

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:—

Noes*—143.

Noes—143.

The motion was negatived.

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

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"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, 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 15 and 16 relating the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. 15—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,05,93,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'External Affairs.'"

DEMAND No. 16—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,94,70,000 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 1968, in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

16.37 hrs.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 66 to 70 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation for which 3½ 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. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,53,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.'"

DEMAND No. 67—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32, 23,000 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, 1968 in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines.'"

*Actually, 144 Members voted for NOES.
1638(A) LSD—8.

DEMAND No. 68—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,60,46,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No 69—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,98,32,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 22,53,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,53,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Dr. M. Santosham (Tiruchendur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I rise to speak on the Demands of the Labour and Rehabilitation Ministry I cannot but speak with a consciousness that the Congress Party has been deliberately indulging in a pernicious propaganda persistently against our party, that we are always the supporters of greedy capitalists. I would like to throw the charge back on them, that they indulge in it because they know that they have failed to satisfy the labour, failed to achieve labour contentment which they are supposed to get and, therefore, in self-defence they have been going on throwing that charge against us. I would like to affirm that we on this side of the House are all consumers and as consumers we are interested not only in labour but we are also interested in the capital of the country. It is wrong to say that we are interested in the capitalists of the country. We are interested in the capital of this country, in preserving it and promoting it. Therefore, perhaps, we are the right group to view through the labour eyes the performance of the Government of India. May I say, Sir, that viewing through the eyes of the labour, the industrial labour and the agricultural labour, the Government of India presents itself as a big bad wolf which is clothed in a lamb's coat, the lama's coat being the Labour Ministry.

Labour, like the rest of the society, are the victims of the very many efforts at reforms by the various Ministries of the Government of India. The various efforts that have been made have resulted in what is called the resultant force through which

the labour stands to suffer a great deal. Because of the various legislations and the policies that have been pursued by the Congress Party we have had a continuous increase in prices. We have also seen that various monopolies have been created. We have seen also that there are very many commodities that we cannot get. Scarcity and rise in prices have affected the community at large and, particularly, the wage-earning labour community. The Labour Ministry has tried its best to camouflage the various ills that have been brought on the labour through very many attempts. It is laudable indeed that they started the tripartite wage board, the national productivity council and very many other attempts to see that something could be done for the labour. But, unfortunately the various other economic measures such as the very many direct taxes that were levied on the poor communities resulted in a total annualing of whatever little benefits the Labour Ministry have been feebly attempting to get for them.

16.41 hours.

[SRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

The failure of the Government in the field of labour welfare can be classified into two, the first one being discontent among the industrial labour. The discontent that exists in the industrial labour can very well be seen by the labour unrest that we see all over the country. If labour unrest is not there elsewhere, it is perhaps because certain sections of the labour are very considerate and loyal to the Government of India. Particularly such of those labour organisations which are not play-things in the hands of political parties, such labour as in the ministerial service with their own internal leadership, they do not rebel against the Government and whenever they have disputes they make representations and do not show them off in the shape of unrest.

Disputes between labour and capital when it occurs, as it often is likely to occur, the labour normally looks upon the Government as a benevolent um-

pire to give a decision in its favour but, unfortunately, the Government of India have taken up another stand. The stand they have now taken up is to condemn the capitalist as a greedy individual who is inconsiderate towards labour and, therefore, to solve this problem the solution that the Government of India has taken to eliminate the capitalist is to take over the industries unto themselves and thereby they have now themselves become the capitalists. With the expansion of the statism we find that the labour has no champion at all. It is something like the boxer who takes up a fight with the umpire. Then, who is to decide who the winner is. Therefore, without any champion on their side, the labour suffers all the more because of the expansion of statism. The expansion of the statism has made the labour practically orphan, wherever the statism has come into play. It is not something that I alone say; even leaders of trade unions have made similar statements. Therefore, by expanding statism it is not possible to satisfy labour and produce labour contentment, and without co-operation and contentment on the part of labour in industrial undertakings there can be no proper productivity and consequent benefit for the consumers.

