

Thursday, August 22, 1957

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(Vol. V contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.**

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 22nd August, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

P. & T. Employees in Hyderabad Circle

*1043. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 53 on the 22nd March, 1957 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the publication of inter se seniority list of employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department in the Hyderabad circle; and

(b) when it is likely to be compiled?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The seniority list has been compiled but a doubt has now been raised about the seniority of candidates recruited on the basis of competition who joined duty on dates later than their juniors in some Units. Another reason is the time taken in converting the dates in the Fasli era given in Hyderabad records into the dates according to the Christian era.

(b) Before the end of December, 1957.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the date—before the end of this year—is the firm and final date because we had some final dates and we could not keep to the schedule last year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sure the hon. Member will appreciate the difficulties involved because previously the recruitment in Hyderabad was done by the State Government. So many aspects are to be taken into account in fixing the inter se seniority and it necessarily takes time. As I said, I regret the delay. But certain necessary things have got to be done before fixing the seniority

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether this question is considered, taking into consideration the amalgamation of the Kurnool circle because the Kurnool circle is going to be amalgamated and a new P.M.G. appointed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This question hardly needs any reply.

Shri B. S. Murthy: My question is whether the amalgamation of the Kurnool circle.....

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I say that this question pre-supposes that Kurnool circle and Hyderabad circle will be amalgamated? That position is not before the administration

Shri Heda: The amalgamation of the postal department of the former Hyderabad State took place as early as in 1951 and already six years have passed and there has been delay in fixing the seniority of the staff merely on the ground of converting falsely into the Christian era. It is hardly convincing.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the fixation of the inter se seniority is concerned, the records of each one of the employees of the ex-Hyderabad State postal department will have to be gone into so that their rights are not adversely affected by the seniority list and it takes time.

Plant Quarantine Station

*1044. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of each Plant Quarantine Station established in the country, and

(b) the nature and extent of work that they have undertaken so far?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 60]

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that from 1952 to 1956, 790 consignments of plants were inspected. May I know the amount of fee collected from the private individuals for this?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I require notice

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any fee is charged from private individuals for the import of plants from other countries and, if so, the fee charged?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In some cases the fee is charged

Mileage Allowance for Firemen on S. Railway

†

*1045. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the recently announced enhanced rates of mileage have been granted to Drivers and Guards in Olavakkot Division of Southern Railway while it has been denied to Firemen of the same Division,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the enhanced rates have been implemented in the case of Firemen in other Divisions on other Railways, and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for withholding the same to Firemen in Olavakkot Division?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The enhanced rates of mileage allowance have been fully implemented in the case of Drivers and Guards but not in the case of all Firemen

(b) The enhanced rates have not yet been implemented everywhere

(c) The distribution of posts of Firemen in the Olavakkot Division in the scales sanctioned on the recommendation of the Joint Advisory Committee has not yet been finalised. Payment at enhanced rates can be made only when the cadre is finalised

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know why the enhanced rates have been implemented in some places and not implemented in some other places?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The Joint Advisory Committee made certain recommendations. We are trying to implement the recommendations of that Committee. The delay is great. We are aware that it is rather a regrettable thing and we are taking every possible step to expedite the thing

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know the time within which the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee will be implemented?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We hope to implement it in the very near future. We are following up the matter and I hope it won't take a long time

Shri B. S. Murthy: The driver has been given this allowance and not his assistant, the fireman. May I know what are the reasons for denying this category of workers the allowances?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I just explained, they were put on different grades of pay previously. Then the Joint Advisory Committee recommended different sets of grades of pay. Because the number of firemen is lar-

ger, there has been some delay. We are doing our best to finalise the thing as early as possible.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact that the Joint Advisory Committee has given power to the authorities, to the Railway Board, to take up the case as and when necessary? Once the case of drivers was taken up, why the case of firemen was not taken up?

Shri Ranga: Their work is more arduous.

Mr. Speaker: They say they are taking steps. But it takes time.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: These cases are being finalised. They have been finalised in all the railways except the two, where we hope to finalise them very very early.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that the chances of promotion as shunters and drivers are now less than before in view of the fact that direct recruitment is taking place for those cadres?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No Sir. I do not think that the chances are less than they were before. I don't think so.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that the Joint Advisory Committee's recommendations were made in 1949, may I know whether all these railway employees will be entitled to retrospective effect, as and when these recommendations are implemented?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: These revised rates are admissible with effect from 1st April 1956.

Epidemiological Studies

*1046. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) what special steps have been taken to implement the results obtained from the researches conducted on the projects of "Epidemiological Studies in Cholera" in West Bengal and "Special Research in Tuberculosis"; and

(b) how far the Indian Medical Council has helped in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 61].

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that Singur area was selected for study. May I know why Midnapur, 24 Parganas or Howrah not taken into consideration, especially when the WHO study group has declared these areas to be the worst affected areas?

Shri Karmarkar: These epidemiological studies are a sort of test studies and the results obtained in these studies are supplied to other areas which are suffering from particular epidemics. In this particular case we had to choose a centre and we selected Singur because there are certain facilities there.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that epidemiological studies and schemes have been taken up for fighting cholera. May I know whether the worst affected areas will also be taken into consideration as I find that less affected areas have been given priority?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall send the suggestion to the West Bengal Government so that when they make a recommendation next time they might give due importance to this.

New Railway Lines in Punjab

†

*1046. { **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 819 on the 11th December, 1956 and state

(a) whether the Traffic Survey of a new railway line connecting Rupar-Ludhiana, Jagadhri-Chandigarh has been completed,

(b) if not, the approximate time that the survey will take;

(c) the important towns and villages on the Ludhiana-Rupar line will pass through; and

(d) the estimated amount earmarked for its construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Survey Report is expected to be submitted by the end of March, 1958

(c) Till such time the traffic survey is completed, it is too early to say about the suitable alignment.

(d) Does not arise as this project is not included in the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know the length of the proposed Rupar-Ludhiana line?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The exact length will be known after the survey is completed

Delhi Dairy Development Scheme

†

Shri Warior:
*1050. { Shri Kunhan:
 { Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken land from the farmers for the Delhi Dairy Development Scheme; and

(b) if so, whether any compensation has been paid and on what basis?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

भेड़ पालन केंद्र

*१०५१. श्री भवन वर्मान : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत में

भेड़ों की नस्ल सुधारने और उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की लागत से ३२६ भेड़ पालन केंद्र खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्हें किन-किन स्थानों पर खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है, प्रथम खोलने का विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) उन के संचालन की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(घ) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है और उस धन की प्राप्ति कहाँ से होगी ?

सहायक मन्त्री (डा० प० शा० बेशमूख):

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ) समा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६२]

श्री भवन वर्मान : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो नये भेड़ पालन केंद्र खोलने वाले हैं इनकी व्यवस्था में और उनकी व्यवस्था में जो पहले से खुले हुए हैं क्या अन्तर होगा ?

डा० प० शा० बेशमूख : पहले जो केंद्र थे वे एक तो बहुत सीमित थे और उनका कोऑर्डिनेशन करने के लिए हमारे पास कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं था । अब जो यह स्कीम है यह सारे भारतवर्ष में फैलायी जायेगी और इसके कोऑर्डिनेशन के लिए इन्तिजाम होने वाला है ।

श्री भवन वर्मान : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि ३२६ जो नये केंद्र खोलने वाले हैं उनमें से अभी तक केवल २४ के बारे में ही उन्हें कहाँ स्थापित किया जायेगा निश्चय किया गया है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि और केंद्रों को जल्दी से जल्दी खोलने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

डा० पं० शा० ब्रह्मनूत : दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर हर साल कितने केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे यह दिया हुआ है। इनको स्थापित करने में कुछ देरी जरूर हुई है क्योंकि इनके लिए जगह चाहिए, और वैसे भी शुरू में काफी दिक्कत आती है। आगे चल कर इसकी प्रगति तेजी से होगी ऐसी से आशा करता हूँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these sheep-rearing centres will be equitably distributed over all the States of India, and whether preference will be shown to hilly areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It will depend upon the intensity of the sheep population in those particular areas

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : ये ३६६ केन्द्र पहले केन्द्रों में कोऑर्डिनेशन की कमी की वजह से खोले जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन ३६६ केन्द्रों के लिए कौनसी कोऑर्डिनेशन की योजना रखी गयी है ?

डा० पं० शा० ब्रह्मनूत : ऐसा मैं ने ही कहा था कि कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं था इसलिए ये सेंटर खोले जा रहे हैं। सबाल यह पूछा गया गया था कि पहले जो सेंटर थे उनमें और इनमें क्या फर्क है। मैं ने बड़ी बतलाने की कोशिश की है कि यह बड़े पैमाने पर होंगे, इनके लिए हमने बड़ी स्कीम बनायी है और इनमें जो कोऑर्डिनेशन होगा वैसे अब तक नहीं था।

श्री अचर बर्बन : क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि इतने केन्द्र खुल जाने के बाद ऊन के उत्पादन के बारे में हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा और दूसरे केन्द्र खोलने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी ?

डा० पं० शा० ब्रह्मनूत : देश स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा या नहीं यह कहना तो मुश्किल है, मगर उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और इस बारे में देश में संतोषजनक प्रगति होगी ?

Automatic Speech Recorders

*1052, Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports at which new automatic speech recorders and public address system were installed; and

(b) what was the total cost incurred for such installation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha giving the requisite information [See Appendix III, annexure No 63]

Shri Morarka: From the statement it appears that equipment worth Rs. 5 lakhs has been installed so far May I know whether this equipment was imported from outside or whether it was manufactured here in this country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This type of equipment is generally imported from outside They are not always available here

Shri Morarka: May I know the number of occasions on which this equipment has actually been used at the various airports?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The automatic speech recorders are being used every day in several of the busiest airports. It would, I think, take too long a time to give a complete list of the places where they are used

Shri Morarka: In Delhi this equipment is installed at Safdarjang instead of at Palam I think Palam is a bigger airport and all international planes land there In such circumstances, why is it installed at Safdarjang and not at Palam?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The reason is that at Safdarjang it has already been installed, but at Palam it will be installed before this year is out.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know for what purpose these automatic speech recorders are installed in the various airports and what use they are put to?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These automatic speech recorders help in keeping an account of how the aircrafts move. They have log books and record every movement of the aircrafts as they come into the airport; because the communication takes place by radio-telephone, it is almost impossible to write them out. These automatic speech recorders are very useful from that point of view and if at any time unfortunately any accident should occur, these automatic speech recorders ensure that responsibility can be fixed.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are under the impression that public men are using these recorders!

Shri Yajnik: May I know the total cost that is involved in installing these?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is given in the statement, but probably the hon. Member has not seen the statement. For the seven recorders it was Rs. 4,25,000.

Inland Water Transport

*1054. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by Government for the development of inland water transport in Orissa; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on this scheme during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Central Water and Power Commission conducted certain navigational surveys on the Mahanadi before the completion of the Hirakud Dam. A French Mission which visited India in 1950-51 also made certain recommendations for the development of navigation on

this river. Further investigations were discontinued pending the completion of the Hirakud Dam.

(b) There is no provision in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of inland water transport in Orissa.

Shri Supakar: So far as the water transport in the Mahanadi is concerned, may I know if it has been put in cold storage for an indefinite period?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, Sir. It has not been put in cold storage for any indefinite period. No proposals were received from the State Government, and generally for inland water transport within a State, the initiative comes from the State Government.

Shri Supakar: May I know if any steps are being taken to develop inland water transport in the other important rivers of the State, the Brahmani and the Vaitarani?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As far as I am aware, the two important rivers in Orissa are the Brahmani and the Mahanadi. So far as the Brahmani is concerned, we are advised that excepting near the sea it will not be navigable. So far as the Mahanadi is concerned, the Central Water and Power Commission have prepared a scheme by which at first navigation can be undertaken up to Dholpur and later on probably up to Hirakud itself.

Shri T. N. Singh: As in the Hirakud project itself certain expenses were incurred for purposes of inland navigational development, is it really the position that so far as the initiative in this matter goes, it is the responsibility of the State and not of the Centre, and may I know whether any further steps are being taken in the light of this fact?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Inland water transport is a State responsibility unless a particular waterway is declared as a national waterway. So far no waterways have been declared as national waterways. Investigations were begun at the time of the starting

of the Hirakud Dam, but on the advice of the Planning Commission they were suspended. Now the Estimates Committee have recommended that this may be resumed, and we are examining it.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I take it that the Centre launched upon this expenditure in Hirakud without taking the State into confidence and getting their approval?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is not a question of getting the approval of the State Government for launching into this project. Certain facilities are being provided and whenever the necessary traffic offers, the necessary provision will also be made, but at this stage investigations are being carried on with regard to the Mahanadi river.

Shri T. N. Singh: The Minister is here. He can enlighten us on this point.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a general discussion on this point. The hon. Member may call for a half-hour discussion if he is interested. How many questions am I to allow?

Shri Yajnik: May I know what steps are being taken for mechanising countrycraft and small boats in this river or any other river in India.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are proposals to that effect, and in fact, at present we are carrying on experiments with certain kinds of flat-bottomed crafts to see whether the push-type boat or the tow-type boat will be more suitable.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Even after the completion of the Hirakud Project, may I know whether these investigations that have been conducted will again be referred to the Gokhale Committee or steps will be taken for inland transport?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Gokhale Committee is in possession of all the materials. As a layman if I may venture an opinion, I would say that till

the Hirakud dam was completed it was not possible to undertake some of the investigations because formerly the discharge was something like 1,000 to 3,000 cusecs in the Mahanadi and after the dam is completed it will be over 8,000 cusecs. That will certainly change the character of the river.

Shri Supakar: Inasmuch as navigation forms one of the purposes of all multi-purpose projects, may I know since when the initiative for launching any inland water transport scheme has been shifted to the State Government instead of its being the sole responsibility of the Centre?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is in the Constitution, and not anything which has been done by accepting any multi-purpose project.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: This particular scheme is a part of the master plan for the development of inland waterways. May I know how far the master plan has progressed and what shape it is likely to take in the next five years?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As far as I can judge at this stage, we will be able to complete the investigations and probably begin work on the Buckingham Canal, and some work will be done on the Ganga-Brahmaputra waterways system also. Beyond that, with the funds which are available to us, I doubt very much if any other scheme can be taken up during the Second Plan.

Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks in Bombay

*1654. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state

(a) the number of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks opened in Bombay State during the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of such blocks proposed to be opened under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a)

Community Projects	5
Community Development Blocks	34
(including 23 by conversion from NES)	
NES Blocks	75
(b) Community Development Blocks	143
(by conversion from NES)	
NES Blocks	505

Shri Assar: May I know the total amount spent so far on these blocks?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am sorry I do not have the figures I require notice

Shri Yajnik: May I know whether there is any provision in the budget of these blocks for advertising and popularising all the benefits of these community development blocks and NES blocks, for, in my own taluk where a community development block is in operation, I was told categorically that there was no provision in all the lakhs of rupees that were budgeted for, for sending out any posters or any hand-bills, or for otherwise popularising the scheme among the thousands of village people in that area?

Shri S. K. Dey: There is no provision in the budget for actual advertising of the programme, although there is provision for publicising the programme amongst the population covered by the programme. For this purpose, a considerable amount of literature and publicity material is produced by the Central Ministry through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The State Governments also produce material of the same character, and these are supplied copiously in all the projects.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the allegation that after the second general elections, community

development blocks and N.E.S. blocks are started only in those areas in which the Congress Party has come out successful?

Shri S. K. Dey: I have no such information, nor have I received any complaint from anyone. I usually receive a considerable amount of correspondence from various parts of the country.

Shri Yajnik: Will more effective steps be taken with a view to induce the local people to take interest in their community blocks, in view of the fact that very serious criticisms have been made and admitted to a certain extent also that the main purpose of the community blocks has not been fulfilled, because somehow it has failed to arouse the enthusiasm of the people and direct them into the channels into which they are expected to be moved?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am not in a position to accept the position that there has not been enthusiasm of the people generated for this programme. I admit that there has been very little participation from representatives of people in the programme. So far as the enthusiasm of the people is concerned, there is very little to be desired that I can expect in the project areas. But we shall make all the efforts possible to enlist further enthusiasm of the people as well as further participation by all representatives of the people at all levels, and steps are already being taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the lack of interest among the people for the community blocks, which the Minister has just now referred to, is due to the inefficiency of the officers or the inefficiency of the Department to co-ordinate the enthusiasm among the people? Is it due to the inefficiency of both, the officers of the Department and the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Are we extending this question from Bombay to the whole of India?

Shri Hem Barua: In the course of the discussion, it has come to that.

Mr. Speaker: It may come to that. But I shall stop it there.

Shri T. N. Singh: The Minister has questioned the capacity of the representatives of the people in participating in such things, in his answer to a supplementary question. He has made an allegation against Members of this House as well as the other legislatures. I think this is rather going too far. I seek your protection in this matter.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am very sorry I have been misunderstood.

Shri Ranga: If he were to see the recorded version of the answer that has been given here, it will be found that it is difficult for us to understand what the Minister means to say.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the idea of putting the blame on the people, in order to cover up their own inefficiency?

Shri Yajnik: I very strongly object to this remark.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether the advisory committees in these N.E.S. areas and community development block areas do not include any person who really represents the people, but there are only Congress people?

Mr. Speaker: I was feeling a little that the reference to Members of Parliament or of legislatures was unnecessary in the reply. The only question was whether the masses felt enthusiasm and co-operated in this matter. The simple answer would have been, yes, it was so. Hon. Members either on the one side or the other should not cast reflections upon Members of this Parliament. After all, the Ministers are only the representatives of the Members. If the Members are useless, then, so far as the Ministers are concerned, I do not know what to say. Therefore, no reflection should be cast upon any Member. Members shall not be drawn in for any purpose. When I say that a particular man is dirty, is it not open to the other man to say, 'You are dirty'?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am very sorry. May I explain the point? I said, the project has failed to enlist the participation of representatives.

Shri Ranga: I suggest that those words should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry the Minister is not making it in any way better, by saying that the projects are not working for the reason that the representatives of the people are not co-operating. They are co-operating here, and putting questions and so on. What more is necessary? They are eliciting information.

It is the duty of Government through its officers to enlist public sympathy and not ask me to go and work in the community project elsewhere. I am really surprised at this, that Government should be entirely dependent on Members of Parliament to go to the villages and devote their time to community development work, while Parliament is also sitting. What is it that the Minister says? I am afraid that remark was not necessary.

But, I think there is no need here to expunge anything. All that I can say is.....

Shri Hem Barua: That reference should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. Sometimes, we are also indifferent. This is not the business only of the Ministers, but of the representatives also. Though it is regrettable that such an answer should have been given, I do not think it is necessary to expunge it from the records. Hereafter, all hon. Members will bear this in mind.

Shri Hem Barua: Those words cast aspersions on hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister does not say, Members of this House. There are other legislators also.

Shri Supakar: That has become still worse. A reflection is sought to be cast on all the people's representatives.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Leave it alone

Shri S. K. Dey: I have no desire at all to give any offence to anyone, to any representative of the people. What I said was that we as a Government agency had failed to secure

Shri Tyagi: Why do you confess it?

Mr. Speaker: All right. We shall proceed to the next question

Shri Tyagi: I protest that Government have not failed

Detention of Goods at Sabarmati Railway Station

*1957. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that all kinds of goods booked for up-country are detained for many days at Sabarmati Railway Station (Western Railways), and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to solve this problem?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (b) Detentions to goods booked to up-country for transshipment to Metre Gauge at Sabarmati are not excessive. Special efforts continue to be taken for reducing detentions to the minimum feasible

Shri P. E. Patel: May I know the average time for which the goods lie down at Sabarmati?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The average time taken for goods from the time of arrival to the time of despatch, that is, arrival by broad gauge and despatch by metre gauge, was 43.5 hours in April, 48.8 hours in May, and 46.1 hours in June. That, I can assure the Member, is not a very excessive time

Shri P. E. Patel: May I know why so much time is required to book goods from broad gauge to metre gauge?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: That much time is required. For, the broad gauge wagon comes, the goods have to be unloaded from the broad gauge, and then put into the metre gauge, re-booked, and then sent on. It all takes time

Mr. Speaker: Everybody knows this process of transshipment from the one to the other. What the hon. Member wants to know is why so much time is taken. Of course, these are the processes which everybody knows

Shri Tyagi: Go-slow-pohcy

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know why more time than is necessary is being taken

Shri Shah nawas Khan: May I submit that during the year 1956, the average time taken in the month of April was 75.6 hours? In 1957, it has been brought down to 43. We are not content with it. We will make every effort to reduce this time

Shri P. E. Patel: May I know the distance between the broad gauge line and the metre gauge line, and why so much time is required to book from one to the other?

Mr. Speaker: How can we decide that matter here?

