

Tax Act 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, upto the first day of the second week of the next session”.

*The motion was adopted.*

12-25 hrs.

DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS—1970-71

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-  
MENT AND REHABILITATION—  
(Contd)

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted for this discussion was 5 hours and time taken already 5. Shri B. K. Daschowdhury was on his legs last time.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Unfortunately, we are very much behind schedule and this year we may even be forced to guillotine the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It is a very sad and bad thing to do. My suggestion is that from today onwards till the 30th, we forgo the lunch hour so that we can cover some more of the Demands.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : No, no.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : We are anxious to avoid guillotine ; it is very desirable that we discuss all the Demands.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to forgo the lunch hour, it should be on only one condition, that the zero hour does not encroach upon it. It is usually my experience that we take the zero hour into the lunch hour also. So the moment it is 1 P. M. all other business, short notice questions, Calling attention etc. should be dropped to take up the regular business.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर)  
ब्रह्मस महोदय, काल-एटन्शन ड्राप करना ठीक नहीं है। सार्वजनिक महत्व के मामले उठेंगे तो उन पर चर्चा होगी, इस को कैसे रोका जा सकता है।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : We do not agree to dropping the short notice questions and calling attention.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : From 11 onwards with a break of one hour for lunch we are now sitting till 7, sometimes 8 and sometimes 9 or even 10 at night. If we forgo the lunch hour, it will be very taxing.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Members can go out and come back after lunch; meanwhile the presiding officer will carry on.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : The Demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and along with it now Housing, have been guillotined every year, 1967, 1968, 1969 and now 1970. Since this Parliament started, we have not discussed these demands at all. It is a very serious matter. It is an important subject.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be put before the Business Advisory Committee. I cannot give any assurance on that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : While I fully support the suggestion of Shri Vasudevan Nair to forego the lunch hour, I am all for it, at the same time, I would request you in all earnestness and seriousness not to do away with Calling Attention notices. If necessary we are prepared to sit for another hour from 7 to 8, but under no circumstances should the Food Ministry Demands be guillotined. We should try to adjust.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) :** The lunch hour should be there. Whether we should extend is the question.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) :** Instead of 11, we can come at 10.

**MR. SPEAKER :** For the 30th April there are only three or four days left. It does not matter if we give up the lunch hour.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) :** We are only giving up the lunch hour, not lunch.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Sometimes immediately after 2 O'Clock there are some meetings and I may have to go without lunch, but not yourselves.

We will give up the lunch hour, we will not curtail the calling attention and short notice questions, but I request the hon. Members not to take much time. The zero hour should finish exactly by 1 O'Clock. If need be, we may sit longer at the end, because it is only a question of three or four days.

There will be no lunch hour from today till the 30th.

**SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) :** We want the lunch hour.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The decision has already been taken.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) :** Yesterday, while speaking on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, I mentioned that the three Ministers in the Ministry put together could not assess the problem of unemployment, a National problem, which has been increasing like a cancerous growth from day to day. In the report on Labour, and employment we find that in the page dealing with employment exchanges, it has been mentioned that the educated unemployed, *i. e.*, matriculates, under-graduates (including Intermediate and Higher Secondary) and Graduates and Post-Graduates, comes to 15.26 lakhs as on 31st December, 1969, but it is astonishing that the whole Ministry and the Ministers could not give a clear picture about this gigantic

problem of unemployment. They could not give any picture about the present size of this unemployment from the registers and records of their own employment exchanges. We know the figure is more than thirty-million upto 31 December 1968. It is not understood why the Minister was good enough to give one part and not the total picture as it is clear from their own records. That is why I expressed my views the other day that the hon. Minister's Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, Statement, could not show dynamism, nor leadership in respect of this Ministry. Much has been said in this House about the problem of labour and wage policy and other things but nothing was said about the problem of rehabilitation. Before I turn over to rehabilitation, I should like to remind the hon. Minister one important observation, *i. e.* the assurance which was given by the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, on 15th August 1947. I would like to quote him :

"We think also of our brothers and sisters who have been cut out from us by political boundaries, who want to but cannot share the benefit the freedom that has come. They are ours and will remain ours whatever may happen in this country. We shall be sharers in their good and ill fortune alike."

Unfortunately the department of Rehabilitation under the dictates of this Congress Sarkar have forgotten this promise of the First Prime Minister of India. Instead, they have been following a policy of two wives theory as once stated by one Governor Fuller. Governor Sir Bampfylde Fuller once said : now I have two wives; one is the Hindu and another is the Mohammedan. I find the Mohammedan wife is quite favourite to me. It is the same policy pursued by this present Government in respect of rehabilitation. Consider the problem of rehabilitation as it was taken up with missionary zeal, which no doubt everybody should commend, regarding the West Pakistan displaced persons and also consider the case of East Pakistan displaced persons who are the victims of discrimination. Not only that, even the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Azad Kashmir, occupied Kashmir by Pakistan, has been treated differently. Even

In this report we find that those families had been given certain ex-gratit payment to the extent of Rs. 3,500 and a little more considering the social problems. Was that consideration not to be shown by this Government for the East Pakistan displaced persons. Instead the Minister emphatically said i we have no problems with displaced persons from East Pakistan, especially so far as the old migrants are concerned. How far is it true? Does he think that the East Pakistan displaced persons, both new and old migrants, are to be given certain doles as has been done in the past three years? Is it the policy or process of rehabilitation of this Ministry? I should recommend to them to consider what has been done to the West Pakistan displaced persons. They had been given compensation; they had been given properties—urban and rural. In the rural areas they had been given agricultural land. To quote from the report, not only they have been paid compensation to the extent of Rs 192 crores, a little less than Rs 200 crores, but they have also been given 4,44,000 urban properties and sixty lakh acres of agricultural land. If we calculate on 4,44,00 urban properties and value these urban properties at Rs. 20,000 each on an average, it comes to about Rs. 900 crores relief that was given to the West Pakistan displaced persons. Considering that 60 lakh acres of agricultural land have been given to D.Ps., If Rs. 1,000 is the average price for one acre, it comes to about Rs. 1,20,000. It is all together Rs. 2,100 crores leaving aside the payment of compensation, other benefits, loans and concessions. So, this is the picture. What about the East Pakistan displaced persons whose numbers are much more than the number of displaced persons from West Pakistan? For them, the Government come up with a calculation that they have spent Rs 200 crores to Rs.300 crores for their rehabilitation. But how are those monies spent? Mostly for giving doles, charities, simply to live a life of languishment. Most of the monies are spent on establishment charges. For instance, take the Dandakaranya Project, I quite agree that in the last two years and a half, Dandakaranya Project has progressed and developed to a certain extent. But out of the sum of Rs. 35 crores spent on it up to December, 1959, more than 50 per cent of the amount has been spent for the development of roads

and other things through the State Governments; practically, this has been done through the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The balance is a little over Rs.16 crores. This is what has happened in regard to the displaced persons in all these years, and out of this, I have calculated that the establishment charges come up to the extent of 65 per cent. So, this is the type of rehabilitation they have made for the displaced persons from East Pakistan. This is the type of calculation that they have done from one end to the other, This is how they say they have been spending a lot of money. But they do not like to go into the facts which are very uncomfortable to these Ministers and the Department. It is very uncomfortable for them to have these refugees' problems in the hands of the Government, though at the time of partition of the country, partition of India, all those national leaders spoke about the need to rehabilitate them and gave assurances from one after the other.

Let us take the case of displaced persons in Assam. I personally have been saying very much about it, and I have been requesting the Government to consider the displaced persons, problems the old grants and the migrants. But their only reply is that they cannot settle any more displaced persons in Assam as the Government of Assam has said that there is no further land. But I must take this opportunity to congratulate the Chief Minister of the newest State of India, Meghalaya. Only the other day, he said in Meghalaya that all avenues will be explored, all doors will be open, to rehabilitate our brothers and sisters, those who are on the other side of the country, that is, East Pakistan, and that they will try to take all possible measures to rehabilitate them in the State of Meghalaya. The same spirit has not been shown by the Chief Minister of Assam? Why? have they not said so? They have only given statistics, saying that "we have rehabilitated 12,000 families and no more."

It is known to all that the density of population in Assam is practically the lowest of all the States in India. There are lands still. Still, there are some valuable lands for use by the poor refugees, fishermen, tradesmen, etc., who can be accommodated and could be rehabilitated. Yet, the Government of Assam is still following the

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policy that no further displaced persons from East Pakistan can be rehabilitated in Assam.

What has happened further? At the meeting of the Consultative Committee held on the 13th October, 1969, under the aegis of the then Minister, Shri Hathi, a small committee or sub-committee was formed to talk to the Government of Assam and go into the questions of lands in Assam and the search and investigate whether any further displaced person could be rehabilitated. But the Assam Government sternly refused this Committee to come in and inform the Rehabilitation Minister that no further steps by any committee should be undertaken. What do we find now? We find that for the victims of partition, for whom there are so many Ministers here today, there is nobody else to shed tears; they simply say that the displaced persons, particularly in the State of Assam, do not like to work; that they are lazy and all that. I would like to quote from the report of the Enquiry Committee appointed by this Ministry, known as the ITA Enquiry Committee:

"During our survey the Planters have quite often told us that the refugees are idle and responsible for their present plight. Many planters offered them various works in the garden, but they refused to work on the plea that they have come to tea gardens not to become labourers but to rehabilitate themselves, in their original status."