When private capital is managing an industry or trade it will be more considerate towards the workers, because it feels that the capital is at the mercy of the labour, that without the co-operation of the labour, without proper understanding between the labour the capitalist it will not be possible for him to safeguard his capital and to get the profit that he wants. On the other hand, a bureaucrat who manages the capital that has been sunk by the government is not likely to be considerate towards the labour because all that he cares for is only his own personal prestige. He wants to be the lord of the whole show and, therefore, he need not show them any consideration. If any public sector undertaking sustains any loss, the bureaucrat is going to suffer, the

[Dr. M. Santosham]

officer who is in charge is not going to suffer personally and, therefore, he is not likely to have any consideration for the labour, with the result we now find that the labour, with the expansion of statism, is destined to have a bad time.

Apart from that, while the awards of the various tripartite wage boards are compulsorily implemented through the labour courts in the case of private undertakings, in the public sector the implementation of the awards does not take place in proper time; sometimes, it gets delayed so long that another wage board has to go into the whole show. For instance, so many pay commissions had gone into the salaries of the ministerial staff so many pay commissions have gone into the demands of the railway clerks and the complaints of the other workers and yet the award of those pay commissions have not been implemented at all.

The second charge that I would like to place at the door of the Government is, whereas the Government are claiming that their business is to see that the disparities in income are narrowed down, they have themselves very often created disparities. Even for doing similar work, there is a lot of disparity in the matter of emoluments that are being said. If we compare the payment that is made to the clerical staff in the Union Government with the payment that is made to the State Government employees, there is a world of difference. Similarly, in respect of technical staff, those who serve the Union Government are paid more and those who serve the State Governments are paid less. Then, the persons who serve the Public Undertakings and the Corporations get a higher pay than those who are in the Secretariat service. Therefore, the disparities are at the door of the Government itself.

The greatest disparity is the disparity between the industrial labour and the agricultural labour in the matter of income and other facilities. After all, the industrial labour is only one-sixth of the total labour population in

this country. Five times the total number of industrial labourers are agricultural labourers. What do the agricultural labourers get? What considerations the Government give to the agricultural labourers who are the bread-winners of this country? Just because the industrial labour is organised, just because they are being led by political parties, you are doing everything for the industrial labour. You are trying to take the wind out of the sails of the other political parties as a measure of self-protection. Therefore, it is due to self-interest that the industrial labour is being pampered by the Government. On the other hand, you are neglecting the agricultural labour.

The industrial labour gets so many facilities. The industrial labour gets housing; the industrial labour has got wage boards which are deciding the wages for them; the industrial labour has got medical facilities; the industrial labour gets his ration, his food is ensured, and on top of all this, his saving is ensured. On the other hand, you just see what you have done to the agricultural labour. The agricultural labourer has the right to say, "I am also the son of the same soil" Is he not entitled to say that the same sun scorches his back and the same winter freezes his blood? He has every right to say that. What happens to the agricultural labourer? He does not have even a house to live in. He lives in a sort of a house which falls down when the wind is blown. That is the condition in which the agricultural labourer is living. He is given no consideration whatsoever; he has no organisation whatsoever of their own. This is the greatest disparity that exists in the country. You should see to it that something is done in this direction.

We all regret the incidents that have taken place in Naxalbari. The whole House, all the parties, is very sorry indeed that such incidents have taken place. May I say the Government of India also are, to some extent, responsible for these incidents? If directly they have not decided to

bances, I can say that they have prepared the soil for such disturbances. If the agricultural labour is going to live with this amount of dissatisfaction and frustration any mischief-monger can easily kindle fire in them and he can certainly do it in any part of the country. It so happens that it is in Noxalbari that these things have happened where there are a large number of disloyal elements. Such a situation has not arisen in the rest of the country because you, fortunately, have a population that is loyal to this country. But the dissatisfaction, the frustration, that the agricultural labour has is a matter about which the Government should certainly be ashamed of.

Lastly, I must say a word about the nasty gherao that is resorted to in our country. I do not know why there should be any delay or any shyness in declaring gherao as totally unlawful. The individual liberties, the civil liberties, are thwarted because of this and those who indulge in it are certainly the breakers of law. There is ample scope in the Indian Penal Code to round them up and treat them as criminals. I would like to trace the history of this new technique of settling industrial disputes. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, some months ago—I think it was before the elections—some students joined together and gheraoed a big personality like the Registrar of the University. Neither the Government of Andhra Pradesh nor the Government at the Centre had any respect for the civil liberties of the Registrar. He had to stay there for days and days together. Every one thought that there was nothing wrong in adopting this method and this method is now gaining ground. This is likely to become a dangerous Frankenstein in our country. There are a number of Frankenstein in our country. The hunger strike, for instance, which was started for good reasons by a good person has now become a big Frankenstein and that is eating into the discipline of this country. Similarly, this is likely to become a dangerous Frankenstein. Therefore, the Govern-

ment of India should act quickly and see that this nasty thing does not assume bigger proportions.