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know, Sir, what steps have been taken by Government for such delay?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that they have reduced it from 75 hours to 43 hours and efforts are being made to reduce it further. Unless an hon. Member is able to say either by his own experience or on the basis of the experience of a committee or report, that he has removed one wagon from one place to the other in only 24 hours and therefore, why are Government taking 43 hours, we cannot decide it here. These are only guesses on one side or the other

Shri Yajnik: Are there any mechanical cranes or other appliances employed for transshipping goods from the one place to the other?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: We have plenty of manpower available and our policy is to utilise it.

Road Bridge over Krishna

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*1956. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of road bridge across the river Krishna near Rangapur on Banaras Cape-Comorin National Highway has commenced, and

(b) if so, the amount that will be spent on it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir

(b) The estimated cost of the bridge is Rs 36.29 lakhs

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is a fact that the Andhra Government submitted the estimate several months ago, and whether the tenders have been accepted and sanctioned?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The estimate was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1956. Tenders were invited by the Government of Andhra and as soon as the tenders have been accepted and approved, work will commence.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Am I to understand that the tenders have not been submitted by the Government of Andhra?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Estimates were submitted by the Andhra Government sometime ago. Sanction of the Government of India was accorded as far back as November 1956. Thereafter tenders were invited. They are under examination.

Shri Ranga: How is it that it takes so many hours to call for tenders, then to examine them and then to accept them?

Mr. Speaker: So many years.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a question which should be addressed to the Government of Andhra. At any rate, we know of certain difficulties in the State in respect of suitable contractors and other arrangements for a project of this type, which is a bridge across the river Krishna.

Shri Heda: Is it a fact that the execution of such projects is handed over to the State Governments and in this case, as happens in other cases, the tenders are invited by the State Government, then it scrutinises them and sends them here, and here again there is another scrutiny, and in this way time is wasted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not a question of waste of time, because it is a highly technical job to construct a bridge over a river like Krishna. As the hon. Member pointed out, the tenders of course are invited by the State Government and scrutinised by that Government. They have got to make sure that they are acceptable tenders and then to apprise the Central Government about their choice. From the technical side, we have also got to approve the same.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the Ministry are satisfied that compared to similar works done in other places, this amount of time should be taken, and had been taken before?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have so far studied four or five cases of this type. The same is the case with the bridge over the Nerbada and that over the Chambal. I find that about that time or even more has been taken.

Shri B. S. Murthy: There was some dispute about the location of this bridge at Rangapur, because formerly there was an idea to locate the bridge in such a place as to make the road run via Kurnool. May I know whether this bridge will connect the road via Kurnool?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is on the road from Kurnool to Farupnagar.

Community Projects in Mysore

*1961. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state

(a) the total amount that lapsed after the Community Project stopped its work in Mysore State, and

(b) in how many districts National Extension Service Blocks have taken up work in Mysore State?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) None. The period of operation of the Community Development Blocks has been suitably extended to enable the State Government to utilise the unspent balances in the Projects.

(b) Twenty.

Shri T. N. Singh: We have not heard the answer. We do not know what is the amount that has lapsed.

Shri Mohamed Imam: The reply should be given slowly and audibly.

Mr. Speaker: I am able to hear. How is it that hon. Members are not? The hon. Minister has said that no money has lapsed. Hon. Members must be attentive. I am not casting any aspersion on all hon. Members. In between, some hon. Members begin to talk to their neighbours and miss the point.

He said that no amount had been allowed to lapse for the reason that time, within which the amount had to be expended, had been extended. So there is no lapsing. As regards (b), 20 projects have been undertaken. I have heard the answer to both parts of the question.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know if Government intend to cover the whole State of Mysore by NES blocks by the end of the Second Plan period, and if so, are they satisfied with the progress of the scheme?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes, the speed of implementation in Mysore State has been on the increase.

Shri Wodeyar: Is it a fact that some of the districts in the State have been ignored?

Shri S. K. Dey: Not to my knowledge.

Shri Thimmatah: What is the number of blocks allotted for 1957-58, and may I know who decides the allotment of blocks to particular districts, whether it is the Central Government or State Government?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not have the figure of the number of blocks to be allotted during the current year. As regards the second part of the question, it is the State Government who, in consultation with their legislature or with the District Planning Committees, decide the allocation of the blocks in the districts.

Shri Basappa: How many blocks have been allotted to Mysore during these months of 1957, and how many more will be allotted in the coming months of 1957?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not have the exact figure, but if I may risk my memory, I think about 20 blocks have been given and another 20 are likely to be given during the current year.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: In how many States extension has been given so that the amount may not lapse?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to Mysore.

Shri S. K. Dey: Every State that has asked for extension has been given extension.

Mr. Speaker: Question No 1062, Shri Krishnaiah.

The hon. Member is absent.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it 'Krishnaiah'?

Mr. Speaker: That is what is written here.

Shri B. S. Murthy: His name is 'Balarama Krishnaiah'.

Mr. Speaker: It should be put down like that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: He has already complained about it.

Mr. Speaker: Is it on that account that he has not come here?

Vijaypur-Ranspur Rail Line

*1963. **Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No 503 on the 31st May, 1957 and state

(a) when lands for Vijaypur-Ranspur proposed Railway were acquired;

(b) the amount of compensation required to be paid to the original land-owners;

(c) the reasons why the compensation has not yet been paid, and

(d) when the compensation will be paid?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) During 1948-49

(b) Approximately Rs 1,40,000

(c) Due to non-finalisation of the awards by the Land Acquisition Officer, Mehsana

(d) Expected to be paid by the end of September 1957, if civil authorities can complete their work by that time

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether the land revenue on these lands is paid by the original owners?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As far as I am aware, the Railway Ministry are paying it

Shri P. R. Patel: Am I to understand that the railways are paying the land revenue?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is what I have said—as far as I can collect

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know from what period the land revenue is being paid and what is the amount paid?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I do not have the exact figure with me I require separate notice

Shri P. R. Patel: From what time the railways are paying the land revenue?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to compensation.

Shri P. R. Patel: No, he says that the railways are paying the land revenue

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter How does it arise? This is a matter relating to compensation where lands for the proposed Vijaypur-Ranspur railway were acquired The amount of compensation and the reason why the compensation has not yet been paid have all been given Where does the question of revenue arise here? The hon Member put a question and the hon Minister has been too indulgent and he answered that He need not have answered that I won't allow this to be pursued

Shri T. N. Singh: In view of the long time taken, from 1949 to 1957, in paying compensation to these poor land owners, did Government make any interim payment to them to relieve their distress?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The normal procedure is that the Railway Ministry makes the payment to the State Government and thereby to the Land Acquisition Officer in advance There is no delay on the part of the Railway Ministry

Shri T. N. Singh: In view of the long delays, have the Government under consideration any proposal whereby the hardships caused in such cases especially to cultivators can be mitigated?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The hon Member will appreciate that the matter does not rest in our hands The award has to be finalised by the Land Acquisition Officer Sometimes we even remind the State Government to finalise the thing quickly I would again respectfully submit that the thing is in the hands of the State Governments I can assure the hon House that from our side there can be no delay

Shri P. R. Patel: When the delay has been 9 years, I want to know what steps have been taken by the Railway Department in the matter

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that in land acquisition proceedings, it is the State Government that is in charge of all that. As soon as the proceedings are started and the award is made, the person on whose behalf the award is made or the acquisition is undertaken deposits the money in the District Court. Then, so many claims come in. Ultimately, before it reaches the person—the hon. Member if he is a lawyer would know—it takes not only 9 years but may be 12 years also.

Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Second Shipyard

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*1065. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee appointed by the Union Transport Ministry to make a study of the question of a Second Shipyard etc has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations of the Committee is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 64.]

श्री : सुन.ब सिंह : इस कमेटी का रिक्मेंडेशन क्या है । जो ये यू० के० से एक्सपोर्ट आये थे और इनके सामने जो मामला पेश किया गया था उसके बारे में उन लोगों ने अपनी क्या राय दी है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यू० के० से जो यह टीम आयी थी यह तो एडवांस पार्टी थी । एक्सपोर्ट कमीशन तो अभी आने को है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सूचना तो नहीं दी जा सकती ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह ठीक है कि एक्सपोर्ट कमीशन अभी आने वाला है, पर इन लोगों ने भी कुछ एम्बेयरी की थी । उनके सामने यह मामला पेश किया गया था या नहीं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उन्होंने तो साइट के बारे में देखना ही था । उन्होंने तो हिटर लैंड, मीन्स आब कम्प्युनिकेशन्स, रा मेटीरियल, एक्सपोर्ट आदि की दृष्टि से देखा था कि शिपयार्ड कहाँ बनाया जाये । इसके लिए उन्होंने कई जगहें देखी थी । उनकी जो सिफारिशें हैं उनके बारे में मैं सम्प्रति कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

All India Train Examiners Welfare Committee

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*1066. { Shri Warior:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press statement of the Vice-President of the All-India Train Examiners Welfare Committee which appeared in Calcutta and Bombay dailies dated the 27th July, 1957 in regard to (i) the improper maintenance of goods rolling stock and (ii) grievances in regard to the service conditions of the Train Examiners of Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to solve the problems referred to therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 65.]

Shri Warior: May I know what is the responsibility of these train examiners?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: To examine trains.

Shri Warior: If there is an accident to the wagons, who is responsible, whether the train examiners or those in charge of the loco?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: It depends on the time of the accident. The responsibility is fixed after the accident takes place.

Shri Warior: May I know whether they will be held responsible for any accidents either in the loco shed or on the line?

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to appreciate how it is relevant. How does it arise out of this question? This is a Welfare Committee of All India Train Examiners. If there is any accident the responsibility is fixed under the law or regulation. How does this arise out of this question? The question asks what are the amenities provided for, how is the Welfare Committee looking after their conveniences etc. This supplementary does not arise out of this question.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that a statement has been issued by the Committee that if they stick to the rules, then, many of the wagons will not be moving. This statement they have issued to the Press

Shri Shah nawas Khan: We have come across such a statement which has appeared in the name of the Vice-President of the Welfare Committee of the Train Examiners.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May we know whether it is a fact or not?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: It is not a fact because most of the wagons are moving.

Shri Prabhat Kar: My point is, are they handicapped because of the lack of so many amenities? The only point that arises is that if the train examiners work strictly according to rules....

Mr. Speaker: What is the use of putting the question. The hon. Member asserts something and the hon. Minister on the other side asserts that

in spite of the rules the wagons are moving.

Shri Prabhat Kar: They have made a statement that they are not strictly observing the rules of the Railway and that if they do so the wagons will not be moving.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that the statement was not made by him but by some Chairman of the Welfare Committee and yet, all the same, the wagons are moving. What more can be said? I am not able to follow. I am also accustomed to a lot of cross-examination.

Shri Warior: In the statement it is said:

"Attention of the General Managers of the Railways has been drawn to the press cuttings and they have been asked to arrange for detailed investigations into the complaints and to report the results"

We want to know what exactly is the result of the investigations?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that. The detailed investigation is only about two items and not about everything.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The rules which guide the train examiners are laid down by the Indian Railway Conference Association. May I know if the Railway Board had issued instructions to train examiners that certain rules as laid down by the IRCA may be overlooked?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: I must confess that I have not studied this problem as thoroughly as my hon. friend has done. He has made a very deep study. But, I might add here that the hon. House is fully aware of the difficulties that are being experienced by the Railway Ministry in moving goods. We are working in a rather extraordinary situation and in view of the extraordinary situation, sometimes our train examiners have to make shift arrangements. But, nevertheless, I will say it to their credit that they are doing excellent work and they are keeping the wagons moving.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I put the question in another way so that the Minister can understand it? The Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee and, after that, the Estimates Committee have gone into the question of maintenance of rolling-stock and have severely commented upon the manner in which the train examiners function in the discharge of their duties. May I know, in view of the comments of these committees, what steps have been taken to improve the maintenance of our rolling-stock?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I also happen to be intimately connected with the enquiry. I was Chairman of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The report was signed by yourself.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I went into some of the cases and I am aware that sometimes there is shortage of spare parts and they have to make, as I said, makeshift arrangements, and, sometimes they have to resort to cannibalisation. Sometimes the essential gadgets are not available. Under the circumstances, they are trying to do their best and we are also trying to provide the spare parts and the gadgets that are necessary. We are endeavouring to make good the deficiencies.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the charges that have been made and also in view of the fact that even vacuum brake-vans, gadgets, springs, nuts and various other essential parts are not available, instead of redressing their grievances and changing the rules.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Prabhat Kar: The question is the same. What steps has the Government been taking?

Mr. Speaker: That is in part (b), it has been answered. They are investigating. What more does he want? The hon. Members must make up their minds as to what exactly they want by way of information.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Have any steps been taken?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the steps taken even while the enquiry is going on.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: We are taking whatever steps are possible.

Mr. Speaker: Have any interim recommendations been made by the committee which investigates and have those recommendations been implemented?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Central Rice Godowns in Andhra

*1068. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted in the Second Five Year Plan for building Central Rice Godowns in Andhra Pradesh, and

(b) the amount spent during 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There is no separate state-wise allotment of funds for construction of Central Government Godowns.

(b) Rs 2 lakhs (approximately) on godown construction at Visakhapatnam.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there would be more godowns because of procurement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have generally given priority No 2 to surplus areas. All the same, in view of the procurement programme, we may have some transit sheds there but that arrangement is not for long storage.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the actual amount paid as rent for godowns to private persons?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have not got the figures at present. We have got a more ambitious programme; with regard to godown construction, our target is 20 lakh tons. Although about 12 crores were provided in the First Plan, we have spent only a little over Rs 78 lakhs so far but we are now

giving active attention to our storage programme

Shri Banga: In view of the recent experience of the Government in procuring rice from places like Tadapalligudam and Vijayawada, have the Government considered the advisability of constructing big enough godowns in such places as I have mentioned so that they can be sure of taking over the products whenever the need arises and keep them there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: These stocks which are being procured are for movement to deficit areas

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon Minister said that second priority was given to surplus areas May I know to which area first priority is given?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The deficit areas

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): May I add a word, Sir? First priority is being given to the port towns which receive imports and also to deficit areas. In the surplus areas, it is proposed to put up more of transit godowns

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon Minister has said that the first priority is given to ports for the construction of godowns. Are we going to continue import of foodgrains even in the course of the Third and Fourth Plans?

Shri A. P. Jain: For the time being, there is the programme of imports and so, we have to build godowns there for keeping them

Shri Banga: Sir, I put one question but the answer was not satisfactory. In view of the difficulties that they themselves have come to experience in the recent past of having foodgrains in the surplus areas and yet not being able to take charge of them, have the Government considered the advisability, in consultation with the Warehousing Board, of constructing big enough godowns in surplus centres for storing their own produce in anticipation of the demand from consumer centres?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even in the State of Andhra, we have got a programme of having a further storage capacity of 1,42,000 tons. We are also giving top priority for the construction of a godown in Hyderabad. It is not a question of ignoring surplus States altogether. But, when we are trying to have priorities, we have to give preference to areas just now mentioned by my senior colleague

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact that due to the unsuitability of several private godowns, the produce stored there is destroyed? May I know what steps are being taken to see that such places as Tadapalligudam and Kakina are provided with permanent and suitable godowns?

Mr Speaker: The hon Minister just now has said that there is provision for a lakh and odd tons being made in Andhra Pradesh and that the Andhra Government should also co-operate

Shri B. S. Murthy: Transit godowns are different from permanent godowns. I am asking about permanent godowns

Mr Speaker: Is there any separate provision for permanent godowns?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no separate provision. The same godowns will be used for keeping foodgrains for a longer period as for a shorter period

Gift Coupons Scheme

*1069 **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state—

(a) what progress has been made in regard to the Gift Coupons Scheme; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to make this scheme popular in the rural areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The scheme was introduced only on 1st July, 1957 and it is too early to assess its progress

(b) The scheme is being given wide publicity both in the urban and the

rural areas. Government also propose to enlist the support of voluntary workers, welfare organisations, authorised agents, village panchayats etc. in making the scheme a success.

Shri Damani: May I know whether these coupons can be cashed or only exchanged for National Savings Certificates?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are to be exchanged for National Savings Certificates.

Shri Damani: How much money has been spent in giving publicity to this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may require separate notice for this.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What are the main features of this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The coupons are in various denominations—Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000. They carry interest from the date of issue in case the coupons are presented within three months. If they are presented after that date, then they carry interest from the date of tender.

इन्दौर उज्जैन रेल लाइन

*१०७०. श्री क० भे० मानवीय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर से उज्जैन तक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण कार्य समाप्त हो चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का इस लाइन पर उज्जैन होते हुए इन्दौर-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस चलाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री मानवीय ई अश्व - ल : क्या मानवीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

इस लाइन पर गुड्स ट्रेफिक तथा पैसेंजर ट्रेफिक कब से शुरू हो जाएगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस साल के खतम होने से पहले पहले यह लाइन खुल जाएगी ।

श्री राबेलाल व्यास : क्या से जान सकता हूँ कि क्या उज्जैन से देवास तक की लाइन बन चुकी है और यदि बन चुकी है तो उज्जैन से देवास तक माल का तथा यात्रियों का इस लाइन से भ्राना जाना क्यों शुरू नहीं हुआ है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : किसी भी लाइन को खोलने से पहले उसका मुधायना गवर्नमेन्ट इंस्पेक्टर आफ रेलवेज द्वारा किया जाता है । जब वह यह सर्टिफाई कर देता है कि यह लाइन खोले जाने के काबिल है, तब उसको खोल दिया जाता है । अभी तो यह कारंवाई जारी है और जैसे ही यह पूरी हो जाएगी, इस लाइन को खाल दिया जाएगा ।

श्री राबेलाल व्यास : इस लाइन को पूरा करने के लिए कौन सी तारीख निर्धारित की गई थी और उस तारीख के बाद में कितना समय उसको पूरा करने में और लगेगा और जो देरी हो रही है, उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मैं ने अभी भर्ज किया है कि यह लाइन इसी साल के खतम होने में पहले पहले खोल दी जाएगी ।

श्री राबेलाल व्यास : कब इस लाइन को पूरा होना था और देरी के क्या कारण हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : इसके पूरा होने में जरा ज्यादा वक्त लग गया है । लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि लोहे की तथा ट्रेक मैटीरियल की बड़ी कमी रही है और इस वजह से थोड़ी देर लग गई है और हम देरी के लिए मुस्र अफसोस है ।

Short Notice Questions and Answers

12 hrs.

Suspension of train service—Chupra-Varanasi Line

S.N.Q. No. 17. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trains on Chupra-Varanasi line of the North Eastern Railway have been discontinued due to the track becoming unsafe; and

(b) what is the present position regarding the erosion by Ghaghara between Suraimanpur—Reoti stations on the North Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Due to erosion of the railway bank at mile 19/20 between Suraimanpur and Reoti stations by the river Ghaghara, through running of trains on the Aunrihar-Chupra section has been suspended from 11.00 hours on 4th August, 1957.

(b) The railway bank continues to be eroded. A breach of 600 feet has been caused in the main alignment.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई लाइन बनाने के लिए कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसे ही दरिया ने इस लाइन को काटना शुरू किया, तो लाइन को पीछे की तरफ हटाकर एक और लाइन बनाई गई थी जिस की लम्बाई तकरीबन सात मील थी। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से दरिया वहा भी पहुँच गया और उसको भी तोड़ दिया। अब और पीछे हटा कर लाइन बना रहे हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जहा घाघरा नदी का मौजूदा कटान है वहा से दो फर्लांग पर घाघरा का पुराना बेड है, अगर वहा तक कटान चला जाएगा तो घाघरा की धारा दोआबा के बीच में से बहने लगेगी और पूरी

लाइन भी नहीं बन पाएगी, क्षेत्र खतरे में पड़ जायगा, तो उसको रोकने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो हालात हैं वे तो हैं ही, उसको रोकने के लिए हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that danger to this line due to erosion by the river Ghaghara has been there for the last so many years, why was the Government so negligent about its safety?

Shri Shah Nawas Khan: When rivers get flooded, it is very difficult to compete with nature. We are trying to do whatever is possible within human power.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि जहा इस वक्त लाइन मौजूद है वहा से दक्षिण की तरफ गंगा नदी का भी कटान ४ मील के अन्दर ही है।

Mr. Speaker: They are all details about technical affairs. One experiment was made, then another experiment was made, both of them failed and then a third experiment is being tried. The question is why it has been so. We are discussing engineering matters here. He is not able to answer the technical matters. We will go to the next question.

Scarcity of Water Supply in Delhi

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S.N.Q. No. 18. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of "raw water" at the intake channel of the Wazirabad Waterworks in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to prevent scarcity of water supply?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There is no shortage of water at the intake. However, when the river starts receding after the floods, some temporary difficulties are anticipated for a few days.

(b) Detailed investigations in the matter have been conducted at the Central Water Research Station, Poona and on their recommendations a pitched guide-bank has been constructed this year and a weir across the river will also be constructed. When the weir is completed, it is anticipated that a permanent deep channel would be formed on the side of the intake well at the Wazirabad Pumping Station.