The members of the committee in their wisdom have said:

"Displaced persons in tea gardens, it is alleged are devoid of initiative, are easy going and dependent on Government help. These charges are not wholly baseless. There is some truth in them."

This is the type of committee which in their wisdom the ministry have formed and this is the type of report they have submitted to the ministry. It is very easy

nowadays to make such remarks, uncomfortable and uncharitable remarks against displaced persons, but if they go through the history of 20 or 23 years back, they would not have any courage to do so.

Only the other day one senior minister of this Government said in a press interview in Madras or somewhere if the two Bengals unite today, what will happen to the Government of India? We will have to consider that. If the Naxalites come into power in Bengal, if there is a movement for the two Bengals to unite, what will happen to the rest of India? This is the feeling that has crept into the minds of one of the senior ministers of Government. I would like to remind the minister of the consequences that have piled up upon other due to these faulty measures and rehabilitation processes taken up by this ministry. The should think what may happen in future.

Coming to the process of rehabilitation so far as Kalkaji is concerned, which is nearer to Delhi, was submitted many, case of grievances one after the other and we said, just in your face, you are not in a position to solve the problems affecting the displaced persons. They have issued circulars, press statements and press notes, but ultimately we find those press statements, circulars and instructions are all illegal. They have no basis according to their own laws. In this connection, I would like to remind the minister, if there is any law-breaker in this country, the Ministry of Rehabilitation in the Government of India is the first law-breaker of their own laws, the Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Act and the laws and rules made thereunder. The refugees in the Kalkaji colony have not received the benefits and facilities which they are supposed to have received under those laws. I remember on 18th March last, I had occasion to meet the minister and I had chance to discuss with him about the problems of displaced persons of Kalkaji colony. There were certain officials. When he asked one official, "Is it a fact that the laws for displaced persons as passed by the Delhi Union Territory are applicable to them?" one official said, "The laws are applicable." In consultative committee

meetings, we discussed these points with the minister and he said that the matter is under investigation and if the laws are applicable to them, then all the facilities and conditions will hold good for the displaced persons who have been settled in Kalkaji also. Now, ultimately, the Ministers are not fulfilling their own assurances, probably from pressure of the officials. I had another occasion to talk with the senior Minister, Shri Sanjivayya.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He should conclude now. He has taken more than his due.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** After all, it is not a Calling Attention. Kindly give me two or three minutes.

I had occasion to meet the Minister in a deputation with some of the deserters from the Mana group of camps, those who were here in the New Delhi railway station for a few weeks together. The other day the hon. Minister said that they are all in camps. In that connection, I had requested him that since these refugees belong to be fisherman community, they do not require any bigha of land but they should kindly be rehabilitated near a river so that they can carry on the fishing trade, which is their only trade. I represented their case before the hon. Minister. I told him that in Rudrapur near Naini Tal there are certain facilities provided by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, there is enough scope for rehabilitating these 29 families, which a small number. The Minister said that he has been told by the officials that there is no such place. Now the question is this. Are you prepared to send a team...

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :** I never said that there is no such place. There is a place called Rudrapur. All that I said was that there is no place in Rudrapur for these people; not that there is no place called Rudrapur.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** I do not deny the Minister the right to explain his position. My only point is that he should not always be guided by the offi-

clals. He has got some guilty conscience and that is why he intervened. He should not be guided only by one version. I am ready to go to Rudrapur along with some of your officials and we will make a joint survey. If there is no such place for us, I would not repeat this point. But the question is: will the officials agree to this? The point I would like to mention here is this: is it the duty of the Minister simply to be guided by the officials or is it the duty of the Minister to see how this problem could be solved? That takes me to another point.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He should conclude now. I am sorry, I cannot give him any more time.

**SHRI B. K. DASCAOWDHURY :** The problems of rehabilitation is so vast that it requires more time.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is why I have given you much more than what is due to you. Now you should conclude.

**SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :** I am reminded of another thing. Only last month Mr. Northcote Parkinson, the famous writer on administration visited this country and he commented that in India his stories will be more remembered than in his own country. Because, the Central officials are always interested in putting forward their own point of view. They are misguiding the Minister one way or the other. I have so many instances with me.

Take the allotment of plots in Kalkaji, I tabled a question to be asked on 5th December 1968 on the subject of irregular distribution of various sizes of plots and certain answers have been given. Again, I tabled a question and it was answered on the 23rd April, only two or three days back. I would request the hon. Minister to go through both these questions the Unstarred question on 512.69 and another on 23rd April 1970 wherein I wanted information about the educational qualifications relative qualifications and addresses of the persons to whom the plots are being allotted. There is divergence between the two answers. There are certain conditions that a man must have so

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much of status, so much of earning etc. to be entitled to the plots. According to the list submitted on the 23rd April, 1970 there is one Nilima Sarkar who has been given a plot and her income is not stated. But in the statement laid on the Table of the House on 5.12.69 that Nilima Sarkar is listed as a partner of Sarkar Singh and Company. So, there is discrepancy between these two replies. Then, again, one N. C. Pal, who has not the requisite qualification to become a plot holder in Kalkaji colony has been given a plot. Firstly, he was given a plot of 160 sq. yards and, later on, on the recommendation of Mr. Sen Verma who is supposed to be the Chairman of the Screening Committee, he has been given another plot of 160 sq. yards. There are two separate challans; I have the challan numbers. This is how he got the plot of land...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. You have taken almost double your time. You conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will finish it here. Just one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : No please.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I wrote eight letters to the Ministers, five letters to Mr. Sanjivayya and three letters to Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, in between 6th March to 2nd April. But none of the letters are replied to properly.....

MR. SPEAKER : It does not make any difference. The time is allotted party-wise. You have taken more than the allotted time to you.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Just a mere acknowledgement. We are not in a position to get proper reply. I would request the hon. Minister to make an inquiry into all this.

Then, one Miss Prabha Nandi who has not got any qualifications has been given a plot of land in collusion and in corrupt practices with some of the officials. Then, Mrs. Savitri Dutt---how she has been a plot of land.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry ; I am not going to allow you any more time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The last point.

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will not take more than a second.

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : How was Miss Prabhu Nandi allotted a plot of land whose income is known to be Rs. 280? Here, it is said, income "Not Stated".....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you any more.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would request the hon. Minister to make an investigation into all this.....

MR. SPEAKER : Once, twice, thrice I asked you to please conclude. The result is you have taken double the time. You are taking other parties' time. Please sit down.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would request the hon. Minister to investigate all the serious lapses that have been committed from time to time.

MR. SPEAKER : About the voting during the lunch hour, sometimes an objection was taken by Mr. Asok Mehta that there should be no voting during the lunch hour. The position is, if the voting goes by voice-vote, it is all right during the lunch hour. Nobody will object to the voice-vote during the lunch hour. But if there is going to be some division, then this will be postponed and done after the lunch hour. In the meantime, we will take up the next business and the voting will be done after the lunch hour.

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मतदान के सम्बन्ध ऐसा निर्णय कब किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे ही होता है ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : यह कब हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले से चला आ रहा है ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : ऐसा करके आप सारे अधिकार ही हमारे समाप्त कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिर माननीय सदस्य भगड़ा किस बात के लिए कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : इस तरह करके आप नया रूल निकालने जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस चीज पर ऐतराज है ?

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : यह श्रम मंत्रालय संबंधी बजट अनुदानों से सम्बन्धित कटौती प्रस्तावों पर जो इस तरह से लंच आवर में मतदान नहीं होने जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी कटौती प्रस्ताव पर डिबीजन प्रैस करना चाहेंगे तो वह लंच आवर के बाद हो जायेगा । मैंने अभी सिर्फ बाएस वोर के बारे में कहा था । उसमें माननीय सदस्य को क्या ऐतराज है ? मैं माननीय सदस्य से अर्ज कलंगा कि वह जरा अच्छी तरह से मुन कर और सोच समझकर ही बोला करें बीच में बिना सोचे समझे और ठीक से मुने न दखल दिया करें । मैंने यह कह दिया है कि लंच आवर के दौरान अगर बाएस वोट पर चलना हो तो ऐतराज नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर किसी कटौती प्रस्ताव पर माननीय सदस्य डिबीजन चाहेंगे तो फिर वह लंच आवर के बाद अर्थात् 2 बजे के बाद

होगा । उस दौरान दूसरा बिजनैस हाउस में ले लिया जायेगा ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : यह सारा मतदान का प्रोसीज्योर कब से बदल दिया गया मैं नहीं समझ पाया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पहले से चला आ रहा है ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : लोकसभा सचिवालय के इतिहास में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ । मैं परेशान हो गया है ।

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) :  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes time to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation. As there is very little time at my disposal, I would very quickly bring out two or three points to the attention of the hon. Minister.

