

[Shri P. N. Sapru.]
ten months he was without a job and after nearly ten months of waiting he was able to get a job on Rs. 250 per month.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Now a person gets Rs. 2,500 because he happens to be the son of a Minister.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Who is that?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You know that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Sapru continue, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Now that young man has had offers of good jobs in England. But his family members wanted that he should stay in the country. They were apprehensive that if he goes to England he will marry an English wife and for all practical purposes he will be separated from them. So these are cases of which we have to take note. But this Bill is not primarily concerned with skilled labour and, therefore, one need not say anything about skilled labour here.

So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the history of emigration of unskilled labour is an unsavoury one. It goes back to the time when our men used to go to South Africa, Malaya and other countries as indentured labour. And indentured labour was described by Mr. Gokhale as a form of slavery. It was in fact a form of slavery. The man had to enter into a contract of personal service and if he resiled from the contract he could be criminally proceeded against.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can continue in the afternoon, Mr. Sapru.

Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 1963-64

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1963-64 in respect of Railways.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock, THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE INDIAN EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1963— continued.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Madam Deputy Chairman, I was referring to the emigration of indentured labour and pointing out that this was denounced as a form of slavery by Mr. Gokhale. Indian labourers went to various places and the reasons for emigration in their case have been stated to be poverty and unemployment. I would add another reason which is perhaps complimentary to them. It was the spirit of adventure which led them to go to some of these places. They were allured in many cases by false promises to go as indentured labourers and finding that conditions were not good in their country they thought that they would have some advantage if they went to a foreign country.

This emigration of Indian labour to foreign countries has created some difficult problems for us. I do not think that the Burmese like Indian labour and they have reason not to do so. After all they think it is their country and their men should have priority over foreigners. I do not think that we are exactly popular