As a temporary measure dredgers are employed to cut and to maintain the channel with a large force of manual labour working day and night, when it is considered necessary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long it will take for the permanent weir to be constructed?

Shri Karmarkar: I think, Sir, subject to correction, the programme is to complete it within the next two years—I am not sure of the time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that this shortage of water, which the hon. Minister thinks is not very serious, was also due to the fact that the river bed required to be desilted and, if so, have any measures been taken to desilt the river bed?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to the river bed getting silted, it is a fact that the river sometimes goes to the other bank, the water flowing is farther away, and then we have to just dig up the silt in the old canal or extend the canal. But there is nothing very dangerous in that process, nor need the hon. Member be very apprehensive of any shortage of water so far as this part of the operation is concerned.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is there no way of stopping the vagaries of the river of changing sides as stated by the hon. Minister?

Shri Radha Raman: This question of scarcity of water supply in Delhi is a long pending question. May I know whether Government have received any scheme from the Water and Sewage Board for a permanent solution of this water scarcity question in Delhi, and whether that scheme has received favourable attention from the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend's question is aimed at the relative shortage of water when the requirements of the whole population of Delhi are taken into consideration. Regarding that, as my hon. friend knows, there have been various measures contemplated. At present we are not able to supply adequate water to more than, I think, 1.2 million people. There are plans for increasing the water-supply. So far as this question was concerned, we understood this question to refer to the shortage at the intake channels as matters exist at present. With regard to the other question, for a fuller reply I should like to have notice.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that this shortage of water and shortage at the intake is an annual recurring event and every year temporary channels have to be dug up to divert the stream of water towards the intake well, will the hon. Minister be able to tell us roughly how much money has been spent to cope with this recurring difficulty during the last five years?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: For five years the Delhi State Government was in power.

Shri Karmarkar: I think my hon. friend has already answered the question (*Interruption*). I only said that the question was answered, but I stand corrected. The question is in two parts. There is a recurring difficulty. In such matters we take advice from a very competent body like the Research Station at Poona. They have advised us to have a side wall, which we have already completed, and to have a weir across the whole river. Their advice in the past has been very

competent, and we do hope that the difficulty will not be recurring after that. But, again, if some other difficulty crops up, then we shall have to look after that. That is the answer to the first part of the question.

Regarding the cost, I should like to have notice.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: First of all, the hon. Minister is perfectly aware that the Delhi State Government did not have control of the Joint Water and Sewage Board. But, apart from that, I might just mention that there was an old scheme of a dam on the Jumna higher up in Uttar Pradesh, so that there is constant supply of water in the Jumna during the summer months, which will obviate this difficulty of shortage during the summer months, and after the floods recede. Now, may I know if the hon. Minister has paid any attention to that old scheme, and if the Government intends to revive it in view of the recurring expenditure year after year to meet the crisis as it arises and to ensure adequate water-supply for the capital apart from the advantages of irrigation that it may lead to?

Shri Karmarkar: I just want to prevent any misunderstanding. I did not refer to the old Delhi State at all in my reply. Secondly, the schemes that were under scrutiny recently were (1) Hindon Reservoir Scheme near Ghaziabad, (2) Tubewells from Uttar Pradesh, and (3) Gurgaon tunnel scheme. The fourth was the Ramganga scheme. At a meeting recently held, in which the Central Water and Power Commission, the Health Ministry, the Joint Water and Sewage Board, and the representatives of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab were represented, all the schemes excepting the Ramganga scheme had to be given up. The Ramganga scheme, I understand, has now been accepted by the Board. The scheme envisages the construction of a dam at Kala Garh which will store water for irrigation and power for the

Uttar Pradesh Government and the State Government can make available to Delhi 300 cusecs of water either upstream of Wazirabad or partly upstream and partly at the crossing of the Hindon river with the Grand Trunk Road. That is the core of the scheme that is now under contemplation.

RE QUESTION 1072-A

Shri Tyagi: I rise to a point of order, with regard to a question tabled by me. Questions are generally put to elicit information or to allay any misunderstanding. I have tabled a question to know what was the rate of the daily demurrage that was being paid to the ships at various ports in India. A statement has been laid on the Table of the House. But I am sorry to inform the House and also you, Sir, that the statement gives other details which are not relevant. Also, this morning—

Mr. Speaker: A point of order is raised briefly, and the point is stated briefly. So far as the answers by the Government are concerned, whenever a question is not reached, the answer is printed and laid on the Table of the House. Shall I reopen every one of such questions and allow the Members concerned to ask supplementaries?

So far as the point of order is concerned, a point of order can be raised only on a matter which is pending before the House so that if I accept the point of order, no further work can go on. Now, if the hon. Member is not satisfied with the answer, let him put another question or see to it that the question is put sufficiently early so that he can have the opportunity to ask supplementaries in this House. If a question does not reach in this House, under what rule can I allow supplementary questions on that question? If they are taken up, that would mean extending the period of the Question Hour and making inroads

*Please see col 9295

into the official business after the Question Hour is over.

I shall find out what exactly is the point. The hon. Member need not raise it as a point of order. If he is not satisfied with the answer, he can pursue that matter by other method, say, by an half-hour Discussion or something of that kind.

Shri Tyagi: I am not keen now to get an answer to that question, but I am keen about the rights of Parliament and the Members thereof. When Members put questions and answers are given, and when statements are laid on the Table of the House, it is always expected that the answer is relevant to the question asked.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any discussion of this kind.

Shri Tyagi: The answer is not complete; that is what I say.

Mr. Speaker: The Speaker looks into the questions and passes them on. The Speaker does not vet the answers. The answers are given by the Government. When the hon. Member is not satisfied with the answer, he may raise it by another question and if he is not satisfied with that, he can raise an Half-hour Discussion. If he is not satisfied with that also, he knows how to get along with the Minister who is recalcitrant. What am I to do?

Shri Tyagi: My difficulty is this. When I put a short notice question, the Chair did not allow it. Later it was permitted as a starred question. The Chair eliminated that part of it which I wanted to put. I protested that that part was the salient one and I approached the Chair and then the Chair permitted that part to be put and he allowed it. Now, the Minister does not answer that very part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to the Minister to say 'It is not in the public interest'. Even if the question had been put here, on the floor of the House, the Minister may say that he is not going to answer it for the reason that it is in the public interest not to do so.

Shri Tyagi: Let him say so.

Mr. Speaker: He need not say so, because the question has not been reached. Even if the question had been put here, he would have said that in the public interest it cannot be answered. What I did was, when the Minister wrote to me that in the public interest it is not desirable, I disallowed that portion. The hon. Member who was Minister insisted upon my including it and he was coming and worrying me like that. Had I allowed the Minister to make a statement, he would have said "In the public interest I am not going to give that". When an answer is supplied, and the Speaker may consider that it is not in the public interest, and if it is brought up subsequently before the House, and if the Minister sticks to what he said, should, the Speaker say that it ought not to be in the public interest? I am not going to do so. I do not want to take the responsibility.

Shri Tyagi: The Minister has not said so.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said so through me. Let there be no discussion about this matter. If a Minister feels that in the public interest, it is not desirable, he is the person who decides it. Let him do so.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sugar-cane Pest

'1047. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 44 on the 15th May, 1957 and state how far the preventive steps taken against red rot to save sugar-cane in Bihar and Eastern UP have been found to be fruitful in the 1957-58 season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The actual results would be known only after the 1957-58 crop is harvested and crushed. The harvesting season commences late in November and continues until the following April-May.

Purchase of Floating Cranes

*1049. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase second-hand floating cranes from Hong-Kong;

(b) the price which is proposed to be offered, and

(c) when the delivery is likely to be made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) Two second-hand floating cranes suitable for use in major ports were reported to be available for sale in Hong Kong. In view of the urgent need for such a crane in the port of Visakhapatnam, a technical officer of the port was deputed to inspect the cranes. On receipt of his report, which is awaited, the question of purchasing one crane will be considered.

Fumigation of Raw Mangoes

*1053. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that raw mangoes arriving in Delhi are being artificially ripened by fumigation with Carbide Gas;

(b) if so, whether there is any possibility of the gas poisoning the mango pulp, and

(c) whether Government have investigated into the possible ill-effects of such gas treatment on the health of the citizens?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes

(b) No evidence is available yet about the possibility of poisoning of mango pulp by Calcium Carbide

(c) The matter is being enquired into

Post Offices in Rayalaseema

*1055. **Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether more Sub-Post Offices are proposed to be started in Rayalaseema to improve postal facilities and thereby give encouragement for the advancement of that backward area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, it is proposed to open in this area about 27 sub-post offices in addition to 470 Branch Offices during the period from 1957-58 to 1960-61 under the policy of the Second Five Year Plan, though this area is not included in the schedule of backward areas for the purpose of opening of post offices.

Japanese Method of Cultivation

*1058. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Japanese method of cultivation of wheat, barley, maize and other food crops is under investigation,

(b) if so, the progress made under each category;

(c) the amount spent for each experiment, and

(d) when the results will be known?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Some investigations were undertaken to assess the increase in yield of paddy under cultivator's conditions due to both Japanese cultural practices and manuring during the years 1953-54 to 1955-56. There is, however, no 'Japanese method' of cultivation for wheat, barley, maize or other food crops

(b) The investigations referred to under (a) are in respect of paddy and have already been completed.

(c) A sum of Rs 53,760 was spent on the investigations on paddy.

(d) The results of the investigations are now available

Barwadih-Sarnadih Rail Link

*1059. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to restart the construction of the partially constructed railway line between Barwadih and Sarnadih in Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Not yet, Sir

Ongole Bulls

*1062. **Shri Balarama Krishniah.** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have approved the idea of exporting the Ongole bulls from Andhra Pradesh to foreign countries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No

Vizianagram-Waltair Line

*1064 **Shri Rajagopala Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to double the Railway line between Vizianagram and Waltair, and

(b) if so at what stage the matter is?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The Waltair-Gopalapatnam section is already doubled and the preliminary engineering survey of Gopalapatnam-Vizianagram is in progress

Kahirapuzha (Palghat) Irrigation Scheme

*1067. **Shri I. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have recommended the inclusion of the "Kahirapuzha" (Palghat District) irrigation scheme in the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the project, and

(c) whether Government have considered the proposal and taken any decision?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Tourist Road Schemes

*1071. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tourist Road Schemes which are proposed to be undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period, State-wise, and

(b) the proposed expenditure on each of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The provision for tourist roads under the Second Five Year Plan is Rs 1 crore. As a first instalment, 22 schemes estimated to cost about Rs 28 lakhs have been formulated. Owing to financial stringency it has been decided that for the present only 12 minor schemes costing approximately Rs 14 lakhs should be undertaken. A statement giving State-wise distribution of the 12 schemes which are being undertaken immediately, together with the expenditure to be incurred on each scheme, is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 66]

Locust Invasion

*1072. { **Shri Kasliwal:**
Shri Shree Narayan
Das:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been colossal locust breeding in Africa and other Middle East countries,

(b) whether the countries from where such invasions are likely to be made have been asked to provide facilities to our units stationed in these areas to combat the menace there; and

(c) whether any other steps have been taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jais): (a) There have been heavy locust breedings in parts of Africa and Arabia.

(b) There are no Indian Anti-Locust Units stationed in those countries.

(c) Efforts to survey locusts in the desert areas in India and to destroy any incipient or stray concentrations of locusts that may be found have been intensified. The States concerned have been alerted about the impending locust danger.

Congestion in Indian Ports

***1072-A. Shri Tyagi**: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships which were waiting to be unloaded at various ports of India on the 31st July, 1957;

(b) for how long they have waited?

(c) the total amount due to these ships on account of demurrage for 24 hours on 31st July and whether this amount was paid in Indian currency, and

(d) how much Indian shipping is involved in this blockade?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Ninetyone

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 67]

(c) Of the 91 ships, 32 are ships on charter in respect of which alone demurrage may be payable according to the terms of the charter agreement. Demurrage becomes payable in cases where the lay time laid down in the charter party is exceeded. The

actual amount payable and the currency involved will be known only after the steamer has completed its discharge and time sheets are prepared.

(d) 9 Indian ships

Quarters for P. & T. Employees in Hyderabad

***1073. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 48 on the 22nd March, 1957 and state:

(a) whether land has since been acquired for the construction of quarters for Posts and Telegraphs employees in Hyderabad city,

(b) if so, when the construction will be taken up, and

(c) how many quarters are expected to be completed by the end of the budget year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet. It is in an advanced stage of acquisition.

(b) and (c) Formalities relating to preparation of the building estimate, its sanction, etc are in hand. Detailed work will have to await the taking over of the site. It is not likely that any quarters would be completed by the end of the budget year.

रेल गाड़ियों का बेर से चलना

***१०७४ श्री ज़िबूति मिश्र** क्या रेलवे मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की हुपा करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि

(क) १९५६-५७ में भारतीय रेलों के विभिन्न महा-खण्डों में कितने प्रतिशत माल तथा सवारी गाड़ियां देर से चली,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर देर से चलने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या सब से अधिक थी; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे उ मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [बेसिमे परिक्षिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]

(ग) गाड़ियों में वक्त की पाबन्दी सुधारने के लिए सब भारतीय रेलों में जो खाम उपाय शुरू किये गये थे वे अब भी जारी हैं।

P. & T. Staff

*1075. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the figures given in answer to part (a) of Unstarred Question No 333 on the 28th May, 1957 and state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many Sub-Post Offices where there is no clerk attached, though the office has to deal with a large amount of work, and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy this situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Posts of clerks in Sub Post Offices are invariably sanctioned where there is justification for the same on the basis of work in terms of the standards followed by the Department

(b) This does not arise

Production of Sugar

*1076. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) what is the production target for sugar for the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of it has already been achieved; and

(c) what steps are being taken to achieve the remaining?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 22.5 lakh tons of sugar per annum.

(b) 20.2 lakh tons during 1956-57 season

(c) Adequate number of licences have been granted for establishment of new factories and effecting expansions in existing units to raise the installed capacity to the desired extent.

इंजन के पुर्जे

*१०७७ { श्री नवल बर्लन ।
श्री विनूति मिश्र :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री ३० मई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इंजन के पुर्जे बनाने के कारखाने की स्थापना के संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) बनारस के पास महुभाहीह में रेल-इंजन के पुर्जे बनाने का एक कारखाना खोलने का फैसला किया गया है। कारखाना बनाने का काम शुरू किया जा रहा है। अगर जरूरी विनिमय-दर (Foreign Exchange) मिलता रहा तो उम्मीद है कि कारखाना लगभग तीन साल में बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा।

Island Allowance for Railway-men in Cochin

*1078. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway-men are not given Island Allowance while working in the

Wellington Island (Cochin) on the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, why;

(c) what action has been taken on the representations made by the Labour Union in the matter; and

(d) what are the Rules governing the grant of Island allowances?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) The practice of the State Government is followed for granting local allowances. No Island allowance is paid by the State Government to their staff stationed at Wellington Island (Cochin). The question of payment of this allowance by the Railway, therefore, does not arise.

Air Service to Vijayawada

*1079. { Shri Balarama Krishnaiah:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether Government are taking any steps for restoring the air services to Vijayawada in view of the opening of the new air link between Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Indian Airlines Corporation will review their route pattern after the introduction of Viscounts on certain trunk routes, and the question of an air service to Vijayawada will also be considered at that time. An enquiry has been made from the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh whether the State Government can help in establishing such a connection.

Bifurcation of N. E. Railway

*1080. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Departmental Committee is proposed to be set up to go

into details of bifurcating the present North Eastern Railway into two Zones;

(b) if so, the constitution of the Committee;

(c) whether any time limit has been set within which this bifurcation is to be completed; and

(d) if so, what is that time?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No

(d) Does not arise.

गवनाहा रेलवे दुर्घटना

*१०८१ श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, १९५७ में भिकना थोरी में गाड़ी के शटिंग करते समय दो माल के डिब्बे गाड़ी के अलग हो गये और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के भिकना थोरी स्टेशन से ६ मील दूर पर स्थित गवनाहा स्टेशन के होम सिगनल के पास रुकी हुई ४० बी० एन० पैसेजर गाड़ी से टकरा गये, जिसके फलस्वरूप १ व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई और १८ घायल हुए,

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) जांच के बाद सरकार ने किन किन व्यक्तियों को दोषी पाया और उनको क्या सजा दी गई ?

रेलवे उद्गमश्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)

(क) ६-५-५७ को लगभग ११ बजकर १८ मिनट पर न० ४ बी० एन० डाउन मिली-जुभी गाड़ी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नरकटियागंज भिकना थोरी शाखा लाइन पर गवनाहा स्टेशन की ओर आ रही थी। उन्ही वक़्त दो लदे माल-डिब्बे, जो भिकना थोरी स्टेशन पर शटिंग के समय

इजन से घलग गये थे, एक के बाद दूसरी डलान पर तुड़कने हुए गवनाहा की तरफ चले गये। ११ नाहा स्टेशन पर डाउन सम्मुख काटो (Down facing points) से आगे बढ़ते ही ये डिब्बे न० ४ बी० एन० डाउन मिली-जुली गाडी के इजन से टकरा गये। कोई आदमी मरा नहीं। चार आदमियों को गहरी और सोलह को हल्की चोट आयी।

(ख) और (ग) मामले की जांच हो रही है और इसकी सूचना बाद में दी जायेगी।

Iron Sleepers for Railways

*1052. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is short supply of scraps and ingots to manufacture iron sleepers for use in Railways,

(b) whether concrete sleepers have been experimented with, and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Pig Iron is the base material for making cast iron sleepers. Ingot moulds and cast iron scrap can be mixed with the Pig iron. There is short supply of pig iron which is being imported.

(b) Yes. Only a few in number.

(c) Results will be known after a number of years and after a larger number has been tried. It is proposed to go in for large scale experiments in yards.

Medical College at Kurnool

*1083 { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao
Shri Nagi Reddi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 718 on the 31st May, 1957 and state

(a) the amount since sanctioned by the Centre to the Government of

Andhra for the Medical College at Kurnool, and

(b) whether the same has been paid?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) and (b) No amount has so far been sanctioned.

Cholera in Bihar

*1084. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1397 on the 24th August, 1956 and state

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has since sought the help of the Central Government experts to investigate into the causes of Cholera spreading and persisting in this season in various parts of Bihar, and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance given so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Preservation of Wild Life

786 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a rare species Sangai (brow antlered deer) is available in the forests of Manipur,

(b) if so, the steps being taken for preservation of the species,

(c) the area of forests reserved for wild life sanctuary in Manipur, and

(d) the amount of money sanctioned and spent during the First Five Year Plan period and the amount allotted for the Second Five Year Plan for preservation of wild life in the territory of Manipur?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, in the Keibul Lamjao area bordering the Loktak lake.

(b) The Keibul Lamjao area has been constituted a sanctuary. The brow antlered deer has been declared a protected animal in Manipur and necessary rules have been promulgated for enforcing such protection.

(c) 20 square miles approximately.

(d) No money was sanctioned and spent during the First Five Year Plan period.

In the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs 12 lakh has been made for the development of the Keibul Lamjao Sanctuary.

Wagons Derailment

787 Shri Raghunath Singh. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the 15th July, 1957 three wagons of a goods-train were derailed near Laxmibai Nagar station on the metre gauge section of Western Railway about three miles from Indore?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): At about 10.20 hours on 15-7-1957 while No 1181 Up Goods train ex-Ratlam to Mhow was entering the Indore Goods Yard on the Ajmer-Khandwa metre gauge Section of the Western Railway, 7 wagons on the train derailed at mile 305/13-14 between Laxmibai Nagar and Indore. The cause of the accident is under investigation.

Barkote Bridge

788 Shri P. G. Deb. Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned for the construction of Barkote bridge on the National Highway No 6 in the District of Sambalpur in Orissa;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred to complete the construction of the said bridge,

(c) whether it is a fact that change of contractors took place during the period of construction work of the said bridge, and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs 15,53,000.

(b) Final audited figures are not yet available but according to provisional figures received the total expenditure including outstanding liabilities is Rs 18,95,748.

(c) Yes.

(d) The progress of work by the contractor to whom the work was awarded first was very poor in the early stages and they could not improve upon their progress. Ultimately they expressed their inability to carry out the work. The contract was accordingly terminated and security deposit forfeited. The work was then awarded to another contractor.

Madura-Bodinayakanur Railway

789 Shri R. Narayanasamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madura-Bodinayakanur Railway is running at a loss, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) This line is not remunerative, as may be seen from the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 69] of the earnings, working expenses and net receipts of the line since 1953-54 to 1956-57.

(b) The main reason for the line not being adequately remunerative is severe bus and lorry competition, the line between Them and Dmdigal being also substantially short-circuited by road.