I therefore, feel that the Government of India have totally failed in bringing about labour contentment both in the industrial field and in the agricultural field and, therefore, it is high time that the Government of India handed over the finance of the country to some other group of people some other party or some other organisation, who will be able to give satisfaction to all the labour.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call Mr. S. M. Banerjee, I would like to say this. Mr. Banerjee may finish his speech in ten minutes because the other Member who stepped down in his favour would also be leaving today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would request you, Sir, to call Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy to start the discussion at 5.15....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the House will sit longer....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The House can sit longer by 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The other hon. Member is also leaving.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is why I am suggesting this.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy will be called at 5.15. The House can sit upto 6.15.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the Report of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, it has been stated:

“The economic developments during 1966-67 had their impact on the industrial relations situation during the year. The country lost 10.5 million man-days (provisional) in 1966 on account of strikes and lock-outs in industry as compared to 6.9 million man-days in 1965. The deterioration in the industrial atmosphere could be attributed partly to econo-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

mic reasons, viz., continued rise in prices and consequent stresses and strains felt in the economy."

I must congratulate the Labour Minister for having given certain facts to the country, to the House. It is true that all these troubles, whether lock-out or strikes or gheraos, all these demonstrations are the direct result of the serious impact on the living conditions of the working class in India. In India, they have to demonstrate their anger against retrenchment, reversion, lay-off or closure: Even today what is the condition in the country? 22 lakhs of Central Government employees are agitating throughout the country for increase in dearness allowance. Even after the submission of the Gajendragadkar Commission's report, which we have rejected, which we do not think is a correct report or a correct award, the Finance Minister has neither the courtesy nor the courage to come before this House and say that he accepts this award. This Commission was appointed by the Government when there was a country-wide agitation by the Central Government employees. But the report has not yet been accepted. What has the Gajendragadkar award given us? Even the middle-class employees who are getting between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 and who are finding it impossible to maintain their social status, as also of their families, are not being given cent per cent or even 90 per cent neutralisation in this award. It is high time that the Labour Minister impressed upon the Finance Minister to come to some settlement with the Central Government employees on the question of Dearness Allowance. There is going to be a country-wide strike—whatever results it may have, nobody will be able to stop that— if no agreement is reached between the Finance Minister, the Government of India and the Central Government employees. In all the States, lakhs of State Government employees are today demanding parity, because with the meagre salaries that they are

getting today they are unable to make both ends meet. That is the main reason for dissatisfaction among the working classes whether in the private sector or in the public sector, and that is why there are gheraos.

Many hon. Members of this House including the hon. Minister have talked much about gheraos. We had gheraos previously also, but the name was demonstration or dharna or satyagraha, but today it is called gherao. I know that Shri Ramraj was gheraoed by all the Congress Members when they wanted tickets; they practically gheraoed him at Jantar Mantar Road. There was a sort of gherao even before and today also there is gherao. So, people should not become allergic to it. Let us understand the implication of it. Out of 354 gheraos, 261 were based on genuine trade union demands. So, it is obvious that this was not a political thing but it was based purely on trade unionism. If retrenchment goes on unabated and unchecked, then what is the remedy before the workers? I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that some remedy is found for immediate settlement of their grievances.

Another strike is coming up in the LIC when 40,000 insurance employees throughout the country will be having a token strike on the 25th July, 1967 against automation. The electronic computers, the man-eaters, are being used by the LIC offices for elimination of clerical work, for expediting clerical work, and ultimately it will result in retrenchment of so many clerks. According to the sources of information that we have, the introduction of one electronic computer will result in the unemployment of 14,000 employees of the LIC. The hon. Finance Minister said the other day that it would not result in unemployment. Even the late Mr. John Kennedy could not assure the Senate when this question was raised that it would not result in elimination of human labour. There was a committee formed there to see how the effects and defects of

automation could be possibly judged. I do not know how our Finance Minister can possibly assure this House that there is not going to be any retrenchment. So, I would request the Labour Minister who could possibly tackle the situation to do something in this regard.

