaning policy of the Housing Ministry is a dismal feature."

और भी कहा है :

"Provision of small funds also imply that subsidies programme

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cannot be undertaken. Loans under this head have also been advanced carelessly. The maximum that the loans should be repaid ultimately from their income has been ignored."

ज्यादा न कहते हुए अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एग्जीक्यूटिव लेवर के बारे में आपको ज्यादा कुछ करना चाहिये, उसके लिये एक स्थायी योजना आपको बनानी चाहिए। ताकि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े और जो अनाज हम बाहर के मुल्कों से मंगा रहे हैं, वह भी बन्द किया जा सके।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the new Labour Minister. We have great expectations of him. He has come to the House with a fine record of service to the country and to the Congress Party and has been the Chief Minister for several years in Andhra. Almost everyone has preceded me in this debate has had something to say about the rising trend of prices in this country. There has been quite a little criticism of Government on their inability to hold the price-lines. This criticism is rather important and should be looked into with some care. When we criticise and say that the Government has failed . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum. It does not redound to the credit of hon. Members that the quorum bell should be rung two or three times a day. It is the duty of all the Parties to keep the quorum. I request all hon. Members to maintain the quorum.

An Hon. Member: There is nobody on the Opposition benches.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: When we criticise the Government and say that it has failed to hold the price line, what do we really expect? Do we expect that there should be absolutely stable prices, that the prices should stay at one point, that they should not move

either up or down? That, of course, on the face of it, I am sure we shall admit, is a position that we cannot claim. Then, what else do we expect? Do we expect that the prices should decline to some pre-determined level, to some level, pre-War, pre-Independence or pre-Plan? That again, I am sure, the House will agree would be utopian and would be economically disastrous. Then, the third course and which we should consider a little more carefully would be to expect that the Government should take steps to moderate the speed and the size of the price rise. It should minimise the sufferings. It should neutralise the increase in the cost of living. In short, it should see that the hardship of the fixed income group is kept within limits. Now, I think, with all these three expectations, we are entitled to lay stress on the third course. We know that we have embarked in this country upon a programme of development involving massive investment and that programme has involved us in some deficit financing. Here I have some figures of the deficit financing that we have been doing in the past few years. In the First Plan period, we did deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 330 crores; in the Second Plan period we did deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 954 crores and in the Third Plan period, that is, the first two years of the Plan, we have had to resort to deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 219 crores. That makes up a total of Rs. 1506 crores of deficit financing. Now, are we really entitled to look surprised that this has been, that we have had to resort to deficit financing on such a large scale? Well, I am sure, we will agree that we need not be surprised and this large-scale deficit financing has had its necessary results and that is that it has led to some kind of inflation. Now, some degree of inflation is inseparable from every development process and we have to take it as the price of our development. These developments, let us not forget, are bound to bear fruit in due time.

They will more than compensate us in terms of higher production and a higher standard of living for the entire community. We have had to face scarcities in this country; we have had to face shortfalls particularly in food production and we have also had to allow the diversion of larger resources to our defence purposes. All that has had the inevitable effect of leading to higher prices in some way. But it is not that we are without means to overcome some of these problems. We, of course, have to go on doing better planning. We have to see that we have higher production in the country and also that we have controls over distribution at strategic points and finally we also keep on opening more and more fair price shops and consumer cooperative stores. We have necessarily to take all these in our stride and meet our problems as we move forward.

Now, I will turn to the next point and it is that we meet in this country people who do not genuinely recognise that there is an emergency in this country and that we are living under a sense of danger both from China and from Pakistan. Our friends, the Communists, are prominent among such people and they have been talking about their own programmes, programmes of having demonstrations, having agitations, programmes of strife and conflict. We have recently known that they have gone to the limit of openly asking for revocation of the Industrial Truce Resolution. Recently, in this House and in the Rajya Sabha, we heard debates initiated by Communist leaders asking Government that the Defence of India Rules be suspended and that emergency be ended. Now, if they hope that they will influence the workers of this country in a large way to their way of thinking, they are bound to be disappointed. They will find that the workers in this country are more patriotic than they think.

And, after all, what are the kind of issues for which they are talking about these agitations? Are they really is-

ues with any kind of an industrial content? No. Take, for instance, the two issues about which we hear so much, the issue of nationalisation of banks and the issue of nationalisation of import and export trade. These are typically non-industrial issues, and yet so much is being made of these issues for purposes of their contemplated agitation. We are glad to find by and large that the people of this country are behind the Government. They have accepted the codes and agreements, the code of discipline as well as the industrial truce resolution. We see that the number of man-days lost has declined, it has declined phenomenally from 61 lakhs in 1962 to 29 lakhs in 1963. Now, that speaks a lot for the discipline and patriotism of our people. There is certainly a general climate of industrial good relationship in this country. The key word for us for some time to come, Sir, should be that we have to have higher productivity in this country. I remember the words of the former Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning when he said that the only durable guarantee of higher wages is higher productivity. That reminds me, Sir, that there is some fine work being done in the Ministry on productivity. I congratulate the Minister on the work that is being done under the organisation of the Chief Adviser of Factories. They are doing a fine job, a difficult job, and a job that requires a great amount of study and skill. They are having training programmes, they are undertaking programmes in the Central and regional labour institutes, and they are concentrating on productivity centres and on TWI centres in their respective spheres.

Now, Sir, may I say a word about the index numbers? So, much has been said about these index numbers. In the first place, let us try to remove one misconception and it is this. Is it necessary to change the index numbers of a country very often? It is not necessary. Actually, any change of index numbers becomes necessary only when there is a very substantial

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

change in the consumption pattern of the community. Now, it was said yesterday, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya said something about the Government having intentionally and deliberately concealed the rise in prices by continuing the old index numbers. Let me assure Shri Bhattacharyya that we in India do not need to do this kind of a thing; we are here in a democracy and we know that people ought to be told the worst if it is necessary. We also know that a Government has to change places with other parties in this country under our democratic set-up, and we certainly do not have to resort to these kinds of tactics. And let me tell him that it is not only in India but in most non-communist countries this sort of thing is not done.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me this much time.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. In doing so I would like to place one or two points which, I submit, will go a long way not only in improving the conditions of labour but also in seeing that the developmental works of our country both in the private sector and in the public sector are not hampered.

I refer, first of all, to the Industrial Truce Resolution that was passed in November 1962, immediately after the declaration of the Emergency, on account of which or rather mainly due to which, as we have noted from the Report, in 1962 about 61 lakhs man-days have been lost but in 1963 it was only 29 lakh man-days. That will go to show that if people could come to a round table or can talk it over, most of these strikes can be eliminated, so that the workers need not suffer and the developmental works also can go up. But unfortunately, as was pointed out yesterday, all the parties are not willing to sit at a table and work out the details. It has been said that in the matter of labour all politics

should be adjured. But in the nature of things it may not be possible, because we have got definitely three or four major labour unions, and each one has got its own policy. At the same time, if the idea of the leaders is to see that labour gets a good footing and their conditions are bettered, if that is the only objective, then I do not think there could be any conflict between one labour union and another labour union. Unfortunately, it is not necessary for my purpose to single out or name any unions—we actually see that advantage is taken of the difficult days that our country is experiencing by people misleading the labour and sometimes instigating them to strike on supposed grievances or that all the demands are not met. As a matter of fact, there are several demands, and most of them are justified. Some of the demands can be conceded by the management. But at the same time it will not be possible to go the full length, because, even the management also has got its own difficulties. In this connection I must submit that the Ministry has got a very difficult task to perform. Of course, their main idea is to see that labour is well provided and labour is put on a firm footing. At the same time they may also see that they do not over step the bounds and that they work within the accepted codes and the law that is prevailing. I am glad to note that Government are doing very good work and are making progress in the achievement of the main objective of improving the condition of labour. I would only touch on one or two points to emphasise how Government are doing their part, and it is up to the labour, labour leaders and the managements to strengthen the hands of Government so that unnecessarily the major things in the country including peace in industry etc. are not disturbed.

In the first place, I would like to refer to the wage boards which Gov-

ernment have established. Of course, they are carrying on their work in respect of each industry and are fixing the minimum wages which should be paid to the workers.

In this connection, I would like to refer to a point referred to my hon. friend Shri Sivamurthi Swamy, namely the condition of agricultural labourers. As far as these agricultural labourers are concerned, they are not paid the wages which should be paid to them for the work that they are doing, and that is the reason why people are not willing to go to do work in the fields and they rather drift to the towns or engage themselves in other vocations, with the result that the agricultural sector finds difficulty in getting agricultural labour. So, it is necessary that Government should see that those workers who do cultivation work are also assured of their wages so that production of foodgrains may also go up and the country may become self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains.

As regard the price-line, I would submit that the Indian Labour Conference has accepted that the price-line should be held. This is necessary. At the same time, I should submit that while fixing the prices of the different commodities, care should also be taken of another point. At present several commodities have become absolutely necessary for the working classes, and the prices of all those commodities also have to be fixed. Merely by giving increased dearness allowance or bonus etc. will not be of much assistance unless the price line is held properly. So far as foodgrains are concerned, it is not merely a question of fair price, but the price must be fixed in relation to the prices of the other commodities which are generally required by the agriculturists themselves. So, it is necessary that Government should subsidise some of these fair price shops in the matter of foodgrains and see that labour get all their

requirements at reasonable rates. I am sure that Government will try to speed up their efforts in this direction.

Then, it has been mentioned that the cost of living index figures which Government have published have not been compiled correctly and some mistakes also had crept in. This matter was also referred to at the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee and the hon. Minister was pleased to say that labour unions and others also could be associated for collecting these figures. It is necessary that the figures should be collected with the utmost precision so that we may not make any mistakes in any of the States.

Then, I would refer to the Employees State Insurance Scheme. Of course, a lot of work has been done in this connection, but the work is not going on speedily. There are some hospitals which have come up on account of this scheme only for the workers. At some places, some beds have been reserved in the general hospitals for the sake of workers. It is also stated sometimes that lands are not freely available and proper places are not available for putting up these hospitals. I feel that if Government go on at a greater speed and with due diligence, it may be possible to extend these hospital facilities speedily and see that the workers and their families are able to get the best treatment which the other people also have.

As far as worker's education is concerned, that is also a very important thing which the Ministry should implement speedily and extend even to the smaller units as well. This is absolutely necessary in order that the workers may not be betrayed or led into trouble by people who are not labourers themselves. If they are properly educated, they will become the best persons to see what is good for themselves.

[Shri A. S. Alva]

Generally, as I said in the beginning, in the nature of things obtaining in our country, we cannot bifurcate politics from these labour unions, because each major political party has got its own wing among labour, and there is nothing wrong in that also because it is the duty of every political party to see that they also organise the people of their own party on these lines properly because politics will not be confined to any particular class of society. As a matter of fact, in a country like ours where poverty is so much and the workers are in large numbers, they themselves have to take part in politics to see that they also get the best of Government. So, if they are educated, that will not only help in the political field of our country, but the workers themselves will be in a better position by becoming better disciplined and they can put forward their just demands better before the Government and before the tribunals.

Finally, I would say a word about conciliation officers. It has been stressed, and rightly too, that after all, the labour problem is a human problem, and the Ministers and the people who have to look into this matter should approach it from the human angle. We have seen that if we get the right type of conciliation officers, the disputes are settled in the beginning itself. As soon as any trouble starts, these labour officers or conciliation officers go there and they sit around the table along with the leaders of the workers and the management and all those people who are concerned, and try to settle things. We have seen actually how these things are settled in some of the cases. So, I would submit that while recruiting people for the posts of conciliation officers, we should choose the best of men who know the labour problems well, and who would not be of the 'stand-offish' type but who will have the human approach towards labour problems.

I am sure that the improvement which the Ministry has brought about during the year under review is really remarkable. I would also like to pay my compliment to the new Minister and to his two Deputies who have also been administering the affairs of this Ministry very well.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करने हुए माननीय मंत्री महोदय का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। वह नये मंत्री बने हैं और जो कोई भी नया मंत्री यहाँ आता है, उसके बारे में यह धारणा बनाई जाती है कि उसके आने के बाद बहुत कुछ परिवर्तन होगा और उसके विभाग में बड़ी कड़ाई और कुशलता से काम किया जायेगा। चत्वारण माह के बारे में बताया गया था कि उनके आने के बाद सीमा पर होने वाले हमले कम हो जायेंगे, लेकिन हमने देखा कि वे हमले बढ़ते गए। नन्दा जी जब गृह मंत्री बने, तो उनके बारे में यह धारणा बनाई गई कि जितना भ्रष्टाचार देश में है, वह समाप्त हो जायेगा, लेकिन उनके विभाग में काफ़ी भ्रष्टाचार पनप रहा है। वैसे ही स्थिति श्रम मंत्री की है। जब से वह श्रम मंत्री बने हैं, दिल्ली में जो कि भारत की राजधानी है, कई क्षेत्रों में अनेक लोगों को नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं कि तुम से काम नहीं लिया जायेगा, क्योंकि जगह नहीं है, काम नहीं है।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश में मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, जिसके बारे में चारों ओर से बड़े जोर से आवाज़ उठाई जा रही है। हमारा शासक दल भी चिल्लाता है कि चीजों के भाव बहुत बढ़ गये हैं और दूसरे लोग भी चिल्लाते हैं कि चीजों के भाव बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। लेकिन इसका उपाय क्या है? कहा

जाता है कि इसका सीधा उपाय यह है कि तनख्वाह बढ़ानी चाहिए। लेकिन अभी तक का इतिहास है कि जिन समय मजदूरों को बीम, पच्चीस या तीस रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती थी, तब गल्ला और रोज काम आने वाली चीजें बहुत मस्ती थीं, किन्तु जब से तनख्वाह बढ़ाने का रोग शरु हुआ है, तब से चीजों के भाव बढ़ने का रोग भी साथ ही साथ बढ़ गया है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि तनख्वाह और महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की तरफ तो ध्यान देना ही चाहिये, लेकिन ज्यादा रुचि से, ज्यादा तक से, विशेष ध्यान दे कर चीजों के बढ़ने हुए भावों को भी रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जायें।

जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है, पहले रेलवे कर्मचारियों को तेल, साबुन और दूसरी उपयोग की चीजें बहुत मस्ती मिलती थी और रेलवेज के कर्मचारी बहुत खश रहते थे। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर एक विभाग और हर एक फ़ैक्टरी को अपने कर्मचारियों को मस्ता अनाज, मस्ता कपड़ा और रोज-मर्रा के उपयोग की चीजें सस्ते भाव पर देने के लिए दुकानें खोलनी चाहिए। यदि ऐसा किया जायेगा, तो फिर यह आवाज नहीं आयेगी कि हमारी तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाए। आखिर तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की मांग क्यों की जाती है? उसका मूल कारण यह है कि मजदूर को जो तनख्वाह मिलती है, उससे वह अपने परिवार का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चला पाता है।

आज देखा जाता है कि कई स्थानों पर चीजों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है, कंट्रोल की स्कीम चालू कर दी गई है। लेकिन जितना ही प्रतिबंध और कंट्रोल लगाया जाता है, उतना ही भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है और चीजें महंगे भाव पर बिकती हैं। उदाहरण के लिए प्रतिबंध लगाए जाने से पहले शक्कर एक रुपये के भाव से मिलती थी, लेकिन प्रतिबंध

लगाए जाने के बाद उसका भाव १ रुपया, ३० नये पैसे हो गया है। आखिर ऐसा क्यों हुआ? ऐसा प्रतिबंध लगाने की वजह से हुआ।

सरकार जो मल्य निश्चित करती है, उनमें और बाजार-भावों में काफ़ी अंतर होता है। सरकार की मल्य-सूचि में और भाव होते हैं और बाजार के भाव और होते हैं। दोनों में बिल्कुल मेल नहीं बैठता है, यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। सरकार ने जीरे का भाव बीम पैसे छटाक निश्चित किया है, लेकिन बाजार में व्यापारी उसको पन्द्रह पैसे के हिसाब से बेच रहे हैं। लेकिन कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिन को व्यापारी सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किये गए भाव से ज्यादा पर बेचते हैं। ऐसे कई उदाहरण मिलेंगे।

आज देश और शासन के मामले एक बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है कि देश की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को कैसे रोका जायें और बढ़ती हुई बेकारी को कैसे रोका जायें। बढ़ती हुई बेकारी को रोकने के लिए हमें डम बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि सब लोगों को काम मिले। लेकिन कैसे काम मिले? मैं जिन कपड़ा फ़ैक्टरी में काम करता हूँ, वहाँ पर पहले सात हजार लोग काम करते थे। लेकिन बाद में फ़ैक्टरी में विदेश से कुछ मशीनरी आई। उन मशीनरी से उम फ़ैक्टरी का उत्पादन तो बढ़ा है, लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ उन सात हजार लोगों में से तीन हजार लोगों की छंटनी कर दी गई और वे लोग बेकार हो गए।

हमारे देश का पैसा बाहर की मशीनरी में लगता है, उससे उत्पादन तो बढ़ता है, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं, परन्तु इसके साथ ही यह भी विचार करना चाहिये कि उससे बेकारी भी बढ़ती है और उस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री कछवाय]

सरकार ने लोगों को काम दिलाने के लिए हर एक जिले में काम-दिलाऊ दफ्तर खोले हुए हैं। मैं अपनी भाषा में उनको भाड़ा दिलाऊ दफ्तर कहना हूँ। वहाँ पर कितने लोग काम के लिए अपने नाम देते हैं और उनमें से कितनों को काम मिलता है, अगर इसका हिसाब लगाया जाय तो मालूम होगा कि मो में से केवल एक व्यक्ति का काम मिलता है और बाकी का काम नहीं मिलता है। आखिर ये लोग वहाँ पर बैठ कर क्या करते हैं? वहाँ पर हजारों की संख्या में नम्बर लगता है, लोग चक्कर लगा लगा करके परेशान हो जाते हैं, परन्तु उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता है।

जिस प्रान्त में बेकारी हानो है, उस को दृष्टि में रख कर केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ पर कारखाना खोलनी है, ताकि वहाँ की बेकारी दूर हो। इस उद्देश्य में मध्य प्रदेश में, भोपाल में, हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स का कारखाना खोला गया। यह देखना चाहिए कि वहाँ पर कितने लोग काम करते हैं, वहाँ पर कितने दक्षिण भारत से आए, कितने मद्रास के लोग काम करते हैं, कितनी मद्रास की बेकारी दूर हुई है और कितनी मध्य प्रदेश की बेकारी दूर हुई है। मेरा मत यह नहीं है कि मद्रास के आदमियों को काम नहीं मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन जिस प्रान्त में कारखाना खोला गया है, उसकी बेकारी को दूर करने के बाद अगर आवश्यकता पड़े, तो बराबर दूसरे प्रान्तों के आदमी लिये जायें। यह बात मद्रास पर भी लागू होती है। अगर मद्रास की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए वहाँ पर कारखाना खोला जाता है, तो क्या जरूरत है कि वहाँ पर राजस्थान के आदमी लिये जायें? अगर जरूरत हो, तो राजस्थान में कारखाना खोला जाये और वहाँ की बेकारी को दूर किया जाये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है और दूसरे प्रान्तों के आदमियों को ला कर रखा जाता है और वहाँ के अफसरों के द्वारा भाई-

भतीजाबाद चलाया जाता है। यह कहां तक ठीक है।

मजदूर जब अपनी मांग रखते हैं, तो उनको दवा दिया जाता है। इनटक के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह मजदूरों का बड़ा कल्याण करता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में इनटक के जो प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता हैं, जरा उनको हवाला लीजिए कि वे आज से दस पन्द्रह साल पहले क्या थे और अब क्या हैं। आप को ऐसे उदाहरण मध्य प्रदेश पंजाब, राजस्थान उड़ीसा और बंगाल तमाम प्रान्तों में मिलेंगे। जो व्यक्ति मजदूरों करता था, लोगों ने उधार ले कर खाना था, जो व्यक्ति लोगों ने बीड़ी उधार ले कर पीता था, आज वह एक लाख रुपये की बिल्डिंग बना कर बैठा है। आखिर यह स्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई।

पंजाब के इनटक के अध्यक्ष हैं भगवत दयाल जी। उनकी स्थिति पहले क्या थी? हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री विद्यालंकार जी बतायेंगे कि उन्होंने, उनकी चिट्ठी में, उनको केवल दफ्तर में निखा पढ़ो करने के लिए रखा था। आज उन्हीं भगवत दयाल ने उनका पता साफ किया और आज वह इनटक के प्रधान बन कर बैठे हैं। वही व्यक्ति बम्बई में सत्तर हजार की बिल्डिंग बना कर बैठा है। आखिर ऐसी स्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई? ऐसे एक नहीं, कई उदाहरण हैं। इन्दौर में श्री रामसिंह भाई तर्मा, जो इनटक के अध्यक्ष कहलाते हैं,.....

Shri Rane (Buldana): On a point of order. The hon. Member has said that so and so has made several lakhs of rupees, so and so in Ujjain has made so many lakhs of rupees. This is not fair. Names should not be mentioned.

श्री कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसका प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member should not mention names of persons who are not here to defend themselves.

श्री कछवाय : इनटक, जो शासन के इशारे पर चलता है, जो शासन के आसरे में पलता है, वह मजदूर का कितना लाभ करता है, में इसके फिगर्ज देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (जंजगोर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन ए प्वाइंट आफ्र आर्डर। में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी इनटक का चेयरमैन या प्रेजिडेंट हो, जो भी हो, इस सदन में उस का नाम ले कर, और बारबार दोहरा कर, उस पर इस तरह के आरोप लगाना, जब कि वह यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं और उसकी तरफ से कोई जवाब देने वाला नहीं है, कोई अच्छी प्रथा नहीं होगी।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय सदस्य हैं। वह जवाब दें।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : में अच्छी तरह से जवाब दे सकता हूँ। मूझे मालुम है कि क्या जवाब देना चाहिए। में जवाब देने में कच्चा नहीं हूँ।

श्री बड़े : वहां पर इंटक में झगडा चल रहा है और दो ग्रुप बने हुए हैं। पाइनों (भैंसों) की कुशती होती है और बागड़ (कम्पाउंड) का सत्यानाश होता है।

श्री कछवाय : माननीय सदस्य को बहुत बुरा लगा कि मैंने किसी का नाम क्यों लिया है। मैं मजदूरों के बीच में काम करता हूँ और उनकी भलाई को ही मैं सबसे अधिक महत्व देता हूँ। यहां का यह नियम बना हुआ है कि नाम न लिये जायें। मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। सरकार के सहारे जो लोग पलते हैं, जो पालतू लोग हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ न कहूँ यह कैसे हो सकता

है। उनके बारे में कुछ न कहना मेरे लिये उचित नहीं होगा। मैं बताये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि गड़बड़ क्यों होती है। सभी लोगों का मजदूरों में काम करते हैं, यही कहते हैं कि वे मजदूरों का लाभ करेंगे।

मैं दूसरा उदाहरण मध्य प्रदेश का दे रहा था। वहां पर जो हमारे दो अध्यक्ष हैं उनके बारे में मैं कह रहा था। हमारे राम सिंह भाई वर्मा जी इंटक के आपसी झगड़ों के अन्दर...

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please do not mention any names. Names of Members who are not here to defend themselves should not be mentioned.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उनके दोस्त बैठे हुए हैं, वे उनकी रक्षा कर सकते हैं।

श्री कछवाय : मैं नाम नहीं लेता।

ऐसे जो प्रधान लोग हैं वे किस प्रकार अपने आपको बना कर रखते हैं, मजदूरों का किस प्रकार लाभ करते हैं, इसको आप देखें। मैं कई बार मालिकों से मिला हूँ। अनेक प्रकार के जो समझौते हुए हैं, उन समझौतों में मजदूर किस प्रकार मारे जाते हैं और किस प्रकार वे जो समझौते करते हैं, बनते हैं इसको मैं अच्छी तरह से स्वयं जानता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि मजदूर लोगों के बीच में राजनीतिक पार्टियों के जो लोग हैं, उनकी घुसने नहीं देना चाहिये और वे लोग ही मजदूर यूनियनों में काम करें जिनका राजनीति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जो व्यक्ति इंटक का प्रधान है, वह प्रधान बने रहते हुए भी कांग्रेस संगठन में भी प्रधान पद पर काम करता है, इस तरह की कई मिसालें आपको मिल जायेंगी। पंजाब में यही बात है। वहां पर वह इंटक का प्रधान है और प्रदेश कांग्रेस का भी अध्यक्ष है। मध्य प्रदेश में भी इसी तरह से जो इंटक का प्रधान है, वह भी कांग्रेस के सक्रिय कार्यकर्ता हैं। तब किस तरह से कहा

[श्री कछवाय]

जा सकता है कि यूनियनों में राजनीतिक व्यक्ति काम न करें।

मजदूरों में जो असन्तोष है, उस सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन पहले जो आपसी झगड़े चलते हैं, उन पर मैं थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। झगड़े क्यों होते हैं, इसको आप देखें। झगड़े इसलिए होते हैं कि एक कहता है कि तुम तो इन्टरक में रह कर इतना कमा चुके हो, मुझे मौका नहीं दिया है कि मैं भी कमा लूँ। इसलिए तुम हट जाओ और मुझे कमाने दो। दूसरा व्यक्ति समझता है कि अगर वह हट गया तो वह कमाना शुरू कर देगा और मुझे मौका नहीं मिलेगा, इसलिए वह हटना नहीं चाहता है। इस तरह में आपस में झगड़े शुरू हो जाते हैं। इसी झगड़े में हमारे यहां दलों जो प्रधान है, उनको जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया था। इस तरह के आपसी झगड़ों का असर क्या पड़ता है, इसको आप देखें। इससे मजदूरों का बहुत नुकसान होता है। आप जरा विचार करें कि ऐसी स्थिति क्यों पैदा होती है और क्यों आप इस तरह की स्थिति को पैदा होने से रोकते नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मजदूर जब अपनी मांगों को लेकर जाते हैं, तो उनकी मांगों का मुना नहीं जाता है। उनका कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारी यूनियन ठीक नहीं है और इस पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

उनकी जो मांगें हानी हैं, वे सीधी सादी होती हैं। मैं थोड़ा अर्सा पहले का ही एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। यमुना नगर में मजदूरों ने कहा कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है, इस लिए हमारी तनख्वाह भी बढ़नी चाहिए। चूंकि उनकी मांग को माना नहीं गया इस लिए उन्होंने आन्दोलन शुरू किया और जलूस निकाला। जब उन्होंने जलूस निकाला तो उनको जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया। इंटक की ओर से भी जलूस निकाला गया और यही मांग की गई कि मजदूरों के वेतन बढ़ने

चाहियें लेकिन उनमें से किसी को नहीं पकड़ा गया। यह जो भेदभाव है, यह उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। क्यों किसी खास यूनियन के लोगों के साथ इस तरह का भेदभाव किया जाता है, समझ में नहीं आता है। इस सम्बन्ध में इस हाउस में दो तीन बार सवाल पूछे गये हैं और २० दिसम्बर, को इस पर प्रकाश भी डाला गया था। २६ दिसम्बर को मैंने केन्द्रीय श्रम मन्त्री जी को एक पत्र दिया और २९ दिसम्बर, को हमारे मालवीय जी यमुना नगर गए और वहां जाकर कहा कि यहां कोई आन्दोलन चल रहा है, इसका तो मुझे पता ही नहीं। वह वहां सरकारी काम में गये थे और इंटक की सभा में भाषण भी उन्होंने किया। क्यों और क्या गड़बड़ी है इसका उनका पता ही नहीं था, यह बड़े ही आश्चर्य की बात है। दो तीन बार मिल कर उनसे बातचीत भी हुई, पत्रव्यवाहक भी हुआ लेकिन जब मुनवाई नहीं हुई तो यह कदम उठाना पड़ा और यह स्वाभाविक ही है...

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): May I say, he has never met me before?