Firstly, a lot of talk of socialism goes on but, in action, we are far from socialism. In this land after 23 years of Independence, after all the tall promises the Labour Ministry has not been able to stop child labour. Go round and in Delhi, in Calcutta and in all the big towns you will find little boys being employed by the shopkeepers, 'halwais' and others in little eating places and instead of going to school, instead of enjoying their childhood they are labouring and working very long hours. I would like the hon Minister to take concrete steps to see that child labour is stopped forthwith.

Secondly, all the promises of socialism and equality are there, and yet till to-day we have not been able to bring about equal pay for equal work. To-day in the villages women work hard as agricultural labour. Very often the output of their work is even more than that of men, yet they are paid far less than men. These glaring examples of injustice deserve to be taken up on top priority basis. We were hoping that child labour will be stopped in the Gandhi Centenary year and the Government had said that they would be giving top priority

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

to this problem. Not one State in the Union has taken any concrete steps towards it, and it is the Central Ministry which is to be blamed for it. If they had given the leadership, I am sure the State Ministries would have given attention to this problem.

I shall now come to another problem of health. People have been clamouring and trying to draw the attention of the labour authorities to the fact that productivity is directly related to nutrition and health of the workers. If the Labour Ministry could see to it that a good well-balanced meal is served at mid-day to the workers in the factories at subsidised rates or rates within the means, of the workers, I am sure the expenditure on it would be more than made up by increased productivity. These experiments have been proved successful in other countries. There is no reason that the same results would not follow in India. I would request the hon. Minister to give his urgent attention to this matter. At least let him take it up on an experimental basis at some place where midday meal is given and the level of production recorded. It will be seen if it will go up this can be taken up as a research project to see what the result is, so that he can have force to his arguments when he takes up this matter with the State Governments. There are so many public sector projects. Why cannot be taken up these things at least in the public sector projects? The Government of India should be an ideal employer.

Many people have already pointed out some of the deficiencies in the way of implementation of labour laws and awards of Wage Tribunals, their non-implementation, etc. I do not wish to go into that. But I do wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the urgent need of proper nutrition and for proper care of the children of the working mothers. There are huge construction works going on under the Government of India itself and what is the condition of the workers and working mothers? What is the condition of their children? We have read in the newspapers that some of these children covered with dust have been run over by trucks carrying building material and have been killed in

that manner. Surely it is the duty of the Government of India to see to it that proper creches and proper care-centres for these children are provided. Working mothers are employed in construction labour in all the public sector projects. Some little attempt has been made to start nurseries here and there. It is too little. Leave aside the public sector projects. What about this huge Secretariat of the Government of India in Delhi itself? There are so many working mothers. Some of them have complained to us that they are not able to send their children to nursery schools. Private nurseries are very costly. There is nobody with whom they can leave their children. Private nurseries are very costly and very few. Many of the children cannot be accommodated even if they could afford the cost. Surely the Government of India could do something in consultation with the Social Welfare Ministry, or the Labour Ministry on its own should see to it that the women employees employed by the Central Government have a place for their children where they can leave their tiny tots and do not have to leave them in the streets on the mercy of God or neighbours.

13 hrs.

Then, Sir, the Employees State Insurance is going on for a considerable time. The Health Sector is the most important part of the Employees State Insurance Scheme, because the doctors certify the medical bills and all other payments. The doctors are at a very great disadvantage. It is well known that although the scheme was started so many years ago, their *per capita* remuneration has not been revised right from the beginning. The prices of drugs have gone up. The prices of everything also and the cost of living has gone up. They have to supply medicines also. But the remuneration of doctors has not been revised; nobody has thought about it. It is high time that action is taken to revise their terms and go into the remuneration and bring it in line with the requirements of the day and the price line as it prevails today. Then much talk has been going on to cover the families of the employees in the ESI scheme. But so far most of the families are not covered. It is criminal, I should say. How can a



worker put his heart in his work when his child is sick, when his wife is sick, when his family is in dire distress? Another point, Sir, many of these families are living in areas where there are no other medical facilities available except that provided by the ESI Scheme. It is therefore absolutely necessary and essential that these facilities are extended to the families of the workers. I had set in some of the Committee earlier. I would like to plead with the Minister that they must extend preventive treatment along with curative treatment under the ESI. This is very essential. They have not done it. If you treat a case of tuberculosis and you do not give preventive care to his child and other members of his family, what will happen is, that while you treat one, two others will be getting ready for treatment. It is high time they take up preventive care of contacts also.

Then, the Samachar Bharti is a Government run company and most of its shares are held by the State Governments and the Central in the shape of loans, Labour laws are openly flouted in this concern as nowhere else. The company has refused to pay the minimum of 4% bonus to its employees. It does not even pay linkage D.A. sanctioned by the Wage Board for Working Journalists on 1-1-1968, nor have the recommendations of the Wage Board and Wage Committee been implemented. It is a pity that employees including Journalists working in Patna, Lucknow, Bombay, Bhopal, Indore, Ahmedabad and other centres have not been paid their salaries, I am told, for the past at least two months. They live from hand to mouth. If they are not paid for 2 months how they can they live and carry on their families? This is a very serious matter. The Minister should immediately institute an inquiry into the functioning of the agency.

The Railways is the biggest Public Sector Project According to the Commission set up for wage fixation, the level of house rent is taken at 6%. Instead of 6% in actual practice they are charging 7½ percent from people having Rs. 150 as their salaries and even more at higher levels. There are thousands of old quarters which have outlived their life. They are not taken out from the

pool. If they could be taken out from the pool and the rental value of the rest is pooled together, there would be no need to charge more than 6%.

And as such I wish the Minister would pay attention to this fact that if the calculations for payment are based on 6%, the rent should also be at 6% and if the rent is higher than that and if it is to be charged from the workers the calculations by the commission fixing salaries etc. should include a higher rent for these workers--they should not suffer by having to pay the extra rent at the cost of much needed things such as milk, food or education of their children. It is highly undesirable.

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से श्रम मंत्री जी के सामने श्रमिकों की समस्या का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। आज 22-23 साल की आजादी के बावजूद बेकारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। आज बड़े बड़े महलों में उजाला ही उजाला है जब कि श्रमिकों की भोगाइयों में अन्धेरा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी और समाजवाद में विश्वास रखने वाली सरकार क्या यही न्याय सब वर्गों को दे रही है। पिछले 23 बरों में बेरोजगारी को घटाने तथा उस को सीमित करने में असफलता का मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस दिशा में कोई ठोस योजनाबद्ध प्रयास किया ही नहीं गया है। बेरोजगारों की यह लम्बी भीड़ 2 करोड़ 10 लाख युवक और युवतियाँ रोजगार की प्राप्ति के लिए जहाँ तहाँ भाग रही है, जिस में तेजी से एक विस्फोटक स्थिति निर्मित होनी जा रही है। चौथी योजना में मुझे राहत के ज्यादा आसार नजर नहीं आते। आगामी पांच वर्ष में 2 करोड़ 30 लाख नए प्रत्याशी श्रम शक्ति में शामिल हो जायेंगे, जिन को रोजगार दिलाना सरकार के लिए असम्भव होगा। आज तो बेरोजगारी दिन पर दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

मैं आप के सामने भारत में रहने वाले कुछ वर्गों के कुछ उदाहरण पेश करूँगा कि उन

[श्री शिव चरण लाल]

में से किस किस वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को पिछले बाइस सालों में नौकरियां मिलीं। आज नौकरियां प्रॉजुएटों के उन वर्गों को दिलाई जाती हैं जो हरिजनों में विशेष सम्पन्न खानदान है आज यहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की बहुत बात की जाती है लेकिन बी ए और एम ए पास लोगों में एक ऐसा वर्ग है जिस की सारी नौकरियां और सारी चीजों को दूसरे वर्ग हड़ रहे हैं जैसे कि बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली को खा जाती है। विशेष वर्ग से तात्पर्य है जाटव भाइयों से जो चन्द खानदान हैं।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान गांवों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। आज वहां पे ऐसे लोग हैं जो बिल्कुल असाहय और नेरोजगार हैं, जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है, मकान नहीं है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन का पुनर्वास होना चाहिए। आज यहां पर जो लोग पाकिस्तान से आये या दूसरी जगह से आये उन के पुनर्वास के बारे में तरह तरह की बातें होती हैं लेकिन अपने ही देश से रहने वाले प्राचीन लोग जो है जो बिल्कुल असाहय हैं, न तो जिन के पास भौपड़ी है न मकान है, जो हजारों सालों से पिछड़े और मरे हुए, दबे हुए रहे हैं, उन का सरकार उल्लेख भी नहीं करती हैं। इन पिछड़े वर्गों में एक वर्ग वह भी है जो सारे देश की गन्दगी को साफ कर के बीमारियों की रोक थाम करती है, जिस को वाल्मीकि कहा जाता है। उस की हालत बहुत खराब है और उन की ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

