

**[MR. SPEAKER]**

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,33,33,000 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, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

**DEMAND NO. 103—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,18,33,000 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, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

**The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.**

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now we will take up discussion and voting of Demand Nos. 68 to 72 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table before 7 P. M. indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

**DEMAND NO. 68—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

**MR. SPEAKER :** *Motion moved:*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,60,000 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, 1970 in respect of Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 69—DIRECTOR GENERAL, MINES SAFETY**

**MR. SPEAKER :** *Motion moved :*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,57,000 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, 1970 in respect of Director General Mines Safety'."

**DEMAND NO. 70—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**MR. SPEAKER :** *Motion moved :*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,70,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of Labour and employment'."

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

**MR. SPEAKER :** *Motion moved :*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,53,38,000 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 1970 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

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

**MR. SPEAKER :** *Motion moved :*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL  
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY  
OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT  
AND REHABILITATION

MR. SPEAKER : *Motion moved :*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,53.39,000 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 1970 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, only four hours have been allotted to this Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not do it myself. All of you were there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are so many problems and my request is that the Minister may reply the day after.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Xavier.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : Sir, out of the heads Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, I will take up first the problem of unemployment. It is a major problem. Government is not alive to this serious problem. Government is treating this problem very lightly and in a very light-hearted manner. This problem has been there for ages together and they have not found out any satisfactory solution till today. I will give you the astounding numbers of the unemployed in our country. In the Fourth Plan, the unemployed people

will be fourteen millions and after the Fourth Plan it will be twenty-eight millions. Of these figures, three-fourths are in rural areas. It has also been calculated that afterwards in future there will be an increase in this figure. There is an increase of unemployed people from plan to plan and the situation will become worse if modern method such as mechanisation and automation are adopted because thereby more and more people will be rendered jobless.

18.38 hrs.

[SHRI HEM BARUA in the Chair]

What our country needs is that man-power should be used instead of being attracted to modern techniques and modern methods. Special conditions of India require that all men should be employed first instead of resorting to modern techniques and modern methods. It will be wise to absorb the entire man-power by providing them employment. That will go a long way in solving the unemployment problem. It may be said that if more and more modern, technical methods are employed, production will increase. That is a nice idea. But if you take the other side of the picture, you will see the pitiable plight of so many millions of people having nothing to eat because they have no jobs. Therefore, I think we must give up our craving for modern methods. It may look strange and you may ask : "Why is it that Shri Xavier does not want modern methods in industries?" But look at the pitiable plight in which these people are placed. So, taking both sides on one side there is application of technical and modern methods and on the other there is unemployment problem facing so many millions of people—we feel that it is better that we prefer to employ the man-power first fully rather than adopting modern technical methods.

I am talking of the educated unemployed. This has posed for us a special problem. Last year, we had the problem of the engineer graduates without employment. They are still without employment. This is in spite of the industrial advancement we boast of in our country for all these years. No solution has

**[SHRI S. XAVIER]**

yet been found to the problem of giving jobs to them.

Not only that. In our place, I have seen so many post graduates who have done M.Sc., M.A. etc. They are suffering from unemployment for some years. I shall give some instances I know of.

I know of a boy in my constituency. He has done his B.Sc. He is without a job for three or four years. Finally, I have put him in a private firm which pays him Rs. 40 per month—for a B.Sc. You will not believe it. He has got only two dhotis and two shirts. For all these years, he is pulling on with just this clothing. He has no banyan. He is on Rs. 40 a month. He is a second class B.Sc. His father comes to me and says often 'At least put him somewhere else in some government employment where he can get at least Rs. 100 a month'. I am trying my best but am unable to find any better job for him. This is the fate of educated boys.

Then I knew of a girl who is an SSLC. She comes and tells me, 'At least put me on a job with Rs. 15 a month. I will be a sweeper. I will sweep some office. You give me Rs. 15 a month. Please arrange for it.' I have tried my best, but could not get a job for her even on Rs. 15 a month. She has her father who is 73 and three sisters and three brothers to support. Her father has spent all his money on her education. She is the eldest. But she has not been able to get a job. I have written to District Employment Officer repeatedly. He could not get an employment for that girl.

These are some instances I know of. Only those who are faced with it will understand what the problem is. It is not a problem to be treated light-heartedly. It is a very serious problem. People who face it realise its gravity and seriousness.