श्री कछवाय : आपको बहुत समय मिलेगा और तब आप प्रेम से जवाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री २० कि० मालवीय : आप गलत बात कह रहे थे, इसलिये मैंने कहना चाहा था।

श्री कछवाय : मेरी बात मन्त्री जी को बुरी लगी है। उन्होंने स्वयं भाषण किया है। पत्र व्यवहार भी किया है। आज भी मजदूरों को बन्द करके जेल में रखा हुआ है। मजदूरों ने मांगी रीटी, मिली जेल और यह देखो कांग्रेस का खेल। समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब लोगों को भूख लग रही है, बच्चों का गुजर बसर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, महंगाई बढ़ रही है, उनके रहने की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है, मकान उनकी नहीं मिले हुए हैं, तो जब वे

इन चीजों की मांग करते हैं तो उनको जेल में क्यों ठूस दिया जाता है ।

चित्र का दूसरा रुख आप देखें । हमारे बहाँ कुछ माननीय सदस्य हैं जो यह समझते हैं, जिनका ऐसा विचार है कि हमारी तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिये, एम० पीज० की तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिये, जो तनख्वाह हम को आज मिलती है उसमें हमारा गुजारा नहीं होता है । वे समझते हैं कि चार सौ रुपये कम पड़ते हैं । मैं मानता हूँ कि चार सौ रुपये कम पड़ते होंगे । लेकिन आप देखें कि ५० या ६० रुपये या ७० रुपये जो लोग कमाते हैं, क्या उसमें उनका गुजर बसर हो सकता है, क्या उनको वे कम नहीं पड़ते हैं, क्या उनको भी यह हक हासिल नहीं है कि वे अधिक पैसों को मांग करें ? अगर वे मांग करते हैं तो क्या कारण है कि उनको जेलों में ठूस दिया जाता है । मैं इस मत का हूँ कि जो माननीय सदस्य भत्ता बढ़ाने का मांग करते हैं पहले उनको जेल में बन्द किया जाना चाहिये और चार पांच महीने जेल में बन्द रहने के बाद उनको उनके अनुभव पूछने चाहिये । अपने लिए मांग करने के लिए तो आप तैयार हैं लेकिन जब मजदूर वर्ग मांग करता है तो उसका सुनने तक के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं, जब वह आन्दोलन करता है तो उसको सहन करने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूर वर्ग कोई भी आन्दोलन करे, उसकी मांगों के बारे में कोई भी पत्र-व्यवहार हो, उन मांगों का फंसला जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये, उन मांगों का निपटारा एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर हो जाना चाहिये । जिस युनियन की मैजॉरिटी है, उसको आपका मान्यता दे देनी चाहिये । अगर इंटक की मैजॉरिटी है तो उसको मान्यता देनी चाहिये और अगर किस दूसरी की मैजॉरिटी है तो उसको मान्यता देनी चाहिये । जब आप पंचायतों में चुनाव कराते हैं, वेंकों में चुनाव करते हैं, तो मजदूर क्षेत्रों में चुनाव क्यों नहीं कराते हैं । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आपका मालूम हो जाएगा कि कितने मजदूर किस युनियन

के साथ हैं और तब आप जिसके साथ ज्यादा मजदूर हों, उस युनियन को मान्यता दे दें । लेकिन इर आपका इस बात का है कि हमारी दूकानदारों खत्म हो जाएगी । यह ठीक नहीं है । जो ऊपर के लोग हैं वे गड़बड़ी करते हैं और इस कारण में स्थिति खराब होती है । यह नहीं होना चाहिये ।

देण के सभी मजदूरों के बारे में आपको विचार करना चाहिये । मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी मजदूर लाखों की संख्या में हैं । उनके लिए वेज बोर्ड बना है । लेकिन वास्तव में उनको ठोक ढंग से अपनी चीज का मूल्य नहीं दिया जाता है । रेट तो जो है वह उनको १ रुपया ११ आना १००० बीड़ी का मिलना चाहिये लेकिन आज देखा जाता है कि उनको १ रुपया ७ आना या ८ आना ही मिलता है । ऐसा क्यों होता है, इसको आप देखें । कहा जाता है कि हम तो पूरा उनको देते हैं लेकिन बीच के जो दलाल हैं, वे बाको पैसा खा जाते हैं । क्यों ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होता है इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये । बीड़ी मजदूरों का समस्या बहुत बड़ी और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है । गर्भारता से आपको इस समस्या पर विचार करना चाहिये । जो वर्कज हैं उनको भी ठीक मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये । जो महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये और सभी चीजों के दाम कम होने चाहिये ।

कानून तो आप बना देते हैं लेकिन उसके साथ साथ आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि आया उन कानूनों पर अमल भी होता है या नहीं होता है । कितने कानूनों को मान्यता मिलती है, यह भी आपको देखना चाहिये । कानून बने यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । लेकिन कौन कौन से कारखानों में वे लागू नहीं हुए हैं, किन किन फैक्ट्रीज में लागू नहीं हुए हैं, इस चीज को देखने के लिए हमारे पास कोई खूफिया विभाग होना चाहिये, हमें खूफिया लोगों को छोड़ना चाहिये जो जाकर देखें कि

[श्री कखवाय]

जिन जिन जगहों पर वे लागू होने चाहियें, लागू हो रहे हैं या नहीं। प्राविडेंट फंड की सुविधायें सब को मिलनी चाहियें। जहां आपने कहा है कि इतने मजदूर होंगे तो प्राविडेंट फंड की सहूलियत होंगी, वहां आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि वहां यह सुविधा है या नहीं है। आज भी बहुत सी मिलें हैं, कारखाने हैं, बहुत से मिल मालिक हैं, जो प्राविडेंट फंड का रुपया जमा ही नहीं करते हैं। वे क्यों नहीं करते हैं, उनसे पूछा जाना चाहिये, उन पर केसिज करने चाहियें, उन पर दावे करने चाहियें। यह सब क्यों होता है, इस पर जब आप विचार करेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो लोग जांच करने के लिए जाते हैं, वे चाय की प्याली पो लेते हैं और खुश हो जाते हैं और कारखाने वालों के साथ रियायत कर देते हैं। बड़े बड़े इलैक्शनज के अन्दर हमारी सरकार जिन लोगों के दम पर बनी है, उस कांग्रेस को बड़े बड़े लोग बीस बीस हजार रुपया तो इलैक्शन के लिए चन्दा दे देते हैं और अस्सो हजार की बचत कर लेते हैं। यह जो सारी स्थिति है इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिये। जिन युनियन्ज को सदस्य संख्या अधिक हो, उन युनियन्ज को भी आपको मान्यता देनी चाहिये, कानूनन मान्यता देनी चाहिये। जितने भी मान्यता प्राप्त संगठन हैं, युनियन्ज हैं, उनके बारे में विचार करते समय आपको उनको राय भी लेनी चाहिये, उनके प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर मजदूरों के बारे में जो नीति बनाई जाये उसके बारे में निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्रम और रोजगार के इस समीक्षा पत्रक का मैं ममर्थन करता हूं। मैं नये मंत्री महोदय माननीय संजीवय्या के प्रति बधाई की भावना प्रकट करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि उनके नेतृत्व में, उनके मंत्रित्व काल में श्रम और रोजगार की प्रगति देश में होगी।

प्लांड इकोनोमी के आधार पर हम ने लोकतंत्रवाद, समाजवाद की कल्पना की है। अभी हाल ही में भुवनेश्वर में विचारकों ने जो कल्पना की उसको हमें कार्यरूप में परिणत करना है। जो प्रस्ताव भुवनेश्वर में पास हुआ उसको बड़ी निष्ठा के साथ परिणत करने की दिशा में हम कर्तव्यशील है।

जहां तक हमारे देश के मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध है, एक श्रमशील समाज का सम्बन्ध है, उनके रहन सहन की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, उसका पूरा चित्र अगर आप सामने रखें तो जितना कुछ हम ने उनके लिए किया है उससे सन्तोष ही हो सकता है। लेकिन अभी बहुत कुछ बाकी करने का है। हमें बड़ी द्रुत गति के साथ, बड़ी श्रद्धा और समन्वय के साथ अपने सिद्धान्तों को ले कर आगे बढ़ना है तब हमारी जो आशा है वह पूर्ण होगी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (वागवंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है, कोरम तो पूरा कर लिया जाये।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you must particularly admonish the whips organisation of the Congress Party to ensure quorum, particularly during Government Business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum has been challenged. Let the Bell be run—now there is quorum.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : हमें अपने देश की स्थिति पर भी सिद्दावलोकन करना होगा आज जो विलक्षण स्थिति है उस को सामने रख कर सारे निर्णय लेने होंगे।

यह एक बड़ी विडंबना है कि इस देश की धरती की सेवा करने वाला अन्नदाता किसान भूखा है और श्रम की स्वेद की गंगा बहाने वाला मजदूर वर्ग दुर्बल और कमजोर

है। यही वे दो वर्ग हैं जिनके कन्धों पर सारे समाज का दायित्व है, समाज को आगे ले जाने का। जब तक हम अपने इन दो समाजों के प्रति बड़ी निष्ठा के साथ कर्तव्यपालन नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम इस देश की उम कल्पना को, जो कि लोकतन्त्रवादो सभाजवाद की कल्पना है, पूरी कर सकेंगे इस में एक तरह से सन्देह होगा, और अगर कर भी सकेंगे तो उम में बहुत समय लगेगा। आज के इस विज्ञान के युग में जब कि साग संसार उत्पादन बढ़ा रहा है, माइटिफिक एपरेटस के माध्यम से देशों में उन्नति हो रही है, उत्पादन का काम किया जा रहा है, लोगों के रहन सहन के स्तर को ऊपर उठाया जा रहा है, मकान, कपड़ा, बीमा, जो भी तमाम साधन हो सकते हैं, उन को दिये जा रहे हैं, हम पीछे रह जायेंगे। मेरा विचार है कि श्रम का उचित पुरस्कार उन्हें मिलना चाहिये और इस देश में एक ऐसी तरबिअत पैदा करनी चाहिये कि श्रम करने वाला जो समाज है वह ऐसा अनुभव करे कि वह अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर रहा है। उस के लिये एक ऐसा वातावरण अवश्य हो जिस में उस के हाथ, पैर और दिमाग तेजी से उत्पादन की तरफ चलें।

पार्टिसिपेशन आफ लेबर इन जेनेजमेंट के सिद्धान्त को पहले ब्रिटेन में स्वीकार किया गया था और एक द्विटले कौंसिल बनाई गयी। जब उस की रिपोर्ट आई तो उसका सब से बड़ा सारांश यह था कि जब तक मजदूर के किसी फैक्ट्री में काम करने का माध्यम सिर्फ वेजेज होंगी, तब तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जो प्रक्रिया है और समाज को ऊपर उठाने का जो अनुष्ठान है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। श्रम का माध्यम बहुत बड़ा माध्यम है। जो श्रम करने वाला समाज है जब तक उसे उचित पार्टिसिपेशन का हक नहीं है, वह ऐसा अनुभव नहीं करता है कि वह जिस उद्योग में काम करता है उस का **पार्ट एंड पार्सल** है, तब तक हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा। ब्रिटेन, अमरीका, फ्रांस आदि देशों में इस पद्धति को

स्वीकार किया गया है। उस को विधान का रूप दिया गया है और समाज में इस को बहुत आगे बढ़ते हुए देखा जा रहा है। इस का बड़ा अर्च्छा परिणाम आया है। हमारे यहां मजदूर की जो स्थिति है वह ऐसी है जिस से चिन्ता होती है। वह काम करता है लेकिन उस की कोई यूनिफार्म नहीं है, धोती पहन कर आता है। मशीन में धोती फंस जाती है और वह बेचारा घायल हो जाता है। न उसके पास जूता है, न उसके पास कोई अर्च्छा कपड़ा है। उस के पास अर्च्छा यूनिफार्म नहीं है, न कोई ऐसा ऐटमास्फियर पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाती है जिस से जब वह फैक्ट्री में जाये तो उसके अन्दर अर्च्छी तरबिअत पैदा हो, काम करने के लिये कोई स्मार्टनेस पैदा हो। ऐसी भी बात नहीं है। और जब वह फैक्ट्री में काम करता है तो मैनेजमेंट और जो उस के सुपरियर हेड्स होते हैं वे उस के साथ बंसा व्यवहार करते हैं, इस को वे ही समझ सकते हैं जिन्होंने वहां पर काम किया है और अनुभव किया है। मजदूरों और मालिकों के बीच में कोई कॉन्डिअल, अर्च्छे प्रेम के, सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आनु भाव के सम्बन्ध तो छोड़ दीजिये, ह्यूमन रिलेशन्स से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला विहेविअर जो होना चाहिये वह भी नहीं रहता है। डाट डपट और गार्नी गार्नीज उमी तरह से चलती है जैसे कि आज से पन्द्रह बीस वर्ष पहले थी। उस समय तो मार पीट भी हो जाती थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि हमारे मजदूर महसूस करें कि उसके साथ अर्च्छा व्यवहार होगा है, मुन्दर व्यवहार होता है जिस में कि उसके अन्दर काम करने का हीसला और प्रेरणा पैदा हो। उन को जो बोस मिलता है उम में अगर यह व्यवस्था हो कि उन को शेरअर अलाट किया जाये तो अर्च्छा है नाकि उन के अन्दर एक सैन्स आफ प्रोप्राइटरशिप पैदा हो कि वह उद्योग हमारा है। मैनेजमेंट कौंसिल्स बनाई जायें और उम में जब फैसला हो तो उन में उन को कॉन्डिन्स में लिया जाये। फाइनेन्शल मैटर्स, प्रोडक्शन, मैनेजमेंट,

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय

एग्रीकल्चर के जितने भी निपण्य हो अगर उन में आप उन को कांफिडेंस में लें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बहुत अच्छा केडर पैदा होगा जिनके अन्दर एक सन्स आफ रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी पैदा होंगे और हम अपने उत्पादन की दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकेंगे ।

इसके साथ साथ इस बात की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि कुछ ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हों । अभी पिछले साल हमारे यहाँ न्यू इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टिट्यूट्स का निर्माण हुआ । २८३ इन्स्टिट्यूट्स खोले गये और ७८ हजार लोगों को उन में ट्रेनिंग दी गई । मेरा खयाल है कि यह संख्या कम है और ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टिट्यूट्स भी कम हैं । आप को सारे देश के अन्दर न लोगों को और उन के बच्चों को ट्रेन करना है जो कि गांवों में रहते हैं । हमारे देश की ७० फी मदी आबादी गांवों में रहती है । उन को थोड़ी बहुत शिक्षा देने के बाद अगर उन के हाथों को ट्रेन कर दिया जाये, उन के दिमागों को ट्रेन कर दिया जाये कला कौशल के द्वारा छोटे-छोटे इस तरह के भेंटर्स ट्रेनिंग के खोल दिये जायें तो उन में काम करने के साथ साथ कुछ ज्ञान के साथ काम करने की शक्ति पैदा होगी । अभी क्या होता है कि मिल के दरवाजों पर सैकड़ों आदमी लाइन लगा कर खड़े होते हैं काम पाने के लिये । किसी से आप पूछिये कि तुम क्या जानते हो तो कहते हैं कि कुछ भी नहीं जानते । वे बहुत ज्यादा काम न जानें, लेकिन कुछ काम न जानने का तरीका बहुत खराब है । इस के पहले कि वे काम करने जायें, जहां पर वे एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये नाम लिखाने जाते हैं, अर्जी देने जाते हैं, वहां आवेदन पत्र में लिखें कि वे काम नहीं जानते है यह ठीक नहीं है । यह स्थिति आप को हटानी होगी । आप ने २८३ सेंटर्स खोले और ७८ हजार आदमियों को ट्रेन किया । लेकिन यह ट्रेन्ड आदमियों की संख्या ७८ लाख होनी चाहिये और २८३ की जगह पर २८३० सेंटर्स खोलने चाहियें । अगर आप ऐसी