I congratulate him for having brought the Caltex, the Esso and other oil companies round the table for discussing certain basic issues like retrenchment because of the introduction of computers. So, I would request him to have a tripartite meeting of the chief of the LIC, a representative of the All India Insurance Employees Association and the Labour Ministry where the question could be decided whether introduction of electronic computers or automation should be carried out in the matter of clerical work. Why should it be introduced in clerical labour, a field where the demand is so less and the supply is so great? In a backward country like ours where there is a race between unemployment and starvation, how can we introduce automation or electronic computers? I think that at the Labour Ministers' conference, nearly eight or nine Labour Ministers pleaded with the Central Labour Minister and the Government of India that there should be no introduction of electronic computers in the case of clerical jobs. I would submit that this strike can be avoided if the hon. Minister convenes a meeting immediately and discuss the matter across the table or round the table.

The hon. Minister has accepted that the conditions in the mines are not good. As the time at my disposal is too short, I am unable to give the figures. But he has definitely stated and it is admitted in the report that there were 110 strikes and 8 lockouts accounting for about 1.8 lakh man days lost in 1986 as against 87 strikes accounting for 1.9 lakh man days lost in 1985. This clearly shows that things are not moving in the right direction in the mine areas.

17 hrs.

Today we are going to discuss the attack by some people on Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh, one of the members of this House. The other day I got a telephone message and telegram from Dr. Ranen Sen, a member of this House, that he was not allowed to enter a particular mine near Durgapur. He was about to be physically assaulted. Either he was too strong or he was accompanied by some people. Otherwise, there would have been a physical assault on him. I would request the Minister to investigate this and say whether mine-owners can possibly refuse an M.P. and an M.L.A. entry into the compound of a mine.

I would also request the Minister to see that the Wage Board report regarding mine workers should be implemented without delay. I know the employers may say that they are unable to increase the coal price and so they could not do it.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only the King of Zero Hour. I do not speak at other times.

An hon. Member: Madhu Limaye is King of Zero Hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is King and I am Prime Minister of Zero Hour.

Mr. Chairman: We have to accommodate another Member before we start the other discussion at 5.15.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request the Minister to see that the Wage Board award is implemented without delay. This matter is likely to be raised by the employers. I am sure that the General Secretary of the AITUC, to which I belong, Shri Dange, is prepared to discuss this issue with the employers provided orders are issued and notifications go out immediately implementing the Wage Board award.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

There is another point I would like to raise. The other day there was talk of a wage freeze. It was attributed to the Chief Minister of U.P. and the Chief Minister of Kerala, that they suggested it. I had an opportunity to meet the Chief Minister of U.P. He categorically denied having suggested any such thing to our Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. While he was not yet the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister and was a member of the Congress Working Committee, this is what he said in a meeting of that Committee on July 5, 1966. He proposed certain steps to revive the national economy. I will quote four of them (1) for the next twelve months, there should not be any increase in the wages and salaries; (2) the working hours should be increased in factories and offices; (3) every employer employing more than 50 persons should pay one-third of the wages in kind; and (4) a drastic cut in social welfare expenditure should be made. These are the four points he urged as a panacea for the ills of the country on the economic front. These were suggested by Shri Morarji Desai as a member of the Working Committee. Today he has the privileged position, fortunately or unfortunately, of being the Deputy Prime Minister of this country.

I want to make it clear on behalf of my group, on behalf of the All India Trade Union Congress, that any attempt to have a wage freeze will result in an all-India strike. They are following Mr. Wilson in a wage freeze. This is a Government which could not hold the price line for the last 20 years. Every year the prices are rising, every month the prices are rising. The entire Cabinet is moving in a direction from which they will never be able to hold the price line. You ask any Minister. He will not be able to give a reply. If there is any attempt to have a wage freeze, it will result in an all-India strike.

I would only conclude by saying

that the All India Trade Union Congress is meeting in the month of August. We are prepared to discuss this matter of wage freeze with the Minister if they are willing to discuss all other matters, but under no circumstances can this wage freeze be accepted when the real wages have fallen below 1947 level, when the workers are unable to get even two meals. It is impossible to accept any wage freeze, this will be opposed and this will be opposed tooth and nail, there is going to be an all-India strike.

