

बिहार के गांवों में खेतों में काम करने वाले जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उनकी हालत खराब है और वहां की सरकारें अपने यहां मिनिमम वेजेज पालिसी को इम्प्लीमेंट करने में असमर्थ हैं ?

**श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा :** जैसा कि अभी बताया राज्य सरकारें मिनिमम वेज निश्चित करती हैं और वे वहां की परिस्थितियों को देखकर निश्चित करती हैं। हम जानते हैं कि प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में और बिहार के रीजन में उनकी हालत अच्छी नहीं है लेकिन वहां की राज्य सरकारों को इस पर विचार करना है।

**PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH :** I am really amazed and astonished at the statement of the Minister that States are more competent to determine the minimum wage, thus evading the Central responsibility. I would like to ask a very specific question. Whatever may be the States' responsibility, is not the Centre obliged to fix a particular minimum, without which a person cannot live on labour? This is a very specific question which has not been answered. I would like the Minister to give a categorical answer. Why is the Centre evading its responsibility? I think it is a clear evasion of its responsibility.

**SHRI K.V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** I do not want hon. Members to misunderstand this question. This matter was discussed at least in more than two Labour Ministers' conferences and the Chief Ministers' conference also discussed this matter. As my esteemed colleague has already stated, this question is fraught with a lot of difficulties. Further, the conditions of work differ from place to place. Therefore, it is very difficult to say at this stage whether we will be able to evolve a minimum wage. Nevertheless, this matter is under the consideration of the Government. Whatever suggestions have been made by hon. Members will be borne in mind and proper weight will be given to them.

**SHRI B. V. ABDULLA KOYA :** In the statement furnished here, it is seen that Kerala is giving Rs. 6.50 per day for light

work and Rs. 8.00 per day for hard work. Therefore, is it not the duty of the Central Government to intervene, by making all other States also follow suit? Otherwise, the price of agricultural production in Kerala will be much higher, and it will be very difficult for the Kerala people to sell their product. Moreover, the Central Government have already fixed the prices of many commodities. Therefore, it will be to the detriment and disadvantage of the Kerala agriculturists. Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister to intervene in this matter immediately.

**SHRI K.V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** Well, I appreciate the action taken by the Kerala Government. But I would like to remind the hon. Member that in Punjab it is still higher and Bengal has fixed Rs. 9.50, though they are not in a position to adhere to it. Therefore, the conditions differ. Also, it depends upon the respective bargaining capacity of agricultural labourers. The State Governments take into account the conditions prevailing in the particular area. Even in a State, conditions differ from one area to the other area. Therefore, it is a very difficult question when the conditions prevailing in one area of a State differ from those prevailing in the other area of the same State.

#### World Hindi Conference at Mauritius

\*245. **SHRI SHRIKANT VERMA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any communication has been received from the Government of Mauritius regarding the proposed World Hindi Conference;

(b) whether Government propose to give financial and other assistance to the cultural organisations desirous of sending their representatives to the conference; and

(c) what are the names of the organisations which have already approached Government in this connection ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Some voluntary Hindi organisations have enquired about the dates of the convention, travel facilities and rules for participation etc. The question of financial and other assistance will be considered at the appropriate time...

श्री श्रीकांत वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, दो साल पहले नागपुर में विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन हुआ था और जब भी इस तरह के सम्मेलन होते हैं तो वहां बहुत से ऐसे दृश्य देखने को आते हैं कि जो प्रिय नहीं होते। प्रतिनिधियों में आपस में नागपुर में झगड़ा हुआ। बहुत से गुट थे हिंदी के नाम पर और यह सही है कि वे सब हिंदी बोलने वाले थे, लेकिन क्या उन की विचारधारा थी और उन में क्या मतभेद थे, यह सब पहले जान लेना चाहिए था संयोजकों को और उस के बाद ही उन को आमंत्रित करना चाहिए था। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ और सरकार ने भी इस तरफ कुछ उदासीनता दिखाई। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि खुद सम्मेलन में कुछ प्रतिनिधियों ने यह कहा कि यह सारा विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन एक सरकारी तमाशा है और यह बात सारी दुनिया में फैलायी गयी क्योंकि वहां सारी दुनिया के प्रतिनिधि थे। और मारिशस में भी इसी प्रकार का कोई तमाशा हुआ, अगर वहां भी इसी प्रकार के प्रतिनिधि भेजे गये जो कि हल्ला-गुल्ला कर के देश की अप्रतिष्ठा करते हैं तो यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई समिति बनायी है जो कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखेगी कि सही प्रतिनिधि और सही संस्थाएं ही वहां जाये और उन पर ठीक-ठीक नियंत्रण रहे ताकि देश की अप्रतिष्ठा वहां न हो।

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : Sir, we are not aware of any such serious trouble having taken place at Nagpur. So far as Mauritius conference is concerned, various organisations are in contact with us. The point that I want to make clear is that all these organisations come on their own. At

Nagpur also, whosoever came, he came on his own. Except the Prime Minister of Mauritius and some Ministers of Mauritius, all others were non-official delegates. They came at their own expense. The organisation which organised this conference at Nagpur, Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, undertook the responsibility of hospitality only. Similar will be the position in Mauritius also. Whosoever goes will have to go on his own.