कल्पना करते चलें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो आप के अन्दरून्ड वर्कर हैं, अर्नास्कुल्ड वर्कर हैं, जो कुछ भी नहीं जानते, उन में शक्ति है, स्वास्थ्य है, दिमाग अच्छा है, हाथ पैर ठीक है, लेकिन जानते कुछ नहीं, वह अधिक उपयोगी हो सकेंगे । इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग की बड़ी आवश्यकता है । यह आप का इन्वेस्टमेंट है, जो पैसा आप इस पर खर्च करेंगे उसको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है । लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने का सवाल है इनमें से कुछ काम नहीं होगा ।

हाउसिंग के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मिलों में काम करने वालों की हालत मैं ने देखी है बम्बई और कलकत्ते में । जो लोग मजदूर श्रेणी में आते हैं वे स्वयम् में रहते हैं । न उन के पास पानी है और न बिजली है । जो उन के रहने का महो चित्र है, जो उन की लिविंग कंडिशन है अगर उन का कहीं दिग्दर्शन हो सकता है तो वह बम्बई और कलकत्ते में हो सकता है । एक खाली में (बम्बई में एक छोटे कर्मों को खाली कहते हैं) बीस-बीस आदमी रहते हैं, और वे कैम रहते हैं । एक चारपाई पर दूसरी चारपाई, उस पर एक चारपाई और उस पर एक चारपाई । इन पर एक समय में आठ आदमी सोते हैं, जब वे आठ आदमी पाली पर काम करने चले जाते हैं, तो दूसरे आठ आदमी उन चारपाइयों को इस्तेमाल करते हैं । न वहां पानी मिलता है, न संडास का कोई इन्तिजाम है । मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार तब तक कोई इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस न दिया करे जब तक कि उसमें यह प्रावीजन न हो कि वह उद्योग अपने मजदूरों के निवास का भी इन्तिजाम करेगा । इससे यह होगा कि जैसे जैसे इन्डस्ट्रि बढ़ती जायेगी, वैसे वैसे मजदूरों के निवासस्थान का इन्तिजाम भी होता जायेगा ।

इस देश में एक परेसा भी समाज है जिसको कहते हैं कर्मचारी समाज । इन लोगों की संख्या देश में तीस या पैंतीस लाख है । इनके जीवन का कोई बीमा नहीं है । न इन के लिए

प्रारिबेटे फंड है और न इनको ग्रैच्युइटी दी जाती है। नौकरों ऐसी है कि आज है कल जा सकती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इन की यूनिन

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : कम्युनिस्ट है नयनक : यूनिन तो हो जायेगी लेकिन इनकी नौकरों की कोई सीक्योरिटी नहीं है। इसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। अभी यह नियम है कि जहां बीस व्यक्ति काम करते हैं वहां तो इन्तिग्राम है, लेकिन जहां बीस से कम व्यक्ति काम करते हैं वहां कोई इन्तिग्राम नहीं है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ध्यान दे।

जहां तक बढी हुई कीमतों का सवाल है, मेरा विचार है कि सरकार को और उद्योग-पतियों को दोनों को मिला कर फेदर प्राइस शास्य या कोअपरेटिव आधार पर दुकानें खोलनी चाहिए, जहां से लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर उनकी आवश्यकता की चीजें मिल सकें और प्राइस इंडेक्स न बढ़ने पावे, क्योंकि प्राइस इंडेक्स बढ़ जाने से समाज का संतुलन बिगड़ जाता है। जैसे-जैसे प्राइस बढ़ती जाती है वैसे वैसे यह इंडेक्स बढ़ता जाता है। इसलिए मेरा मुझाव है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जाये जिससे इन लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर आवश्यकता की चीजें मिल सकें। इस प्रकार इस प्राइस इंडेक्स के बढ़ने की समस्या को भी हम हल कर सकेंगे।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is customary to accord words of welcome to new entrants to office. I have no hesitation in associating myself with the words of welcome that have been uttered here by my predecessors. But I should like to do so on a note of caution; that the ministerial responsibilities which

the former President of the Indian National Congress has assumed are like the razor's edge, and we hope that he shall apply himself in a most dedicated and earnest manner to pull out our country from the stagnant kind of thinking and implementation of the plans in which it has fallen, particularly on the front of employment.

Unemployment is the greatest anathema to social justice. Libraries have been written about it; Governments have been overthrown because of the volcanic eruptions of this problem. However, I feel that the central problem of our teeming unemployment, nevertheless, has received precious little attention at the hands of this Government, and the Government has failed to find a rational and adequate answer to the problem of unemployment. While the Government proclaims its adherence to the Keynesian revolution in economics, it still acquiesces in the classical doctrine of employment. I hope that the Minister is able to bring to bear upon his office and responsibilities a new sense of urgency and a new sense of understanding not only of the magnitude of the problem but also of the immediateness of the solution.

In the field of labour and employment, it does appear that the Government has been somewhat of a yawning lotus-eater, blinking its eye only to count political chickens. The record of the Government on this score has indeed been so unsatisfactory that the Ministry should better be styled as the Ministry of Unemployment. When I say this, I say this not merely in a spirit of raising slogans. We have the guarded but revealing confession of the Mid-term Appraisal of the third Five Year Plan which in its own words admits so much:

15.26 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

"Taking a view of the additional employment to be generat-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

ed during 1961-66, it does appear that in the first two years at any rate, employment has been somewhat below expectations. The position is expected to improve in the remaining period of the Plan with the growing fructification of investments and the gathering impact of additional defence expenditure. All the same, it appears that additional employment generated during the Third Plan period is likely to fall somewhat short of the original target of 14 millions."

It further says:

"It also appears that the increase in unemployment is mainly attributable to new entrants in the labour force not obtaining employment. The situation is particularly disquieting in respect the educated classes. The total number of persons on the live registers, with qualifications matriculation and above increased from 5.7 lakhs in June 1961 to 7.8 lakhs in June 1963."

The registration of unemployed, persons seeking employment by the end of December, 1962, was of the order of 23,79,530. Out of this, technically qualified persons were 2,40,932 and non-technical persons were 21,38,598. It does seem that there is no rational thinking in the matter of finding employment even for the technically qualified persons in this country. Either there is no link between our educational system and availability of employment or there is no effectiveness in the employment exchanges that are functioning today. Added to this is the problem, as was mentioned by my hon. friend Shri Vidyalankar, of chronic under-employment which is tantamount to distribution of poverty.

This is particularly so in the agricultural sector of our economy. All of us feel that the problem must be tackled in a dynamic manner, and that Government's indifference and slothfulness in dealing with this matter may very well envelop this country in an economic and political disaster.

First and foremost, I feel that this department and its activities must be given the priority it deserves. There must be an approach made to the problem of unemployment in this country on a massive scale. At present, the statistical data are either not available or are not authentic and dependable. I feel that a cell or a unit for studying the problems of employment and unemployment should be created at every district in this country, and all this information should be collated and co-ordinated, and proper massive plan, a perspective plan, for dealing with the problem of unemployment should be evolved at least when we come to frame and finalise our fourth Five Year Plan. It has already been delayed too long and we have allowed the problem to go by default. I feel that the employment market studies, as at present conducted, are also quite worthless. They ought to be streamlined and more dependable studies, more comprehensive studies, should be undertaken.

I hope that if in the first instance we begin to attempt to collect the necessary data, we may be able to solve this mammoth problem at least by the end of the fifth Five Year Plan. At least the beginning of a solution might appear before us by then.

A special committee in my opinion should be constituted to review and reconstruct our rural works programmes, our rural industrialisation programmes and programmes for promoting the small-scale industries in our country. I feel that this commit-

tee should pay special attention to securing the use of labour-intensive methods in certain selected sectors of our industry, because I feel this has been ignored and therefore, the problem of unemployment remains more or less static. Here I would also specially mention that the present employment exchange procedures are cumbersome, dilatory and highly unprofitable. I feel that the manual of employment exchange procedure should be thoroughly revised and we would like the Minister, when he rises to reply, to give us an assurance that this manual would be revised in a thorough manner before too long.

Our greatest asset, I feel, is our man-power. Unfortunately this realisation does not seem to dawn upon the administration and if it has dawned on the administration, we are yet to have evidence of this realisation having come to the Government. We feel that there is no rational use of the available human resources in our country. For example, occupational research and analysis is still in a primitive stage in our country. Vocational guidance and employment counselling is conspicuous, by its absence. It is so meagre and perfunctory that it is no use having such vocational guidance and employment counselling as it obtains today. These procedures should be streamlined.

Here I would also like to make a suggestion that the Minister must ensure that within a short period of time every university, every college, every higher secondary school in the country should have some sort of unit, which would be something like a placement bureau, providing employment counselling to graduates and matriculates, who pass out from these institutions and find no employment for themselves.

We were told by the Government not before long that it proposes to create an unemployment relief fund with an initial provision of about Rs. 2 crores. We would like to know

whether this provision would be anywhere near being adequate and what steps Government have taken to bring this fund into existence, which may indeed be a nucleus for a programme of social insurance in this country.

I would also like to say that it is necessary and imperative indeed that there should be a uniform all-India old age pension scheme. Mention of a family pension scheme was made in the budget by the Finance Minister. We would like to have some information about the details of this scheme and by when the Minister proposes to bring this into operation.

The number of educated applicants on the live register at the end of December 1963 was 7,39,066 as against 7,08,356 at the end of December, 1962. During this period January—December 1963, the exchanges placed only 1,67,739 educated applicants in employment, which includes 23122 graduates. It is clear from these figures that educated unemployment is increasing, and that the employment exchanges as at present functioning are not able to cope with the problem of educated unemployment. I should like to hear the Minister tell us how he proposes to deal with the problem in order to raise the tempo of the work of the employment exchanges for finding suitable and adequate employment for educated persons in the country.

I would also mention the problem of beggary, because in my humble opinion, it really and rightly belongs to this Ministry and not to the Home Ministry which at present deals with this problem. I feel that this country wants and demands urgent attention to the problem of beggary in this country. Government has, in a very unconscionable manner turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the problems of beggary in this country. A few poor houses here and there will not solve the problem. At present Government does not even have proper statistics

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and data available for it to frame a proper, comprehensive and satisfactory scheme for solving this problem. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to how he proposes to deal with this problem and whether he would not induce his Cabinet colleagues to pass on the whole subject of beggary from the Home Ministry to his Ministry where it rightly and properly belongs.

In the same strain, I should like to touch upon the problem of slum clearance in this country which also should belong to this Ministry. It is only by bringing it under the over-all control of this Ministry that we may hope that a really concerted effort would be made for solving the problem of slum clearance. We have often heard perorations—empty perorations—from the Government benches of what it proposes to do in the matter of slum clearance and beggary. But we have had no evidence whatever of the earnestness of the Government in this matter. We would like the Minister to give us an assurance on which we may count, an assurance which we may be able to test in the foreseeable future.

There have been many instances of inhuman treatment to the famine-stricken labour in the recent past. I know from personal experience that when the State Government promised a wage of Rs. 2.50 per head to go from the famine-stricken areas of Jodhpur and Bikaner to the Ganga Canal area, but all that the labour got after reaching that place was a complete violation of that promise; they got nothing more than 75 p. per head per day. Is this not a violation of the very principles we have adopted in our Constitution? Is it not for the Government of India to intervene in such matters and to ensure that the State Governments are at least made to honour their own promises?

In this connection, I would say that the situation regarding contract labour

in this country continues to be very sad. Their plight evokes pathos. I know several instances where they are cheated, humiliated and not given their legitimate due. What does the Government intend to do to ensure that such contract labour gets its due? I have written to the Minister only recently citing one such instance. I do not want to discuss that instance on the floor of the House. But I do want the Minister to ensure effectiveness of machinery of administration in interfering in all these matters.

I would like to know what the Government intends to do by way of implementing the beneficial labour legislation by State Government in so far as public undertakings are concerned. I am sure the Minister is aware that in implementing some of this legislation, the State Governments are the greatest stumbling blocks and they have been some of the worst offenders. I know from personal experience that the Government of India have found it difficult to persuade the State Governments to comply with the provisions of law. I would like the Minister to tell us in the first place what the nature and the magnitude of this problem is and whether it is not a fact that some of the State Governments had to be proceeded against in courts of law for not complying with the requirements of legislation, as is the case, I believe, in Rajasthan and indeed in many other States, and what he intends to do by way of securing their unreserved obedience to these Central pieces of legislation.

Before I conclude, I would like to cite to this House the case of a tragedy which took place in Calcutta on the 8th December, 1963, when I happened to be there. It is a tragedy which underlines a large number of similar tragedies happening all over the country. It is a tragedy of the failure of the machinery which this Parliament and the State Legislatures have provided. This is a tragedy which came to pass in a 60'x20' room with one exit in the heart of the most con-

gested residential areas of West Bengal's second largest city, namely, Howrah. It appears that the room in question was a factory housing workers operating with fire and highly inflammable substance—celluloid products. Piles of these materials, finished and unfinished, were there in the room, according to a worker who escaped unhurt while the workmen shaped the wares on heaters and under tarpaulin and corrugated iron roof resting on bamboo beams and rafters. Even a small mishap, which cannot be ruled out in the kind of operation involved, could lead to ignition of the piles of celluloid articles and the leaping fire brought down the roof on the working men before they realised what was happening. I am sure the Minister is not unaware of this particular incident. I am also sure that the Minister is not unaware of similar such incidents happening all over the country. Does it not go to show that, if these incidents could happen, either your inspectors are not doing the job with which they are entrusted or that your laws are so ineffective that they cannot implement the provisions of the law and secure at least a modicum of proper working conditions for the labour? I would like him to tell us whether he considers that the legislation as it is at present is inadequate or that his administration is nearly defunct in this matter.