मैनाली-कोड़ियाला बट हाइन पर
रेल गाड़ियाँ

७६० श्री कुशवन्धन राय क्या रेलवे
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मैलानी-कोड़ियाला घाट लाइन पर जो रेलगाड़ियाँ चलती हैं वे बहुत ही धीमी गति से चलती हैं ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इन रेल गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाने के लिये कोई उपाय करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) मैलानी-कोड़ियाला घाट सेक्शन में गाड़ियों की रफ्तार पर पाबन्दी लगायी गयी है। गाड़ियाँ अधिक से अधिक १५ मील प्रति घंटा की रफ्तार से चलाई जा सकती हैं।

(ख) यह पाबन्दी इसलिए लगायी गयी है क्योंकि रेल की पटरियाँ बहुत अधिक घिस गयी हैं और फिश प्लेट टूटे फूटे हैं।

(ग) जी हाँ। १९५६-५६ में घिसी हुई पटरियों को हटा कर काम लायक चुनी हुई पटरियाँ बिछाने का विचार है। उम्मीद है इसके बाद गाड़ियों को अधिक से अधिक २० मील प्रति घंटा की रफ्तार से चलाने का इजाजत दी जा सकेगी।

Loading Platform at Naigaum Station

791. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great need for a Loading Platform for loading of salt at the new Naigaum Railway Station (between Bhayandar and Bassein Road on Western Railway) Bombay;

(b) whether Government have decided to construct such a loading platform before the 31st March, 1958; and

(c) if so, how far the work has progressed and what amount is earmarked for this project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Recently a request has, however, been received from the Bhayandar Salt Merchants and Dealers Association for providing salt loading facilities at this station. There is no motorable road leading to the railway station and in the absence of this, it would not be possible for the merchants to bring the consignments to the station for booking. The Association has informed that they are making efforts to provide a good motorable road. The question of providing goods booking facilities at this station will, therefore, be examined on the basis of the traffic demand at a later date when a motorable road is available, keeping in view demands at other stations of equal importance.

(c) Does not arise.

Research on Fisheries

792. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the expenditure incurred during 1956-57 for research in fisheries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The expenditure on research work conducted at the Central Fisheries Research Stations at Calcutta and Mandapam Camp and the Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay, during 1956-57 was Rs 21,12,965

C. H. S. Scheme

793. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the present number of Central Government Servants other than those in the Defence, Post and Telegraph Department and Railways contributing compulsorily towards the C. H. S. Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The present number of Central Government Servants other than those in the Defence, Posts & Telegraphs Department and Railways contributing towards Contributory Health Service Scheme is 67,433.

Roads in Bombay

794. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of roads taken up by the Central Government in the State of Bombay during 1956 for conversion into national highways, and

(b) the miles of roads completed till the end of May, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Nil

(b) It is presumed that this relates to the roads referred to in part (a). If so, the question does not arise.

Community Project in Parbhani District

795. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state.

(a) the total outlay incurred in the community project in Parbhani district (Bombay) upto the end of May, 1957,

(b) the outlay incurred in connection with the establishment in the project, and

(c) the comparative figures of such outlay on establishment in other projects of Bombay?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b) Rs 3.15 and 1.33 lakhs respectively, upto June, 1957

(c) A statement giving the comparative figures in respect of a few other similar blocks in the State is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 70]

Loan to Shipping Companies

796. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loan given to shipping companies during 1957 so far, company-wise; and

(b) the main terms of the loan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No new loan has so far been sanctioned to the Indian Shipping Companies since the beginning of 1957

(b) Does not arise

Delhi Development Authority

797. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of demolition notices issued by the Delhi Development Authority during the months of May, June and July, 1957?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The number of demolition notices issued by the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority during the months of May, June and July, 1957 is as under—

Name of Month	Number
May	2
June	2
July	7

उत्तर प्रदेश में सड़कें

७६८ श्री पञ्चन दर्शन क्या परिदृश्य तथा सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक महत्व की जिन तेतीस सड़कों का विकास के लिये ढाई करोड़ रुपये का विशय अनुदान कुछ वर्ष पहिले स्वीकार किया गया था, उन मे स प्रत्येक के निर्माण मे अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और उनमे स प्रत्येक के लिय भारत सरकार अब तक कितना अनुदान दे चुकी है ; और

(ख) उन सड़कों का शेष निर्माण-कार्य सन् १९५७-५८ के वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक समाप्त कर देने के उद्देश्य से कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) एक विवरण साथ में लगा दिया गया है। [रेल्वे परिशिष्ट ३, अनुसूच संख्या ७१]

(ख) जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भ्रमण अधिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया था तो ऐसा विचार था कि इस सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम को १९५४-५५ से लेकर १९५७-५८ तक चार वर्ष के अन्दर पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। फिर भी इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका। इसका खास कारण यह है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिये धन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। उपरोक्त स्थिति को परिवहन मंत्रालय की १९५५-५६ के प्रथम रिपोर्ट के दूसरे भाग के २८ वें अनुच्छेद में स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था।

Contracts for Coaches

799. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have given contract for supply of broad gauge and metre gauge bogie coaching under-frames to some Calcutta firms?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes.

Home Science Centres

800. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the places and States where Home science centres have been opened; and

(b) the nature of training that is imparted to the workers in those centres?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 72.]

Railway Coach Factory in Kerala

801. **Shri Kodiyam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any proposal to start a Railway Coach Factory in Kerala in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Sugar

802. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar imported during the last 4 years, year-wise with its value;

(b) the quantity sold out of the above imports and the total amount realised; and

(c) the profit made so far and likely to be made on the remaining stocks?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) The quantities of white sugar imported on Government account and of raw sugar imported by sugar factories for refining, during the last four years are as under:—

	White Sugar		Raw Sugar	
	Quantity (Lakh tons)	Value C & F (Crores of Rs.)	Quantity (Lakh tons)	Value C & F (Crores of Rs.)
1953-54	2.51	13.33	—	—
1954-55	8.53	43.89	0.76	3.38
1955-56	2.23	11.51	—	—
1956-57	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13.27	68.73	0.76	3.38

(b) The entire quantity of white-sugar imported on Government account has been sold. The total amount realised as sale price is about Rs 107 crores.

All sugar produced by refining raw sugar has also been disposed of by the factories concerned.

(c) The profit made by Government on white sugar totals about Rs 5.84 crores after payment of Customs Duty of Rs 28.33 crores and meeting all other incidental charges.

Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives

803 { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives who completed training in the First Five Year Plan period, Statewise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) The number of Auxiliary Nurse midwives who completed their training during the First Five Year Plan is given below

Name of State	No Qualified (upto Dec 1956)
Andhra	4
Assam	49
Bihar	12
Bombay	16
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	83
Madras	39
Punjab	68
West Bengal	75
Total	349

Paddy and Rice

804. Shri Supakar. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of paddy and rice sent out of Orissa by railway in

the months of June and July, 1957; and

(b) how much has been sent through private agency?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Approximately 7,740 tons rice and 80 tons paddy were exported outside Orissa State, during the months of June and July, 1957.

(b) About 700 tons.

Perambur Workshop

805 Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Class IV Staff who have passed trades test in the Perambur Workshop (Southern Railway) are not promoted to existing vacancies of artisans,

(b) if so, why,

(c) whether it is a fact that permanent vacancies are kept unfilled in the Perambur Workshop (Southern Railway), and

(d) if so, why?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan). (a) No. There are at present 129 men who have passed trade tests. Out of these, 10 are undergoing punishments and are ineligible for promotion during the periods of penalties. The remaining 119 men will be promoted as and when vacancies arise.

(b) There are no vacancies at present.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Quarters

906. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the work in the Olavakkot Divisional

office on the Southern Railway is suffering due to want of quarters to staff, and

(b) what steps are taken to construct enough quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, sir

(b) 387 quarters are expected to be completed within four months or so

Recruitment of Railway Employees

807. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state,

(a) how many vacancies were filled up in the Mysore Division of Southern Railway in the various cadres of services in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57,

(b) how many seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these years in various cadres;

(c) how many were filled by the candidates of these communities during the same period, and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to fill these seats to the full extent of the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c) A statement giving the necessary information is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 73]

(d) The quotas reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been filled

Plant Protection Centre at Cuttack

808. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a plant protection centre at Cuttack, and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b)

Plant protection centre has already been started at Cuttack

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर यात्री सुविधा

८०९. **श्री सरजू पाण्डे:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद और कटिहार के बीच के सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को पानी पिलाने की व्यवस्था है,

(ख) क्या इस लाइन पर ऐसे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ गर्मी की ऋतु में भी यात्रियों का पानी पिलाने के लिये कोई व्यक्ति नहीं रखा जाता, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे उम्मीदारी (श्री शा नवाज खान) .

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) इलाहाबाद-कटिहार सेक्शन पर कुछ ऐसे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ यात्रियों को पानी पिलाने के लिए पूर्णकालिक (Whole Time) आदमी नहीं रखे गये हैं। इन स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों का भ्राना जाना कम रहता है और यहाँ पानी पिलाने के लिए पूर्णकालिक आदमी रखना उचित नहीं जान पड़ता।

लेकिन ऐसे सभी स्टेशनों पर सामान्य काम करने वाले दूसरे कर्मचारी यात्रियों को पानी पिलाते हैं और यह इतना इन स्टेशनों के यात्रियों की जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए काफी समझा जाता है।

Minor Ports in Gujarat

810. **Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state,

(a) the number of minor ports in Gujarat and the steps taken to develop them,

(b) whether any inquiry has been held into other probable ports in Gujarat, and

(c) if so, the results of the enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) There are 28 minor ports in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat and Thana in the Bombay State. The development schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan cover the requirements of eight of them which are considered important. The schemes were drawn up by the Technical Officers of the Government of India in consultation with the State Government. The particulars of the schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 74].

Post Offices in Cuddapah District

811. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some Post Offices in Cuddapah district (Andhra Pradesh) have to distribute 'dak' in villages situated at a distance of more than 5 miles from the Post Office, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce the distance to ensure early delivery of 'dak'?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. 37 Post Offices serve 121 villages situated at more than five miles away but the prescribed frequency of delivery in them, is from daily to bi-weekly. However 76 of these villages are on an unfixed beat system and are visited when there are mails for delivery there.

(b) During the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to open about 140 new post offices in this district and also to sanction additional delivery staff, where necessary and justified. These will bring Post Offices closer to the villages and improve delivery frequencies.

Puri-Konarak Road

812. Shri Sauganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 540 on the 31st May, 1957 and state

(a) whether the estimates of the work on the bridges on Puri-Konarak Road (Orissa) have since been sanctioned, and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

(b) The estimates for the bridges had to be returned to the State Chief Engineer for furnishing certain technical information and for modification. The completion of the Technical examination will therefore take some more time.

Cholera Patients in Imphal Civil Hospital

813. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many cholera patients were admitted into the civil hospital at Imphal during the first week of July, 1957, and

(b) whether there is any segregation arrangement in the hospital for infectious diseases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Nil

(b) No. However, if necessary, segregation arrangement for infectious diseases will be made in some vacant Medical Department buildings at Chngmeirong near Imphal town.

Guntakal-Secunderabad Railway Line

814. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of bridges being repaired on the Guntakal-Secunderabad Railway line consequent on the

suspension of night train services since June, 1957; and

(b) the manner of repairs carried out?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a). Night train services have been suspended only on Secunderabad—Dronachellam Section, but the suspension is not due to any major repairs being required to be carried out on bridges on this section.

(b) Minor repairs required in connection with the Maintenance of the bridges are being carried out as and when necessary.

Postal Employees

815. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether the postal employees transferred from Pakistan, Burma and ex-States consequent upon the constitutional changes in Post and Telegraphs Department of India, enjoy the same privileges and facilities as are allowed to those appointed in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): It is presumed that by "privileges or facilities" the reference is to 'conditions of service'. Generally the employees, if transferred do not have their conditions of service changed. All the cases referred to in the question are not transfers. The position is explained in the note laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 75].

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर यात्री सुविधाएँ

८१६. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बरेली-लखनऊ लाइन पर यात्री सुविधाओं की बढ़ी कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बरेली और लखनऊ के बीच के स्टेशनों पर कच्चे खाने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछली गर्मियों के दिनों में बरेली और लखनऊ के मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को ठंडा पानी पिलाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी ?

रेलवे उपायंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) जी नहीं। रेलों की यात्री-सुविधा समिति की सलाह से निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार यात्रियों को सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। यात्री-सुविधा समिति में गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि भी होते हैं। इसमें संदेह नहीं कि जब पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधा देने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जायेगा तो बरेली-लखनऊ सेक्शन की जरूरतों का भी बराबर ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

(ख) पीलीभीत और मैलानी स्टेशनों पर कच्चा भोजन मिलता है।

(ग) पिछली गर्मियों में बरेली और लखनऊ के बीच वाले स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को ठंडा पानी पिलाने का समुचित प्रबन्ध किया गया था।

जिन स्टेशनों पर जरूरत समझी गयी, वहां गर्मियों में पानी पिलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी भी रखे गये।

Rail Accident at Lilooah Station

817. Shri R. S. Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the rail accident in Lilooah station on the 29th July, 1957; and

(b) the number of casualties as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The cause is still under investigation.

(b) Two railway staff were killed and two sustained minor injuries.

Overcrowding in Suburban Trains

818. **Shri Nausahir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of passengers travelling daily by local trains from and to Churchgate and Borj Bunder Stations,

(b) whether Government are aware of the terrible congestion on these suburban trains compelling passengers to travel on foot-boards and leading to accidents, and

(c) how many such accident on the local trains occurred on both the railways (Central and Western) during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The average per day was 7,25,761 during 1956-57

(b) There is considerable overcrowding in these trains during peak periods and some passengers resort to travelling on foot-boards which leads to accidents

(c) 1,813

डाकघरों के निरीक्षक

८१९ श्री लच्छी राम : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी १९५७ में डाकघरों के निरीक्षकों के पदों का जा चुनाव हुआ था उसमें कितने अभ्यार्थी बुलाये गये थे और उसमें से कितने अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ; और

(ख) कितने अभ्यार्थी चुने गये और उनमें से कितने अनुसूचित जाति के थे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) (१) डाकघर निरीक्षक आदि सवर्ग (Cadre) के लिये, १,९९० अभ्यार्थी, जिनमें १७० अभ्यार्थी अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

(२) रेल डाक व्यवस्था (R.M.S.)

निरीक्षक सवर्ग के लिये ५७६ अभ्यार्थी, जिनमें ४५ अभ्यार्थी अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

(ख) (१) डाकघर निरीक्षक आदि सवर्ग के लिये १०६ अभ्यार्थी, जिनमें २ अभ्यार्थी अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

() रेल डाक व्यवस्था निरीक्षक सवर्ग के लिये ३४ अभ्यार्थी, जिनमें ३ अभ्यार्थी अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

नोट अनुसूचित जातियों के ऐसे सब अभ्यार्थी, जो सेवा-कार्य कौशल के मानक (Standard) तक प्राप्त हुए समझे गये, उन्हें चुना गया था । फिर भी श्रावित रिक्त-स्थानों का पूरा कोटा नहीं भरा जा सका ।

Flood Control Measures in North Bihar

820. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether studies for flood control storage on the upper reaches of the main rivers of North Bihar as suggested by Mr A J Davis T.C.M. expert, have been started or are proposed to

(b) if so, the organisation that has been set up for the purpose, and

(c) the progress of work, if any?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible

Residential Accommodation in Pusa Institute

821. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether the staff of the Pusa Institute has adequate number of quarters to live;

(b) if not, whether the employees of the Pusa Institute are eligible for allotment of residential accommodation within the general pool of the Estate Office;

(c) whether any rationalisation has been introduced in the matter of rents of Government quarters of the Pusa Institute;

(d) if not, what is the net amount of loss to Government on account of rent, for not rationalising the rents;

(e) whether any representation has been received from the employees of Pusa Institute to apply to them the same set of rules as are at present adopted by the Estate Office; and

(f) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No, but the question is under consideration.

(d) Cannot be assessed now.

(e) Yes

(f) The matter is under consideration.

हिन्दी परीक्षाएँ

२२२. श्री के० भे० मालवीय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित हिन्दी परीक्षाओं के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय की तरह कोई परामर्शदाता बोर्ड है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये परीक्षाएँ किस के निदेशान में किस विधि से ली जाती हैं ; और

(ग) परीक्षार्थियों की छुट्टी तथा भत्ते आदि की कौन-कौन सी सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ?

रेलवे डायरी (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :
(क) से (ग). एक बयान समाप्त पर रख दिया गया है। [रेलवे परिशिष्ट ३, अनुसूच संख्या ७३]

Recruitment on the Southern Railway

823. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Wagons Chasers, Spot Check Inspectors, Assistant Labour Welfare Officers will be filled up during 1957-58 in the Southern Railway; and

(b) the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various categories?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) (i) Wagon Chasers—

Scale of Pay	Permanent.	Temporary
Rs. 80-160	10	4
(Temporarily upgraded to Rs. 200-300)		

Scale of Pay	Permanent	Temporary.
Rs. 360-500	1	—
Rs. 300-400	1	—
Rs. 260-350	2	—
Rs. 200-300	2	4

All these are selection posts and are filled by process of selection.

ii) Assistant Labour Welfare Officers } No vacancy to be filled.

(b) There is no reservation for these communities in posts filled by promotion

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

824. Shri Ayyakannu: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Administrative and technical staff of Class I, II, and III, in the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur (Madras) at present; and

(b) how many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a).

(a)	Cl. I	Cl. II.	Cl. III	Total
	24	21	1831	1876
(b)	Nil	Nil	131	131

Gazetted Officers in Railways

825. Shri Ayyakannu: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted Officers working at present in the Railway Department both technical and non-technical; and

(b) how many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 3460.

(b) 9.

Time Answering Device

826. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal an automatic time-answering device—accurate to the second—each at Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) whether any equipment has been ordered from abroad;

(c) if so, from where, and

(d) at what cost?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes

(b) Yes.

(c) West Germany

(d) Rs. 1,47,719 F.O.R. Bombay and Calcutta.

ARREST OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 22nd August, 1957, from the District Magistrate, Delhi:—

"In execution of a warrant of arrest issued by the Court of Judge, Third Tribunal, Alipore, 24 Parganas, West Bengal, under section 75, Cr. P.C., which was marked to Shri P. D. Punetha, Deputy Superintendent of Police (South), he found it necessary in discharge of his duties to put under arrest Shri Kansari Halder, Member, Lok Sabha, on the 21st August, 1957, at 18.15 hours from 2, Windsor Place, New Delhi, and he was remanded by the Resident Magistrate, New Delhi, to judicial custody till the 25th August, 1957".

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO DELHI MOTOR VEHICLE RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, a copy of each of the following notifications making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:

(1) Notification No. F-12(11)/57 MT&CE, dated the 12th June, 1957.

(2) Notification No. F 12(22)/57-MT&CE, dated the 26th June, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No S-203/57]

ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Report for the year 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. S-205/57]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCE GIVEN IN CONNECTION WITH SWEEPERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The assurance given by the Minister of Home Affairs in connection with the Sweepers' strike in Delhi and the action taken thereon"

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): My colleague, the Minister of Health, discussed the demands of the Delhi Provincial Municipal Workers' Sangh with the President and the Vice-President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee at three meetings on the 31st July, 2nd August and 12th August last. He also met the representatives of the Sangh on the 31st July and two days thereafter. Excepting certain demands of general nature, the other demands of the workers which came within the purview of the Committee, have been substantially met. The Presi-

dent, N.D.M.C., has also decided that the period of absence during the strike will be regularised as casual leave or earned leave as the case may be. Accordingly, no worker will be put to any loss on account of his participation in the strike or in the hunger strike. It is earnestly hoped that the relations between the Committee and the workers will hereafter be perfectly cordial.

The decisions of the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the various demands of the workers have been summarised, in the annexed statement. I am placing a copy of this statement, which has already been published in the local newspapers on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 77.]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What about the judicial enquiry that was promised?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The enquiry, I hope, will be held soon.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Has any compensation been paid to the relatives of the person shot dead and the relatives of those who have been wounded in the firing?

Mr. Speaker: It is not usual to allow any question on a statement. The hon Members may look into the statement and if they want some more information, they may table a question and I will allow it. Did Raja Mahendra Pratap want to say anything?

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I wanted to ask about the taking away of land from the peasants.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot go into a discussion.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Does the Minister know the seriousness of the question? May I know whether it is a fact that ex-soldiers' land has been taken away and the homes of the relations of soldiers who are on active duty have been taken by the Government?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have forwarded the hon. Member's letter to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Out of 6 hours allotted for these Demands 32 minutes have already been availed of and 5 hours and 28 minutes now remain.

The list of selected cut motions relating to these Demands has already been circulated to Members on the 21st August 1957. I shall ask the Members to move them subject to their being otherwise admissible.