There are boys who have passed M.Sc. M.A. One wrote to me: 'I am unable to come and see you because I do not have Rs. five to spend for travelling from Tuticorin to your place. I am living on ragi *kunjee*. I am unemployed for three

years though I am an M.Sc. I am writing to you. Please consider my letter and get me some employment through the employment exchange.'

There is another first class graduate in electrical engineering. He is a Harijan. For three years now he is without a job.

There are some instances of which I have personal knowledge and therefore, I am citing them to underline the gravity of the problem. The educated unemployed constitute one-third of the applicants. We have got an employment exchange in our place, as everywhere they have now to solve this problem. These exchanges have been in existence for so many years. What have they done? They have not gone to the root of the problem. Here and there, they give some jobs to some people, but that will not solve the problem.

The notified vacancies come to only one-fifth of the applicants registered. What is the employment for the others? Has the Government ever seriously thought of this problem? Or do they just put this problem by and sleep over it? They have luxurious plans to ponder over, not these problems. All our economic ills are referred to the Planning Commission. They are to suggest ways and means for solving them. We have to rely on the plans that are formulated. But what do the planners do? The Planning Commission has nothing to do with the unemployment problem. They are apathetic; there is no mention of the unemployment problem in the Fourth Plan; the number of the unemployed increases from plan to plan and their remedies do not touch even the fringe of the problem. Somehow the seriousness of this problem has not caught their eye. Over twenty years in three Plans about Rs. 20,000 crores were spent; but from 14 million unemployed at the end of the Fourth Plan the number will have increased to 28 million. What have these three Plans done? In the meeting of the NDC the other day, on 18-4-1969 the Prime Minister herself says that so far the landless labour, Harijans and the tribals had not been touched at all by the Plan. This is an admission by the Prime Minister who is the head of the Planning

Commission. Our Plans should be radically changed to solve the problem and to give the necessary relief to poor people. For family planning the give Rs. 300 crores but for labour welfare only Rs. 37 crores. This is only a mockery. No mention has been made about unemployment problem at all. They spend money on unproductive and unremunerative schemes and in the villages and rural areas the ordinary common man is neglected and ignored. They have increased the amenities of high officials and created more high paid posts and retrenched poor paid officials and Village servants like Ethoties and Talayaris. In the States they have got advisers, directors, commissioners, members, controllers joint directors and additional members and they are spending money on all this paraphernalia. There is duplication and overlapping. If this problem is neglected, there will come a day and it is not too far when the unemployment will make the unemployed people from a big army and revolt against the Government and they will even go to the extent of overthrowing the Government. How long can they be patient with this half-clad and semi-starving condition. So much about unemployment.

About rehabilitation, I might point out that I come from the Tirunelveli, constituency, and the evacuees from Burma and Ceylon are found in large numbers in Tirunelveli, Ramnad and other parts of the country. As soon as they are sent out from the foreign countries, they are unable to settle immediately. so, some interim arrangements must be made. The Central Government must give them some funds or ask the State Government to do it. They must make some immediate interim arrangements so that they can settle themselves, temporarily, till they are able to settle themselves permanently.

In my constituency, there are some Muslims in Melapalayam; they are weavers. When khadi yarn is given, they are asked to purchase to the extent of three-fourths of their earnings, cloth from the depot. That is a cruel injustice meted out them. They must not be Compelled to purchase cloth in lieu of yarn That is another point which

I wanted to bring to the notice of the Minister.

About agricultural labour, I would just mention that they produce and yet they starve. That is the paradox. Every labourer in other fields is also like that. The labourer produces and he starves or he is without what he produces. That is the paradox. I would suggest for agricultural labour two or three novel things. The Government must consider the question of giving to agricultural labourers, Provident fund, bonus, pension and gratuity as in the case of labourer in the Industries. That is one noble suggestion which I wanted to make to the Government. There must be minimum wages for Agricultural labour. They are very poor people and they have nothing to eat. Only when the minimum wages are fixed, there will be some security of posts for them. It is only a seasonal work for them. For the major portion of the year, they are without any job. The village industries and cottage industries which are now lying scattered should be spread over all the villages in the rural areas in an intensive manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI S. XAVIER : I have some more points, but since the Chair has asked me to finish,—and he has been kind enough to give me time to make most of my points—I leave the other points to be brought up by other speakers from my party. With these words, I hope that the Government will take a serious view of the unemployment problem among labour and rehabilitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members may now move their cut months.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : I beg to move :—

“That the demand under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1.”