श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी (सिद्धपेट) : सभापति महोदय, मजदूर मंत्री महोदय ने जी डिमांड्स पेश की हैं, मैं उनका स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ साथ आप के द्वारा कुछ सुझाव भी उन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

आज मुल्क में मजदूरों की हालत दिन-दिन परेशानकुन होती जा रही है। वे लोग अपने खाने, पहनने और रहने की समस्याओं से परेशान हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी हालत में वेज-फ्रीज करना कोई फायदेमन्द बात नहीं है। बल्कि आज हमें प्राइस-फ्रीज की तरफ जाना है। हालांकि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कई मसायल के बारे में ध्यान दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइस-फ्रीज के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है।

मेरा ताल्लुक मजदूर मूवमेंट से है और मैं जानता हूँ कि मजदूरों की क्या तकलीफें और परेशानियां हैं। आज आप किसी भी मजदूर के पास जाइये, तो वह यही कहेगा कि डी० ए० में बीस, पच्चीस या पचास रुपयों का इजाफ़ा करने से मुझे कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है; मुझे फायदा तब होगा, जब चीजों के बढ़ते हुए दामों में कमी की जायेगी; तब डी० ए० इनफ़्लेशन की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं रह जायेगी, बल्कि तब उस में कमी भी की जा सकेगी। यह मजदूरों के दिल की आवाज है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मजदूर मंत्री इस को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इस लिए मेरी इत्नाहिश

है कि गवर्नमेंट को प्राइस-फीस की तरफ कदम उठाना चाहिए।

ट्रिपार्टीटिव मीटिंग में यह तय किया गया था कि मजदूरों के लिए फेयर-प्राइस शान्त बोली जायें, लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लेबर डिपार्टमेंट ने आज तक उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। चूंकि कास्ट फ्राफ लिबिंग इन्डेक्स तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है, इस लिए मजदूर अपने डी० ए० में इजाजत की मांग करते हैं। इस के जवाब में गवर्नमेंट यह कहती है कि चूंकि हमने वेज बॉर्डें मुकर्रर किया है, इस लिए अब डी० ए० में इजाजत का सवाल न उठाना जाये। जब मजदूर डी० ए० में इजाजत के सवाल को लेकर कानसिलियेशन में जाते हैं, तो वहां भी यही कहा जाता है कि चूंकि वेज बॉर्डें बिठाना गया है, इस लिए डी० ए० में इजाजत का सवाल नहीं उठाना जा सकता है। ऐसी हालत में मजदूर तड़प-तड़प कर फेयर-प्राइस शान्त की मांग कर रहा है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी करके मजदूरों की हालत पर रहम जाएं और बहुत जल्द से जल्द फेयर-प्राइस-शान्त बोलने का इन्तजाम करे। आज हालत यह है कि बीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और मजदूरों के लिए ब्लैक में खरीदना बड़ा मुश्किल है। मैं मजदूर मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह प्राइस-फीस की तरफ कदम उठावें और इन्स्टिट्यूट एरियास में फेयर-प्राइस शान्त कायम करें।

17.10 hrs.

[Mr. Dinkar-Spraker in the Chair]

जहाँ एक वेज बॉर्डें का तात्पर्य है, जब मजदूर-किसान करते हैं, तो मिनिस्ट्री आफ लेबर और गवर्नमेंट फ्राफ इंडिया वेज बॉर्डें मुकर्रर कर-वेजी है और-कहती है कि वेज बॉर्डें के अन्तर्गत वेज बॉर्डें ही-और-अनुकूल अन्तर्गत वेज है। जो भी वेज बॉर्डें कायम

हुए हैं, आज दो दो साल तीन तीन साल तक मजदूरों को इन्तजार करना पड़ना है, मिनार के तौर पर टेक्सटाइल रिवाइज वेज बॉर्डें को लीजिए, आज दो साल से ज्यादा हो चुके हैं, कास्ट फ्राफ लिबिंग इन्डेक्स बढ़ता चला जा रहा है मगर वह वेज बॉर्डें अभी भी कंसिडरेशन में ही है, उस की मीटिंग बँटती ही नहीं है। उसी तरह से इन्डीनियरिंग वेज बॉर्डें में भी यही हालत है। तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी मामलें वेज बॉर्डें के अंदर कंसिडरेशन हैं, लेबर मिनिस्टर महोदय उस के ऊपर ध्यान दें और कोशिश करें, जो भी वेयरमेंट है वेज बॉर्डें के उन को जल्द में जल्द वेज बॉर्डें डेमण्डिंग देने के लिए मजदूर करें ताकि मजदूरों के अन्दर जो बेचैनी है वह रुक सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वेज बॉर्डें के फैसले आते हैं। वेज बॉर्डें के फैसले के आने के बाद उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता क्योंकि मजदूर डिमांड करता है, मालिक से लड़ता है और गवर्नमेंट से पूछता है कि क्या वह वेज बॉर्डें का डेसीशन इस बास्ते आया कि इस डेसीशन को लेकर हमारे हृष्यों पर बल्बर की बर्बा होती रहे, या हम अपने पेट की जो आंग है उस को बुझाने के लिए उस फैसले से फायदा उठाएँ ?