ग्रामीण कारीगरों और रोजगार करने वालों के बारे में भी मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन को रोजगार निलाने का अभी तक कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है। गांव के जो कारीगर हैं जैसे मेहतर, धोबी, धानुक,

जुलाहे आदि इन को घन्धे मिलने चाहिए। उन के घन्धे नष्ट हो चुके हैं और वह सब खेत मजदूर बनते चले जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसा कानून बनाया जाएगा जिस से बेकार लोग लाभ उठा कर घन्धे पा सकें।

आज स्वतन्त्र भारत में बेरोजगारी का सब से बड़ा शिकार वह वर्ग है जो बाल्मीकि कहलाता है, जो सब की सेवा करने के बावजूद भी दबा और पिछड़ा हुआ है। आज अगर आप चाहें तो इस वर्ग के पढ़े लिखे बी ए और एम ए पास लड़के सैकड़ों की तादाद में आप के सामने पेश कर दूं। वह बेकार फिर रहे है।

मेरा नमं निवेदन है कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

अब मैं श्रम मंत्री के सामने नंगा चित्र रखना चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियों और जो घन्धे चल रहे हैं उन में मजदूरों की क्या हालत है।

आगरा में दो कम्पनियां खुली हैं अभी हाल ही में। कोका कोला कम्पनी खुली है सिकन्दरा में और चाय फ़ैक्ट्री खुली है टुडला चोराहे के पास। उनके जो मनेजर हैं उनकी बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कितना बर्बर और कितना असभ्य व्यवहार उनका है, वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। मनेजर ने मुझ से मिलना भी नामंजूर कर दिया। कलकत्ता से भाग कर यहीं आ कर चाय फ़ैक्ट्री खोली गई है। वह मेरा इलाका है। मैं वहीं से एम पी चुन कर आया हूं। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों और किसानों के लड़के सैकड़ों की तादाद में वहां बेकार घूम रहे हैं। वे उस मिल के दरवाजे पर टक्करें मारते हैं, ठोकरें खाते हैं, सिर मारते हैं, किन्तु मनेजर सुना नहीं है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन दोनों

कम्पनियों को चाय फॅक्ट्री को और कोका कोला कम्पनी को जो लाइसेंस दिया गया है, उसको खत्म कर दिया जाए। ये कम्पनियाँ आगरा में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। मेरा इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। बड़ी भारी बेकारी वहाँ चल रही है। गरीब श्रमिकों और किसानों के लड़के इन फैक्ट्रियों के दरवाजों पर ठोकरें खाते हैं लेकिन उनकी कोई मुनवाई नहीं होती है। मुझे भी इसकी सूचना दी गई और मेरे पास दिल्ली में कुछ लड़के मिलने के लिए आए। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि हमें वहाँ नौकरी में नहीं लिया जाता है। कानून में यह व्यवस्था है कि तीन महीने जो काम कर ले उसको स्थायी बना दिया जाए। लेकिन सात सात और दस दस महीने काम कर चुके हैं, उनको स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया है। करते यह हैं कि दस महीने में या सात महीने में डेढ़ डेढ़ महीने का ब्रेक लगा कर उनकी सर्विस को खत्म कर दिया जाता है और उनको निकाल दिया जाता है। दूसरी भरती कर जाती है। इस कारण से किसानों के बच्चे, श्रमिकों के बच्चे परेशान हो रहे हैं। आप से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि चाय फॅक्ट्री के लाइसेंस को आप खत्म करें। चाय फॅक्ट्री हमारे आगरे में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। मजदूरों और किसानों के लड़के सैकड़ों की तादाद में बेकार घूम रहे हैं। वे लोग उनको नौकरी पर नहीं लेते हैं। जो उनके गुर्गे लगे हुए हैं वे सी दो सी पांच सी, हजार दो हजार रिदवत ले कर लोगों को नौकर रख लेते हैं। जो नहीं दे सकते हैं उनको नहीं रखा जाता है। मेरे क्षेत्र में ये दोनों फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं। मेरे ही क्षेत्र के किसानों के लड़के दर दर की ठोकरें खाते फिरते हैं, बहुत बुरी तरह से परेशान हैं, लेकिन पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है।

वह फाकाकशी अब तक,  
वही है बेबसी बाकी  
वही हम सब की हालत है,  
वही है जिन्दगी बाकी

जो ताकत बरूशते उन में  
पन मुदंगी बाकी  
तभी जम्हूरियत के रूख पे  
एक मुदंगी बाकी

यह हालत मेरे क्षेत्र की है और यही हालत सारे देश की है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मोदीनगर में एक गोली कांड हुआ था सविद सरकार के वक्त में 1967 में। उस गोली कांड में मजदूर लोग मारे गए थे। उस गोली कांड की न्यायिक जांच हुई थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस न्यायिक जांच में मोदी साहब को दोषी ठहराया गया था और अगर ठहराया गया था तो सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई की और अगर की तो क्या की ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें तो इसके बारे में मुझे संतुष्ट करें। मजदूर के बच्चे तो मरने के लिए हैं ही।

रात दिन मेहनत करते  
हैं श्रमिक किसान  
तब भी घिरे रहते हैं  
उनके संग रस में प्राण  
वे पाप से डरते हैं,  
सत्य के साधक  
तब भी उन्हें भ्रकसोरते  
दुख दैन्य के तूफान  
पूँजी के नागों ने  
उन्हें चहुँ और से घेरा  
श्रम मंत्री बता क्या  
यही है न्याय तेरा  
जब महलों में दीबाली है  
तो मजदूर की भोंपड़ी  
में अंधेरा  
चाँदी की रात उनकी  
तो सोने का सवेरा  
सरकार बता तो यही है  
क्या न्याय तेरा।

[श्री शिव चरण लाल]

माननीय सँजीवैया जी से मुझे बड़ी आशा है। वह गरीब खानदान से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। कोई कहता है कि उसने कुलीगिरी की या क्या किया। लेकिन श्रम मंत्री जी गरीब खानदान से हैं और वह गरीबों को बेवसी को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। श्रमिक क्या मांगता है? श्रमिक आज अपनी मेहनत का पूरा मुआवजा नहीं पा रहा है। वह माँग रहा है अपने श्रम की कीमत। वह कीमत आज उनको नहीं मिल रही है। क्या वह कीमत उसको मिलेगी?

श्रमिक माँग रहा श्रम की कीमत  
 प्रासादों राज मंदिरों से  
 इन महलों से मीनारों से  
 सर्बोन्नत भव्य कुटीरों से  
 दौलत के अतुल खजानों से  
 सुमिसाल दुर्ग गढ़ कोठों से  
 डिढ़ बुर्जों किलों कंगूरों से  
 कोठियों राजसी भवनों से  
 जागीरों की प्राचीरों से  
 पूँजीपतियों घनवानों से  
 मिल मालिक सहकारों से  
 राजाओं भूमि पतियों से  
 दीवानों जागीरदारों से  
 वंभव की रुम भुम रुम कुम से  
 हाला के मोहक प्यालों से  
 पायल की ठुमक ठुमक मस्ती  
 योवन के नव शृंगारों से  
 श्रमिक माँग रहा श्रम की कीमत  
 जिन की हड्डियों की खाद  
 डाल ये बाग बगीचा फुलवारे  
 जितने उपवन झुरमुट  
 निकुन्ज हंसते सरि सजि प्यारे प्यारे  
 जिन के शोणित से सींच  
 सींच ऊसर उजार उरवरा घरा  
 सेकों का नीरस सा प्रांगण  
 मुसकरा रही है वसुन्धरा  
 जिनकी मेहनत पर खड़े हुए

आश्चर्य जगत के ताज महल  
 जिनकी ताकत पर टिके हुए  
 ये गगन खिचुम्बित राज महल  
 जिनकी कुव्वत पर इठलाते  
 विस्तृत विशाल जन  
 साम्राज्य  
 जिनकी हिकमत पर इतराते  
 आवरण युक्त रे लौह राज  
 श्रमिक माँग रहा श्रम की कीमत

अगला अनुदान आ रहा है। उस में मैं आपके सामने उन हरिजनों की बात रखूंगा जिन्हें साथ आज भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। एक विशेष वर्ग सारी सुविधाओं का उपयोग कर रहा है और बाल्मीकी समाज ऐसा समाज है, जिसको कोई नहीं पूछता है, भंगियों के बच्चों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और न ही दूसरी सुविधायें मिलती हैं।

मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि पांच मिनट आपने मुझे दिये। मैं सदा आपका आभारी रहूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच मिनट भाषण के लिए दिये और पांच मिनट कविता कहने के लिए दिये।

श्री स० मो बनर्जी : कविता का जवाब श्री भागवत भा आजाद ही दे सकते हैं। वह कवि हैं और कविता करते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : Many hon. Members have participated in this debate relating to the Demands of the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. They have given very useful suggestions. I had the opportunity of listening to them with rapt attention. Before I proceed to give answers to the

points raised by various Members, it is my pleasure and duty to convey to them my grateful thanks.