[ Failure to abolish contract labour in public and private sectors. (4) ]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1.”

[ Failure to implement the Tripartite decision on need based minimum wages. (5) ]

[ Shri K. M. Abraham ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[ Failure to introduce the principle of ballot for recognition of trade unions. (6) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[ Failure to restore the recognition of All India Insurance Employees Association. (7) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[ Use of preventive Detention Act against trade union functionaries during Industrial disputes. (8) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[ Failure to prevent retrenchment in foreign oil companies pending completion of Gokhalai Commission report. (9) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[ Role of Labour Ministry in patronising INTUC Unions in Private and Public Undertakings. (10) ]

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI**  
(Patna) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[ Failure to compulsorily include labour in the management of Public Sector Undertakings. (11) ]

**SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM** : I Beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to implement recommendations of the Wage Board for Newspaper Industry. (13) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to ensure job security for employees of Caltex in Calcutta following automation measures. (14) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to provide alternative Jobs to the retrenched employees of Caltex, Calcutta. (15) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Delay in taking decision on the recommendations of the Wage Board for Engineering Industry. (16) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Use of code of discipline against the workers. (17) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Ineffectiveness of Labour Ministry in reinstating victimised employees who participated in the all India token strike of 19th September, 1968. (18) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Need to make the Bonus Act applicable to the Ordnance Factories. (19) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to protect trade union rights of University employees and Hospital employees. (20) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Redtapism and nepotism in the Labour Ministry resulting in inordinate delay in attending to workers' grievances. (21) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Need to introduce a comprehensive Bill introducing gratuity scheme for all the Industrial workers and office employees. (22) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Non-implementation of legislation regarding beedi and cigar industries. (23) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced Rs. 100/."

[ Failure to plug loopholes in the Maternity Benefit Act. (24) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Secret links of some Labour Ministry officials with big business houses. (25) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Failure to revise minimum wages of workers in unorganised industry. (26) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Failure to refer all the demands of all-India Insurance Employees Association to the Industrial Tribunal (27) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Failure to prevent lay-off and retrenchment in Engineering industry. (28) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[ Failure to protect the interest of workers employed in textile units closed due to mismanagement. (29) ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Need to stop corruption and malpractices in Workers' Education Scheme. (30) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Failure to reinstate all the employees of the Labour Ministry victimised for participating in the one-day token strike. (31) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Anti-labour and pro-employees Policy pursued by the Labour Ministry. (32) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Use of National Commission on Labour for the benefit of the employers. (33) ].

[ Shri K. M. Abraham ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Anti-trade union attitude taken by the Labour Minister in the Asian Labour Ministers' Conference. (34).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Non-intervention of Labour Minister in various industrial disputes in Public Sector Undertakings. (35) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Failure to intervene in the strike of workers in Claridges Hotel, New Delhi despite assurance given by the Labour Minister. (36) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Failure to improve the working of the Bonus Act. (37) ].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Need to enact legislation regarding uniform minimum wages of agricultural labourers all over the country. (39) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Rs. 100/."

[ Failure in raising the rates of wages in various States. (40) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Need to fix monthly wages of agricultural labourers at Rs. 100/ all over the country. (41) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Failure to provide employment to educated unemployed. (42) ].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[ Failure to check unemployment among Engineers. (43) ].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[ Failure to appoint a Wage Board for plywood and wood industry. (48) ].

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs.100."

[ Need to rectify fraudulent consumer price index numbers compiled by the Labour Bureau. (49) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Need to exclude the employers' representative from the Workers Education Scheme. (50) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Need to increase payment to retrenched workers under the Relief Assistance Fund. (51) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Need to ensure jobs for young workers after completion of apprenticeship training scheme. (52) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to concede to the demands of employees of the E. S. I. Corporation. (53) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Favouritism while awarding prize under Apprenticeship Act. (54) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to introduce unemployment insurance scheme. (55) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Use of Labour Welfare Centres for INTUC propaganda. (56) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ High cost of experts in Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation. (57) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Need to abolish Gorakhpur labour Organisation. (58) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Delay in publication of statistics by the Labour Bureau. (59) ]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Bar-rackpore) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to stop illegal retrenchment of 3,000 badli workers in Jute industry by surreptitiously sealing of looms in November, 1968. (60) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to enforce the implementation of the recommendations of the Industrial Committee on Jute regarding wage scales, D. A. and intetim relief and 45 hours working week. (61) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to stop malpractices such as carrying rampant speculation illegal cornering of jute and inter-group competition of jute mill owners to bring down raw jute price and for maximum profit. (62) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment to reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to check artificial crisis in jute industry causing continuous threat to job security. (63) ]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[ Failure to stop the policy of restricted production by jute mill