I think, Sir, if proper attention is not paid to this problem, our democracy will be immobilised. I think it is needed for our country that an Indian Beveridge Plan is made out, a compressive Plan for progressive full employment is made out. I feel that the Government should proclaim not only its adherence but its determination to implement the provisions of article 41 of the Constitution of India. And, in this connection I would like the Government at least to tell us as to what it has done in the matter of creating a central fund and a central organisation for imple-

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menting the requirements of article 41 of the Constitution of India.

Sir, my cut motions are self-explanatory, and I sit down with the hope that the Minister will be good enough to deal with them or at least such of them as he may have occasion to study.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the emergency the workers were asked to maintain peace, under the industrial truce resolution, at the industrial centres for more production, and for the defence of the country. The Government and employers are to hold the price line so that the real wages of the workers do not fall. We all know how the workers worked hard and produced more, and contributed their might for the defence. But how did the working class gain? Employers took full advantage of the emergency, made the workers work long hours and made huge profits. Then on the plea of accumulation of stocks, they retrenched the workers, in all big industries throughout the country.

Because of profiteers and government's heavy, indirect taxation, the common man and the working class was fleeced by rising prices. The workers waited for the Government to act. But the Government failed to check the rising prices. When the workers knew that the Government could not give them any protection, they came into action to protect themselves. Recently the country has witnessed millions of workers on march. There were huge processions, hunger strikes, signature campaigns etc., to protest against the attitude of the Government and the employers. The women at various places collected signatures. They also participated in these demonstrations. Here I have with me 15,853 signatures collected from working women in various places in Delhi. They have appealed for a reduction in prices and for the opening of more

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fair price shops. These were to be presented to the hon. Minister. I will do that after my speech. (Inter-ruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): His wife has also signed.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Shri Nanda said that demonstrations and hunger-strikes will not be tolerated.

It is strange that the Government should ask the workers to sit quiet and not protest after admitting that they could not do anything to stop the prices rising or force the employers to concede to their legitimate demands of an increase in wage and dearness allowance. If the workers do not talk about the rising prices, then who will? The Government's declarations in Parliament that they are watching the rising prices closely will not fill the worker's stomachs. The working class will not keep quiet when few people are making huge profits and crores of others are starving. In the name of emergency the workers are told that their agitation would affect the defence efforts, while there is no emergency on stock exchanges and the forward markets are flourishing. This attitude of the Government should change.

The jute working class after struggling for long made the Government to set up wage boards and the jute wage board gave unanimous recommendations. All jute mills except two in Andhra are implementing the recommendations. Because the Eluru and Guntur jute mill managements refuse to implement the recommendations, the workers belonging to both the INTUC and AITUC are on strike from 23-2-1964 and 2-3-1964 at Guntur.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Which INTUC union?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The faction opposed to you.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I have got only ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may be allowed to go on because there is not much time left.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: The wage board after taking into consideration various aspects recommended a minimum wage of Rs. 73 per month as against the present wage of Rs. 52. But the same wage board recommended Rs. 81 minimum wage in all other mills. But these two mill managements say that they have to close the mills if they implement the wage board recommendations. Sir, these two mills have an assured market. The gunny bags produced are purchased by the rice, sugar and cement factories.

The Labour Commissioner is compelling the workers' unions to accept the offer of the managements. That is, the minimum wage of Rs. 63 and the increase in the work load. The work load should not be linked up at this stage. It may be taken up when the relations between the management and workers is better. Sir, here I want to remind the Labour Ministry that two years back Shri Nandaji, the then Labour Minister, assured on the floor of the House that if the wage board recommendations are not implemented he would bring a legislation for enforcing them. The Government should see that the recommendations of the wage board are implemented. I want the present Minister to come to the rescue of the workers, who are not fighting for new demands but only for the implementation of the recommendations of the wage board, by advising the Andhra Government to take a serious view of the attitude of the employers and see that the recommendations are given effect to from 1-7-1963.

Another point I would urge upon the Government is that the employee's provident fund scheme has

not yet been enforced for the tobacco workers in Andhra. There are several thousands of women workers in this industry. The workers are employed by the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, which is a subsidiary of the Imperial Tobacco Company. The Government should not yield to pressure from this foreign company.

Let me now come to employment and the conditions of working women. There is a great demand for skilled and unskilled jobs. Women seek jobs for two reasons. One is, out of absolute necessity to earn and to keep the family going. Due to the rising cost of living both the man and the woman in the family have to earn. Secondly, there is the desire in women to participate in creating national wealth, to become independent and to struggle against the feudal oppression and social evils.

The Government will say that there is an overall increase in the number of women employed. I agree. But, however, if one is to compare this with the total increase in employment which has taken place, then it is clear that there is decline in the proportion which women employees bear to the total number of employees. If we take up cotton and jute textiles only, it is very clear. The Government must show more avenues of employment for women to build a socialistic pattern of society. There should be a certain percentage of jobs reserved for women. In some industries where women can be worked at a cheaper rate than men, the employment of women is on the increase. In biri, match, mica and tobacco industries they employ more women because the employers need not give any minimum wage or abide by factory laws. This is seen in coal industry also. In the wake of tribunals granting equal wages the number of women workers fell. The employers argued that a woman's wage is only subsidiary

whereas a man's wage is the main bread winner. They argued that she consumes less. They also said that her capacity to turn over work is less. But the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the course of its judgment said that it is very wrong to assume that every woman has a earning husband. They also said that extra food is required for expectant mothers and, also, that women turn out equal work. In spite of the awards, the principle of equal wages for men and women has not become law. Even in fixing minimum wages the Government has laid down different wages for men and women. In Agricultural labour and in plantations this can be seen.

Again, this discrimination is noted whenever there is rationalisation and modernisation. The first casualty will be the women workers. Illiteracy is a curse equally for men and women. Women workers are fit to do back-breaking unskilled work, but when science makes it light they are not fit. An illiterate man is given training and he handles the machine. Equal chance can be given to women and women workers should be given training.

Sir, in some industries like the pharmaceuticals—in Messrs. May and Baker, Glaxo, Rosche and others—girls are engaged on contract basis. The condition is that if the girls marry they should leave their jobs.

This is outrageous. This is because the management wants to avoid paying for maternity benefits, abide by the strictest hours of work and obligation of setting up creches.

Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah (Jhalawar): Marriage is out-dated!

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Sir, in the Directive Principles of our Constitution men and women are given equal status. Also, protection is given as

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mothers. But few greedy industrialists violate this principle. The Government sits quietly without doing anything. Some men will say that women are equal to men, so why do they want special protection. Women are equal to men, but they are also mothers. They bear children at the cost of their lives. From the Ministers in the Government, who do not come forward to protect the rights of women to get married and still work, I want to know whether they have forgotten that every one of them has come from the womb of a woman. It is high time for them to remember it. The Government should stop this discrimination or it will promote evil.

Of late, the educated women are entering industries like chemicals and telephones. With the help of polytechnics and schools they will be able to take their places in industry as skilled artisans and technicians. Largest number of women are still in white-collared jobs, like teachers, nurses, office-workers. Women in such jobs get equal wage. But they are not governed by the protective laws of maternity benefits. Some employers do give them these facilities out of convention. But this position should be stabilised by law.

Due to lack of social welfare centres such as creches, kinder gartens and canteens, the uneducated and educated working girls are facing difficulties. The middle class woman is hesitant to take up a job because there is nobody to care for her children. The creches should be placed within the reach of mothers. The canteens should be run properly. For this committees should be elected from the women workers. Many women are coming from suburban areas to work in the cities. The kinder gartens should be set up at the entrances where the working women can leave their children, go for work and while going home take the children with them. Kinder gartens must be set up at the suburban areas where there are working women.

Women who are posted to far away villages and towns have to face many difficulties. Protection should be given to them by providing proper accommodation and other facilities. Government should set up a committee to go into the grievances of working women.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude. Her time is up.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: It is a good speech but from the way in which it is read it looks like a party brief. *(Interruptions)*

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): We also know how to interrupt speeches from the other side.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shame upon a women Member who is speaking like that. *(Interruptions)*.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Why should I not say that Am I not right in saying that I would request her to withdraw her remark.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. She may resume her seat.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Sir, it is a point of order. No hon. Member is expected to read her speech. One can only refer to notes. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Hon. Members may resume their seats. With the best of intentions, it is impossible to manage three lady Members who are standing up and speaking at the same time. I request all of them to resume their seats. I thought that manuscript eloquence, will take less time; especially when the time at her disposal is short.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: With all respect to the Chair, I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member, because I knew fully well that she had very little time. It was a good speech. But at the speed at which it was being

read it looked like a party brief. Further, reading in that way will spoil her otherwise eloquent speech. That is all what I meant. But Shrimati Renu Chakravartty interrupts and says "Shame upon the Member". I certainly object to it. If a Member reads from a speech, it is against the rules and any Member can point it out. I again repeat that I object to the remarks of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. If there are interruptions like this, it is very difficult for me to carry on. Now, I request the hon. Member to conclude her speech quickly.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Sir, recently our country has witnessed working women coming forward with their demands. In Bombay, Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh there were huge demonstrations by working women for their demands. Employment, good working conditions, reduction in prices, equal pay and right to marry and still continue to work are some of the demands of the working women. The women will not be confined to kitchen only. They are ready to shoulder the double job—at home and at the office or factory. They are fighting for their cause confidently. If this government, in which the majority are men, does not pay sufficient attention to the cause of women, then women will find a government in which women will be in majority and look after the interests of both men and women.

Mr. Chairman: Shri B. N. Mandal. He has not much time. So, he should strictly adhere to the time limit.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा एक निवेदन है। पांच बजे तक मंत्री महोदय का जवाब चलेगा। इस तरह से आज की कार्रवाई में मुश्किल से २०-२५ मिनट बचेंगे जोकि रक्षा मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स पर खर्च हो सकेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि आद्य

घंटा इस पर अगर हम अधिक खर्च करें तो एक दो माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका मिल जाएगा और कल तब उस सूरत में रक्षा मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स पर बहस शुरू हो जाए।

डा० लक्ष्मीलाल सिंघवी : बड़ा युक्ति-युक्त सुझाव है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I repeat the same point in English for your benefit if you could not follow Hindi?

Mr. Chairman: It need not be translated. I know enough of Hindi. The hon. Minister will have to begin his speech round about 4 O'Clock.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the discussion on this Ministry is over, there will be hardly half an hour for taking up Defence Ministry. So, we are suggesting that the discussion on this Ministry may continue for another half an hour. We can take up the Defence Ministry tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: The business arrangement has been decided by Government already. I cannot interfere with that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There will be only half an hour left. Shri Rane is present here. He can say something on this point.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have called Shri Mandal.

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, अधिक समय न होने के कारण मैं संक्षेप में कुछ सुझाव ही आपको देना चाहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सरकारी ग्राम्य चौकीदार का वेतन सिर्फ पांच रुपये है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उसके लिये वेज बोर्ड कायम करे जो कि उनके वेतन जीवन-योग्य निश्चित करे और ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार करे कि उनको ठीक वेतन मिल सके। ये पार्ल

[श्री भ० ना० मंडल]

टाइमर हैं, इस तरह की दलील देने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। उनका अधिक समय इसी काम में खर्च होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वेज बोर्ड चौकीदारों के वेतन निश्चित करे और बताये कि उनका क्या वेतन मिलना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से ग्राम सेवक, चीफ आफिसर कर्मचारी वगैरह जो देहात में काम करते हैं, उनका वेतन २५ रुपये से ४० रुपये तक होता है। इनके ऊपर काम बहुत रहता है। इनको कोई डियरनेस एलाउंस नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनके बारे में भी सरकार विचार करे और उनके वेतन निश्चित कर दे कि कितना उनको वेतन मिलेगा। इन लोगों का निम्नतम वेतन आज की स्थिति देख कर तय किया जाना चाहिये।

लिथो उद्योग के मजदूरों की मजदूरी केवल ३५ रुपये महीना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनकी मजदूरी भी वेज बोर्ड निश्चित कर दे। प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में जो दूसरे लोग काम करते हैं उनको ६५ रुपये से १०० रुपये का वेतन मिलता है लेकिन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के मजदूरों की कैटेगरी में लिथो उद्योग के मजदूरों को नहीं रखा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के मजदूरों का वेतन तय हुआ है, उसी तरह से इनका भी वेतन तय हो जाना चाहिये।

महात्मा गांधी मेमोरियल अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों पर निम्नतम वेजिज एक्ट लागू है लेकिन उसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर भी ध्यान दे।

महर्षी टी० वी० हस्पताल में एक डाक्टर है जो वहाँ के कर्मचारियों के साथ बदमाशी करता रहता है और तीन बरस से इसके बारे में आन्दोलन हो रहा है। लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर भी ध्यान दे।

कानपुर के चमड़ा उद्योग मजदूरों को २५ रुपये वेतन मिलता है। इनके मजदूर संगठन के प्रधान श्री एन० के० नायर और श्री राम सेवक यादव, एम० पी० हैं। इनके बारे में सरकार को बार बार लिखने के बावजूद भी सरकार ने इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनके लिये भी वेज बोर्ड कायम हो।

दिल्ली के एक लाख शाप एम्प्लायीज पर अभी तक निम्नतम वेजिज एक्ट लागू नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन पर भी इस एक्ट को जल्दी लागू किया जाए। बिहार राज्य के बनवामी बीड़ी चुनने वाले मजदूरों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। एक पैसे में दो कोड़ा खरीद कर लिया जाता है। सरकार ने जंगलों में बीड़ी के पत्तों के ठेके बड़े बड़े ठेकेदारों को दे रखे हैं जो आगे छोटे छोटे ठेकेदारों को दे देते हैं। ये ठेकेदार एक पैसे में दो कोड़ा खरीद करते हैं जिससे उन मजदूरों का बहुत शोषण होता है। एक दिन में वे तीन चार या पांच आने से अधिक नहीं कमा पाते हैं। सरकार को उस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये और उनकी दशा सुधारने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ से ठेकेदारी प्रथा उट जाए और जो बनवासी बीड़ी की पत्तियाँ चुनते हैं उनसे कुछ न लिया जाए।

रिक्शा टमटम चालक पर जो पुलिस का जुल्म है, उसकी ओर मैं विशेष रूप से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। इन छोटे लोगों पर पुलिस जुल्म बन्द होना चाहिए।

16 hrs.