Let me deal with the Rehabilitation Department first, through it has been dealt with at length by my colleague, the Minister of State, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Shri Malhotra has drawn our pointed attention to the question of rehabilitation on those who were displaced on account of Pakistan occupation, those who have come away from Pakistan-occupied territory. He says that there are some outstanding problems. If there are any, the Government of India would certainly give sympathetic consideration to them, but I must thank him for the glowing tribute he has paid both to the Government of the India and the State Government for tackling this problem of rehabilitation with sympathy and consideration.

Before I proceed to say anything about other refugees or repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, I would like to say something about the Tibetan refugees. The total number of Tibetan refugees who came into this country for rehabilitation is 56,000. About 24,000 have already been rehabilitated. About 5,500 of the refugees from Tibet have themselves been able to find employment. Therefore, 20,000 remain to be rehabilitated. Educational facilities are being provided to 6,500 children, and we are spending at the rate of Rs. 54 lakhs a year on education alone. The Government of India is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh annually on providing medical treatment to the Tibetan refugees. Fifteen hundred old and infirm refugees are being maintained at the cost of the Government of India. The Government have already spent Rs. 7.25 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees.

Let me say a few words about the repatriates from Burma. So far, 1,78,500 persons have come. They comprise 51,600 families. Out of them 42,548 families have already been given help in the form of business loans and allotment of agricultural land. Most of the repatriates from Burma are small traders. Upto 31-3-1970 an amount of Rs. 611.99 lakhs as loan and Rs. 157

lakhs as grants have been given to various State Governments for relief and rehabilitation of repatriates. A provision of Rs. 42.06 lakhs as grants and Rs. 163.25 lakhs as loan had been suggested budget estimates for this year, 1970-71. According to the Indo-Ceylon agreement of 1964 as many as 5.25 lakhs are to be given Indian citizenship and repatriated to India over a period of fifteen years. Upto 28-2-1970, 67915 persons had been granted Indian citizenship and 13360 persons have actually returned to India. According to the forecast of our High Commission in Ceylon 20,000 are likely to return to India during 1970-71.

**SHRI UMANATH :** How many had been given citizenship by Ceylon ?

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** I do not know. Those who are given Indian citizenship and repatriated are to be looked after by the department of rehabilitation. The repatriates are received at Rameswaram. A reception centre has been set up at Mandapam with a capacity to accommodate 700 families at a time. A demand for a railway line between Mandapam and another place has been made and we have taken up this with the Railway Ministry. The Tamil Naidu Chief Minister has also written to us in this matter. The hon. Member Shri Kiruttinan also raised this question. The repatriates from Ceylon are planters or plantation labour ninety per cent of them. We are trying to find some avenues of employment for them in Kerala, Mysore and Madras. A provision of Rs. 210.13 lakhs had been in the Budget estimates for 1970-71. Then there was the question about East Pakistan refugees. Probably this is a very difficult problem. Though the refugees that came immediately after partition have by and large been settled...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) :** No; they are living a sub-standard living, a sub-human living. Let us not give an impression...

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** I said by and large. In 1964 there was a sudden influx of refugees and by the end of 1965 it almost stopped. Upto 31st, December, 1969, 8.54 lakhs of refugees have come in

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and rehabilitation arrangements are being made... (Interruptions.) in Mana camp and Dandakaranya and so on. I hope the hon. Members have gone through the report. It is not my intention, much less my desire, to take hon. Members through all those details and figures that had been given in the report. I am only giving the salient points. From January this year upto date as many as 33,000 refugees have come and about 22,000 have already been moved to Mana camp or Chandrapur in Maharashtra. The average daily rate is 300; earlier it was 300 a month. Therefore the whole budget estimates are going to be upset on account of this. We have to provide more funds in order to see that these new migrants are rehabilitated. Unfortunately we are not able to convince various State Governments concerned to release more land; they are reluctant. We hope and trust that in due course they will be persuaded and convinced and ultimately they would make more land available so that the new influx of refugees may be rehabilitated and resettled.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will you kindly look into the complaints relating to the Mana group? There are so many complaints. There was a murder in 1966; there was another murder in 1967 last year also nine persons were killed. Nine people were killed and in all these cases if you go on investigating, you will find that the officials higher-up are interested in this. Kindly start an enquiry.

**SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI (Krishnagar) :** In same of the camps to which they have been sent, for instance, Mana, there is not enough water arrangement for the refugees and that is one of the reasons that they go away from these camps. Secondly, these displaced persons have been again, a second time, displaced by the situation in West Bengal. Will any compensation be paid to them as far as the crops that have been cut are concerned, and as far as the lands that have been occupied from the refugees are concerned?

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** All these questions can be looked into. A high-powered review committee headed by no

less a person than Shri N. C. Chatterjee, a respected and elderly statesman, is at the moment looking into the whole matter. This Committee has already submitted three reports: one, two and three. One and three—these reports have already been accepted and some monies have been sanctioned. The second report is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission. Many more reports of this committee are going to come, and I hope and trust that it will be possible for us to examine them quickly and accept them so that the various complicated problems, difficult problems, that these unfortunate brothers and sisters are facing could be solved as quickly as possible.

Coming to the point raised by my friend Shri Daschowdhury, that there is a difference, a vast difference, between the treatment meted out to the refugees from East Pakistan from the treatment given to the refugees from West Pakistan, I do not know whether my friend who is a voracious reader has noted one point. I do not know whether his attention has been drawn to the statements made in the report. There is actually a difference between the refugees that have come from West Pakistan and those who have come from East Pakistan. The refugees that came from West Pakistan left their properties there and they were confiscated; their properties were frozen there. A similar number or almost an equal number of minorities from here went and their properties were left over here. Therefore, the question of compensation or the question of allotment of alternative properties was solved very easily. But unfortunately, that is not the case with regard to the refugees that have come from East Pakistan. Even today, according to the 1950, Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, the properties left behind by the refugees still belong to them, they could dispose of them or they could come back and enjoy those properties. That is the difference. Therefore, this question of compensation is difficult. That is the position.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** That is not the position, because they have promulgated the Enemy Property Act, and all the properties have been taken over by the Government of East Pakistan.

Secondly, I would like to refer to the report of the Government of India, Publications Department, by Mr. Bhaskara Rao. It has been said in that report, with regard to payment of compensation, that the West Pakistan displaced persons' property left by those displaced persons that have come to India is about Rs. 500 crores or more, and the properties left by the Muhammadan migrants to Pakistan is only Rs. 100 crores. It is not the same. It is your own Government of India's Publication Department's report.

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** If there is any difference between the views expressed by me and the opinion held by my hon. friend Shri Daschowdhury, that can be discussed later, and I am prepared to discuss it.

Then, he has made some reference to the attitude of the Assam Government. I am very sorry; this question was discussed a number of times at the Consultative Committee and when Shri Daschowdhury met me and when some other Members of Parliament belonging to the Consultative Committee met my colleague, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. This question was discussed times without number and it has been made very clear that the Chief Minister of Assam and the Government of Assam are not in a position; they have expressed their inability; they regret their inability to take any more refugees. They promised to rehabilitate and resettle 12,000 families and they have done it. Therefore, it is not fair to go into this question again and again; and even if we thrust some refugees on an unwilling Government what would be the fate of the refugees themselves? We want refugees who go there to settle there peacefully. They should have peace of mind. They should live there in harmony without any troubles.

About, Kalkaji, he has raised it again. This point has been raised a number of times earlier. This was discussed in a sort of special meeting of the consultative committee. Some members of the consultative committee were invited by my colleague, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, who explained to them in detail and certain decisions were

taken. All the decisions taken in that meeting will be implemented without any reservation.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Ministry be prepared to start an investigation into the maladministration of the Kalkaji colony? I will give some specific cases. It is a den of corruption and favouritism.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He yielded once or twice, but this is the third or fourth interruption. He is not yielding.

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** The labour situation in the country is generally good, but I do not think hon. member will agree with me. In order to convince them, I would like to give certain figures. Mr. Kundu said in 1964 the man-days lost were about 6 to 7 million whereas in 1969, it was 16 million. I want him to analyse these figures. 1964 was the year which was very calm and peaceful on account of the fact that immediately after the 1962 Chinese aggression there was the industrial truce resolution passed. Everybody realised his duties and responsibilities. Therefore, there were less number of strikes and lockouts. Therefore, the man-days lost were only 7 million. If you take out West Bengal's contribution out of this, it will be only 5 million. Similarly in 1969 though the total man-days lost were 15 million, West Bengal alone accounted for 10 million. In West Bengal it was 2 million in 1964 and 10 million in 1969. It increased by five times. The reasons are obvious. I need not go into them.

**SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) :** They had more freedom to flight.

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** In 1959 it was not as though man-days were lost on account of unexpected and unforeseen activities. Things were planned. For instance, there were general strikes in textiles, jute, and plantation industry.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** The working class won.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I am glad some agreements had been entered into. I only hope and trust that these agreements would be faithfully implemented and in years to come, the figure will go down.

