

सम्मिलित किया जाए कार्यक्रमों को प्रमत्त में लाने के कार्यों में ताकि जो अनियमितताएँ हो रही हैं उनको रोका जा सके ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: In the Labour Ministers' Conference, this question was considered and certain difficulties were pointed out in respect of implementation of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. The implementation of the Minimum Wages Act to a large extent, depends upon the involvement of the agricultural labour in the movement. In the absence of a proper trade union movement being built up, it will be very difficult to implement this Act. That is why, we are holding camps for this purpose and, Sir, you have been pleased to attend one of such camp.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good camp.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Thank you very much.

Checks on Lay-offs, Lockouts, Retrenchments and Closures in Industries.

*251 **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether lay-offs, lockouts, retrenchments and closures have not been checked even after the passing of Industrial Disputes Amendment Act?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1976 has come into force with effect from the 5th March, 1976. There has not been any report in the Central sphere about breaches of the provisions of that Act. The amendments do not cover lockouts.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Whether the Minister is aware that very recently the Union North Jute Mill of Bird & Co. has been locked out and other lock-outs are also taking place? The Labour Minister has made a statement in the Assembly of West Bengal giving figures which

create concern because of the large scale lock-outs, lay-offs, retrenchments, closures, etc. So, what are the steps that Government is proposing to take to stop all these?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am not aware of this specific lock-out. With regard to lay-offs, retrenchments and closures, this hon. Member has passed a Bill very recently on the subject, the provisions of which are very clear. In respect of matters that fall within the State Government's jurisdiction, the appropriate State Government will take necessary action. With respect to the matters that pertain to the central sphere, there is only one case upto now and that application is now with the appropriate authority.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that two textile mills and one jute mill in Kanpur and one cement factory in Sawai Madhopur are closed and nearly 10,000 workers are rotting in the streets. I would like to know whether a final decision has been taken to reopen these two textile mills, one jute mill in Kanpur and one cement factory in Sawai Madhopur? If not, what are the reasons?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to the mills that are mentioned by the hon. Member, the Government is considering the matter and the hon. Member knows about it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given the information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am hearing this year after year. I have also become grey after hearing all these cases. I think that as Minister of Labour, he is concerned with it. Or, the other Minister, viz. the Commerce Minister, should have been present here. We do not see the Commerce Minister. Let somebody give an assurance or a reply to console the 10,000 workers. I am not starving; the workers are starving.

MR. SPEAKER: Can the Minister give a more specific reply?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The hon. Member had raised this question a number of times. There is no doubt about it. I understand that the Ministry of Commerce is dealing with this question; and the State Government is also involved in this matter. They have taken up the matter seriously. Certain steps are likely to be taken.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: After the imposition of the President's rule in Tamil Nadu, the lay-off in the textile industry in the Coimbatore district is rapidly increasing. Tamil Nadu is now under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. Is the Minister aware of this fact; and would he take necessary action in regard to the lay-off? Secondly, there is a statement released by the government in Tamil Nadu that in regard to lay-offs and other things, the industrialists should take prior permission from the Tamil Nadu Government. Is it the policy of the government to grant permission for lock-outs to the industries?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am subject to correction. After the President's rule was imposed in Tamil Nadu, no man-days have been lost.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The second part of my question has not been answered. A statement was issued by the present government in Tamil Nadu, saying that prior permission should be taken from the government for lock-outs and lay-offs. Is it a fact?

MR. SPEAKER: Statement by whom?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The position is that the mill-owners have to inform the government beforehand, before laying off, or locking out any factory. Does the Minister know it?

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The Minister has just said that so far, action under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act with regard to retrenchment, lay-offs etc. was within the purview of the State Government. But only the other day in the other House, the Minister himself had made a statement—I had read it in the papers—that more than 4 lakhs of people have been laid off since the imposition of the Emergency. Of course, retrenchment figures were not given. May I know in this connection whether the special attention of the State Governments has been drawn to the fact that they should take action under this Act, so that the purpose for which this House had passed the Act may be fulfilled? What action has been taken so far? It is no use telling us every time: "It is for the State Government; what can we do? The State legislatures will see to it." We have passed the Act. We are under Emergency. We have to see that this Act is implemented properly.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The special attention of the State Governments had been drawn, asking them to implement this Act as expeditiously as possible; and some of the State Governments have taken action for publishing the rules. After the lapse of some time, the rules will also come into force. As far as the Centre is concerned, the rules as well as the Act had come into force on the 5th March; and the Act is in force.

श्री राय बिहारी शर्मा एक में यह संकोचन किया गया है, उनमें स्पष्ट यह लिखा हुआ है कि इन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत में अने के पहले जो कारखाने बन्द होंगे, उन्हें इसके अन्तर्गत में अने के 15 दिन के अन्दर इजाजत लेनी होगी, अन्तर्गत इजाजत नहीं की गई होगी या इजाजत नहीं दी होगी, तो उन कारखानों को सरकार अपने कब्जे में लेनी और उन कारखानेदारों को प्राप्तिव्यय करेगी। इसमें से क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY: This legislation does not deal with the question of take-over. Suppose a person is laid off by any management, without the permission of the appropriate authority; it would be deemed, by law, that the person is not laid off. He would be entitled to full wages, as if he had been in service.

मुगल लाइन्स शिपिंग कम्पनी को हुई हानि

*252. **श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुगल लाइन्स शिपिंग कम्पनी का कार्यगत तीन वर्षों से ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है जिसके कारण कम्पनी को भारी आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ रही है; और

(ख) इस हानि की पूर्ति करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से नये कदम उठाये हैं?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI HARI SINGH: May I know whether it is a fact that the foreign shipping lines have been covered by the Indian lines and that at a time when the Indian ships are unable to find any cargo....

MR. SPEAKER: That is too wide a question.

श्री हरी सिंह : यह हो रहा है कि विदेशी शिप, हमारी इंडियन लाइन्स को अपने शिप चलाकर, भारी नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Is it because of that that this question arises? How do you link it?

श्री हरी सिंह : मुगल लाइन्स को भी..

MR. SPEAKER: I do not see any linkage.

श्री हरी सिंह : मैं इसका सवाल पूछता हूँ। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन सालों में मुगल लाइन्स की सालाना क्या क्या आमदनी है? क्या यह सही है कि वह आमदनी हर साल गिरती चली गई है? यदि हां, तो यह गिरावट प्रतिवर्ष क्यों आई?

डा० जी० एस० धिल्लों : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताऊँ कि 1974-75 तक तो हमेशा ही मुगल लाइन्स नफे में रही। 1972-73 में 14 लाख 66 हजार, 1973-74 में 79 लाख 90 हजार और 1974-75 में 72 लाख 40 हजार का प्रॉफिट रहा। लेकिन इस साल, International और नेशनल तौर पर बड़ी मन्दी जा रही है इसीलिए घाटा है। ज्यादा जो घाटा पड़ा है वह ओवरसीज़ पेसेन्जर सर्विस और कॉकण पेसेन्जर सर्विस से हुआ है। लेकिन जो नफा होता है वह लाइनर सर्विस से और वह इस घाटे को ऑफ-सेट कर देता है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The last three years have been very good years for the shipping industry as a whole. In view of that, many I know the reasons for the losses incurred by the Mughal Lines when the other lines made profits?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister said that they made losses.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: That is for this year. I am talking of the last three years.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says "No".