[Mr. Spraker in the Chair]

मगर मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है गवर्नमेंट फ्राफ इंडिया लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जितना इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वेज बॉर्डें डेसीशन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं किया जा रहा है। आज मजदूर अपने बाल बच्चों को यकीन बिलाता है कि वेज बॉर्डें के फैसले के बाद जो भी रेगुलेशन एक्ट से क्या हमें मिलेगा उस से कुछ हम अपनी बँटीबी को दूर कर सकेंगे। उस से हम अपने बाल-बच्चों के लिए कपड़ा ला सकेंगे, कपड़े का कुछ कर सकेंगे, दूध खरीद सकेंगे जो

[श्री जो० चैकटस्वामी]

भी क्वाब मजदूर देखा है उस के वह क्वाब क्वाब ही रह जाते हैं। उस के क्वाब को पूरा करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि जल्द से जल्द गवर्नमेंट बेज बोर्ड के फैसले को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए मजबूर करे।

प्रध्वस महोदय, डी० ए० कमीशन रिपोर्ट जो प्राई है उन के मुतालिक में एक तो बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

"Central Government accepted the concept of DA—given the go-by—lowest group should be neutralised 100 per cent."

डो० ए० कमीशन रिपोर्ट के मुतालिक बम में इनना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

धन रहा बोनस ऐक्ट। बोनस ऐक्ट का चर्चा सारे देश में हुआ है। सारे देश में मजदूरों के धन्दर बोनस ऐक्ट के धाने के बाद यह भाति मिनो भी कि बममेंट पूरी तरह से कोशिश कर के इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करेगी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद बदकिस्मती में हम बोनस ऐक्ट का पूरी तरह से मिन मालिकों ने नाजायज फायदा उठाया है। जहाँ कि मिनमम 4 परसेंट है और मैक्सिमम 20 परसेंट का ऐलान थाया है वहाँ कई इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं; में कह सकता हूँ प्रध्वस महोदय हैबराबाद के धन्दर, धान्ध्र प्रदेश के धन्दर कई इंडस्ट्रीज में मंत्रेमीडेंट हूँ, कई यूनिवर्सों में बेरा परसनल टाल्युक है, में कहना चाहता हूँ कि नाजायज फायदा मिन मालिक उठा रहे हैं। जहाँ 20 परसेंट मैक्सिमम का सबास धाता है तो वहाँ 4 परसेंट नाम के खातिर मजदूरों के धान्ध्र पोछने के लिए दिया जाता है, बाकी सारा का सारा मिन मालिक गंधप कर रहे हैं और गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रही है। इसलिए मेरी बगहिना है प्रध्वस महोदय, कि मन्त्री जी, बोनस कमीशन ऐक्ट में जितना जल्द से जल्द हो सके धममेंट साये धीर कोटिफिकेशन जारी करें कम से कम बोनस

ऐक्ट पर ताकि भी मजदूर इतबार कर रहे हैं वह अपनी तकलीफों और बृत्तिकों को दूर कर सकें।