Apart from loss of mandays, production loss is really worrying us. Loss of production in 1969 was Rs. 42 crores, out of which Rs. 1 crore was in public sector and Rs. 41 crores in private sector. We feel really worried about it and I hope and trust the situation would improve.

There was a criticism that the Central Industrial Relations Machinery has not functioned very well. I must say that they have done exceedingly well. According to a recent study by the Indian Institute of Labour Studies for the years 1965 to 1968, 58 to 63 per cent of the disputes were disposed of through preliminary discussion and informal mediation without holding formal conciliation proceedings. Another 23 to 28 per cent of the disputes were settled through conciliation. Therefore, they had been doing an exceedingly good job. Even without resorting to formal conciliation, through preliminary discussions and negotiations they have been able to solve disputes up to 58 to 63 per cent. Does it not speak well of the organisation? Not merely that. Whenever arbitration is sought for, whenever an arbitrator has to be chosen, more often an officer of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery is chosen, which only shows the immense faith which the employers and workers have in this machinery. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Central Industrial Relations Machinery has not functioned properly. I will quote some more figures. In 1964 the number of inspections carried out by the Industrial Relations Machinery was 36,000. In 1965 the figure was 37,000. Apart from inspections, there is detection of irregularities. In 1964 the number was 1,58,000; in 1965 the number was 1,38,000 and in 1969 the number went up to 1,61,000. Apart from these inspections and finding out defects and irregularities, prosecutions are also launched by the Industrial Relations Machinery. The number of prosecutions filed for infringement in 1964 was 1,071 and in 1965

the figure was 1,489. So, every year there are so many prosecutions launched by the Industrial Relations Machinery.

SHRI UMANATH : There might have been 29 lakhs of irregularities.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : One other criticism made against the Labour Ministry, especially by my hon. friend Shri Umanath, is that the policy of the Labour Ministry is anti-labour. I must make it very clear that the policy of the Labour Ministry is, by and large, guided by the tripartite body, namely, the Indian Labour Conference, where my hon. friend's colleagues, people belonging to the AOTUC, INTUC and HMS and the employers sit and come to decisions. No voting takes place in the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee. Often times, I think I should say always, decisions are taken by consensus. If the decisions are taken by the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee are by and large accepted and followed by the Labour Ministry of the Government of India and if that Labour policy is going to be described as anti-labour, what else should I call the views of the Indian Labour Conference, which reflects the views of AOTUC, INTUC and HMS?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : ILC is dead.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : It is not dead. Assuming for the sake of argument that ILC is not an effective body, it is dead and gone, where is the other alternative? There must be an alternative. So, let us not indulge in destructive criticism. Shri Kundu should realise that there should be constructive criticism and not destructive criticism.

SHRI UMANATH : Basically, you have no progressive policy so far as labour is concerned. First decide on your own policy in favour of the workers and then come forward with it... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt the Minister so often.



**SHRI UMANATH :** I replied because he asked : what is the alternative ?

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** As they are not satisfied by the suggestions given by them. Still, I hold that there is no other alternative to the Indian Labour Conference and other tripartite bodies. All the interests concerned will be consulted, including the tripartite body, before we arrive at a policy decision with regard to any matter.

There was criticism that there is no policy, that no new legislation has been introduced. Yes, we will not be able to come forward with any new policy unless we consider the recommendations of the National Labour Commission. After all the National Commission on Labour was a high power body headed by a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Gajendragadkar and the recommendations of such a high level commission should be given due consideration. It is not as though we are keeping quiet. We have discussed these recommendations in the Indian Labour Conference. We have discussed these recommendations in the Consultative Committee. We are trying to know from various forums the views expressed on these recommendations and for the first time in the history of this Department we have been able to bring together all the labour leaders, AITUC, INTUC and Hind Mazdoor Sabha Leaders met earlier this month and sometime in the middle of next month they are going to meet again and I hope and trust they will be able to come to certain agreed conclusions with regard to trade union movement, with regard to the major policy decision relating to the question of determining the representative union and the question of recognition.

Apart from that, when I am on this point, I would like to make one point clear. The National Labour Commission made a valuable recommendation apart from the recommendations dealt with by my colleague, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad. That relates to the transfer of labour relations pertaining to the Central Public Sector undertakings from the State's sphere to the Central sphere. This is a very important recommendation. Some years ago it was con-

sidered that at least labour relations pertaining to the steel plants should be transferred to the Central sphere. Now the recommendations of the National Labour Commission are very clear on this point and I hope and trust this will be given due consideration by the Standing Labour Committee which is going to meet sometime in July and if necessary, we will come to Parliament with a new legislation.

My friend, Shri Umanath, spoke at length of recognition. He narrated quite a number of instances as to how recognition was not given to deserving trade unions. Recognition is being governed to-day by the Code of Discipline which has been accepted by all the parties and wherever there is any departure from the well established practice, the cases were brought before the Central Implementation Evaluation Committees and differences and defects, if any, were rectified. Suppose we say that the Code of Discipline is also dead and gone...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** Mr. Umanath put a question about the recognition of Insurance Representatives Union being withdrawn and I am only saying that that particular matter should be reconsidered. That was done at the instance of Mr. Bhide who is no more Chairman of LIC and who was found to be anti-labour. Now it should be reconsidered.

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** If the Code of Discipline is not there, what else is there ? Before we accept the recommendations of the National Labour Commission and before we bring forward a new legislation governing these aspects, there is no other alternative to the Code of Discipline.

With regard to oil companies, about the attitude of the foreign oil companies, my friend, Shri Umanath, was rather eloquent and this question has been pending since a long time. The Gokhale Commission went into the question. Thereafter the parties were advised to enter into tripartite talks. When the talks lasted we felt that a stage is reached where we have to do

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something in the matter. Otherwise the situation is going to be very serious. The question of voluntary retirement is causing immense troubles and difficulties to the employees. Similar is the case about the demands of other employees. Therefore, we are thinking of amending the Industrial Disputes Act to cover not only oil companies but similarly situated employers. Meanwhile we are asking the State Governments wherever there is any provision in their respective laws to take action.

**SHRI UMANATH :** Immediately force them to accept the *status quo* which they accepted. What are you going to do ?

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** That we will consider.

Shri Venkataswamy spoke about construction labour. Just now some other member also mentioned about it; There was a Bill prepared in 1964-65—if I remember right—which went through a tripartite body also. I hope that Bill should be taken up in which case they will get some facilities.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** It should be constructive.

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** The Bill will come before you. You give constructive suggestions and we will try to accept them.

Then, Shri Biswas, spoke at length about violence and inter-union rivalry. He read out a telegram which he received that day when he spoke, and the telegram showed that on account of inter-union rivalry a worker was killed. Now I would like to say one or two words about this inter-union rivalry. The problem of inter-union rivalry by and large came to the fore in recent months in an aggravated form in West Bengal, particularly, in the coal belt and Asansol. The reasons have always been economic. There had been considerable disturbance of law and order, militant at time. Violent clashes have taken place in certain collieries like Asansol. So many names are given. Mob violence, arson, looting and even killings have been reported. There has been increasing use of

lethal weapons. Therefore, this is a very disturbing situation. My predecessor in office, Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathl, wrote, to the then Chief Minister of West Bengal and later on I also wrote to the Chief Minister. A few days after my writing to the Chief Minister, the present situation came into being.

Now, the hon. Member, Shri Deven Sen, raised a point about the recent judgment of the Supreme Court relating to hospital employees. We have received an authentic copy of the judgment and we are studying that and we hope we will come to a conclusion soon.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** What about the holiday homes where the American doctors said to the deputationists that they do not bother about Indians ?

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** They met me. They told me several things and it may not be possible for me within the short time at my disposal to give all the details pertaining to the conversation between me and the deputationists.

About hospital employees and also about the University non-teaching employees the National Commission on Labour has made valuable recommendations though it may not be to the liking of some people. From my point of view they are very important recommendations and they would be given a deserved consideration.

Some of the people working in the various Universities came and saw me. They also gave me a memorandum. Apart from these categories of employees, the last speaker mentioned about sweepers and scavengers. In the course of their work the National Labour Commission appointed a Committee to study the working and service conditions of the categories of workers. The Commission have made certain valuable recommendations. We will try to take decisions on them.

Film industry is another place where workers represented to the Government that in the matter of their salaries and working

conditions things are not satisfactory. A Committee was constituted to go into this problem because the film industry employees can be divided into three categories—those who are in the production side, those who are in the distribution side and the third category is those belonging to the exhibition side.

Then the circus employees also have their own problem. A study was made and the report has been received. That will be looked into. Porters and vendors in the railway stations have their own problems and difficulties. At the moment, they are observing 'dharna' in front of the Railway Minister's house. There also we have appointed a committee and the report is with us. We will certainly be able to do something before long.