The numbers of these cut motions are as follows:

Demand No.	No. of cut motions
70	312, 313, 1169, 1172, 1173, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607.
71	316, 317
72	318, 1174

Delay to amend the Payment of Wages Act

Shri T. B. Vital Rao (Khammam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Refusal of the conciliation officer Cochin to interfere in disputes raised by the Cochin Port Employees Union

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discrimination shown in recognition of Trade Unions

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to include the representatives of the A.I.T.U.C. in the Wage Board appointed for the Textile industry

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Ministry to function conciliation machinery effectively in Defence Industry

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Introduction of piece work system in Dock-Yards

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Proper functioning of the Employment Exchanges

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Participation of labour in management

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Question of introduction of rationalisation in various textile and jute mills

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Appointment of Wage Board in Leather Industry

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Proper functioning of training centres

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Question of recognition of trade unions

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Functions of the labour officers in various industries

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment, be reduced by Rs. 100."

Wage policy of the Government

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Industrial relations in Defence Industry

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Safety measures in mines

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for time and motion study for piece workers

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for job analysis and job evaluation for correct clarification of semi-skilled and skilled workers

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for forming one union in one industry

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for fixing minimum wage for Contract Labour

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Appointment of Wage Board for
Transport Workers*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Payment of retrenchment compensation to Barsi Light Railway Employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate and unsatisfactory inspection of coal mines

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Chief Inspector of Mines, be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Need for the appointment of a
High Power Commission to go
into the safety measures in the
mines*

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Chief Inspector of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Meagre housing for mine workers

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Refusal to refer industrial disputes
raised by the Petroleum Workers'
Federation to a National Tribunal*

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

Mr. Speaker: It is now 12-20. When shall I call the hon. Minister?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I need about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at a quarter to five or at about 5 o'clock. We will sit till 6 o'clock and finish this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yesterday it was Commerce and Industry Ministry's Demands and so many wanted to speak; but you did not allow it to be extended by half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes we feel tired and sometimes we feel all right. **Shri Dange.**

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): When I began my commentary yesterday, I have already referred to the question of establishing a co-ordinated policy on labour and a proper functioning of the negotiating machinery. I also referred to the terrible crisis that invaded us because the Government had failed to have a consistent policy on this question of wage increase and negotiations.

However, later on a Pay Commission was appointed affecting the most serious section of the working class, namely, the section which runs the Government itself and yesterday we had the fortune to hear the composition of the Pay Commission. I will not comment on the composition at this stage, except for saying that as far as the names go, they do not connote anything in labour history or economic history or history of adjudication and tribunals. In any case, my only request to the Government on this question would be to expedite the work of this Pay Commission on the question of interim relief. I would request the Government not to obstruct the granting of interim relief, because, if interim relief is granted soon, there will be smoother working in the Government services, I hope. I mention this, because there are disquieting rumours in the Press about

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changes in price structures on the market. There may be some ad hoc changes in the cost of living indices, as generally happens when a serious concession has to be made to workers in the domain of wages. We have experienced that even in the United Kingdom, when it was a question of giving wage increases, cost of living indices always became an obstructive force and were sometimes also manipulated so as to rule out the case for wage increase. I hope nothing of the kind will happen here and a very nice interim report will be given, so that we can have a new turn in the history of employer-employee relations.

The next point I want to discuss is that of implementation of beneficial laws. As the Labour Ministry has not got a co-ordinated policy, not because of its own personal fault, but because of the fault that it is more influenced by the employers' interests than sometimes by the interests of the working class. What happens? Even things which they promise to do, even laws which they pass, are not implemented. When those laws are not only not implemented, but violated, the Labour Ministry cannot act against the employers, because after all, the power of money is stronger in this country today than the power of working class. I want to point out to him that unless this thing is changed, we will continue to have disturbances in the world of the working class.

For example, take the case of coal mines. May I point out to him what happens in the coal mines—say on the question of bonus? He must be knowing that very well. In the coal mines, we have got the provident fund and the coal mines bonus schemes. Everybody knows that the coal miners are the hardest worked people, that every minute of their life, they are faced with accidents, if the rules are not strictly observed. Therefore, they are given incentives in the form of bonus. What is the fate of the bonus? A regular theft of their bonus

takes place for a whole year and the employers are not hauled up. Instead of taking action against them, workers are preached lessons in patience.

Here is a report wherein it is found that in the Dhanbad area, there were a series of 11,000 irregularities detected. "Non-payment of bonus, short payment of bonus and delay in payment of bonus accounted for the largest number of irregularities, working out 94 per cent of the irregularities, according to the Report for 1955-56." Out of 17,000 irregularities, 11,000 were on the score of non-payment of bonus. The workers were entitled to one-third of the basic wage in a given period and the colliery owners would not give it.

You find that in the Calcutta area, when only four inspections were carried out, irregularities detected were 4,293. What happens? Surely the Government thinks that the officers down below, who recently, I am told, have been visited by the Deputy Minister, would settle these things. Is it not? But see the result. There is a table given in the Government report showing the number of irregularities rectified in 3 months' time, 6 months' time, 9 months' time and 1 year's time. I thought one year was a good enough period to teach the colliery owners to remove these irregularities, which resulted in non-payment of the bonus, which is the rightful earning of the miners and which these fellows were stealing. We find that in the Calcutta area, these 4,293 irregularities remain the same at the end of the year. No irregularity was removed and the 4,293 irregularities remain as they were. This is the functioning of the coal mine section of the Labour Ministry. This is the functioning of the Welfare State that after 12 months of defection, the robbery of the workers' bonus has not been corrected by the Mining Ministry, by the mining department, by the officers concerned, by the

Labour Commissioner and whoever are concerned with this question.

If for 12 months this fault is not regularised, what do you expect the workers to do, if not to go on strike? The Home Minister goes on giving homilies in patience. Why was not bonus paid? Why was there short-payment, non-payment and irregularities in payment of the earned bonus of the workers? When the case for wage increase goes before the tribunal, the Government plead and the mine-owners plead that one-third additional wage as bonus is being granted. But in reality it is not being granted. Therefore, I want to ask, where is the machinery to implement even the laws that are passed? Out of the 11,000 irregularities in the Dhanbad area, they were corrected to some extent and 300 were left unrectified at the end of the year. But in the Calcutta area, it seems the Bengal Government and the colliery owners go to such an extent that at the end of 12 months, none of the irregularities is corrected. What is the reason and what is the answer? If the workers threaten you with strike notices, are they not justified, if their one-third bonus wage is being robbed from them?

So, I want to impress on the Ministry that it is no use simply passing laws. It must be seen that they are observed. I have visited coal mines, where I am told a wonderful pit bath construction campaign is being carried on from the funds which are placed at the disposal of the owners for this purpose. The question is not how many pit baths have been constructed, but how many are being used. In the report printed by the Labour Ministry we are given figures under completed construction and proposed construction. But what about the pit baths that are constructed, but not being used? In the mine areas I visited, they are not pit baths; they are godowns. I visited even Jamshedpur, where Mr. J.R.D. Tata, who is the most progressive employer, I am told, in this country, had

constructed a cement shed for night-shift workers to take rest when the factory is closed. When I visited the shed, I found it was locked. When I enquired what was the reason, they said, it is now a store where goods are stored. What about night shift workers? Where are they stored? On the foot-path. That is the answer. These are the rules and this is how they are applied. Pit head baths: constructed, but not used, but locked. Night rests: not used, but converted into stores and godowns. In the reports, wonderful things are written that this is being done, that is being done. The question is, are they used? Is there a check upon that? Is there any check as to what is really being done? I would request the Labour Ministry to see that the rules are carried out.

Take the mining areas. I am very persistent about this because mining is the most exploited sector of the working classes. In the mining areas—I am referring to the iron ore mines—even the ordinary rules of safety for the miners are not applied. When I visited the Gua mine, out of which millions are coined by the Tatas and Burnpur owners, when I went round the bustees, I saw a serpent killed and lying there, children of the workers playing there and drain water and all the stink spreading about. Fifty yards nearby, excellent houses for the new technicians that are coming from Switzerland were being built. This is the condition that I found there when I visited the place last month.

What is the wage rate? You cannot imagine what the wage rates are. They are nowhere near the minimum; nor anywhere near a fair standard or a living standard. Yet, a whole ore mountain, the gift of nature to India, is being dug up by the employers and converted into steel. They make millions worth of profits from miners' labour. But here are the children of the miners on the streets, made to play near stinking gutters. There is no inspection. When they ask for redress of grievances, armed police, in

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the name of preventing violence, walk through the tenements and play mischief with the workers, their wives and their daughters. I have got reports from the workers where some of these gentlemen have held up workers and picked out wages from their pockets in the plea of searching for knives. If there was a currency note, it was taken away in the name of a knife. This is what happens there. What the Labour Ministry as such or the Minister has to say about this?

Next, I wish to refer again to implementation. Laws are being passed. The Labour Minister makes promises. Are they implemented properly? On the question of journalists award, the Labour Minister made a statement. In the particular award, I am told, the agency reporters were omitted from the application of the rule on the total hours of work which they have to put in in a given period. The agency reporters complained. The Minister gave an assurance that the complaint is genuine and would be removed. Still, the agency reporters are not covered by the rule. Who is the authority that sits on this question and prevents this assurance of the Labour Minister being carried out—assurances which are given here, in the Upper House and elsewhere? There is some force which prevents even the pious wish of the Labour Minister from being carried out. What is that force? Is it the force of the Deputy Labour Minister? Is it the force of the Secretary of the Department? Is it the force of the employers? What is that force, I should like to know. Why is an assurance given in the matter of agency reporters not being carried out? That is another example of failures of implementation.

So many other examples, I can give. We have got reports on housing. Look at housing. It is a subject under the Labour Ministry; general supervision of labour conditions is their subject. In hundreds of houses given to the workers by the employers, there are no lights. We are told that the D.V.C. is producing so much of electricity.

We are told that thermal plants are put up. Recently, I visited in Sahora a sugar mill. There are houses constructed without electric lights. You cannot get any light on the streets there after the sun sets. Nothing is done about this question of providing electric lights to workers' houses. They say, there is plenty of electricity, but there is no demand. Here is the demand. Why should we pay the price of kerosene to the Burmah Shell and Co? Why not consume D.V.C. electricity by giving lights to these workers' houses, I should like to know. Is it a sort of luxury which will make the workers rebellious if they were allowed to live in houses with electric lights? I have never heard of such a thing. In Bombay, the workers have electric lights. Yet they are quite decent; they function well.

Then, I want to refer to the question of safeguarding the health of the workers. There are any number of rules on this. It is quite a simple thing to see that care be taken to maintain the health of the workers. I am quite sure, the Labour Ministry wishes well for the workers. I do not doubt their intention. But, what is done in order to translate these intentions into practice? Here is the report. Investigations carried out in ceramic works and factories and so on. What is happening there. A report says. The workers in the mica mines in Bihar are suffering from T.B. 18.6 per cent; silica brick manufacture 7.1 per cent; fireclay manufacture 7.4 per cent and metal grinding 9.0. We are given a gist of these reports. They are published in the papers and it is said that instructions are being issued. Some of the reports were made in 1953. Not today or yesterday. They were published in 1953. But, today only we get a press note saying that the Factories Adviser has investigated and something is being done. Why did they take four years to go into these reports and circulate them to the people concerned for taking action, I should like to know. The action is not very difficult. In grinding

where dust is produced, whether metallic, lead or anything, it is a simple process to correct it. The question of safety rules is hanging fire in respect of mines for years.

You visit the Punjab. You can see any number of factories where dangerous machines are lying open without a cover. The Factory Inspectors do not visit because their staff is less, and because the Factory Inspectors are not interested in the job which is assigned to them. On this question, my submission to the Labour Ministry would be to correct the position quickly in this way. Do not trust the Factory Labour Inspectors to do their job. Give that job to Works Committees. Give power to the Works Committees to be the inspectors of safety rules along with a tripartite board set up for the purpose to be helped by the Factory Inspectors so that the excuse that the Factory Inspectors cannot work in so many spheres and cannot visit so many mines cannot be put forward enabling the employers not to cover these dangerous machines with safety devices. Therefore, in this matter it is not a question of discussing policy. It is merely a question of seeing whether the rules are implemented. It is a question of execution of things, execution of laws, implementation of promises, which is hampered by certain interests. Therefore, I would say that the Labour Ministry should move rather more seriously and more quickly in the matter of execution of whatever policy it has got. Some policies are certainly not to the detriment of the workers, they are for their benefit.

From the report, we learn that they are doing something about motor workers. Friends who travel in buses know that if a driver drives a bus continuously for four or five hours and works at the wheel for 14 or 15 hours spread over, every one is bound to be the subject of accident. Yet, for a long time, this question has been pending before the Ministry. The Ministry has to arrive at some decision regarding

hours of work of the motor workers because it is a matter in which the life of the passengers is at stake. Here, they are higgling and haggling whether it should be 14 or 12 or 10 hours. It should be down below 8. There should be no haggling on whether it should be 8 or 10. Otherwise, you will find that the bus services are run in such a way that there will be no safety either to the driver or the conductor or the passenger. On such vital matters, why do not things move quickly? Why do things get held up until it comes to a crisis and there are hold-ups and strikes? My submission would be that the Labour Ministry, in this matter of implementation of rules, should be more active and more speedy.

There is the other subject, apart from implementation,—of course, it is a part of implementation—the policy on unemployment. There should be no unemployment. It is agreed. Hence, we should prevent the closure of factories. I get reports of silk factories closing in Bombay. A textile mill in Jalgaon is closed for two years, where the employer has misappropriated the workers' provident fund and arrears of wages and has refused to give anything because some brothers or sisters or cousins of his are quarrelling over their shares. And 2,000 workers are involved. They want to undertake satyagraha. If they do, the Home Minister will come and say: "This is direct action. Now I shall fire." For two years we do not get the provident fund and the stocks in the godowns are being sold by the man who holds the debentures and he is making money out of it. Why is this not being corrected? When I ask the Labour Minister and the Finance Minister, they say that they have no powers to do anything. Then take powers. You take powers to change Government servants' conduct rules and pass the Essential Services Act in half an hour in order to stop the Government servants from acting in defence of their interests. In half an hour you pass it because there are Members here to oblige you when you

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require powers to do anything, but you cannot take powers to prevent the closure of factories for years. Why not the hon. Members on that side ask their own Ministers as to why this is allowed to go on.

In Sholapur, one mill has closed, and another is going to close, throwing out 10,000 workers. If they become unemployed and if the Minister does not have the power to compel the employer to run the factory or take it over themselves, what are they to do? How long will their patience be controlled. I would like to know the time-limit for patience.

In the Question Hour today it was said for seven years compensation has not been paid for land taken over, in Delhi suburbs from the peasants. I thought seven years was quite a long period in the lesson of patience and yet the peasants have not taken any action.

If the workers ask Government to take over the mills, they say they have no powers, but they changed the Constitution in three days when the Prime Minister wanted to change it on the question of the abolition of landlordism and the obstruction of the zamindars in the operation of the Act. They did it quickly there. Why not here? Because the power of money is stronger than the power of the worker and unless this ratio is changed and the power of the worker becomes stronger, there will be no improvement in the morals or the theories or the application of principles by this Government, which is still the agent of the capitalists and not the working classes. Otherwise such things will not happen. Silk workers are going on satyagraha in Bombay, they are being arrested. Surely, later on the Home Minister will say: it is direct action by workers, and so my bayonet also shall go in action. If that is the answer to our patience, and that is the answer to the unemployment that is taking place, then direct action shall take place, whatever the threats you give against direct action.

There is no other go. Therefore, the workers have to do it.

Leaving that subject aside, another point on which I should like the Labour Minister to take note of things is sickness insurance. Another lesson in patience. A big hospital has been promised in Calcutta and Bombay for years and years, and in the last meeting of the Corporation. I was told the hospitals are not being built because there is shortage of cement and steel. Priority is being given to other things, why not for hospitals? Which is the priority in this country—a hospital for the people or the offices for Burmah Shell which the Commerce Minister wants to have right in the press colony in Delhi? What is the priority with this Government? I consider a hospital should have first priority. For three years lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned in the State Insurance Corporation for a hospital in Bombay to be built in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and no hospital has been built. The land has been bought, but no plan, no cement, no steel, no movement, nothing; yet the hospitals in Bombay are overcrowded and there is trouble there. Similarly in Calcutta the people are worried because they do not get either payment or specialised treatment from their corporation funds. The workers have gone to the point of saying: what is the use of contributing to an insurance scheme where we do not get things done?

Two years ago promises were made that families would be covered under this scheme and still they have not materialised. For years and years promises are made and nothing is done. People cannot exercise patience in falling ill, because you cannot tell fever: please wait because the Minister is still considering whether the family should be treated by the corporation doctors or not. Certainly if the children fall ill and they are not treated, the patience of the worker is bound to be lost, and no amount of philosophy of patience is going to stop him from losing patience.

When are you going to apply the schemes to the families? How many years more are we to wait for the hospitals to come up? The land has been bought, the money is there. We have contributed crores. Why are they lying in Government securities drawing some interest for the benefit of whom I do not know? That is another question to which I hope the Labour Ministry will pay quick attention.

Then, the last thing I want to mention is this. I do not want to take a long time on this question. There is a crisis in the working class on the question of the fulfilment of their demands. In some places strikes are breaking out, and they are going to break out. We cannot help it, because things do not move quickly.

Latterly we had an attack on us from the amiable gentleman, Shri J.R.D. Tata, that we Communists and the workers of the AITUC are fomenting strikes. Why? Because strikes take place in spite of the disapproval of strikes by his recognised unions which rule in Jamshedpur and Burnpur. They have recognised unions which have no recognition from the workers. Recognition must be from both the employers and the workers. Here in this country we are coming to the condition that because this is Congress Government and the INTUC belongs to the Congress, therefore every employer is being asked to recognise the INTUC unions. I do not mind it if the workers recognise it and follow it. Let them secure the recognition of the workers and carry on their work. Certainly if we want recognition from the workers, we will compete, and if we succeed, the Ministry should accord our union recognition. But this does not happen. In the Ministry there is a determined resolution not to accord recognition to the AITUC and if at all it has to be done with great unwillingness, to do it in such a way that it almost amounts to nothing. Unless this policy changes, you may recognise INTUC unions but the workers will act on their own.

In Burnpur the INTUC union has no following. I can challenge the Labour Ministry to take a ballot vote. So far as recognition is concerned, let a ballot be taken from the workers as to which union they want. If my union is not wanted by the workers I dissolve it. If his union is not wanted, let him dissolve his. Once in the sugar industry they took a ballot in U.P., and the INTUC lost. Since then the whole question of the ballot is put in cold storage and rejected, because they know that it is a costly method of measuring opinion so far as trade unions and their popularity with the working classes are concerned. Shri V. V. Giri suggested a ballot when he was Minister, yet it was not acted upon.

Therefore, I would say, do not fight shy of the AITUC. It will not do anything which is not in the interests of the working class. In the trade union movement it has not got the ambition to overthrow the Government because Government cannot be overthrown that way. Therefore give up suspicion of the AITUC and accord it recognition.

For years the INTUC goes to the I.L.O. as a representative organisation. So, I make the proposal of instituting ballots. Let the party which loses dissolve its union. But they will not follow this democratic practice. They suspend branches and whole unions if they do not like the general secretaries. Shri J. R. D. Tata cannot execute his policy of adding to the workload of the workers just because he has got the support of the I.N.T.U.C. If he does not agree to revise his policy and if the Burnpur people do not agree to revise their policies, I have to submit very seriously that we shall not be able to carry out our programme of steel production, however much we may like it—I do not want it to be interrupted—if their demands are not conceded and if we are not recognised where we have recognition from the workers. I do not want recognition in a fictitious

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way buttressed by Government methods or by law Demands are put forward but the employers do not look at them because they are not forwarded by the recognised union. There is impatience on the part of the workers and stoppage of work. However much we may like, in the name of the Plan, to do the work, the work does not get done. Therefore, he should give up the policy of discriminating against the AITUC and its trade unions. For, the AITUC is a force. Despite the attempts made to suppress it for the last ten years, it has become stronger than what it was before, it is going to be. But it does not want to grow stronger at the expense of suppressing the INTUC or any such thing. I have no such ambition. I can speak on behalf of the AITUC. I have no such ambition. I want co-operation of both.

But, here, the Ministry is following a policy of suppressing a particular organisation. I would submit they should change their policy. In the matter of representations, we are invited to conferences. But what happens? In the tea conference, I was invited to attend, along with Shri K P Tripathi, who is now the Minister in Assam. We sat together in the conference along with others, and we arrived at an agreement with the tea planters. The agreement was ratified. I suggested some improvements. Some were discussed, and a nice agreement was arrived at for the conversion of food into money. But what do I find next year? Next year, my organisation is, chucked out from representation on the tea conference. Why? Had I lost my workers' following? No. I had gained fifty thousand more workers at that time. It was just because the Deputy Minister had a terrific hatred either for the name Communists or for the AITUC. I know that when the employees go and wait on him on deputation, he gives them homilies against communism, and against the AITUC, and expresses sentiments, which, if they had not come from the Deputy Minister, would have received some

other answer. In any case, he is the Deputy Labour Minister, and, therefore, he has got to be respected as such, and, therefore, the workers also behave accordingly with him.