[ Shri Mohd. Ismail ]

owners in West Bengal resulting in large scale unemployment. (64) ]

“That the demand under the head Labours and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[ Need to recognize Bengal Chathal Mazdoor Union, Calcutta by the jute managements. (65) ]

“That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[ Failure to introduce State Trading in raw jute for checking speculation, profiteering and ensuring economic price for cultivators. (66) ]

“That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[ Failure to implement Government decision on block closure in jute mills in West Bengal. (67) ]

“That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[ Failure to stop sealing of looms in jute industry by ten per cent for maintaining carpet backing production. (68) ]

“That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[ Need to re-employ 25,000 jute workers after 10 per cent sealing of looms in jute industry. (69) ]

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced to Re. 1.”

[ High cost of administrative expenditure on displaced persons. (72) ]

“That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to rehabilitate all the displaced persons in an effective manner. (73)]

“That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Plight of persons rehabilitated in Andaman Islands. (74)]

“That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Desertion of the Dandakaranya territory by persons rehabilitated in the area due to official harassment. (75)]

“That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grant concession to displaced persons in Andaman Islands in the matter of recovery of loans. (76)]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to give rehabilitation benefit to new migrants staying in West Bengal. (77)]

“That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grant title deeds to displaced persons in Government sponsored and squatters colonies without extra load and interest. (78)]

“That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Pro-employer attitude taken by the Board of Arbitration (79)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Misuse of funds connected with War Injuries Scheme (80)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Favouritism while granting relief in respect of personal injuries sustained by civilian personnel during emergency (81)]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to ban introduction of automation in all private and public sector undertakings (82)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to convene the industrial committee on jute as suggested by Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union to consider the demand of reinstatement of retrenched workers, permanency bonus, gratuity, arrear of D. A. and fixation of wages (83)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to ban retrenchment, lay-off, increase in work-load, closures and lock-outs (84)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop the introduction of new labour saving devices which lead to increase in profits of employers and retrenchment of workers (85)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give benefits to partially rehabilitated families not covered by residuary assessment in West Bengal (86)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to relax the rules regarding the definition of refugees. (87)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to grant benefits to new migrants staying in West Bengal despite repeated representations. (88)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give title deeds to refugees in West Bengal in Government approved and squatter colonies by reducing the burden of repayment and rate of interest. (89)]

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशावाह (भिड) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

“श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जाएं।

[बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने में सरकार की असफलता (90)]

[श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह]

कि "श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[कर्मचारियों पर "इंटक" थोपने की भेदभावपूर्ण नीति (91)]

कि "श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[प्रतिनिधि कर्मचारी संघों के निर्वाचन में बैलट प्रणाली लागू करने में, ताकि उन्हें कारखाना प्रबन्धकों से मान्यता मिल सके, असफलता। (92)]

कि "श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[अधिकांश विस्थापित परिवारों को जीविका के कोई भी साधन जुटाने में असफलता (93)]

कि "श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश के फलस्वरूप जिन स्वर्णकारों के परिवारों को भूख तथा बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनकी ओर ध्यान देने में असफलता (94)]

कि "श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[खानों में दुर्घटनायें रोकने की ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान देने में असफलता (95)]

कि "श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपये कम कर दिये जायें।

[शिक्षित युवकों को बेरोजगारी से बचाने के लिये प्रभावी योजना बनाने में असफलता (96)]