SHRI SHRIKANT VERMA : As this question relates to Hindi, I spoke in Hindi. It seems that my question has not been followed. The hon. Minister said that the Government in responsible for hospitality only. My first question was that the Government should also be responsible to see that the whole thing is organised in a manner that no ugly incident takes place as it happened in Nagpur. Anyway, my second question is that the real and genuine authors in India are extremely poor. They cannot approach the Government. Even the cultural organisations do not pay any attention to them. Is it not the duty of the Government to prepare a list of such authors? Of course, they can take the help of Sahitya Academy, etc. Is it not the duty of the Government to prepare a list of persons who are authors and *litreteurs* from Hindi as well as non-Hindi areas? I would lay more emphasis on non-Hindi States because it will create a good impression. They can select them and help them in reaching Mauritius. They are the people who will enhance the prestige of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any such plan in the External Affairs Ministry to see that only genuine people go to Mauritius and not those who are fake authors.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS : As I have already explained, people will go on their own at the invitation of the Mauritius Government. Certainly, the Government would like to see that the right kind of people go. But it is difficult to control and regulate them in the way suggested by the hon. Member.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सौभाग्य से जो यह विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन हो रहा है उस की स्थायी

समिति के अध्यक्ष आप ही हैं और इस विषय हिंदी सम्मेलन का आयोजन कर रही है मारिशस सरकार। क्या उस का कार्यक्रम होगा, कैसे उसे पूरा करना है यह सब मारिशस सरकार को तय करना है। अगर वह सलाह लें तो भारत सरकार सलाह जरूर दे सकती है। परन्तु मैं अभी पीछे वहां था, मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि बड़े उत्साह के साथ और बड़ी अच्छी तरह से वह इस सम्मेलन की तैयारियां कर रहे हैं। इन तैयारियों में सब से अच्छी बात यह है कि वह भारत से जो अपेक्षा करते हैं वह यह कि नागपुर की तरह इस विश्वहिंदी सम्मेलन में वह चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री, विदेश मंत्री और आप उस में अवश्य उपस्थित हों। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय ले लिया है ?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS :** We have not yet taken a decision. It will be considered at the right time. It would depend upon other programme of the Prime Minister, the vice-President or the Foreign Minister. It depends upon so many other things. We will consider it when such a request is made.

**Man-days Lost due to Mismanagement in Private Sector Industries**

\*246. **SHRI BHOLA PRASAD :**

**SHRI KALYAN ROY :**†

**SHRI BIR CHANDRA DEB BURMAN :**

**SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether, he made a statement as reported in the 'Patriot' of the 9th May, 1976, to the effect that "in the recent period man-days were lost because of mismanagement in the private sector";

(b) if so, what is the number of cases, in which man-days were lost because of mismanagement in the private sector; and

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kalyan Roy.

what are the details thereof industry-wise and State-wise for the period from June, 1975 till the end of April, 1976 ;

(c) what is the number of man-days lost due to lockouts and closures, during the same period; and

(d) what action Government have taken against the managements which were responsible for such mismanagement leading to loss in man-days ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :** (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

*Mandays lost due to mismanagement in private sector industries*

(a) It was stated that more mandays were lost not because of workers' action but because of the action of the management.

(b) and (c) In the private sector, the Manufacturing Industries alone accounted for a time loss of 4.74 million mandays due to lockouts, as compared to a time loss of only 2.45 million mandays due to strikes during the period—June, 1975 to April, 1976. Similar time losses due to lockouts and strikes for all the industries in the Private Sector were 4.99 and 2.69 million mandays respectively. Details of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts in Private Sector by States/Industries have been given in Annexures I and II [See Appendix XCVI, Annexures Nos. 27 and 28] Statistics regarding closures i.e. work-stoppages due to reasons other than strikes and lockouts are available only upto January, 1976, according to which there were 656 closures affecting 51,347 workers. State-wise and month-wise break up of these closures has been given in Annexure III. [See Appendix XCVI, Annexure No. 29].

(d) The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.