So, as I was saying, next year, I was chucked out from the tea conference. Then, they found it out to be a mistake later on. And they said, they would put in some MP to represent the AITUC. I said, no, the AITUC gets the representation or it does not, that is all. Then, when the agreement is signed without us on bonus, and when it is not observed in West Bengal and in certain parts of Assam, Shri K P Tripathi writes to me, 'You have agreed with this, and you ask your union to abide by the agreement.' I wrote to Shri K P Tripathi, 'I was never made a party to the agreement. I was omitted from that conference. Therefore, it is your affair now.' He said, 'No, no. After all, it is in the national interest.' Then, I said, 'In that case, I shall agree, but do not say that I was a party to the agreement, because in that Committee, I was not given representation.' And why not? Why was I not given representation, I am going to lose my representation in the working classes, if you do not give me representation in the committees. That is the position about discrimination against the AITUC.

In regard to coal mines, I got a representation in a general conference. But hon. Members probably do not know the practice, they perhaps do not go into details. In the general conference, I got a seat. But when they form sub-committees, they keep us out, and the INTUC or the Hind Mazdoor Sabha gets representation, and we are kept out, because concrete work is done in the sub-committees. In one year, I found that there were nine sub-committees on coal mines, but from all of them, we were kept out. Only in the general conference, we got one place, and there were comments here, 'You have got that representation.' But what about the sub-committees? In one sub-com-

mittee, you would be surprised to hear, they gave 3 seats for the I.N.T.U.C. and one seat for the P.S.P. or the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. And there was one seat for unorganised workers. And they would not appoint my nominee. So, they got an agent of the colliery companies to be nominated as a representative of unorganised workers. Such is their hatred for the A.I.T.U.C. They could not find a place for a representative from the A.I.T.U.C. They were rather ashamed to nominate one more representative from the I.N.T.U.C. or the P.S.P. and so they gave it to a company agent. Why should this thing happen? It is there on record, if the Minister wants to know who the representative was, and how it was done.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Please mention that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Board of Trustees of the Coal Mines Provident Fund.

Shri S. A. Dange: They got an agent of the colliery companies. That is all there in your report.

Shri Abid Ali: Please mention the name of the committee on coal mines on which the A.I.T.U.C. was not represented.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Board of Trustees of the Coal Mines Provident Fund.

Shri Abid Ali: The hon. Member does not know, and he shall have to find it out.

Shri S. A. Dange: I know it. Here is the report, and I am prepared to read out from it, but since my time is up, I refrain from doing so. Anyhow, I shall give the references to the Minister. He need not worry. I never talk without reference.

Shri Abid Ali: The hon. Member can make a mistake also.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am not making a mistake here.

Shri Abid Ali: You are.

Shri Nanda: That does not matter. We can answer the point later.

Shri S. A. Dange: Therefore, I would request the Ministry to resolve this question regarding the recognition of trade unions of the workers by ballot to find out which union the workers would like to have, or to arrive at a composite union on the basis of democratic vote and not resort to suspension of even the I.N.T.U.C. Union just because they would not obey their managing committee which is directed from the Ministry or from somewhere else, as has happened in some cases.

Then, on the I.L.O. and the committees, we should get our proper representation. We find committees wherein foreign experts are brought in to advise on questions of workers' education. The employers also get a place, but we do not get a place. The workers are going to be educated by foreign experts, and by employers, but they would not have the A.I.T.U.C. Well, we shall see what kind of education they are going to get. In discussions on workers' education, they invite some particular Embassies and their representatives; the American Embassy experts are invited; the U.K. Embassy experts are invited, but not the A.I.T.U.C. The A.I.T.U.C. comes in only at the time of the general conference. When the question of forming workers sub-committees comes up, it is kept out. Why should this happen? These things will result in more cleavage among the working classes, more cleavage in the trade union movement, and more and more non-implementation of laws.

Therefore, in order to ensure smooth working of the laws, in order to ensure their implementation, in order to have a proper unification of the working classes so that we fight the power of capital in the interests of the country and the working classes, my request to the Labour Ministry is to change its policy of victimising the A.I.T.U.C., to change its policy of not caring for the implementation of these laws, whenever big money interests are concerned, to change its policy of kowtowing to big employment like the J.R.D.'s, the Burnpurs, the Birla's and so on, and implement laws even

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against them, and change its policy of kowtowing to the reactionary principles which some Ministries may try to observe in the state sector of industries and public employment.

I hope we shall have some change in that respect, and a quick interim report from the Pay Commission on the question of the Central services. Then we shall have some changed atmosphere, for better working, for all of us.

श्री का० ना० पांडे (हाता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इसके कि मैं और बातों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूँ, कल से मैं जिस बात का जिक्र सुना, अर्थात् लेबर पालिसी उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। किसी मिनिस्ट्री या किसी जमात को पालिसी का अन्दाजा तभी हो सकता है जब यह देखा जाये कि उस ने जनता के लिये क्या किया है, या जो काम उस ने किया है वह मजदूर जमात के हित में किया है या उस के हित के विरुद्ध किया है। जब हम इस बात पर ध्यान देते हैं तो देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री ने और खास कर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने, जिसका नेतृत्व नन्दा जी कर रहे हैं, म्प्लायोज स्टेट इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम निकाली, मजदूरों के लिये सिकनेस बनिफिट और मैटरनिटी का प्रबन्ध किया। अनएम्प्लायमेंट के पीरियड के लिये सहारा पैदा किया, प्राविडेंट फंड ऐक्ट बना कर उनके बुढ़ापे के लिये सहारा पैदा किया, हाउसिंग स्कीम बना कर तमाम इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज में लोगों के लिये घर बनवाये जहाँ मजदूर आज आराम की नींद सो रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात हम ने यह देखी कि जहाँ तक मजदूरों की सर्विस कंडिशनस का सवाल था, वह परेशान था इंडस्ट्रियल म्प्लायमेंट ऐक्ट से जिस को स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्स के कहते हैं। जो रूलस या स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्स एम्प्लायर सर्टिफाइंग आफिसर्स को दे देता था, वही चोज बिला किसी चेन्ज के लागू कर दी जाती थी। लेकिन अब

गवर्नमेंट ने यह किया है कि आज सर्टिफाइंग आफिसर्स को यह अख्तियार है कि अगर किसी इंटरेस्ट के हित के विरुद्ध कोई धारा उस में हो, तो वह उसे तब्दील कर सकता है, सोशल जस्टिस के नाम पर, सामाजिक न्याय के नाम पर। इससे आज जो मजदूर इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करते हैं वह अपने को नौकरी की दृष्टि से महफूज समझ रहे हैं। यही नहीं, मैंने देखा कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट में उसने वर्कमेन की डेफिनिशन को भी चेन्ज किया। उस से बहुत से लोग कवर हो गये। ५००० इमाल्यूमेंट पाने वाला मजदूर इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के मुताबिक, जो मशानरी प्रोवाइडेड है, जो मशानरी बनाई गई है ज्यैदतियों के निर्णय के लिये, वह अपने मामले उस अदालत के सामने ले जा सकता है।

न तमाम चीजों को देखने के बाद क्या यह कहा जा सकता है कि स मिनिस्ट्री की पालिसी प्रतिक्रियावादी है, क्या यह ऐड-वान्समेंट की पालिसी नहीं है? क्या मजदूर आज समझ नहीं रहे हैं कि सरकार उस के लिये यह सुधार कर रही है और उस को ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश कर रही है?

हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों का जो अन्दाजा रहा हो, सरकार उस गति से न चल पाई हो, लेकिन हमारे सामने परिस्थिति कुछ ऐसी है कि हम अपने देश को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करना चाहते हैं, इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करने में हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना प रहा है कि इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन में कोई बाधा न हो। मजदूर भी ऊंचे उठें और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न हो जिस के कारण हम आर्थिक प्ष्टिकोण से अवनति की तरफ जायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब बातों को देखते हुये भी अगर यह कहा जाये कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की कोई पालिसी नहीं है, तो यह उस के साथ क्या अन्याय नहीं है।

13 hrs.

इस के कि मैं भागे कुछ बोली, एक बात का जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री भागे ने कहा कि कई मर्तबे बैलट हुआ, और बैलट से हम को रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कैरेक्टर निश्चित करना चाहिये। उन्होंने खास तौर से शुगर इस्ट्रो का रिफरेंस दिया है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यह बैलट उत्तर देश में हुआ था जिस में डॉ॰ साहब को सिर्फ एक यूनिजन थी। उसमें और भी लोग थे और उसमें वह था कि जिस समय यह बैलट हुआ उस समय माननीय श्री शिबन लाल सक्सेना अनेशन करन गये। उन्होंने तास दिन तक अनेशन किया और कहा कि मजदूरों में तुम्हारे लिये जान दे रहा सांलये तुम मुझ को टोट दो। आप न परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये अन्दाजा लगाये। यही नहीं बल्कि अन्य पार्टियों का ओर से यह प्रचार हो रहा था कि वह जान दे रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत में स्वाभाविक है कि उनका तरफ़ लागो का सहानुभूति जाये और उनको वाट मिल जाये। लेकिन आप देखें कि शिबन लाल सक्सेना की ओर दूसरी पार्टियों का क्या पोज़िशन है। उत्तर प्रदेश के इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राइबूनल के सामने अभी हाल में जब क मामला गया १० भाई० न० टी० यू० सी० के साथ ६२ यूनियने एफिलियटेड थी, और उनको लिस्ट हो गये। पर श्री शिबन लाल सक्सेना और दूसरी पार्टियों को तर्फ के ३५ यूनियनों को लिस्ट दी गयी किन्तु जब जज ने कहा कि आपको इस बात का भी प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करना चाहिये कि क्या आपको न यूनियनों ने धाधोरा ज किया है, तो आपको तोज्जुब होगा कि उनको कुल १३ यूनियनों ने धाधारिटी लैटर दिया। बाकी यूनियन्स ने उनको धाधारिटी लैटर नहीं दिया। आप इससे अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किसके साथ ज्यादा यूनियन्स हैं। बाकिर

ए० भाई० टी० यू० सी० तथा भा० एन० टी० यू० सी० धार्गनाइज्ड मजदूरों की सत्स्था है। इसलिये जब भाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव निश्चित किया गया तो यह दख कर किया गया कि उसके पीछे धार्गनाइज्ड लेबर कितनी है। आपको भागे यह जानकारी लेबर डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा दी जायेगी कि अगर सारी और पार्टियों को मिला लिया जाये तो भी उन सब से ज्यादा सदस्य सत्स्था भाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की है और इसलिये उसको भाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० और दूसरी सत्स्थाओं में रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया जाता है। और अगर ऐसा न किया जाये तो मैं समझूंगा कि यह भाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के साथ ज्यादाती होगी। भाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की सदस्य सत्स्था बहुत ज्यादा है और बहुत सी यूनियन्स टूट टूट कर भाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के साथ मिलती जाती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री मजदूरों के लिये बहुत कुछ कर रही है और इस सिलसिले में जो उसका इरादा है वह पाक है। वह मजदूरों के लिये बहुत कुछ करना चाहती है। लेकिन मुझे कुछ सुझाव देने हैं जिनके ऊपर मिनिस्ट्री को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट में वर्कर की परिभाषा बदल दी गयी है जिसके फलस्वरूप ५०० रुपये मासिक वेतन पाने वाले लोग तक उसमें आ जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं आ को बताऊ कि अभी वर्कमैन की डेफीनीशन के अनुसार कुछ मामले हाईकोर्ट के सामने गये थे और इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि वर्कमैन की डेफीनीशन कुछ हद तक लैक करती है और उसमें सिपाही, पियन और वाच एंड वार्ड के धावमी नहीं आते। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की ओर मिनिस्ट्री को ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह धावश्यक सुधार करना चाहिये। बावजूब इसके कि इन लोगों को ५०० रुपये मासिक से कम

[श्री का० ना० पांडे]

तनखाह मिलती है और गवर्नमेंट भी उनको फायदा पहुँचाना चाहती है, वे लोग इस ऐक्ट से फायदा नहीं उठा सकते। अगर कोई शिफ्ट इंजिनियर या शिफ्ट कैमिस्ट है और उसको २५० मासिक वेतन मिलता है, वह इसका लाभ उठा सकता है लेकिन अगर कोई शिफ्ट इंजिनियर या शिफ्ट कैमिस्ट है जिसको कि ७०० रुपये मासिक वेतन मिलता है पर उसके हाथ में कोई मैनेजीरियल पावर नहीं है, वह किसी को भर्ती या डिस्मिस प्रावि नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन वह इसका लाभ नहीं उठा सकता। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको इस तरह से अमंड किया जाये कि टेक्निकल हेड्स चाहे वे लोग ५०० से ज्यादा तनखाह पाते हों, वे भी इससे कवर हो जायें।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोबीटेंट फंड ऐक्ट कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज पर एक्सटेंड हुआ है जिनमें शुगर इंडस्ट्री भी शामिल है। शुगर इंडस्ट्री में इससे पहले वह सिस्टम था कि जो रिटैनिंग एलाउंस मिलता था उस पर भी प्रोबीटेंट फंड कटता था। लेकिन इसके लागू होने के बाद से वह चीज स्टॉप हो गयी है। मैंने इस बारे में यहाँ सवाल किया था। उसके उत्तर में कहा गया कि जब से यह ऐक्ट एक्सटेंड हुआ है तब से यह रिटेंडेंट मासूम हुआ कि पहले का एक्सप्लेनशन रखा जाये। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि इस रिटैनिंग एलाउंस के सम्बन्ध में प्रीसेंट ट्राइब्यूनल और खेतान एन्क्वायरी ने इस बात को माना है कि यह एलान्ड्स भी बेज है और इसके लिए भी प्रोबीटेंट फंड कंस्ट्रिब्यूशन कटना चाहिए। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि यह स्टॉप हो गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री को इसमें भी सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

वर्कमेंस कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उसमें जी प्राबीजन है उसके अनुसार यदि किसी भादमी को चोट लग जाती है तो एक क्लिम्बीकल

तरीके से यह तै कर दिया जाता है कि यह वस पर सेंट डिसेबिल हुआ है या १५ पर सेंट डिसेबिल हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित बेसिस होना चाहिए जिसके अनुसार तै किया जाये कि वह कितने पर सेंट तक डिसेबिल हुआ है। इस ऐक्ट में एक लिस्ट दी हुई है कि जिसमें उन ग्रुपों का जिक्र है जिसमें चोट लग जाने से डिसेबिलिटी मानी जायेगी। यह लिस्ट सिड्गूल १ में दी गयी है। लेकिन अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कारखाने में ऐसा हुआ कि एक काम करते हुए मजदूर का जाँघिया पकड़ में आ गया और उसका गुप्त अंग कट गया। लेकिन सिड्गूल १ में वह चीज शामिल नहीं है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि चूंकि वह कम्पनी इंडायोर्ड थी उसने इंडोरेस कम्पनी को मामला रेफर किया कि कितना कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाये। अन्त में उस मजदूर को कम्पनी ने कम्पेन्सेंट ग्राउंड पर १४ रुपये ६ आने का कम्पेन्सेशन दिया। इससे आप भन्दावा लगा सकते हैं कि इस ऐक्ट में किस हद सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के सेक्शन ३३ में यह प्राबीजन है कि अगर कोई एम्पलायर किसी प्रोटेक्टेड वर्कमेन को निकालना चाहे तो उसको पहले कोर्ट की परमिशन लेनी पड़ेगी, जिसके बाद वह उसको डिस्चार्ज कर सकता है। लेकिन जो प्रोटेक्टेड वर्कर नहीं है अगर उसको कोई एम्पलायर निकालना चाहता है तो वह उसको एक महीने के पैसे देकर निकाल देगा और बाद में परमिशन के लिए दरखास्त देगा। लेकिन इसमें यह प्राबीजन नहीं दिया हुआ है कि अगर परमिशन रिफ्यूज कर दी जाये तो एम्पलायर को उस आदमी को रीन्स्टेंट करना होगा। बावजूब इसके कि परमिशन रिफ्यूज कर दी जाये अगर एम्पलायर उसको न रखना चाहे तो उसको कंसिलिवेशन बोर्ड के सामने जाना

होगा और जब लेबर कोर्ट का डिसीशन हो जायेगा तब उसको रीन्स्टेट किया जायेगा उसके पहले नहीं। इस ऐक्ट में इस हद तक कमी है और इसमें सुधार करना आवश्यक है।

अब मैं आपसे मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस ऐक्ट का मतलब यह था कि जहाँ पर कोई मिनिमम निश्चित नहीं है वहाँ पर सरकार मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये कोई मिनिमम मुकदर कर दे। लेकिन इसका लाभ गलत तरीके से उठाया जा रहा है। आपको मालूम होगा कि यहाँ से पिछले चिनी ७२ लाख रुपये के जूते रूस भेजे गये। कानपुर में जूते की सबसे बड़ी फ़ैक्टरी कूपर एण्ड एलेन की है। लेकिन वहाँ पर मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट के अनुसार बतन मिलता है और उसका केस रेफ़रेस के लिये भी भेजे नहीं भेजा जाता। उस फ़ैक्टरी को काफी आमदनी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी आर्गनाइज्ड इंडस्ट्री के लिये मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट नहीं बनाया गया है। यह तो ऐसे मौकों के लिये है कि जहाँ सरकार समझती है कि उसे मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये मिनिमम फ़िक्स करना चाहिए। लेकिन जो आर्गनाइज्ड इंडस्ट्री है उसको तो इसका लाभ नहीं मिलना चाहिये। इस बारे में मैं ने कई मर्तबा लेबर व इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि कम से कम इसको उससे निकाला जाये। ताकि उसका केस रेफ़रेस के लिये जा सके लेकिन उसकी ओर अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट में ऐसा सुधार हुआ है कि अगर कोई फ़ैक्टरी ट्रांसफ़र के जरिये या किसी और तरीके से कभी दूसरे मालिक के हाथ में चली जाये तो वर्कर्स के राइट्स में कोई फ़र्क़ नहीं पड़ता। लेकिन इसमें भी कुछ कमी है। इस तरह के दो मामले हाइकोर्ट के सामने पेश हैं। इसमें

कुछ रिबीजनों की ओर जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ एम्प्लायर की डिप्रीशन बी हुई है उसमें, एम्प्लायर भर हिज सक्सेस, यह और जोड़ दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह सुधार कर दिया जायेगा तो मजदूरों के सर्विस की कटीन्गुटी बनी रहेगी।

अब मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। अभी इसका जिक्र डागे साहब ने भी किया है और मैं काफी हद तक उनसे सहमत भी हूँ। आज सौभाग्यवश लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की बागडोर एक बहुत ही अनुभवी पुरुष के हाथ में है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनके अनुभव से, तथा उनकी योग्यता से लाभ उठावे। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि जब कभी भी कोई लेबर के बारे में मसले उठ खड़े होते हैं तो जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट पीछे कर जाता है और उन प्राबलैम्स को जो एम्प्लॉयिंग मिनिस्ट्री है वही अपने हाथ में ले लेती है और उन प्राबलैम्स को वह हँडल नहीं कर पाती है। यह इस कारण से होता है कि लेबर का प्राबलैम्स एक स्पेशलाइज्ड प्राबलैम्स है एक टेक्नीकल प्राबलैम्स है और हर एक आदमी उसको हडल नहीं कर सकता है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी भी लेबर ट्रबल्स पैदा होती हैं, उनको अगर हमारा यह जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट है वही तय करे और वही इनको अपने हाथ में ले तो जो सगडे हैं वे बहुत हद तक कम हो जायेंगे और शायद बिल्कुल भी न हों। इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री के जो समर्थक हैं वे जो चीज कहते हैं उस पर आपको ध्यान से विचार करना चाहिये। ये वे लोग हैं जोकि आप से सहानुभूति रखते हैं और जो वे ठीक समझते हैं, आपके सामने रख देते हैं। जब ये लोग आपसे यह कहते हैं फला फला चीज की आवश्यकता है तो उसको पूरा करने में आपको तत्परता दिखानी चाहिये। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर ये कमिशन की ही बात को लेता हूँ। ये कमिशन के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती

[श्री का० ना० पांडे]

