

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (1) REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO THE 35TH SESSION OF I.L.C.
- (2) CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE 35TH SESSION OF I.L.C.
- (3) STATEMENT INDICATING ACTION PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REFERRED TO IN (2).

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI V. V. GIRI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the Council a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the thirty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1952. [Placed in the Library, see No. S-198/53.]
- (ii) Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the thirty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference in June, 1952. [Placed in the Library, see No. S-199/53.]
- (iii) Statement indicating the action proposed to be taken by the Government of India on the Conventions and Recommendations referred to in (ii) above. [Placed in the Library, see No. S-200/53.]

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THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953—  
*continued.*

SHRI B. K. MUKERJEE (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, yesterday I was giving an account of the circumstances and the conditions under which this new method of torturing the working class people came into being. Sir, during the war period when these lay-offs were found necessary there were controls operating in this country and the factories could not get all the materials—raw or finished—including power and coal as easily as they can get them today. At that time these lay-offs

were, in certain cases, not within the control of the managements of those factories. Therefore they had to resort to these methods during those days. But those conditions under which these factories were working during the war years are not present today. There can be no stoppage of work in any factory due to shortage of material or coal. If low production is due to the slackness or the go-slow policy of the workers, the Government can easily see that. Those conditions which were insurmountable during the war years can easily be surmounted today, if the industries plan in that way and feel that the workers are partners in the industry along with the management. Even in those days when lay-offs were found necessary because the conditions operating in this country were not within the control of the mill managements, they voluntarily offered compensation to the workers if there was any necessity for stoppage of the factories. There was a voluntary decision by the mill owners themselves about compensation to be paid to the workers and the Government or the Labour Ministry had not to come in and intervene in the matter. And, Sir, what was the amount or the rate of compensation these mill owners themselves decided to pay to the workers in the event of any unfortunate stoppage of a factory. They decided to pay them 75 per cent. of their wages. And that was not influenced by any outside agencies such as trade unions or local or Central Governments. The mill owners themselves decided to pay 75 per cent. to the workers. On an aggregate if a mill used to be closed for 2 months out of 12 months, the workers used to get 75 per cent. of their wages. And they were not even required to go to the mill at the appropriate time and sign the muster-roll. In this Bill we find that both the period and the rate of compensation have been reduced. Personally I do not grudge this reduction because I feel this is the beginning of this kind of relief being offered to the workers in cases of forced unemployment but I was afraid particularly when I heard some Members of this House speaking