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Frequent strikes in iron-ore mines of Goa and role of the Government of the Union Territory headed by a mineowner. (97)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[ 'Work to the rule' attitude of the bargemen of Goa engaged in the transport of iron-ore from the mines to the Port of Mormagoa. (98)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Frequent accidents which have caused the deaths of Goan Mine-workers owing to unscientific extraction of ore from the mines which actually are quarries. (99)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Harassment of the workers by mine-owners of Goa with the connivance of local authorities. (100)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of proper first aid facilities in the mines of Goa. (101)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Growing unemployment of workers owing to frequent strikes in mining industry in Goa. (102)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make a comprehensive study of the labour unrest in mining industry in Goa owing to adamant attitude of some mine owners there having blessing of local Government. (103)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Flouting of Wage Board awards by local mine-owners in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. (104)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delaying tactics followed by mine owners in Goa in implementation of labour awards by taking that issues to the courts on flimsy grounds (105)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to impress upon the mine owners in Goa the urgent need to construct the houses for their workers (106)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the malpractices by the mine owners in respect of contract labourers (107)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the forced labour in

the jungles of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli (108)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Plight of refugees rehabilitated in Andaman Islands. (111)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of medical facilities to the workers in jungles and plywood factories in the Andaman Island. (112)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of proper educational facilities for the rehabilitated people in the Andamans. (113)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of planning in the rehabilitation work in Andamans. (114)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to speed up the rehabilitation work in great Nicobar Island in view of its strategic position in that Bay of Bengal. (115)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100/-.

[Service conditions of Andamani Tribals in view of the influx of the labourers from main-land. (116)]

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

I congratulate the Minister on the ceaseless and sincere efforts he has made for maintaining industrial peace in the country. He has very steadily furthered the labour policy which has been evolved in response to the needs of the situation and requirements of a planned, mixed economy.

Members who are interested in labour matters are already aware of the practice being followed in the country that almost all the labour legislations and policy matters are discussed at the meetings of the Indian Labour Conference, Standing Labour Committee and other tripartite bodies. It will be interesting to note that during the last three years, out of the nine proposals submitted by the trade union organisations, as many as seven were accepted by the Government. Government had proposals,—eight proposals,—and seven were accepted out of the eight, and one was dropped, as a result of the discussions in the tripartite bodies. One proposal was placed by the employers' side and it was dropped as the labour representatives did not agree to the proposal.

Sir, this is the way how the labour practices and legislations are formulated in this country by consultation.

Because of the Government stand in regard to the Government employees' one-day token strike on the 19th September, 1968, some Members who failed to earn huge political profit have alleged that Government have adopted anti-labour policy. Much has been said in this House about Government employees' strike and I do not want to dwell much upon this story. The whole country knows that the leaders of Government employees were not prepared to discuss with the Government and they were bent upon their strike. Sir, I feel it was not a token strike on the 19th September, but it was a rehearsal for a prolonged strike. Our

nation cannot tolerate this approach and cannot afford it.

Sir, here I would also like to refer to my intervention during the course of Shri Nambiar's speech on 28th February, 1969. I had then questioned : What about the Kerala Government which forfeited the services of 600 Government employees who went on a token strike ?"

Shri Nambiar in reply said :

"I would like to correct the hon. Member. As soon as the strike was over, the State Government was pleased to restore all the rights to the government employees. If it is not restored till now, I assure the hon. Member that it will be done in another 24 hours".

Sir, it was not proper for me to interrupt again and again at that time. But I may point out here that the basic issue was not the restoration of rights after the strike was over, but it was why Kerala Government had taken such a drastic step to forfeit the past services of those 600 employees who went on strike. These Communist people always adopt double standards.

Not much attention had been drawn to one other serious situation. It was regarding the notice of a general strike by the Port and Dock workers of all major ports of the country on 24th September, 1968. The demand was for a fair wage, that is, more than the need-based wage, and linking of dearness allowance with All India Consumers' Price Index Number. The Union Labour Minister Shri Hathi and the then Minister of Transport and Shipping Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao held discussions with the labour representatives who came to New Delhi and after a good deal of efforts on both sides an agreement was arrived at and the strike was averted. Sir, it is due to the intervention of these Ministers that the strike was averted. At the same time, the labour representatives also took a reasonable stand and they also played a good role for averting the

strike. In this case both the Government and the Federation deserve to be complimented.

Now I will take the problem of Port and Dock Workers. The port and dock industry is a very vast and complicated one. Its activities are too many and it employs a very large number of employees of various categories. The Port comprises of several departments such as Marine, Railways: Engineering, Workshop Traffic, Stores, Accounts and Administration and a host of others. The Government have referred to the Wage Board the question of determining the wage structure for all the employees of Port

and Dock workers. The Board has recommended for two interim reliefs for the employees and has also taken decisions in regard to certain categories of workers. Now the deliberations of the the Wage Board are coming to a close and it would be submitting its recommendations shortly.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday. April 23, 1969/Vaisakha 3, 1891 (Saka).*

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