प्रध्वस महोदय, गवर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज के धन्दर देखे हम मालिकों को, धगर मालिक जुल्म करते हैं तो मालिक जुल्म मुदाबाद के नाने दिन रात लगाते हैं, मगर पब्लिक धंडरटोकिंग में जैसे भारत हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल है, सिन्थेटिक ड्रस प्राई० डी० पी० एल० है जो धान्ध्र प्रदेश के धन्दर है, ब्रुपिकेश के धन्दर है, हरिद्वार में है धीर राधो में है, बहुत सा जगहों पर पब्लिक धंडरटोकिंग है वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट के धपने जो माडेल प्रिंसिपल रुम्स है उन पर धमन नहीं किया जाता। गवर्नमेंट ध्राफिशियल खुद गवर्नमेंट के डेसी-गन्स के खिनाफ जाते हैं धीर डेमिक बेज, प्रध्वस महोदय, धारन हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स के धन्दर डेमिक बेज में कमी किया जाता है धीर गवर्नमेंट धामांत बैठी हुई है। में लेबर मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक धंडरटोकिंग में जिननी भी कमबोरियां चल रही हैं वह दूर की जानी चाहिए धीर इतना ही नहीं, माडेल एण्मायर बनना चाहिए पब्लिक धंडरटोकिंग के धन्दर। पार्टीमिपेशन ध्राफ मैनेजमेंट के बारे में कई मसंवा ट्रिपाटाइट कान्फरसेज में धीर स्टैंडिंग कमेटोज में धव जगह लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने बडे धच्छे तरीके से इन बात को साने की कोशिश की है लेकिन जहाँ पब्लिक धंडरटोकिंग का नवान धाता है वहाँ पर धूल जाते हैं। वहाँ पर उन के ध्राफिसर्स उन को एम्प्लोमेंट करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इन्नी तरह से भारत हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स में, प्राई० डी० पी० एल० सिन्थेटिक ड्रस में, धीर बहुत सारी पब्लिक धंडरटोकिंग में धीर यही नहीं प्रध्वस महोदय, वहाँ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पब्लिक सेक्टर है वहाँ पर ब्यादा से ब्यादा मजदूरों की तकलीफें हैं, उन को दूर करने की कोशिश मंत्री जी करें।

「अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंकि काफी मुझे बोलना है लेकिन समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं आखिर में एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ श्री यह यह है कि प्राज देश के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा कोहराम सा पैदा हो गया है और यह है बेरा के मसले को ले कर। बेरा के मसले ने देश के मजदूरों को अदकित्मती का मसला पदा किया है बंगाल और बिहार के अन्दर और अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी इन मसले को शुरू करने के लिए मजदूर सोच रहे हैं। जहाँ इन्डस्ट्रीयल पीस रख कर प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने का मन्त्रालय पैदा होता है वहाँ पर यह नपुंसक ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स यह बेरा पैदा करके ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम पर खम्बा लगा रहे हैं। जहाँ देश में मही डग से, मजदूरों को लीड करने का सवाल पैदा होता है वहाँ हमारे लिए इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट ऐक्ट है, हमारे लिए ऐडजुकेशन है, ट्रिपार्टीट काम्फरेस है, हमारे लिए और बहुत सारे गस्ते हैं जिनसे मालिक अगर कहीं जुल्म करते हैं तो मालिकों को नीचा करने के लिए उन मालिक से मजदूरों के हकू को हासिल करने के लिए हम लड़ते आ रहे हैं और उन से लड़ कर के कई सालों से हम उनको नीचा करते आ रहे हैं और मजदूरों के डिमांडेड्स को मनाते आ रहे हैं

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप लड़ रहे हैं ?

श्री जी० बेर्कडास्वाली : मैं वहाँ लेबर में 1949 से यह काम कर रहा हूँ और मैं प्राइमरी प्रेजेंट के कई मसले बताना चाहता हूँ, कई प्रिबिलिजेज मैने सुप्रीम कोर्ट से लड़ कर जीते हैं।

मैं बेरा के मसले का पूरी तरह से खंडन करना चाहता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वही लोग इस सवाल को उठाते हैं जिनके अन्दर ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट खलाने का मन नहीं है। यह कहते हुए मैंने जी भी बक्त दिया है उस के लिए मैं आप का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

17. 18 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT Re ASSAULT ON SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH, M.P.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dwivedy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): I rise on a point of order, Sir.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I have not made my speech yet. Unless I begin, how can there be a point of order? After my speech is over, there can be a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He rarely raises a point of order. Let us hear him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But a point of order cannot be raised in a vacuum.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If he makes his speech, the entire point of my point of order will be lost. You may decide against me, that is a different matter.

You have given your consent to this motion under rule 183. I am sure before giving your consent about the admissibility you had read rule 186. Under rule 186, in order that a motion may be admissible, it has to satisfy a certain condition, and it is stated obligatorily at page 81:

"it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India."

As far as the content of the matter is concerned, we have already in this House expressed ourselves against political hooliganism. But in so far as the assault on a member of this House is concerned, I saw in yesterday's Calcutta papers how in the West Bengal legislature, the Chief Minister expressed his inability to say anything more than the fact that certain court cases and counter-cases in relation to this assault incident are there. Therefore, his hands were tied, his lips