मोटर और ट्रक्स के सम्बंध में ओवर लोडिंग कानून बना हुआ है, लेकिन इस केवल पुलिस खसोट करने में मदद मिलती है,

इतना ही फायदा इस कानून से है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को हटाया जाए। ऐसा होने से लोगों में शान्ति हाँगी।

अप्रख को फाड़ने वाले मजदूरों को आठ दस घंटा काम करने पर भी चार या छः आना आमदनी हो पाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे। अप्रख खदानों के पुराने मजदूरों को १ रुपया १४ आना और अप्रख फॅक्टरी में काम करने वाले अनुभवी मजदूरों को १ रुपया सात आना रोज मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी वेज को वेज बोर्ड तै करे। आजकल अप्रख उद्योग अच्छी स्थिति में नहीं है। इसका कारण आनेकानेक छोटे मालिकों का कम्पटीशन है। अप्रख बहुत कम दाम में विदेशों को बेचा जा रहा है। बिहार का अप्रख संसार में सब से अच्छा होता है। फिर भी, क्योंकि सरकार की ओर से इसके लिए कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है इसलिए कम दाम में यह बिकता है क्योंकि छोटें छोटें मालिक अधिक दूर तक रोक कर नहीं रख सकते। इसीलिए इस उद्योग के मजदूरों की दशा खराब है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार माइका के लिए एक बोर्ड कायम करे जैसे कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने गत विश्व युद्ध में कायम किया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अप्रख के व्यापार को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। ऐसा होने से मजदूरों की दशा अच्छी हो सकती है और सरकार को पचास करोड़ रुपये का विदेशी मुद्रा भी मिलेगा।

माइका उद्योग में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनको मालिक लोग स्थायी नहीं होने देते। बीच बीच में उनको कुछ समय के लिए अलग कर देते हैं ताकि वे सदा अस्थायी रहें। मालिकों का एक तरीका और भी है। वे कई कई लाइसेंस लिए रहते हैं और मजदूरों को कभी एक झूठे लाइसेंस वाली फॅक्टरी में कभी दूसरी में काम पर दिखाते रहते हैं। इस तरह से वे मजदूरों को स्थायी नहीं

होने देते। सरकार को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मुझे खबर मिली है कि नई दिल्ली के बिहार भवन में जो कर्मचारी हैं उन पर यह कानून लागू है कि उनको हफ्ते में एक दिन की सवेतन छुट्टी मिलेगी लेकिन अमल में नहीं होता। उनके दस्तखत तो करवा लिया जाता है, लेकिन उनको उस दिन का वेतन नहीं दिया जाता। जो मजदूर अप्रख की खदानों और कारखानों में काम करते हैं उन पर भी यह हफ्ते में एक दिन की सवेतन छुट्टी का नियम लागू है लेकिन उनको यह सवेतन छुट्टी नहीं मिलती और अगर उनको छुट्टी मिलती है तो उसका वेतन नहीं मिलता। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर भी ध्यान दे।

मजदूरों के लिए सब से बड़ा सवाल दाम और मजदूरी का है। जब तक इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा तब तक मजदूरों की दशा नहीं सुधर सकती। मैंने नागपुर का कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स देखा है। यह इंडेक्स सन् १९३६ में सी था तो सन् १९६३ में ५४० है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि जब प्राइस इंडेक्स में इतना अन्तर होता है तो उसका मजदूरों पर क्या असर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग काम करने वाले हैं, चाहे वे मजदूर हों या दूसरे लोग हों, उनकी आमदनी को जीवन धारण योग्य एक काम से कम स्तर पर रखने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए, और अगर उस से नीचे उनकी वास्तविक आमदनी जाए तो सरकार सब्सिडी दे कर उसको उसी स्तर पर कायम रखे। ऐसा करने में अगर सरकार को ऊपर दानों को नीचे लाना पड़े तो ऐसा करना चाहिए। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में डिमाक्रेसी को कायम रखना है तो उसका यही मतलब हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सारे लोगों की परमोनेलिटी को बराबर मान्यता दी जाए। मैं तो बराबर मान्यता की भी बात नहीं करता। मैं तो चाहता

[श्री भू० ना० मंडल]

हूँ कि उनको कम से कम इतनी कमाई होनी चाहिए कि वह अपना अस्तित्व को कायम रख सकें, चाहे वे मजदूरी करें या दूसरा काम करें।

आजकल जो मंत्री महोदय हैं वह कांग्रेस संगठन के अध्यक्ष रह चुके हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके हाथ में आने से इस विभाग में सुधार होगा। मैं देखता हूँ कि सरकार के विभागों में इस विभाग का महत्व बहुत कम है। इसका कारण यही है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों और यहां के शासकों के स्वार्थ में समानता नहीं है। इसीलिए शरीकों को जो मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस भाव से मंत्री जी आते हैं उसके हितों की रक्षा करना उनका कर्तव्य हो जाता है। यदि वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकें तो मंत्री पद को लात मार कर अलग हो जायें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह और उनकी मिनिस्ट्री इस बात की कोशिश करेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो शरीब तबके के और श्रम करने वाले लोग हैं, जिनका आज जीवन मुश्किल हो गया है, जिनको आर्थिक परेशानी है, आपके मंत्रिकाल में उनका आर्थिक स्तर इतना ऊंचा अवश्य उठ जाएगा कि साधारण तौर से वे अपना जीवन बिता सकें।

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as many as 17 hon. Members have participated in the discussion relating to the Demands of this Ministry, the Ministry of Labour and Employment. At the very outset let me thank them all for having given very useful and constructive suggestions.

Before I proceed further I consider it my proud privilege to convey my grateful thanks to my illustrious predecessor, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, for having laid sound foundations, for having built up good traditions and

for having rendered yeoman service to the working classes of our country.

Before I really take up the various points that have been raised by hon. Members in this House I would like to say a few words relating to the assurances given during the debate last year. One assurance which was given by my predecessor was that the question relating to victimisation of labour would certainly be looked into. In pursuance of that assurance this question relating to victimisation of workers was not only considered in the Indian Labour Conference but also at a meeting of the Standing Committee and ultimately it was decided that the best way to see that the workers are protected that this victimisation of the workers is avoided—is to implement meticulously and zealously the Code of Discipline and the Industrial Truce Resolution.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Only a few days ago, that is, on the 16th of this month, we had a high-power committee meeting, that is, of the Standing Committee on the Industrial Truce Resolution. Even at that meeting representatives of various interests had expressed their immense faith in these understandings entered into at the tripartite meeting.

One other assurance relates to the furnishing of figures relating to the activities of the Central sphere separately in the Annual Reports. Hon. Members might have already seen, in the present report there is a chapter, Chapter II, which deals with the Central sphere. There is a noticeable improvement in the labour situation so far as the Central sphere is concerned. If one looks into the figures, one will find that in the year 1962 the number of mandays lost was 4.6 lakhs and in the year 1963 it was only 3.1 lakhs. This goes to show that there has been

a tremendous improvement in the matter of industrial relations so far as the Central sphere is concerned.

In this connection it may not be out of place for me to mention that taking the whole situation in the country into consideration we find that in the year 1962 the number of mandays lost was 61 lakhs whereas in the year 1963 it was only 29 lakhs.

I am glad to mention here that in the case of banks and insurance companies, there has not been much agitation though, in the case of major ports a few stoppages were noticed which were not of much consequence. I am in particular glad to mention here that in so far as defence and other Central Government undertakings are concerned, the situation is really very peaceful except for certain go-slow movements in a few undertakings like the Rourkela Steel Plant and the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal.

One other assurance given during the last year was to set up a Wage Board for the Working Journalists which has already been constituted and it was on 12-11-63 that the Board was constituted. I may also mention here that another Wage Board for non-journalists in the newspaper establishments has been constituted on the 25th February, 1964.

There was one other assurance given with regard to the setting up of a Study Group so far as the engineering industry is concerned so that a Wage Board may ultimately be set up. The Study Group has visited a number of places all over the country, made all possible enquiries, and collected the necessary information. They are at the point of drafting the report. I hope and trust, the report will be in the hands of the Government by the end of the next month and a decision would soon be taken with regard to the setting up of a Wage Board for the engineering industry.

One other assurance related to the question of giving figures about cases

of non-implementation and I am glad to say that a statement giving the necessary information was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 25-7-63.

Now, let me give an idea as to what this Ministry is going to do in the year 1964-65. It is proposed to convert the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation into an autonomous body. Proposals for the construction of ten more regional hospitals as well as increasing the bed-strength of the existing hospitals at Katras Tisra, Chora, Naisore and Jhamia coal-fields are also under consideration. There was one programme which is called "Bharat Darshan" programme which started in the year 1959. Every year special trains were being arranged to take the coal mine workers to have an idea as to how our country is developing and how our Five Year Plans are being implemented. But unfortunately this scheme was discontinued on account of the emergency. Now it has been decided to renew and revive the scheme.

It is proposed to sanction the construction of 30,000 additional houses under the new housing scheme and 15,000 houses under the low cost housing scheme for coal miners. The question of setting up a Central hospital at Mahendragarh in Korea coal-field is under consideration. With a view to giving more facilities for in-door treatment of T. B. patients construction of T. B. Wings as adjuncts to the two Central hospitals is proceeding. As regards the formation of cooperative societies, it has been decided to encourage them, whether they be credit cooperative societies or consumers cooperative societies. The financing of these institutions whether directly or through the central cooperative banks, would be looked into. Four central stores in Bokaro-Girdih coal-fields, Ramgarh - Karanpura coal-fields, Vindhya Pradesh coal-fields and Panchvalley coal-fields would be started in 1964-65.

With regard to safety, several steps have been taken, because it has been

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

brought to the notice of Government that the accidents, whether it be in coal-fields or whether it be in factories, was on the increase.

The National Council for Safety in Mines is already functioning, and it is the desire and intention of Government to see that such councils are set up for factories at the Central and State levels.

During the budget debate, the year before last my predecessor had stated that it was proposed to make a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs annually for giving awards to groups of workers and individuals in factories and establishments where absenteeism went down and efficiency went up. In pursuance of this, a sub-committee consisting of Members of Parliament, representatives of workers and employers and Government was set up. The Committee considered the schemes for national safety awards, rewards for safety suggestions and *Shram Pandit* national awards. The *Shram Pandit* scheme has been finalised and will be circulated soon. A model scheme for rewards for safety suggestions was circulated to the State Governments. A scheme for National Safety awards was also prepared and circulated to the State Governments. This will, however, be now replaced by the national safety awards scheme. This scheme has been elaborated by drawing up four different schemes to encourage participation by industry covering as wide an area of activity as possible.

The next programme which we would like to undertake during 1964-65 is to add a statistical and research unit to the Central Labour Institute located at Bombay, under the supervision of the Chief Adviser, Factories. This institution has been doing really very good work, and the results of the research of this institution would be available to all establishments and factories, and could be used to avoid accidents and to save property and life.

With regard to workers' education, an audio-visual expert has been invited under the US Aid Programme, who will assist the Central Board for Workers' Education in the production of audio-visual aids.

A demand has been made times without number, only on the floor of the House but elsewhere, for the setting up of wage boards for various industries. So far, 13 wage boards have been set up and these wage boards, cover as many as 28 lakhs of workers. Now, a demand is made for engineering chemicals and fertiliser industries and also for workers employed in ports and docks. I have already stated the steps that Government are taking in the matter of setting up of wage boards for the engineering industry. So far as the chemicals and fertiliser industries are concerned, the matter is under the active consideration of the Government. The question of setting up a wage board for workers in ports and docks is also under consideration and we are consulting the Ministry of Transport.

Now, let me say a few words as to how the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been functioning. Except in the State of Gujarat, this scheme is in operation all over India. Even in Gujarat, I hope and trust this scheme would be implemented in 1964 itself. At least the city of Ahmedabad, I hope, would be covered, which means that we would have covered about two lakhs workers there. Similarly, the Government of West Bengal have decided to implement this scheme in the district of 24-Parganas on the 29th of this month and in Hooghly by the end of 1964. That means the scheme would be extended to another 3.12 lakhs workers. The total coverage of industrial employees and members of their families by the end of the Third Plan is likely to be about 30 lakhs and over 100 lakhs respectively.

A point has been raised by some hon. Members that hospital facilities

are not provided to the families of insured workers. Unfortunately hospital buildings and dispensary buildings are not in adequate number. It is our endeavour to see that more and more hospital—and dispensary—buildings are constructed. In addition to the 5 independent Employees' State Insurance Hospitals already functioning, 13 more are under construction. Plans and estimates for 16 more have been approved. The total outlay intended for the construction of various hospitals and dispensaries would be of the order of Rs. 28 crores.

Let me pass on to another subject, relating to provident fund. So far as the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme is concerned, about 39 lakh workers have been covered. Recently we have raised the contribution from 6½ per cent to 8 per cent. Out of the 39 lakh workers who are contributing towards this fund, this increased contribution applies to about 24 lakhs of them. In a similar way, the workers in coal mines are also contributing at this increased rate of 8 per cent. From 1st January 1964 a new scheme has been introduced, called the Death Relief Fund. If a worker suddenly dies, his wife or the children would get a minimum of Rs. 500 even if the contributions of the workers and employer concerned fall short of the amount of Rs. 500. In addition to this, one other scheme is under contemplation. It is called the Family Pension Scheme. This scheme is being finalised by a working group consisting of officials of the Ministries of Labour & Employment, Finance and the Planning Commission. The idea is that in case of premature death of a worker who is contributing towards this fund, his widow or children should get a minimum pension of Rs. 25 per month. It is also under consideration as to what part of the provident fund should be returned to the member on retirement if a scheme of retirement-cum-family pension is introduced. This point has been made very clear by my hon. colleague, the Finance Minister.

I hope this scheme would come into operation very soon.

I would like to assure the House that there is a proposal to integrate and implement the social security schemes not only contemplated by the Constitution but also included in the Third Plan. It will be my endeavour to see that a special wing is created in this Ministry so that schemes relating to social security could be implemented as expeditiously as we can.

Mention was made of relief that Government proposed to give to handicapped and old persons. In order to provide for the grant of assistance to old persons, physically handicapped and destitute women and children without means of livelihood, it is proposed to set up a Relief and Assistance Fund.

The intention of the Government is that this scheme should really function at the panchayat or municipal level. Grants will be made to local bodies such as municipalities and panchayats. It is proposed to make a beginning on a pilot basis. Towards the end of 1963, a scheme was prepared by the Government of India and forwarded to the various State Governments. Twentyfive per cent of the expenditure on these pilot projects would be shared by the local community and the rest of the expenditure would be borne by the Central Government, but the cost of the administration of the scheme as such is to be borne by the State Governments.