Dr. Sushila Nayar spoke about employment of child labour. I think there is a law already prohibiting child labour. She also made another point that we should give attention to the health of the workers so that they may be healthier and strong enough to increase productivity. This is a good suggestion which has got to be considered later on. She said about ESI doctors and their pay and conditions of service. The ESI at the moment is in a very difficult financial position. However we do not want the doctors to suffer on this account. About Samachar Bharti and non payment of salaries to employees, etc. Some of my friends have written to me and also about non-payment of bonus to employees, and non-implementation of recommendation of Wage Board. Such things were brought to my notice. Unfortunately the appropriate Government in this case is the State Governments; the State Governments will have to implement these particular laws. We have already taken up these matters with the State Governments concerned and we hope and trust that State Governments will take immediate action so that the difficulties of the employees of Samachar Bharti may be solved.

A word about the worker. All the Members who spoke on the Demands for Labour Ministry spoke about this and expressed their concern for the worker whether he is in the field or factory or anywhere

else. It is so because the worker is the person who increases the wealth of the nation by the sweat of his brow. Unless the living conditions and the working conditions of the worker are improved, it will not be possible for the worker to increase productivity or production. If you take housing, often times they live in places which are unfit for human habitation. Therefore, housing will have to be provided for the employees. Apart from that, the Government of India have got a scheme for industrial housing. But not much has been done. Recently my colleague in the Cabinet, Shri K. K. Shah has said about housing and the idea of constituting a revolving fund of Rs. 200 crores for that. I had a talk with him and I discussed this matter with him whether it would also be possible to provide housing for industrial labour; his answer is in the affirmative. So, I hope the situation will improve.

Then about wages. Wage Boards are appointed; they take long time—3 or 4 years. Some interim relief is recommended. Even this interim relief is not given in time. After 4 or 5 years the report is produced. It takes another 6 or 7 months for the Government to examine and accept these things and even after acceptance the implementation is halting. Employers reluctantly agree to implement the recommendations, some partially and some wholly. Therefore my colleague the Minister of State, Shri Bagwat Jha Azad has said, Government are contemplating to see whether Wage Boards can be constituted as statutory bodies so that legal action can be taken in such cases. Even when minimum wages are fixed the tribunal decide wage structure. However the position has not improved very much. In a survey made by a foreigner, it was made out that the working-conditions as such suffered from three Dr. disease, debt and drink.

It is the duty of the Government to see how far we can eliminate these things. They can be eliminated by increasing medical facilities or by giving them more benefits according to the Health Insurance Scheme. The debt should also be reduced by asking the cooperative institutions to give them loans instead of throwing these innocent workers to the tender mercies of the money-lender who are very unkind.

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Apart from wages and better living or working conditions, there should be a sort of an involvement of the worker in the unit or undertaking in which he works. The worker should have a feeling that it is his own unit or his own factory. Therefore joint management councils were called for. Eighty-three joint management councils were formed—thirty in the public sectors and fifty-three in the private sector. I am not satisfied with these joint management councils which have been formed. Many more will have to be formed. The manner of working is not to our satisfaction. It will be my endeavour as also the endeavour of Government to see that more joint management councils are formed and they are made more effective in their functioning. Apart from the joint management council, we are also considering the recommendation made by the Administrative Reforms Commission with a slight modification. The Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that one of the workers should be made a director on the Board of Directors. In principle, we have accepted it. But the details are being worked out as to what should be the status of the worker; what will happen to him if he continues to work in the factory and what kind of discipline should be imposed etc. These details are being worked out. This way we shall certainly involve the worker in a unit or an undertaking in which he is working.

Besides the Joint Management Councils, and appointment of a worker as a Director we must give a psychological satisfaction to the working class as such. Therefore we are thinking of another scheme called Co-partnership according to which a worker should become a shareholder in the unit or in the establishment in which he is working. People may think that is not a practicable thing. But, in a place near Jullundur—in a small village near here there is an engineering unit called Ladda Engineering works where there is a participation of the workers. Workers have equally contributed to the share capital. You may be wondering as to how the workers were able to secure money to contribute towards the share capital. The management have advanced them money. The workers get a sum of Rs. 750 or 6,00 as loans for taking shares. Fifty

per cent of the shares is held by the workers and the other fifty per cent by the management. And on the board of directors, out of nine directors, six are workers. The unit is working satisfactorily. They are exporting their goods and are earning huge profits. When it works so satisfactorily, can it not be done elsewhere also?

So, we want to place this matter before the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : We should first try all these in public sectors.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : We should try that first in public sector. Unless we try that in the public sector how can we tell the private sector to do it.

Therefore, if anything is accepted in principle, and ultimately, this scheme of co-partnership is approved by the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee, our attempt will be to see that that is implemented in the public sector first and then we shall ask the private sector to follow suit.

Now, there is another way of sharing the profit, that is through the Bonus Act. But, the implementation of Bonus Act has not been very satisfactory.

Therefore, we have to devise ways how best to make it.

SHRI UMANATH : We were getting more bonus.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I know. Therefore, we have to examine the whole question.

14 hrs.

Apart from this, to give satisfaction to the workers, our Prime Minister announced during her budget speech a scheme called Family Pension-cum Life Assurance Scheme

applicable to all those workers who contribute to the Employees Provident Fund, at the rate of 8 per cent and who opt for this scheme. There are 41 lakh workers contributing to provident fund at the rate of 8 per cent. Out of this, our estimate to that about 75 per cent will opt for this scheme. For the first time in the history of social security schemes in the country, Government are participating in the Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme. While the worker's share is 1-1/6% the employer's share is 1-1/6%. and Government's share is also 1-1/6%. Therefore, 3½ per cent will be funded and this will be given as family pension or insurance money.

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will it apply to mine workers ?

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** This is for 41 lakh people who if they opt for the scheme will come under its application. For future contributors, it will be compulsory. Everybody who comes into the scheme of provident fund will automatically be covered by this. The minimum pension will be Rs. 40 and maximum about Rs. 150. If the worker dies during service, the family gets pension plus Rs. 1,000 assurance money. If he survives, he will get upto Rs. 4,000. The Government of India's share will work out, according to our calculations, in a full year to Rs. 7.6 crores. This year a provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the budget. The cost of the administration of the scheme will be borne by the Government of India ; it will be about Rs. 89 lakhs per year. This year a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the budget.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Why does he not include M.Ps. also ? If I die now, what happens to my people ?

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** M.Ps. can always make a law.

So far as coalmine workers are concerned, we are considering another scheme called the gratuity scheme. We want the employer's contribution to be increased

from 8 to 10 per cent. This 2 per cent should be funded and gratuity should be given to the mine workers, specially coalmine workers.

We talk of increasing production and productivity. It is all right. But how can we expect the poor worker to increase production if he is not able to look after his own children, his own wife and mother, if he is not able to provide education for his children. Therefore, all these factors will have to be gone into. They must be given full satisfaction before we ask them to put their heart and soul into work.

There is another scheme. If hon. members agree and if the Indian Labour Conference approves of it, it can be implemented. This is a scheme called payment by results. Even though a worker produces more, he is paid the same amount.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** There is a piece work system already.

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** A norm can be fixed. Supposing during 8 hours a worker does more than the fixed norm. He will get his daily wage plus something. This is also under examination. I hope and trust the Indian Labour Conference would give thought to it.

Many hon. members spoke about agricultural labour. They are the most unorganised sector of labour. Probably the largest number of workers belong to this category. Recently in an Asian conference also it was said that unless we bring in agricultural labour and so something for their betterment or amelioration of their condition, we cannot boast of having done anything good for the labour class as a whole. But what is it that is being done for agricultural labour ? In 1948 an Act called the Minimum Wages Act was passed, and according to that Act, minimum wages were fixed in various States, but if I read out the minimum wages fixed by the various States, it is really heart-rending, if I may say so, heart breaking. Some of

[Shri D. Sanjivaya]

following are the rates fixed :

these wages were fixed in 1959. The

Central Government—May 1969	...	Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.70
Andhra Pradesh—1968	...	Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3.00
Assam—1959	...	Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00
Bihar—1968	...	Rs. 2.50
Gujarat—Feb. 1968	...	Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 3.00
Haryana—1969	...	Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5 with meals or Rs. 5 to Rs 7 without meals,

Haryana is the only Government which deserves congratulations.

Kerala—Jan. 1969	...	Rs. 4.50—good enough.
Madhya Pradesh April 1970	...	Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.75
Tamil Nadu 1959	...	Re. 0.75 to Rs. 1.25

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Because it is a very poor State.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :

Maharashtra 1953-54	...	Re. 0.62 to Re. 1.00
Mysore	...	Rs. 1.85 to Rs. 2.35
Orissa 1960/65	...	Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.75
Punjab 1968	...	Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3 with meals or Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 3.50 without meals.
Rajasthan 1966	...	Rs. 2.00
Uttar Pradesh 1966	...	Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.80
West Bengal 1968	...	Rs. 2.77 to Rs. 3.54
Delhi Administration 1951	...	Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00
Himachal Pradesh 1966	...	Rs. 2.50

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In which year was the rate of Tamil Nadu fixed ?

have fixed only for parts of their States, not for the entire State.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : 1959. They have not revised. These are the rates in vogue on 1.4.70.

Enforcement is the real difficulty. Therefore, we are asking the State Government to appoint more staff in order to see that these minimum wages are endorsed strictly.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It was the Congress Government then.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Therefore, we will take it up with all the State Governments, and request them to revise the rates.

