

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकूंगा कि जितने वर्कर्स हैं उनके लिए औसतन किस परसेंटेज से मकानों की आवश्यकता है और ये मकान बनने के बाद कितनी आवश्यकता रह जायेगी ?

श्री रतनलाल किशोरीलाल मालवीय : ये वर्कर्स तो बहुत हैं—22 हजार के करीब। अगले प्लान में हमें 2 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये मकान बनाने के लिए मिले हैं और जब पूरे मकान बन जायेंगे, तब हम सिर्फ एक-तिहाई मजदूरों को मकान दे सकेंगे।

श्री राम सहाय : जो संख्या बाकी रह जायेगी उनके लिए आप क्या प्रबन्ध करेंगे ?

श्री रतनलाल किशोरी लाल मालवीय : अगले प्लान में जायेंगे—दूसरी स्कीम में।

#### AMENDMENT OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

\*460. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 to increase the quantum of compensation payable in certain cases as prescribed in schedule IV of Section 4 of the said Act; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b) Yes. The following two proposals have been made to Government and are under consideration:—

- (1) The quantum of compensation for permanent disability should not be the same for old and young persons. Those

below 30 should get 10 per cent more, and those above 60, 10 per cent less than their present entitlement.

- (2) The percentage of loss of earning capacity for the loss of leg at or above the ankle should be raised to 50 per cent from the present figures of 40 per cent in the case of amputation below knee with stump exceeding 5" and 30 per cent in the case of amputation of one foot resulting in end-bearing, i.e., stump.

SHRI V. ANANDAN: Sir, this Act came into existence first in 1923 when the rupee was actually a rupee in value and so when the Act said that for those people whose monthly salary was below ten rupees, they were entitled to a compensation of Rs. 500. Then in 1962, Sir, when the Act was amended the amount was raised to one thousand rupees. May I know from the hon. Minister on what basis the compensation of five hundred rupees was increased to only one thousand rupees?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA: Well, the cost of living and other aspects must have been taken into consideration, I do not know as to why and under what circumstances that was raised, but when we bring forward an amending legislation we look into all those aspects.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: But, Sir, according to the statistics furnished by the Government, the rupee value is now stated to be only seventeen Paise. If it were so, Rs. 500 in 1923 should be six times now; six times Rs. 500, that is Rs. 3,000 should be the compensation for death now. Is it not right then that the Government which is wedded to democratic socialism should put this into practice first before demanding the same of the private sector?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA: It is not that simple, the calculation involved.

In any case I would like to inform the hon Member that when we come before the House with an amending Bill, all these factors would be taken into consideration.

**SHRI D. THENGARI:** Will the Government accept at least in principle that the quantum of compensation should be raised in proportion to the rise in the price level?

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA:** I do not accept anything. I only promise that I would look into and get it examined.

**SHRI ARJUN ARORA:** May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that in all recent labour legislation compensation is linked with wages, that it is so many months' wages or so many fortnight's wages, and that it is only in the case of the most unfortunate workers who get entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act that the amount is a fixed one, that with slight variations it remains more or less as fixed in 1923? May I know if the Government will bring forward a legislation to link it with wages as is the case in respect of retrenched workmen?

**SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA:** I can only repeat my answer, that all these points raised here and probably the points that would be received in future in connection with the amending Bill will all be taken into consideration.

#### DEFENCE FACTORIES

\*461. **SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to locate all new defence production factories in States where there is not even a single defence production unit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE  
PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF

**DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS):** Location of a defence production factory is determined not on regional basis but on factors like availability of suitable land, raw materials, good communications, power and security considerations.

**SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN.** Is it a fact that when the Defence Production Minister visited Kerala, there was a representation from responsible sources in the State requesting him to establish new defence production units in Kerala and that he promised to consider that suggestion sympathetically?

**SHRI A. M. THOMAS:** When the Defence Minister was in Trivandrum, he said the Kerala Government had met him about the need to locate some defence industrial units in that State and that they had been told that when there was some proposal for expansion of defence industries, we would consider this suggestion.

**SHRI SANTOKH SINGH:** What are the main important defence production factories that are likely to be set up in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the various States of the country?

**SHRI A. M. THOMAS:** As far as new defence industries are concerned, in fact their location has already been settled.

**SHRI B. K. P. SINHA:** May I ask, Sir, whether the Government is in a position to assure us that in the matter of the locating of these defence factories, security considerations shall have primacy? There are so many considerations, five or six considerations, and security considerations shall have primacy. If there is a large-scale invasion by a hostile power, they should be in areas at a far off distance from our international border and also at a safe distance from the coastal regions. Will that point be kept in view and from that point of view, are not the Vindhya regions the best areas in the country?