Before I take up other matters, I would like to place before the House certain matters relating to the intended legislation by this Ministry. The Mines Act, 1952, is proposed to be amended and the most important provisions that we would like to make would be provision for framing additional safety regulations, the setting up of an All India Mine Development Board, closer association of workers

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with safety measures, providing for the formation of pit safety committees and inspection of mines by workers' representatives, and provision for enhanced penalties for serious offences.

In a similar way, it is our intention to see that the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, also is amended. I do not want to take much of the precious time of the House by detailing the various provisions that are contemplated by way of amendments. We would also like to amend the Factories Act, 1948, and the Minimum Wages Act. In a similar way, there are various amendments which we would like to propose to the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. Here, I would like to mention a few salient features of this proposed legislation. The monetary limit for coverage is to be raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 to fall in line with the limit in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The definition of the term "family" will be changed to include dependent parents of female insured persons. There was some criticism that female workers were not entitled to this benefit. It is proposed to raise the exemption limit for payment of employee's contribution from a daily wage of Re. 1 to Re. 1.50 per day. The list of benefits is being enlarged to include funeral benefit payable on the death of an insured person at such rates as may be determined by the Corporation, not exceeding Rs. 100. The conditions for drawal of sickness and maternity benefits are being simplified, and provision is being made for determination of disablement questions by professional medical tribunals. The calculation of average daily wage is proposed to be done only once during the contribution period instead of making repeated calculations at the end of each wage period. The standard rate of benefit will be fixed corresponding to each age group and calculation of the rate of benefit in each individual case will no longer be necessary. The rate of disablement and dependents benefit is being raised by 25 per cent. The rates of

contribution are proposed to be rationalised.

Having said this, let me take up a few subjects with regard to which some criticism was made on the floor of this House. After hearing the criticism levelled against the functioning of this Ministry by my hon. friend Dr. Singhvi, I only felt that he was a pessimist. I am an incorrigible optimist.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: 16 years' experience does not justify any optimism unless you show some deeds now.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I will come to that. With regard to the training facilities, everybody knows that the places in training institutions were a few years ago only 42658. Today it is 78200 and by the end of the Third Plan, it would be a lakh.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: What is the percentage of women?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I will not be able to give it now.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Nearly half.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In the initial stages we were not in a happy position; we were depending on the assistance given by various foreign experts from western countries. Today we are in a happy position and five of our officers have gone to foreign countries to advise them, particularly to Middle-east, Africa and Latin American countries. We have received several scholars to be trained in our institutions from various countries. Today there are 375 employment exchanges including 20 University employment assistance bureaux. It is our intention to see that as far as possible employment exchanges are located in all important centres of the country. Even then it may not be possible to cover the entire rural areas.

Shri Bade: Employment exchanges may be there. How many persons get employment? . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In the report the figures about these are given. But this Ministry is not in a position to create employment opportunities; it is only to give employment assistance to those people who would like to seek employment. This Ministry is in a position to train people. As I said there are several industrial training institutes in which we are training more than 78,000 people for various crafts. This is apart from ploytechnics and engineering colleges. This is the work done by this Ministry alone. Apart from that, with regard to the employment question, that is, educated unemployed, my hon. friend Dr. Singhvi was asking me about the position. I would like to say that we are in a position to give them advice, and if they are prepared to take certain technical training, it would be possible for us to guide them. With mere academic qualifications—degrees like M.A. and B.A.—it may not be possible for us to provide jobs. On the other hand, the emphasis should be on technical training.

Then with regard to unemployment in the rural areas, there are various programmes taken up for rural industrialisation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is there any thinking on the part of the Government on the matter of linking education with employment?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: That is what I said. These training institutes are intended to give training, among others, to educated unemployed, so that they may have some technical training and gain some experience and then can be employed in various factories and other places wherever their services are required.

A little while ago, I was dealing with the subject relating to social security. With regard to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, we can see the progress made from the figures. The number of beneficiaries for medical benefit in the year 1959-

60 was only 31,95,000. Today, it is 88,06,000. The increase is 56,11,000. In a similar way, the number of insured persons covered by medical benefit in the year 1959-60 was 17,14,000. Today, it is 26,73,000. I do not want to bother the House with all these details. But one significant factor which I would like to place before the House is with regard to the amount that has been allotted for the construction of hospitals. The amount sanctioned for capital construction in the year 1959-60 was Rs. 64,65,000. And today, that is, for 1963-64, it was Rs. 5,50,00,000. The total so far is Rs. 16,91,77,000.

My hon. friend who spoke from the Opposition Benches raised the question relating to the employment of women in India. Here is a report with me which shows how many women are employed in various Central Government and State Government departments and also in various industries. A few days ago, a deputation of working women waited on me; and they urged that separate hostels should be constructed for them; they wanted that they should not lose their jobs merely because they get married. They wanted that various other facilities should be provided for them. I can assure the hon. lady Member on behalf of the Government that all these questions would certainly receive the earnest and early attention of the Government.

Immediately after the declaration of emergency in our country, emergency production committees were formed and today I am happy to state that we have as many as 1681 such committees functioning. But hon. Members may ask as to how far these committees have been effective in increasing production. I do not want to give very many details, but I would like to place at least a few instances as to how these committees have been able to function effectively and how production has increased. In an aluminium enterprise in Kerala, pro-

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duction of aluminium ingots, aluminium extrusions and electrode paste increased by 60 per cent, 54 per cent and 139 per cent respectively, in September 1963 over June 1963. In a similar way, in an asbestos enterprise, in Andhra Pradesh, there was a 53 per cent increase in production in October 1963 over September, 1963. In an electrical engineering enterprise in Madhya Pradesh, there was over 100 per cent increase in production during the period May 1963 to August 1963 over the corresponding period in 1962. In a general engineering enterprise in Andhra Pradesh, there was a 112.4 per cent increase in production during the second fortnight of August 1963 over the first fortnight of August 1963. In a similar manner, I can give quite a number of instances which go to show how these production committees have been able to function effectively and how they have been able to increase production in various enterprises.

Voluntary arbitration is a principle in which I have immense faith and I hope and trust that all concerned, i.e., trade unions as well as managements, repose equal faith in this principle.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How many employers have agreed to voluntary arbitration?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Quite a large number of employers have agreed. Let me give the figures for the satisfaction of the hon. Member. Since the adoption of the industrial truce resolution, till the end of February 1964, out of a total number of 783 disputes which failed in conciliation, as many as 184 were referred to voluntary arbitration and 218 disputes to adjudication. If disputes which were otherwise settled or were considered unfit for adjudication and therefore presumably not fit for arbitration are excluded, the percentage of disputes which were referred to adjudication and arbitration comes to

54 per cent and 46 per cent respectively.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The largest number of disputes have neither been referred to adjudication nor to arbitration.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Unless there is a *prima facie* case, it will not be possible to refer any case for adjudication. Whenever there is a dispute, first conciliation takes place. After conciliation fails, if the parties concerned agree to voluntary arbitration, it is referred to voluntary arbitration.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Which machinery will decide whether that case is fit to be referred to arbitration?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There is a machinery under the Government. That machinery will decide.

Shri Mohammad Elias: In West Bengal, the Labour Minister has decided not to send any dispute to adjudication if that dispute is raised by the AITUC or by trade unions led by the opposition.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have no idea as to what is happening in West Bengal. I do not know whether the Minister in charge of Labour has done that or not. I also do not know as to what the attitude of the hon. Member sitting in the opposition is about cases relating to West Bengal. Let me make it very clear, Sir, that this voluntary arbitration and various other benefits would be available only to such unions who would abide by the Code of Discipline and the Industrial Truce Resolution. If people try to bypass tripartite agreements, if people try to undermine certain tripartite agreements, I am sorry to say that such people cannot very well claim the same benefits as others who are abiding by such tripartite agreements.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Then there will be no peace in industry.

Mr. Speaker: Let us have peace here at least.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Hon. Members threaten that in that case there would not be any peace in our country. Here are two agreements, the Code of Discipline and the Industrial Truce Resolution. To these two agreements all the organisations are parties. If they do not respect these tripartite agreements and resolutions, how can real peace be maintained?

Shri Mohammad Elias: Let the Government abide by them first.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Sir, I am not yielding (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When the hon. Minister is not yielding, there ought to be no more interruptions.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In fact, the Industrial Truce Resolution, from the very nature of its name, is meant to have truce and peace. But if some trade union leaders try to encourage workers to disobey or to undermine such industrial truce resolutions or such codes of disciplines, it will not be possible for the Government to give them any benefit that would flow out of these tripartite agreements.

In fact, when we thought of voluntary arbitration the idea was that the expenditure incurred in connection with such voluntary arbitration should be borne by the parties concerned. But whenever an officer belonging to this Ministry is selected, they would not be asked to incur such expenditure. In fact, there was a sort of criticism that the workers are suffering by this kind of resorting to voluntary arbitration because voluntary arbitration means that the parties concerned should spend money. But from the statistics which are in my possession I am able to say that

in 94 per cent of the cases officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery were selected as arbitrators by the parties and these parties had not to incur any expenditure on this account.

Let me say a word about the workers' education. Some hon. Member said that workers' education is not adequate. I would like to give the figures. 1,03,054 workers have been trained under the workers' education scheme up to 31-1-1964. Now we have 22 regional and 22 sub-regional centres started for workers' education, and it is our desire to train in 1964-65 96,832 workers. In the Fourth Plan it is our desire to see about 5,65,000 workers are given this training.

There was some criticism, not on the floor of this House but elsewhere, as to how far workers' education had its impact. I do not want to take much time of the House by quoting a number of instances. I will rest content by placing a new instances before the House.

When Shri Salil Kumar Dutta, a short firing mazdoor was working in Chinakuri colliery near Dhanbad on the 22nd January, 1963, a fire broke out. When all others started running out in confusion, he displayed great courage and extinguished the fire. Asked why he did not run away with others, he replied:

"We have been taught in the workers' education centre that it is the duty of the workers to protect the industry. I, therefore, stayed on to extinguish the fire at grave risk to my life".

In a similar way, the Calcutta Dock Labour Board in a letter to the Regional Director, Calcutta, observed:

"The scheme within a short time of its existence has helped both the workers and the administration to develop very good relationship in all aspects."

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

My hon. friend, Dr. Melkote, who is not here, last year while speaking on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, said:

"The impact of workers' education has had a splendid result on the psychology of the workers themselves. The result has been that the workers understand better their responsibilities and the importance of the trade union movement. So far, outsideers used to give a lend and tell them how to fight their cases, what are the legal aspects of their questions etc. Today, the workers have become responsible and are prepared to shoulder more and more their responsibilities."

In a similar way, my hon. friend, Shri A. P. Sharma, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of Railways last year, said that:

"workers' education has been very much talked about not only for improving the efficiency of the working of the railways but educating the railway workers in the matter of tradeunionism and to make them good trade-unionists."

Shri B. S. Mahadev Singh, Vice-President of HMS, Andhra Pradesh, observed on 1-1-1963.

"Training programme of workers has led to creative leadership."

Probably, my hon. friends, sitting on the Opposition benches are becoming a little nervous. He adds:

"I visualize that the day is not far off when trade unions would work under the leadership of their own trade-unionists, having no truck with political parties or political leaders and mainly concentrating on labour problems."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That would be very good. I welcome it.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Now, let me come to another topic relating to minimum wage. Under the Minimum Wages Act, in several States minimum wages have been fixed. It is certainly unfortunate that in certain States....

Shrimati Vimla Devi: What about equal wage for women?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I personally believe in equal wage for equal work. If women are in a position to turn out an equal quantity of work as men do I have absolutely no objection to giving them equal wage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are asking about minimum wage, not equal wage.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am on the question of minimum wage. Unfortunately, in various States in respect of various occupations the minimum wage fixed is less than one rupee. I am myself not satisfied with this position. But the real position is that I myself cannot straightway rectify them or increase the minimum wage. According to the Act, certain committees have got to be appointed by various State Governments, the committees should scrutinise various documents, probably take evidence also and then fix such minimum wage. Therefore....

Shri Bado rose—

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am not yielding, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has said that he is not yielding. Only one hon. Member can have the floor at one time.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have one submission to make. I would not like to yield till I have finished my speech. I am prepared to answer any number of questions after I have resumed my seat.

Mr. Speaker: Then he will put me into trouble.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I leave it to you.

In Andhra Pradesh, the minimum wage (agriculture) is 87 nP to Rs. 2.

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Speaker: Has it increased by that?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Bihar Local Authority, it is Rs. 25 per month; Kerala Local Authority, it is Rs. 25 per month; and tiles, it is 75 nP per day; Gujarat agriculture it is 75 nP per day; Madhya Pradesh lac manufacture it is 97 nP per day and agriculture it is 90 nP per day. In a similar way I could quote about other States.

An Hon. Member: What about UP?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For agricultural labour it will be still less.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In any case I assure the House that I will take up this question with the State Governments to see that these minimum wages are revised so that the minimum may be at least Re. 1.

With regard to agriculture, it is still worse. Though minimum wages have been fixed in certain States. I do not think they have been implemented anywhere fully so far, to my knowledge. However, it will be my endeavour to see that these minimum wages are implemented with regard to agricultural labour.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is it in Bombay or Maharashtra?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In Maharashtra it is 62 nP to Re. 1 per day.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa (Kotah): In Rajasthan?

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): What about Uttar Pradesh?

2551 (Ai) L/S.D.—7.

An. Hon. Member: It may be laid on the Table.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am prepared to give a list....

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him to place it on the Table. Hon. Members are interested in it; so, it might be laid on the Table.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have absolutely no objection to place it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: When he writes to the States he should also say that he was very much disturbed and interrupted when he was dealing with this.

Shri Bade: In the States which he has not named the minimum wages are still less.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade's State must be mentioned.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: All these are published in the respective State Gazettes.... (*Interruptions*).

Some hon. members stated that the facilities given to agricultural labour or the welfare provisions with regard to agricultural labour are rather meagre. I must say that in certain States in the matter of distribution of Government waste land some progress has been made in certain other States co-operative farming societies have been formed for the sake of improving the lot of agricultural labour. In some States free house sites are being given and in some other States some aid is given....

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): Kindly mention the names of those States.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: ...for house construction. Therefore, it is not as though nothing has been done. But what has been done is not satisfactory and much more remains to be done in so far as agricultural labour and their welfare are concerned.