The National Labour Commission has also made certain recommendations with regard to organising the agricultural labour we will examine that very carefully. It has recommended that the State Government should take more interest in organising agricultural labour.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :  
और इस में भी घादमी, औरतों को बराबर नहीं दिया जाता है।

Apart from landless agricultural labour, there is another class called marginal cultivators owning 2 to 2½ acres wet or 5 acres dry land. They form the bulk of the rural population, and I feel that agricultural labour and marginal cultivators are a vulner-

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : While all the other States have fixed wages for the entire State, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

able section of the society and should be looked after. Fortunately, the banks have been nationalised. I hope the credit policy will be changed, and loans made available to these agricultural labours and marginal cultivators to have self-employment. They may start small Industries or they may have piggery, poultry or buffaloes and they may be able to take out their livelihood. That kind of employment would be much better.

Apart from this, unless land ceilings are fixed in a very effective manner and the surplus land is distributed, this problem cannot be solved. The tiller of soil should be the owner of the soil. This should be the main criterion which should be borne in mind. The Agriculture Minister, I am told, is appointing a National Commission on Agriculture. I hope that one of the terms of reference would be to study the conditions of agricultural labour.

I hope and trust that these remarks of mine are sufficient. If there are any other points which have not been answered...

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** Say something about workers education.

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA :** Workers education is going on for the last many years. We have trained ten lakhs of workers. I know very well that the scheme is defective. Defects will have to be removed and the scheme must be made more useful with a view to see that the workers themselves become leaders and eliminate all politicians.

I hope and trust that the cut motions will be withdrawn and the demands passed. (Interruptions.)

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I want to know whether his Ministry or he himself was consulted at the time of the appointment of the pay commission in which there is no employees representative. What is his reaction? Is he going to recommend to the Prime Minister that there should be this representation? Is it in the interest of the workers? Should there not be change in the terms of reference for payment of interim relief?

The second part of my question is this, Are the Home Minister and the Labour Minister discussing whether the strike should be banned for the Central Government employees? What is his reaction to this? Have all Central Government employees organisations protested against this and if so what is his recommendation to the Home Ministry? (Interruptions.)

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Lady Member.

**SHRI K. N. TIWARY :** On a point of order. After the reply, no question was allowed; that had been the practice.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am allowing only those who wanted to intervene and the Minister wanted to yield at time. I asked him to continue and told him that I would allow them to put questions at the end. I shall allow Shri Banerjee, Shri Shivachandra Jha, the hon. Lady Member and Shri Patil. (Interruptions.)

**DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) :** I wanted to intervene but did not. Just because I behaved like a gentleman, should I lose my chance?

**श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेडक) :** मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ऐग्रीकल्चर लेबर के बारे में क्या क्या काम हो रहा है मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐग्रीकल्चर लेबर में औरतों का भी हिस्सा होता है। उन्होंने बतलाया कि कहीं पर इन मजदूरों को 2 रु० मिलता है कहीं 2.50 रु० मिलता है, कहीं 2.70 रु० मिलता है। लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि औरतों को क्या मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि औरतों की क्या परिस्थिति है और उनको क्या मिलता है।

**श्री देबराज पाटिल (यवतमाल) :** राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग द्वारा जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। उन सिफारिशों में एक यह भी है कि ग्रामीण नियोजन सेवा उन इलाकों में भी फैलाना होगा जहां 10 हजार से ज्यादा

[श्री देव राव पाटिल]

श्रमिक रहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण श्रमिक इस सेवा का लाभ उठा सकें इसलिए इस सिफारिश को कब तक मंजूर किया जायेगा क्योंकि समय बदल चुका है और ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की तकलीफों को दूर करने में टाल मटोल करना खतरे से खाली नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्ना (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला सवाल यह है मंत्री महोदय से कि क्या उनके पास कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम है, कोई ऐसी नीति है जो हिन्दुस्तान को जो एवल और विलिंग टु वर्क मैनपावर है उसको साल में कम से कम 100 दिन के लिए गारेन्टीड जाब का प्रबन्ध करे ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई पालिसी या कार्यक्रम ऐसा है जिस के अनुसार ऐग्रीकल्चर वर्कर्स अपनी ट्रेड यूनियनों बना सकें और क्या आप ग्राम पंचायतों को यह ताकत देंगे कि वह वर्कर्स की ट्रेड यूनियनों रिकग्नाइज करके ट्रेड यूनियन भ्रान्दोलन को बढ़ावा दें ?

DR. MELKOTE : The Minister has ignored all the issues that I have raised, and he has not replied even to one or two of the several points that I hope raised. Will the Minister refer to some of them at least ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, on a point of order. You will appreciate it if you listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kundu, especially you yourself have intervened twice.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My point of order is this : all the Members referred to the problem of unemployment in this country, and it is one of the departments mentioned

in this Ministry. But he did not reply to at all, (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is no point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU : He has not referred to any of these : unemployment and rehabilitation.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get excited.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There are three departments in this Ministry ; Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. He has not replied to any point about unemployment. That is my point of order. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : In the first part he devoted to rehabilitation. He gave a very detailed reply to questions about labour and the rest. His speech was categorical. He covered each and every point.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am not referring to rehabilitation. I am referring to employment which is one of the departments in his Ministry.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, he has not referred to a very important point, regarding the cotton textile worker; 80,000 of them have been rendered unemployed recently. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : The hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, wanted to know whether the Labour Ministry was consulted when the Pay Commission was appointed. The Labour Ministry was Consulted. What advice the Labour Ministry gave, it is confidential. Then, with regard to the banning of strikes, the Home Ministry has already consulted the Labour Ministry and we have suggested certain measures. (Interruption) Shrimati Laxmi Bai brought to my notice the question of women workers in agricultural labour. When I referred to agricultural labour, I always kept in view the women workers. Man includes woman.



Shri D. S. Patil made a reference to a recommendation made by the National Labour Commission. Probably he was not here when I gave a detailed reply about it. At various stages the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour are being discussed, and possibly sometime towards the end of July, when we meet in a committee called the standing Labour Committee, we will take a final decision. While taking the final decision, the recommendation to which attention was drawn by the hon. Member will be given due consideration.

With regard to unemployment, only a week ago, there was a long debate on a non-official resolution and my colleague, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, gave a reply, and we have also made a commitment here that an expert committee will be appointed to go into the question of unemployment and under-employment in the country. It will be not merely a survey of unemployment, but it would suggest the ways and means as to the steps we can take to tackle this problem of unemployment.

With regard to the other Members who have a feeling that all the points raised by them have not been replied to, I have already made it very clear that it is not possible to give replies to all the points. But I have taken notes. The officers have taken notes. We will give all consideration to the points raised by hon. members.

MR. SPEAKER : There are 99 cut motions. We will take them serialwise. I will now put out motions 12 and 13 of Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

*Cut motions Nos. 12 & 13 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motion 33 of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

*Cut motion No. 33 was put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 34 to 36, 38 and 39 moved by Shri Prasannabhai Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I do not press them.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Cut motions Note 34, 36, 38 & 39 were, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 42 and 43 moved by Shri Molahu Prasad.

*Cut motion Nos. 42 & 43 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 44 to 51 moved by Shri Kundu.

*Cut motions Nos. 44 to 51 were put negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 52 to 75 moved by Shri Daschowdhury.

*Cut motions Nos. 52 to 75 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 76 to 81 moved by Shri Kundu.

*Cut motions Nos. 76 to 81 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 85 to 98 moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

*Cut motions Nos. 85 to 98 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 99 to 108 moved by Shri O. P. Tyagi.

*Cut motions Nos. 99 to 108 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 112 to 117 moved by Shri K. P. Singh Deo.

*Cut motions Nos. 112 to 117 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put cut motions 118 to 138 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

*Cut motions Nos. 118 to 138 were put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : The questions is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 67 to 71 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation".

*The motion was adopted*

*The motions for Demands for Grands, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.*

**DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,52,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 68—DIRECTOR GENERAL, MINE SAFETY.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,93,000 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, 1971, in respect of Director General, Mines Safety."

**DEMAND NO. 69—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,55,69,000 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 March, 1971, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND NO. 71—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,26,000 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 1971, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons.'"

**DEMAND NO. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,000 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 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL  
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF  
LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND  
REHABILITATION.**

“That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,62,89,000 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 1971, in respect of ‘Capital outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation’.”

— — — —

14.26 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 5 and 105 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 7 hours have been allotted.

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

**DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF  
DEFENCE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,73,000 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, 1971, in respect of ‘Ministry Defence’.”

**DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,74,17,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective Army’.”

**DEMAND NO. 3—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE—NAVY**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,57,50,000 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, 1971, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective—Navy’.”

**DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES  
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,25,00,000 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, 1971, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective Air Force’.”

**DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
NON-EFFECTIVE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,31,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1971, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Non-Effective’.”

**DEMAND NO. 105—DEFENCE CAPITAL  
OUTLAY**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,83,33,000 be granted to the