हू कि दो बार आई०एन०टी०यू०सी० ने रेजोल्यूशन पास किये थे और कहा था कि वे कमिशन की जरूरत है लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। वे कमिशन की जरूरत इस वास्ते महसूस हुई क्योंकि बाजार में पसा ज्यादा चला गया था और जब पैसा ज्यादा चला जाता है तो डिमांड एंड सप्लाई की थ्योरी अर्थशास्त्र के मुताबिक लागू हो जाती है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि बीजों के भाव बढ़ जाते हैं और पैसे की जो परबेजिंग पावर है वह कम हो जाती है। इस बीज को देखते हुए बेजिज रिवाइज करने की जरूरत महसूस होने लगी है। उस वक्त इस बात पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अन्त में जब काफी शोरगुल मचा तो मिनिस्ट्र साहब इस बात पर आए कि वे कमिशन बनाया जाए और वह बनाया गया। लेकिन यह कब और किन हालात में बनाया गया यह देखने की बात है। अगर आप पहले इस बीज पर ध्यान देते और इसको मजूर करते तो इसका नतीजा यह निकलता कि लोग आपसे सतुष्ट होते और आपकी तारीफ करते और उनके दिल में यह खय ल पैदा होता कि आप उनके लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आपने यह सब किया जब वहां पर रेजोल्यूशन पेश हुआ और उस रेजोल्यूशन को पेश करने का अभिप्राय मेरे विचार में यह था कि विरोधी टियो का प्रापेगंडा हो। उस वक्त जब वोटिंग का सबाल पैदा हुआ तो मैंने इसके खिलाफ वोट दिया हालांकि मैं यह समझता था कि वे कमिशन अवश्य बनना चाहिये। मैं समझता हू कि जब पार्टी का प्रश्न आ जाता है किसी बीज का श्रेय दूसरों को मिले यह अच्छा नहीं समझते। मेरा विश्वास है कि आज इंडस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र में तथा और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में वे के विविजन की जरूरत है। मैंने लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की जो रिपोर्टें हैं उसको पढ़ा है। उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि इंडस्ट्रियल फील्ड में मजदूरों की बेजज को रिवाइज करने की जरूरत है और

एक्सपेरिमेंट के तौर पर उन्होंने टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के लिये वेज बोर्ड बनाया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि एक इंडस्ट्री के लिये अगर आप वेज बोर्ड की स्थापना कर देंगे तो क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि बाकी की इंडस्ट्रीज में जो लोग काम करते हैं और जिन के लिये आप वेज बोर्ड नहीं बनाते हैं क्या वे सतुष्ट हो जायेंगे, वे क्या सैटिसफाई हो जायेंगे? अगर आप एक इंडस्ट्री में वेज को इनक्रीज करते हैं तो क्या बाकी इंडस्ट्रीज के लोग खुश हो जायेंगे? आपने अगर इंडस्ट्री के लिये एक वेज बोर्ड बड़ी मुश्किल से बनाया है। आपने एक सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की स्थापना सिमेंट इंडस्ट्री के लिये भी की थी। मुझे याद पड़ता है कि उस एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की सजेशन के मुताबिक और प्रोविजिस में भी एक एक प्रोविजल बोर्ड बनाया गया था और उसका यह काम था कि वह इस बात का फैसला करे कि सिमेंट की मिलों में मिनिमम वेज क्या होनी चाहिये। मेरे खयाल में इस बारे में कहीं भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता नहीं हो सचा उन बोर्डों की रिपोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब को आ भी गई है और उसमें था यह कहा गया है कि एक वेज बोर्ड बनना चाहिये। मैं समझता हू कि पेशतर इसके कि कोई हल्ला गुल्ला हो, लड़ाई झगड़ हो, जहां पर आवश्यकता हो वहां पर यदि वेज बोर्ड की स्थापना कर दी जाय करे तो अच्छा होगा। अगर आप कोई काम देरी से करते हैं तो उसका जो श्रेय है वह दूसरों को चला जाता है। जब उस काम को करना ही है तो क्यों नहीं उसको जल्दी से कर दिया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

श्री सोनाने (शोलापुर रजिस्टर-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सब जगह ऐसा ही होता है।

श्री बा० ना० पांडे : मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना मनी महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस

और ध्यान दें और एक्टस के अम्बर एम्बेडमेंट करने के जो सुझाव देने दिये हैं, उन के बारे में कुछ कहे। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि एक्टो में सशोधन करने के निमित्त आप एक कान्फ्रेंस बुलायें और उसमें जिस जिस पार्टी तथा जिस जिस व्यक्ति को कोई सजेशन देने हो, उनसे ले ले और सुधार कर लें। गजिट में पब्लिश करने से इतना फायदा नहीं होता है। जब आप पब्लिश करते हैं तो भी वही लोग अपनी सजेशंस देते हैं जोकि इस में इंटिरेस्टेड होते हैं, बाकी लोग नहीं। वे तो गजेट को पढते भी नहीं हैं और उन्हें पता भी नहीं रहता है कि कब क्या चीज पब्लिश हुई है और डेट प्राती है और गुजर जाती है। अगर आप कान्फ्रेंस बुला कर लोगों की राय लेंगे तो आपको बहुत अच्छी और बहुत उचित राय मिलेगी और उसके मुताबिक आप अपने एक्टस का भी सुधार कर सकेंगे।

आपने इम्प्लेमेंटेशन की बात भी कही है। यह ठीक है कि एक इंडियन लेबर कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी और उसमें यह बात आई थी कि गो स्लो को हमें कठम करना चाहिये। कोई भी सेन तथा रीजनेबल ग्रादमी गो स्लो के टैबिकस को ठीक नहीं कह सकता। ये एक हानिकारक टैबिकस है, इसमें कोई सन्वेह की बात नहीं है। मैं इसके साथ ही साथ यह कहूँ। बगैर भी नहीं रह सकता कि कई बार मजदूर इस टैबिक को अपनाने के लिये मजबूर हो जाते हैं। कई बार ऐसा देखने में आया है कि जब कोर्ट में केस चला जाता है तो पडसी ही जाती है और हम स्ट्राइक भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ एम्पलायर्स लाक-आउट भी नहीं कर सकते हैं पर हमें और तरह से परेशान किया जाता है। जब हम देखते हैं कि हम कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मजबूर होकर हमें गो स्लो के टैबिकस को एडाप्ट करना पड़ता है। दूसरी तरफ हम खुद भी गो-स्लो की बहुत बुरी निगाह से देखते हैं और खुद भी इस बात के हक में नहीं हैं कि गो-स्लो हो। लेकिन मैं

आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एम्पल यर्स भी गो-स्लो टैबिक एडाप्ट करते हैं और यह इस तरह से कि जब धराई आ जाता है तो वे हाई कोर्ट तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह निकलता है कि जो लाभ मजदूरों को तीन साल पहले पहुँच जाना चाहिये था वह उनको तीन साल बाद या उसके अधिक समय बाद पहुँचता है। इस तरह के गो स्लो टैबिक एम्पलायर्स की तरफ से एडाप्ट किए जाते हैं। इस बास्ते ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि नियमों में कुछ सशोधन किए जायें और इनका सशोधन इस तरह से करना चाहिये जिससे कि मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके। किसी भी शास्त्र के पेशेस की हद होती है। जब मजदूरों को यह पता चलता है कि मामला हाई कोर्ट में तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ले जाया जा रहा है और उसका फैसला होते होते दस साल तक भी लग सकते हैं तो मजदूर परेशान होकर इस टैबिक को एडाप्ट करते हैं। इस तरह से केस को लटकाये रखे जाने की कोशिश की जाती है जिसको लोग बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पाते हैं। कानून की बातें सब मान्य होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा का भी समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जाना आवश्यक है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि फोर्स से इंडस्ट्रियल पीस ही हो सकता है। अड्रस्टेडिंग से यह सम्भव हो सकता है। आपस में बैठकर, बातचीत करके ही यह सम्भव हो सकता है और समझौते द्वारा ही यह सम्भव हो सकता है। इस बास्ते ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि गो स्लो टैबिकस न मजदूरों की ओर से और न ही मालिकों की ओर से अपनाये जायें।

इतना कह कर मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सुझाव देने आपके सामने पेश किए हैं उन पर आप विचार कर और जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, उनको अम्स में लाने का प्रयत्न करें।

Shri Oza (Zalawad) Of late, we have been seeing that the Labour Ministry is very much in the limelight. It has been kept busy I use

[Shri Oza]

the words 'kept busy' purposely, and on the whole, it has acquitted itself very well, and therefore, it deserves our congratulations, and support of the Demands placed before the House

It has been kept busy I wish it keeps itself busy in time so that there is no last-hour rushing about, and problems are tackled and solved quite in time

Our hon friend from Bombay Shri S A Dange chided us for not having any labour policy. He always chides us, whether it is taxation policy, industrial policy or, for the matter of that, any policy. With all his vehemence and sarcasm, he wants us to follow what he calls his policy. Well, we have our own policy and we have been trying to follow that policy in all sectors. It may be that we differ from him. But simply because we differ from him, it does not mean that we have not got any policy at all.

I have been at a loss trying to know what exactly is his policy, because we have been seeing that these friends are as quick in revising and demolishing their theories as they are quick in demolishing some of their statues. Mao, their chief in China, would rather wish that a hundred flowers may blossom. But our friends here would not like an Indian flower plant even to be planted and nourished—what to talk of flowers blossoming.

I think there should be patience all round. Sometimes he does not like the word 'patience'. It is like a red rag to him. I think that when we have accepted a democratic form of government, we cannot enforce discipline here and there with a baton. We have got to persuade the people and take them with us to fulfil the programme and Plan that we have placed before ourselves.

We are in the second year of the Second Five Year Plan. To my mind, the Second Five Year Plan is a corner-stone in the edifice of all-round prosperity that we want to build in

this country. I have closely studied the Second Five Year Plan and I have not been in agreement with those friends who dispute that we should put more emphasis on heavy industries. Sometimes, when they talk of heavy industries, they refer to what has been happening in, say, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia or Poland. But, they forget that we have not got even the modicum of heavy industries here, and unless we lay the foundation for establishment of heavy industries in this country, I do not think we can make any progress in industrialisation. If we want to industrialise this country, it is absolutely necessary, it is a *sine qua non* that we should lay the foundation for heavy industries, and I am very glad that those who have framed the Plan have not overlooked this aspect.

If we want to measure the level of prosperity of any country we do so by finding out what percentage of the population is employed in secondary and tertiary industries and others, and what percentage of the working population is employed in the primary sector. If the percentage employed in the primary sector is very large, it indicates that the economy is backward because, after all, there is a limit beyond which the agricultural sector cannot bear any burden and people cannot be given any gainful employment. Therefore, there should be a shift of the working population from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors.

In India, since we have started the industrialisation of our country as rapidly as our resources would permit, I think, we will be able to shift the population more and more from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors. Since this country is going to be industrialised and more and more industrial establishments are to come into existence and more and more people are going to be employed in industry, it is time that we should examine our industrial policy and our policy about industrial relations very closely and lay sure

and sound foundations for peaceful relations between the employers and the employees. We should frankly put this question before us. Even as it is today, even at the present stage of development of our industries, are we satisfied with the industrial relations that are prevailing in the country? We should frankly admit: No, we are not at all satisfied. Absence of strikes and lockouts may be an indication of outward peace, but, certainly, not an indication of the inner peace, the peace which is necessary for stepping up production in every respect.

What should we do to establish that inner peace to which I referred? It is not a hot-house growth and it cannot be brought about in any laboratory; it has to be worked out. In this country, a few years back, there was everything orderly; there was discipline in every sector; may be government employees, the Railways, the post office, the telegraphs. Everywhere, even in factories, in schools and colleges, there was discipline. But, how was it brought about? It was enforced from without, it was engendered because of fear. Now, we have taken away that fear element. We no more want to establish discipline in this country out of sheer fear complex. We want to see that discipline comes from within, and that everybody feels that he or she must act according to a certain set of rules of conduct. How shall we bring about that? That requires, according to my humble opinion, a lot of patience and perseverance and unless all of us put our shoulders together and work in harmony it will not be possible to create that sense of discipline all round, whether it may be the public sector or the private sector.

Recently, there was an Indian Labour Conference. From what I read in the papers and from what I could gather, it was a very happy gathering and it brought about very nice settlements. It parted in very good atmosphere. Before it met, there was a talk that there should be a general wage freeze and this thing

and that thing. But, fortunately, some agreements were arrived at by all the three parties which attended the Conference. Let us hope all these agreements are implemented in the spirit in which they have been arrived at.

We are talking of establishing cordial and peaceful relations between the employers and the employees. What shall we do to bring that about? What is the purpose for which labour comes to the factory, to hire out labour? His primary concern is wage, his dearness allowance and his monetary gains. I think the urge for better and better standard of living is not only certainly justifiable but also worth encouraging. Any static wage structure is harmful to any economy. I have seen many officers, from Rs 1200 to Rs. 1,800, when they reach the maximum 1,800 before retirement, lose all interest in the job. They say: What is the use? There is no grade. A wage-earner who goes to a factory starts with a rupee or a rupee and a quarter and if he is to retire with the same amount, we should realise his feelings. The wage structure should always be dynamic. The wage-earner should always look forward to improve his standard of living, for himself and his family and, I think, that urge is absolutely legitimate. It is not only legitimate, but it requires to be encouraged fully.

This is the position. The worker wants to improve his living standards, for himself and his family. On the other hand, we find that the employer says that there is lot of indiscipline, there is lot of insubordination and that it is not possible for the industrialist to bear any further burden. What has to be done? There is some substance in the arguments on both sides. But that does not mean that this position is incapable of solution. It can be solved. I think in the set-up in which all of us are functioning today, we should—and the Labour Ministry in particular—launch a drive to fulfil the programme, say, on six points. I am giving these points because, in my humble opinion, they may perhaps solve the difficult situa-

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tion that we are facing today There is an element of priority also in it. We should start better working conditions, better personnel management, better discipline, better productivity, better living standards and better methods of solving the disputes. All these six have simultaneously to be pursued. And, with the co-operation of all the parties concerned, with the co-operation of all the social workers and those public-spirited friends, I think, it is not incapable of solution.

Talking about working conditions, we know what the working conditions prevailing in the factories today are. Barring a few factories here and there, we must admit that the worker is not called upon to function in congenial, hygienic and sanitary conditions. The Factory Inspector is placed in charge of nearly 200 to 250 factories and it is hardly possible for him to visit the factories once a year. How do you expect him to improve the working conditions? In every industrial centre, there should be a tripartite machinery in which public opinion can also be associated. By persuasion and other methods, it should try to improve the working conditions in all the industrial establishments. Sitting in this cool, air-conditioned chamber, we see that tempers are sometimes lost and feelings run high. Then what to talk of factories in which the atmosphere is not congenial. How do you expect the worker to function normally and step up production or to act efficiently? So, it will tell upon his efficiency. The work will suffer and production will also suffer. His mind will not be at rest. So, we should have very good working conditions in every factory and industrial establishment.

Then I come to the personnel management. There are some bodies in India which have started propagating this aspect of the industrial relations though this has not developed as in the West. Many employers still

think that labour is just like any other commodity in the means of production. It is not so. The man behind the machine is a living human being, he is a free citizen of a free country. He has a hand in shaping things. He can make and unmake Governments and he is conscious of it. So, you cannot treat him like any other commodity.

The things that give him small pin-pricks require to be sympathetically and quickly attended to. All the grounds on which he feels irritated should be avoided. My personal experience is this. Some employers are giving him good wages and collectively behave very well with each other. But in small matters in the working shops where he has to do his work, the complaints are not looked into sympathetically, there should be warmth shown by the employers and in a way felt by the employees.

If you go to some factory in the West, the boss knows every body, every labourer by name. He asks sometimes "What is Mrs. John doing? How is she? How are the children? Are they going to school?" He is taking so much interest in the personal side of the labourer. That way also warmth is shown. He feels the dignity of the individual and wants to discharge his duties properly. So, there should be the utmost emphasis on this aspect and the Labour Ministry should enjoin upon every industrialist to see that the personnel management is not neglected. Every effort should be made to see that the labourers are not subject to pin-pricks from day to day.

With proper working conditions and proper personnel management, there would be better discipline. The production will also go up. I feel that even with the present production, the labour's claim for better wages is justifiable. It must not be taken to mean that I am against any increase in wages if there is no further

increase in production. I do not put it as a condition. It is to take away the argument from the armoury of the employers. When these conditions are fulfilled, there will be better production. The benefits that accrue should be shared both by the employers and the employees and that way living standards will improve.

Finally, about industrial disputes and conciliation. We must frankly admit that this machinery for conciliation and settlement of disputes is very tardy. We must place a time-limit within which conciliation should be made. Either the success or the failure should be reported. During the further time-limit, the matter should be referred to adjudication and whatever the awards should be implemented. At present they are left to the sweet-will of the employer or the Government. I ask why not leave these things also to the Courts themselves as in civil courts? There the parties can go and approach the courts for the execution of the civil decrees. So, here too, let the parties who are dissatisfied in the implementation or non implementation of the award approach the tribunal and seek redress. I am sure the tribunal will act promptly. We should not grudge the establishment of more conciliation boards and tribunals. Even in civil courts justice is delayed and justice delayed is justice denied. People will then lose faith in an independent judiciary. Before it is too late, we should strengthen this machinery sufficiently. That money is well spent and it will indirectly pay back to the community and to the industry.

I wanted to urge some other points also but, since I have had my time, I shall now conclude.

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia). Mr Speaker, let us remember that the problem is becoming more complex day by day and with the complexities, the labour discontent is also increasing. If we do not search out the root cause of this discontent, it will never

be possible for us to bring the remedy. If we go into the root cause, we find that the grievances are two-fold: economical and procedural. Our people, especially the working class, are seriously hit financially because of the abnormal increase in prices of daily necessities of life—not to speak of other commodities. The hon Food Minister is living in a paradise of bumper crops. In our practical experience, we find that the price of daily necessities of life are increasing by leaps and bounds. So, the increase in prices has to be arrested if there is to be no wage increase and more employment. These three things are necessary: wage increase, increase in the intrinsic value of the wage structure and the solution of the unemployment problem. Otherwise, the Government will not be able to arrest the labour discontent which is growing daily. So, wage has to increase on a par with increase in prices. Arrangement for the supply of commodities at fair prices should be made so that there may not be further increases in prices. The unemployment problem has to be solved.

Secondly, the labour discontent also to some extent due to the ineffective procedure of settling disputes. There are three stages of every industrial dispute: conciliation, adjudication and implementation. At every stage, we find the same thing: delay. Speed is necessary in all these three stages.

Both the public sector and the private sector suffer from this defect. Of course, it is useless to give examples about the public sector, because we know of the recent crisis in the P & T Department; there are the grievances of the Central Government employees; there are the long-standing grievances of the railway workers, dock workers, India Government Press workers and the field insurance employees. These are all well known grievances which have been pending for a long period without any redress.

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The same thing exists in the private sector. I shall only cite one example. In the case of the head office employees of Messrs. McLeod & Co., the charter of demands was filed on 5-3-1956. The Regional Labour Commissioner took about an year. Whenever we approached him we were informed that he was taking steps. On 9-2-1957 the Central Government was moved by the union. They were informed that no action was being taken. When the Union approached the Regional Labour Commissioner personally in February, 1957, they were told that action was being taken. But no action was taken, neither was the union intimidated of any action. A question was put in the Parliament somewhere in the third week of May. A report was submitted by the Regional Labour Commissioner after the question was tabled but before the date of reply was fixed. So, as usual, the hon. Minister replied that the report had been submitted. But no action was taken. On 12-8-57 I personally wrote a letter to the Ministry. No reply has yet been received. This is the position of one of the charter of demands which has been pending for the last about two years.

As regards adjudication I shall give one example. The bonus question of the year 1947 in the case of the joint steamer companies, which is advertised by the Government as a public utility concern, is still pending in the Supreme Court without any finalisation. That is, it is pending for the last ten years. That is the condition of adjudication.

With regard to implementation, I beg to submit that nowadays the employers, especially the small employers, never implement any awards. They even fail to implement the awards of omnibus tribunals. When a complaint is made to the Government about the failure on the part of the employers to implement the awards of these tribunals, the Government set up another tribunal to

see whether the implementation has to be made or not. This way about six years are taken for seeing whether the implementation has to be made or not, and the last tribunal gives the decision that the award must be implemented. In this way implementation is also delayed.

All Members now speak of speedy conciliation, speedy adjudication and speedy implementation. Speedy conciliation is not possible unless the conciliation officers, who have got the least contact with the working class, give up their bureaucratic attitude, their habit of red tapeism and they become a bit impartial. Speedy adjudication is also not possible if the law cannot restrain the employers from going through the several arches of the law courts. Implementation is also not possible if the tribunal which gives awards is not endowed with the executing power. This point has already been referred to by the speaker who preceded me. That is a fact. The force of law depends on its executing power. In all civil courts and criminal courts the executing power of the judge or the magistrate is the force behind the law. Here the executive power has been kept with the Government. Naturally, the awards and decisions of these tribunals are bound to be ineffective and powerless.