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

Now, let me go to another very controversial topic relating to the rise in prices. Not only on the floor of this House but elsewhere also criticisms are being levelled against the Government for not having held the priceline... (interruption). Everybody in this country is really worried about the rise in prices, not only the working class but all the citizens in the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers also.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The Finance Minister has already made it very clear that some kind of controls are under contemplation. The Finance Minister has not given a full picture as to in what shape they are going to come. But the Finance Minister's speech has really indicated the mind of the Government, rather the way in which the Government is thinking. In a tripartite conference, no doubt, it was agreed that fair price shops and consumers cooperative societies will be established in all industrial enterprises wherever 300 or more workers are employed. To a great extent, this has been done.

Shri Daji: No, no.

17.00 hrs.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Today in our country, there are 3,357 such establishments; 1,320 consumer cooperative societies and 413 fair price shops, that is, 1,733 have been established. The deadline was fixed, that is, if these fair price shops or consumer cooperative stores are not established by 29th February, 1964, the Government would undertake legislation to amend the Factories Act so that these stores could be established. We do not have the latest reports with us. In fact, reports are flowing from various State Governments to us, by telegrams, by letters, and they are intimating to us as to how many such establishments have been able to establish these fair price shops or con-

sumer co-operative stores. But all the same if hon. Members or the people outside feel that this question of rise in prices can be solved by merely establishing these cooperative stores and fair price shops, I am really not able to comprehend in what manner they feel like that. This is not the solution at all. More stringent steps have got to be taken and those steps are already under the contemplation of the Government. On the 16th of this month, when we had a tripartite meeting—a standing committee meeting—the workers' organisations, INTUC and HMS, made it very clear that they are more interested in Government holding the price-line rather than increase in wages and emoluments, because everybody knows the moment emoluments are increased or dearness allowance is increased, immediately that enhanced amount goes into the pockets of the shop-keeper because the prices go up. Therefore, that is the most important question. At that meeting I appealed to those representatives of various trade unions to suggest to me various methods or give me some good suggestions so that I can take up this matter with the other colleagues of mine in the Cabinet. After all, I cannot decide this matter myself. The entire Cabinet has got to take a decision. I am prepared to take up this matter with the other colleagues of mine in the Cabinet so that this matter can be considered at a high level and a decision taken because such a decision is highly essential in the present atmosphere. But in the name of this rise in prices, if strikes are organised, if workers resort to fasting, if workers indulge in violence, etc., I do not know how such strikes and agitations are going to solve this problem. Are prices going to come down if a few people fast in front of a factory? Are prices going to come down if a few people stand near the gate of an establishment for 15 minutes and go late into the factories? Are prices going to come down if there is a strike for three or four days? On the

other hand, these strikes and these stoppages of work would increase the prices of articles because production goes down. I am glad my hon. friend, Mr. V. B. Gandhi, said that even today there are people who do not believe in the continuance of this emergency and they feel there is no need for emergency.

Some hon. Members: There is no need.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: But I would say that there is any amount of need for the continuance of the emergency. Probably, we are in a more dangerous situation now, than we were in October, 1962 or so. On the one side, we are daily seeing what the attitude of Pakistan is, and on the other side, we are seeing how China is massing her troops all along our border. Therefore, it becomes necessary for us to realise the urgent need. We should realise the necessity of impressing on the people of this country how we should behave in a period of emergency....

My hon. friend Shri Dinen Bhattacharya in the course of his speech on these Demands made it very clear that it would be the duty of the All India Trade Union Congress, controlled by the Communist Party, to appeal to all the working classes to unite. What is this unity for? Is it unity for the sake of improving the conditions of the working people? Is it unity for the sake of reducing prices? Is it for the sake of increasing production in this country?....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is for workers' unity.

Shri D. Sanjivayya:...Not at all. On the other hand, I think that it is for the sake of disrupting the unity that we have achieved.

Shri Mohammad Elias: If you cannot hold the price-line, and if the prices do not come down, there will definitely be strikes. (*Interruptions*).

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am not yielding, Sir.

On the other hand, I am sure that this appeal for unity among the working classes is to disrupt the unity, the unique unity that we have achieved in our country. With the invasion of our country or with the aggression by the Chinese on our sacred soil, a unique unity has been achieved, probably a unity which we never had before in the history of our country. But there are certain sections of people in this country who are trying to disrupt that unity....

An hon. Member: They are pro-Chinese.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: And that is going to hamper our defence effort.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Members sitting on the Opposition Benches to maintain peace in the country....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): It is you who are trying to disrupt the unity.

Shri D. Sanjivayya:....and to give constructive suggestions to Government....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Hold the price-line.

Shri D. Sanjivayya:....and not to criticise the Government all the time.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What about the cost of living index?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Probably, I have taken much more time than I expected to take.

Shri Daji (Indore): Show your anger to the employers; show the same anger to the employers, which you are showing to the workers.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am prepared to show the same attitude and the

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same strictness, if the employers behave in the same way as the workers in some places behave.

Shri Daji: There are lock-outs. The INTUC themselves have stated that the employers are violating the code of discipline. *(Interruptions)*.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am here as a judge. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker: I would appeal to hon. Members to be patient and bear with the hon. Minister and just allow him to conclude his speech.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have practically covered the most important points which have been raised in the course of the discussion.

Shri Daji: What about the employers?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: If any points have been left out, I would like to assure the House that all those points which have not been answered by me would be carefully examined by the Ministry, and we shall take suitable action on them.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: What about the cost of living index?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: With regard to the cost of living index, if there is any defect in it, it has already been rectified. In the course of an answer to a supplementary question on the floor of the House, my hon. colleague Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman has made it very clear that in respect of Maharashtra and Gujarat, there were some defects. Special committees were appointed, and the defects have been rectified. Corrections have been made, and according to the new index, the workers also are getting dearness allowance from 1st January, 1964. In a similar way, if there is any defect, so far as the figures relating to the Labour Bureau are concerned, we are prepared to look into it, although I have no doubt that there is no defect so far as the figures prepared or compiled by our Labour Bureau in Simla

are concerned. In the compilation of the consumer price index, international standards are observed, and even the trends in the thinking of the ILO are kept in view.

Only the other day, my hon. colleague, Shri C. R. Pattabhi made it very clear that as many as seventeen or eighteen countries in the world follow the same way. Firstly, we carry out what are known as family budget inquiries. That is done every ten years. Thereafter, statistics of prices are collected from various centres. We appoint people who are known as price collectors. They are mostly State Government servants. When these are collected by the price collectors, they are supervised by superior officers and they are also checked by officers belonging to the Labour Bureau, Simla. Therefore, I do not see any possibility of any mistake creeping in.

The other day in the Consultative Committee some hon. Members raised this question. I assure them that we are prepared to make it a sort of public affair in the sense that if the labour leaders do rilly want to associate themselves with this, we have no objection to their going to the shops and seeing how these statistics are collected. But if such an opportunity is misused or abused, if such an opportunity is utilised to hamper the work, it will have adverse consequences. After all, these data have to be collected every week. Any delay in the publication of these figures, the cost of living index, delay even by a day, would be a matter of great dissatisfaction to various employees. For instance, the bank employees. Every 15th of the month, the figures have got to be published. In one month it was delayed by a day; it was published on the 16th. Then there was a hue and cry.

Therefore, time is of the essence of the matter. If trade union leaders could facilitate this work, would not interfere with the collection of these

statistics, we have no objection. We will notify the dates. On the date notified, if they go to the particular shops wherefrom these data have to be collected, we have absolutely no objection.

With regard to linking of dearness allowance with the cost of living index, in principle, it is agreed. Most of the wage boards have made it applicable. The only point that has got to be taken into consideration is that it will be only 60—100 per cent neutralisation, depending on the merits of each case.

With regard to the housing position—my hon. friend, Shri P. R. Chakraverty is here—I have already made it clear that 30,000 additional houses under new housing scheme and 15,000 houses under the low cost housing scheme are to be sanctioned for construction for coal miners. Today the annual income out of the coalmines cess is roughly Rs. 3.25 crores. The rate is only 8 annas. If we feel it necessary on any future date to have more funds, probably we will have to increase the levy. Now, 30,000 houses costing Rs. 9,99,97,000 have been allowed to be constructed for new housing and 25,000 houses under the low cost housing scheme costing Rs. 4,17,47,700. In a similar way, our future programme under the new scheme is for 30,000 houses costing about Rs. 12 crores and 15,000 low cost houses costing about Rs. 2,42,00,000.

In the mica industry also, we have got various housing schemes: 500 houses under the low cost housing scheme Rs. 6.56 lakhs; 100 houses to be departmentally built Rs. 2,46,000; 500 houses under 'build your own house' scheme Rs. 1,67,000. In plantations, the number of houses required to be built is Rs. 4.5 lakhs, the number built already is 2.4 lakhs. The shortfall is 2.1 lakhs. There are some difficulties. Therefore, Government set up a working group, which has just now submitted a report, and the report is under consideration.

In a similar way, for the dock labour, there is provision of Rs. 2 crores for housing. No plans were taken up previously, but now plans have been prepared, and housing schemes will be taken up for them.

Then, generally about industrial housing, 1.37 lakh houses have already been built. There have been some difficulties, and these difficulties are now slowly being eliminated, so that the industrial housing programme also can be taken up and executed expeditiously.

I do not think I have any more points, except to repeat that whatever points have not been covered by me will certainly be examined by Government and suitable action taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification.

Shri Mohammad Elias rose—

Mr. Speaker: I said those who have been interrupting would not get a chance.

Shri Mohammad Elias: He has not mentioned a single word about employers.

Mr. Speaker: All right, he might put a question.

Shri Mohammad Elias: He has criticised the workers and their leaders stating that they are not co-operating with the Industrial Truce Committee, but he has not mentioned a single word about employers who are not implementing the wage board decisions, tribunal awards and Supreme Court awards, and those who are violating the code of discipline and industrial truce resolution, including the public sector.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Vimla Devi has been interrupting also.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I want to ask a question.

Shri S. M. Banerje rose—

Mr. Speaker: He says he did not interrupt.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He said something about wage boards. I would like to know from the Minister whether more wage boards are likely to be appointed, and if so, whether the chemical and leather industries will be covered.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Unfortunately, my hon. friend probably was not here. I said engineering industry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not mentioning engineering.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I said engineering, chemicals, then second wage board for textiles and things like that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Leather?

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Vimla Devi also might put a question.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: What is the attitude of the Central Government if the wage board decisions are not implemented by the employers. It may be one or two in jute mills, but in other cases there are so many wage boards making recommendations. If the employers do not implement, what is the attitude of the Central Government?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: So far as the recommendations of any particular wage board are concerned, they are to be implemented by the State Governments, and they do not have any statutory basis. It is by persuasion we see that they are implemented, but if in any case any recommendation of any wage board is not implemented, the only thing which we can do is to refer it as an industrial dispute for arbitration, I mean adjudication.

Shri Bade: The hon. Minister has said that the Minimum Wages Act has not been made applicable by the States. In the States they say it is not

a State subject. When we place it before you, you say it is a State subject.

Mr. Speaker: I had never said that.

Shri Bade: The Minister says.

Mr. Speaker: Then he should correct himself.

Shri Bade: By "you" we mean the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I appeal to all hon. Members that they should be particular in this. After two years now, they should learn how to address the Chair.

Shri Bade: Has the Central Government or the hon. Minister taken steps to implement the Minimum Wages Act in the rural areas. Where there are landless labourers, you have been.....

Mr. Speaker: Again "you have been".

Shri Bade: The Minister has been so far careful about these vociferous industrial workers.

Mr. Speaker: Now he is making a speech. He has put a question, I have heard him.

Shri Bade: But about rural labour, he is not careful at all. What steps are Government going to take?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government envisages the passage of any law compelling the employers, in face of their obvious reluctance, to build houses?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I heard the Minister aright, he sounded so unsympathetic in his approach to the problem of holding the price line.....

Mr. Speaker: How is the hon. Member going to sound?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is for you to judge; for him to judge. To say the least, Sir, it is a very strange

attitude on the part of the Minister considering that senior colleagues of his like Shri Gulzarilal Nanda openly admitted on the floor of this House that it was a very serious problem, and that they were greatly exercised about it. The hon. Minister of Labour was in Andhra as Chief Minister and had contacts with the people....

Mr. Speaker: All these things are not relevant. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even more than some other Ministers, he has had contacts with the people; as Congress President he has come into closer contact with the people.

Mr. Speaker: What has that to do with this? If he wants to have some clarification, he may put a question straightaway.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, Sir, I would like to know why it is that today he failed to display, to show the same anxiety for this problem of holding the price line. What concrete measures, if any, has he got in mind for tackling this problem?

Mr. Speaker: Everything before 'therefore' may be ignored; after 'therefore' what has come may be taken into account. . . . (*Interruptions.*) No, no. No more questions.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The hon. Member, Shri Kamath, said the Minister seemed to be unsympathetic.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said 'sounded'.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Appearances are often deceptive. I have my own plans and my plans in collaboration with the plans of my colleague would certainly give good results to the satisfaction of one and all. . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They cannot rise in this manner; everybody

should not stand up. Only one Member can be on his legs; when I am on my legs nobody else should rise.

Shri Bade: He has not replied to my question whether the Central Government is going to ask the State Governments to implement the Minimum Wages Act.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it just now: there is no statutory power with the Central Government; it is only by persuasion that it could be done.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Arising out of the Minister's speech I want to ask for one clarification. He said that the trade unions or parties which violate the code of discipline will not have the benefit of the arbitration machinery. May I know whether those trade unions which violate the code of discipline will also be derecognised?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: My question also arises out of the hon. Minister's statement.

Mr. Speaker: 'Out of what' does not matter. What is the question?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He said that where the employers did not implement the wage board decisions, the cases may be referred to arbitration. My question is this. Arbitration machinery cannot be set up unless both the parties agree. There are so many cases pending with the Government and in each of them the union is ready to go to arbitration but the employer is not ready. In such cases what will be done by the Government?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I immediately corrected myself. I said 'arbitration'; immediately I corrected myself and said 'adjudication'.

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

*The cut motions were put and neg-
tived.*

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount 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 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 70 to 73 and 134 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 70—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,11,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 71—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,92,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 72—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,34,01,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 73—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,67,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,40,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

17.25 hrs.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to begin now?

Mr. Speaker: Just as she likes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then the cut motions may be moved first.

Mr. Speaker: Then shall we only take up the cut motions now and get them moved and adjourn?