I would like to point out three other Central Acts which require immediate amendment. As regards the Employees State Insurance Act, in West Bengal the workers are more harassed than they are being benefited. There has been a dual control by the employers and the Government. A heavy tussle is going on between the insurance department of the Government and the employers. Previously the employers were responsible when any accidents used to occur. Now-a-days there have been instances in Calcutta when accidents have occurred—deaths have also been there—due to the neglect of the employers, because they only inform

the insurance officers who fail to bring ambulances or take other steps promptly. That is also happening in Delhi. It is not only in the case of accidents, in the case of sick leave, getting wages and other things the workers are suffering due to mismanagement on account of this dual control. Therefore, this should somehow be done away with.

Then, the time has come to amend the Act to see that the worker's contribution is discontinued. Because of the present rise in prices due to which they are economically hard hit, at least the contribution that they are bound to make under this Act should be discontinued.

As regards the Employer's Provident Fund Act, there is the same trouble. Small employers in West Bengal never deposit their contribution with the Provident Fund Commissioners, and the workers have to take all sorts of troubles for not less than two years for realising the amount of provident fund money. In the end the cases are taken to the civil court for realisation of the money. I know about 200 such cases are pending in the Howrah Civil Court. Neither the Provident Fund Commissioner has been able to realise the amounts, nor have the employers paid the amounts to the Commissioner. The Commissioner's Office has written to us that if we are to file suits in each case we will have to engage dozens of whole-time lawyers for realisation of provident fund contribution of the employers. That point has also to be taken into consideration.

Then, about the Payment of Wages Act, time has come when the Act should be amended so that the mercantile employees may be included in this Act, because they are also economically hard hit. It is impossible for them to go to the civil courts for realisation of their wages. Therefore, the Act should be properly amended to bring them under the scope of that Act.

As regards the Workmen's Compensation Act, I beg to submit that the table of compensation is ridiculous and inadequate. I will give only one example. For the loss of one falange of the thumb the compensation is 10 per cent whereas for the loss of the thumb it is 25 per cent. I do not know of what use the thumb will be when one falange has been lost. Therefore, the table has to be revised.

Then I come to unemployment. In the Statesman it has been given out today that the largest number of unemployment is in West Bengal, applicants for clerical post are 41,374 and unskilled labour 73,180, the highest figure in India. 1,14,554 names are there on the live register of the unemployment department. It has been told that this is the highest number in India. Moreover, this year about 36,000 students have passed the school final examination. Only about 20,000 can be accommodated in the technical and vocational institutes and colleges. We do not know where these 16,000 students will go except that they will go to swell the ranks of the unemployed young men. I may refer to one thing in this connection. It is a thing which recently happened in West Bengal. It is with regard to the employment of 1,500 people in the Railway Department there,—the number, which was subsequently interviewed. They said a month ago that they would be taking 15,000 persons. Now, 54,000 persons applied and out of them 37,500 appeared in the examination, and each of them had paid Re 1 to the department. Out of this number, 1,500 were interviewed and each of them had to spend Rs 20 to Rs 25 to go to Calcutta for the purpose of the interview. After that, the proposal to recruit people was given up. I do not know what is the utility of this? What is the meaning of wasting lakhs of rupees from this unemployed section of the people in this country?

An Hon. Member: Was it given up?

Shri Ghosal: Yes, that was announced. As regards unemployment, unemployment has reached such an extent in West Bengal that no more could come in. Recently, the West Bengal Government advertised for 256 clerical posts for three months' duration. The qualification was matriculation and the pay, all told, was Rs 100. The number of applications was 8,000 including several hundreds of graduates. That is an appalling picture of the unemployment at least in West Bengal and also in the whole of India. Therefore, unless and until a comprehensive plan is taken up by the Government, it is useless to hope that the Government will be able to solve this problem.

Now, due to the closure of jute mills recently, due to rationalisation, the retrenchment in West Bengal is heavy, and due to all these reasons, unemployment among the working class is also gradually increasing. Therefore, unless a comprehensive plan is taken up by the Government and unless the Government give due attention to these problems, it will be impossible to eradicate labour discontent in the present context.

Shri Somani (Dausa): I would like to make a few observations on the very useful and important role which the Ministry of Labour is playing in promoting healthy relations between industry and labour. The importance of increasing production cannot be over-emphasised and this increased production can only be possible if our industrial relations are based on sound and healthy lines. Therefore, the various measures which the Ministry has been taking to base these relations on sound lines could be commended, and I would like to make a brief reference to the deliberations of the Indian Labour Conference which was recently held in Delhi. I had the privilege of attending that Conference as one of the employers' delegates and I know from personal experience of the deliberations of that Conference what useful work was done on several important and

controversial issues. Indeed, it would not be an exaggeration to say that the deliberations of that Conference have opened a new chapter in the history of industrial relations in our country.

I would like to refer briefly to a few of the important decisions that were taken, decisions which were unanimous and which were supported by all sections of labour representatives in this country. First, I would like to say something on the very important and controversial problem of workers' participation in management, which has been agitating our minds for quite a long time. This question was studied in various meetings before, and indeed a defecation consisting of both the employers' and workers' representatives under the leadership of the Secretary of the Ministry of Labour had gone to Europe to study the working of this scheme in various countries. As a result of these studies and collection of data in regard to this scheme, it is very gratifying to note that this scheme has taken a practical shape as a result of the unanimous acceptance by both the representatives of labour and of employers. The details of this scheme are being further studied by a sub-committee and I am confident that at least in 50 industrial establishments in this country this scheme would be taking a concrete shape in the near future. Some important industries in the private sector would, for the first time, be introducing this scheme of participation of workers in the management, and I hope that with goodwill and co-operation and a harmonious spirit all round it will be possible to carry on these experiments successfully so as to ensure that with progress that is witnessed in certain important industrial units it will be gradually extended throughout the country.

I need only add that the employers naturally had a lot of misgivings as to whether this scheme would prove

successful in the present context of the attitude that is sometimes taken by the workers' representatives, but in order to show that the employers should go as fast as possible to ensure better and more harmonious relations, all sections of employers' representatives have accepted this scheme with sincerity and with full assurance of working out this scheme in the private sector or to begin with in a few important units, and thereafter to extend it in such a manner as to make it successful all round.

Coming to some other important decisions that were taken in this Conference, I may refer to this vexed question of rationalisation. We have all agreed that rationalisation wherever it is introduced, must be introduced without any retrenchment and only with the full co-operation and agreement of the unions concerned. Certain conditions have been laid down under which this scheme of rationalisation will be worked out. We have heard a lot about the need to increase wages and other amenities. But it has got to be realised that any increase in labour costs will have to be accompanied by an increase in productivity. Obviously our economic structure has to bear this additional burden but not so as to have adverse repercussions or undue burden which the cost of labour may entail not only on the supply of our goods for the internal market but also in the international markets where our industries have to compete with the various advanced countries in the world. Therefore, it is in that spirit of doing everything possible on the one hand to raise the standard of living of our workers and, on the other hand to do everything possible to keep our cost of manufacture as low as possible that this scheme of rationalisation has been agreed to be worked out in a manner which while not resulting in any retrenchment of the workers will lead to the increase in the standard of their living and also to some extent result in bringing the cost of

production to a level which will enable the various industries to compete
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Another important question which has been agitating is the question of wage policy. Here again, I am glad to report that we had almost a unanimous recommendation of the conference and this principle of wage boards has been accepted from all sides. So far as the most important and premier industry of the country, namely the textile industry is concerned Government have already implemented this recommendation and a wage board has been functioning for the last few months, which is going into the wage structure in the textile industry throughout the country. It will be advisable, I would submit to the hon. Minister, that he should go somewhat slow with the implementation of this policy, so far as other industries are concerned. There are various factors which govern the working of different industries in various centres and if we are to proceed on sound economic lines, it is desirable that nothing should be done to enforce any policy which might result in the uneconomic working of any industry.

Coming to the last important point about which the Labour Conference recommended namely the question of discipline. I would like to say that this question has been causing a lot of worry and anxiety to the employers inasmuch as there have been frequent instances of violence, indiscipline and coercion in the various centres of industries. It is, therefore high time that from all sides, the Government, the workers and the employers' representatives came together with some common objective of inculcating the utility of discipline and promoting measures which will result in benefit to both sides. I am glad that so far as the resolutions of the Labour Conference are concerned they were unanimous to which all sections of labour as I said, are a party. But I would submit that the results of the recommendations

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of this conference can only come if they are implemented in the proper spirit.

Here I am a little disturbed to find the way in which things are working in certain parts of the country. I would like to make a brief reference to the very disturbing reports which we have been receiving from Kerala, where our comrades are ruling. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. leader of the communist party to the very alarming reports

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[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] which have appeared in the Press as well as the reports made available from various sources, which really show a very serious state of affairs. Because there is very limited time at my disposal, I would read only a few extracts from a newsletter which will show how things are in that part of the country. This is from a newsletter which I have received from Bombay:

"The Chief Minister of Kerala strongly repudiates any deterioration in law and order in Kerala. But harrowing tales are being received from the interior of Kerala of offensive behaviour of communist party members and gross interference with the normal working of the plantations. Nationalisation of the plantations is one of the items on the programme of the Kerala Government. Since the Central Government will not agree to their immediate nationalisation programme, the communist party is reported to be resorting to 'obstruction' and 'terrorisation' methods to make the life of the plantation managers impossible, so that they could leave the plantations on their own accord."

The letter continues:

"It is stated that the residences of the managers of the plantations

are very often picketed and even water-supply is interfered with. In some rural centres, drinking water has to be brought from wells outside the compound, and in one instance, the communist picketers denied water being carried to the residence of the manager. Reinstatement of workers dismissed in 1953 under the award of a properly constituted tribunal was insisted upon last month in one estate and the manager was 'mobbed' by workers ..." etc.

I have got a bunch of cuttings from the Press and various letters, which, of course, I have no intention of inflicting on the House within the short time I have got at my disposal. I would only like to stress the point that if the resolutions, to which the communist party leader was also a party, are to be carried out in their proper spirit, it is high time that the communist party took serious notice of what is taking place in regard to our employers in Kerala. It will certainly be in the interests of the country as a whole if these reports prove incorrect or exaggerated. None would be happier than those of us who are connected with the private sector of industries to find that these reports are not correct. But the fact is that the reports that have appeared are coming from so many sources that it is difficult to resist the conclusion that there is really something seriously wrong with things that are going on in that side.

I would only like to make one other reference to the observation which the leader of the communist party made just sometime ago about the various units that are closed and what the Government should do, to take over those units or hand over the units to the workers. I think it is very easy and simple to suggest methods, which will simply not work. I should like to take the instance of the Sholapur Mills. This mill is again threatened with closure now.

As you know, this mill was indeed taken over by the Government under its control sometime ago and the Government did work it for a number of years. But, when they found that the working could not be economic and losses were being added year by year, Government on their own initiative handed over the mill to the party concerned.

My point is that the cause of the closure lies much deeper than in the simple solution of taking over the management of these closed units by the Government or the workers. I for one am prepared to make the offer to the hon. leader of the communist party to take the management of a textile mill, which has closed, and show how the workers are able to run that mill under the present conditions.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada-Reserved-Sch Castes): It was about plantations; not the mills.

Shri Soman: There are many textile mills and I am prepared to arrange to hand over the working of a mill to the workers' representatives. I referred to the plantations in Kerala from the point of view of violence. I am not at all referring to the Kerala plantations in this connection of handing over the management. I only referred to the remarks of the leader of the communist party about the units which have closed down. I say that the solution does not simply lie in the Government or the workers taking over the management of the mill. It is something else. When you work an industry under the present day difficult conditions, you are faced with a problem which does not admit of an easy solution, as some opposition Members think. I only say that we will have to go deep into the causes which have led to the closure of the units. Unless the real causes of uneconomic working of these units are gone into and the necessary remedial measures are taken, it will not be possible to ensure that those units would be functioning properly and economically. Simply taking over the management

from one side and handing it over to the other side will not do. The machinery may be old and obsolete; the unit may be too small. So, there may be various other reasons which have led to the closing of a particular unit.

What I want to emphasise is that no employer or industrialist, of his own accord, would like to see his unit closed, because his interest is affected much more seriously than the interest of the workers. Therefore, it is only under sheer compulsion that he is obliged to take this extreme step. Therefore, the reasons which underlie the closing of the various uneconomic units in the textile, jute or any other industry in the country, have to be examined scientifically and a real solution should be found out to make them economic. Then alone you can ensure the smooth working of these units and not by following a remedy, which has been so easily suggested.

The only other point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is about housing for industrial workers. This matter has been discussed in various committees from time to time. I am sorry to say that the difficulties which the employers' representatives have pointed out have not received proper attention and that is also one of the reasons for the slow progress of the housing programme in the industrial sector. One of the recommendations which was made long ago was to increase the amount of subsidy and loan that is paid by the Central Government for construction of these houses. This recommendation has been followed up in one conference after another, but nothing seems to have been decided by the Government so far. Even the other day, the hon. Minister for Works, Housing and Supply made an announcement regarding housing policy. Even in that, nothing definite was forthcoming. I would suggest to the hon. Minister of Labour to announce the final decision of the Government so far as that recommendation goes. There are also

c [Shri Somani]

certain administrative difficulties to which the attention of the Ministry has been drawn several times, as to how delays occur, first in sanctioning the schemes and later on, how the money is not available for years together. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the difficulties of the employers in going ahead with implementation of the schemes of housing for industrial workers so that the progress may be more rapid.

श्री बाबू कृष्ण दासनि (भंडारा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय की बांगडोर आज एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के हाथ में है, एक ऐसा व्यक्ति इसका नेतृत्व कर रहा है जिसने कि गांधी जी से शिक्षा प्राप्त की है और मैं इस बात का विश्वास करता हूँ कि वे कुछ ऐसे कानून बनायेंगे, कुछ ऐसे नियम बनायेंगे, कुछ ऐसी कार्रवाइयाँ करेंगे जो कि देश के मजदूरों के हित में होंगी। मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये बहुत से कानून बनाये भी गये हैं। परन्तु इन कानूनों के बन जाने के बाद भी जो बातें इस देश में मालिकों द्वारा आज भी हो रही हैं, उनको देख कर आश्चर्य होता है और वे बहुत ही विचित्र बातें हैं। मैंने भी मजदूर आन्दोलनों में भग लिया है तथा मध्य प्रदेश जो पुराना था उस में जो मिनिमम वेजेज एडवाइजरी कमेटी (न्यूनतम मजूरी मंत्रणा समिति) बनाई थी, उसका भी मैं संदस्य रह चुका हूँ।

मैंने देखा कि मध्य प्रदेश के बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिये जो किमान वेतन (मिनिमम वेजिज) करना तय हुआ था उसके तय होते ही बीड़ी मालिकों की ओर से कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई शुरू हुई जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। जब उनको यह पता चला कि मिनिमम वेजिज (न्यूनतम मजूरी) मजदूरों के लिये फिक्स होने जा रही है और एक बोर्ड की

स्थापना होने जा रही है और यह इसलिये कि वहाँ पर मजदूरों को बहुत ही कम वेतन दिया जाता था, तो उन्होंने धीरे धीरे आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उन कारखानों को जो कि मध्य प्रदेश में और खास तौर से भंडारा जिले में थे वहाँ से हटाना शुरू कर दिया और बिहार में चक्रदरपुर में ले गये और वहाँ पर अपना कारोबार शुरू कर दिया। इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि वहाँ पर बहुत सस्ते रेट्स पर मजदूर उपलब्ध हो सकते थे और इस कारण से उनकी जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन थी, वह कम हो सकी थी। वे लोग हमेशा ही इस बात में उलझे रहते हैं कि जहाँ कहीं भी उनकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम आये वहाँ पर वे अपनी इंडस्ट्री को ले जायें। यह बीड़ी इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है जिसको कि बीड़ी आसानी से एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर ले जा कर तम्बाकू से तथा पत्ती से मजदूरों की सहायता ले कर चालू किया जा सकता है और बीड़ी बनाई जा सकती है। यदि इस तरह की बातों को चलने दिया जाये तो मेरा ख्याल है कि मजदूरों का किफ़ो भी प्रकार से हित नहीं हो सकता है।

जब हम भंडारा जिले के बीड़ी कारखानों की तरफ देखते हैं तो हमें पता चलता है कि एक दो वर्ष से जब से कि मिनिमम वेजिज का वहाँ पर सवाल उठा है और जब से राज्य औद्योगिक न्यायालय में भंडारा जिले के बीड़ी मजदूरों का मामला पेश हुआ है जिसमें बीड़ी छांट का रेफरेंस रखा गया है तब से वहाँ के बीड़ी कारखाने बन्द होने शुरू हो गये हैं और कई सौ मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं और होते जा रहे हैं। इस परिस्थिति की चर्चा मैंने वहाँ के राज्य के श्रम मंत्री जी से की थी तथा दूसरे राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों से भी की थी। बम्बई राज्य के श्रम मंत्री जब गोंदिया में आये थे तो उन्होंने मालिकों तथा मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक सभा बुलाई थी। उस सभा में मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों ने उन्हें यह स्पष्ट रूप से बता दिया

था कि इन कारखानों को भंडारा जिले से चकहरपुर में ले जाया जा रहा है और भारी ताबाद में ले जाया जा रहा है और इसका स्पष्टतः नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि भंडारा जिले के मजदूर भारी ताबाद में बेकार हो रहे हैं। यदि यहाँ पर बैठे हुए उप-श्रम मंत्री जी याद करें तो उनको याद आ जायेगा कि उनको भी मैं ने इस चीज की जानकारी करा दी थी और पहले जो श्रम मंत्री थे खट्टू भाई देसाई जी उन में भी मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की थी। मैं ने उन में निवेदन किया था कि इस मवाल का कोई न कोई हल खोजा जाना चाहिये। इसका एक ही हल हो सकता है और वह यह हो सकता है कि चूँकि भंडारा जिले में बेजिम के रेट्स ज्यादा हैं इसलिये वहाँ के मालिकों की हमेशा यह कोशिश रहती है कि जहाँ पर रेट्स कम हो वहाँ पर जा कर व अपने कारखाने को चलावे ताकि उनकी जो टास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है वह कम आवे उसको रोका जाय बाकी जगहों पर भी रजिस्ट्रार को बढ़ा दिया जाये ताकि मालिकों को दूसरी जगहों पर जा कर वहाँ पर कारखानों को लगा कर, कम मजदूरी देकर, और कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को घटा कर जो इंटेंसिटी मिलता है वह न मिल पावे। हा इनका मैं अवश्य कहूँगा कि मजदूरी में थोड़ा-थोड़ा फर्क हो सकता है लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिये। इसका यह नतीजा होगा कि जहाँ पर वे अपना कारखाना ले जाना चाहेंगे वही पर उनका बहुत कम रेट्स पर मजदूर नहीं मिल सकेंगे और उनकी यह टेन्डेंसी जो कि बढ़ती ही जा रही है कि सस्ती जगहों पर इन कारखानों को स्थापित किया जाये, घटेगी और इसको चैक किया जा सकेगा। जब ऐसा होगा तो वे उस कारखाने के उस जगह पर ले जाने से पहले जो खर्चा उनको पड़ेगा, उस पर सोचेंगे और कारखाने को दूसरी जगह नहीं ले जायेंगे। इस बास्ते यदि सारे देश में बीड़ी कारखाने के लिये मिनिमम बेजिफ़िक्स कर दी जाये तो यह सभी के हित में होगा और जहाँ पर कम बेजिम

पर मजदूर मिलते हैं वहाँ पर इन कारखानों को नहीं ले जाया जायेगा और इन्हें उन्हीं जगहों पर रहने दिया जायेगा जहाँ पर कि ये हैं और इनको ट्रांसफर करने की नीयत नहीं आयेगी। इस बारे में मैं ने आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, श्री सावडा, उन में भी बात की थी और उन्होंने भी इस बात को मान्य किया था और मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने बम्बई राज्य में जो मिनिमम बेजिफ़िक्स लागू की गई थी, बीड़ी उद्योग पर वे मध्य प्रदेश से या दूसरी जगहों की बेजिफ़िक्स से ज्यादा थीं। उस वक़्त भी यह बात आई थी और उन्होंने भी यह कहा था कि जहाँ पर बेजिम कम है वहाँ पर इन कारखानों को ले जाना शुरू कर दिया गया है और इसको रोका जाना चाहिये। इसके बारे में मैं आप से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर विचार करें और कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करें जिस में कि इन कारखानों को दूसरी जगह न हटाया जा सके।

अब मैं इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग स्कीम के अहत बहुत से मकानात मजदूरों के लिये बनाये जाते हैं। परन्तु मैं ने इस चीज को देखा है और इस चीज को रिपोर्ट के अन्दर भी मान्य किया गया है कि बहुत से क्वार्टरों को मजदूरों द्वारा ओक्यूपाई नहीं किया जाता है। इसका क्या कारण है? इसका कारण यह है कि इनके रेट्स बहुत ज्यादा होते हैं। सिंगल रूम टेनेमेंट्स का किराया दस रुपया महवार रख दिया जाता है। अगर हम मजदूरों के बेतनो को देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि वे इतना अधिक किराया नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर वे इतना किराया दे दें तो उनका गुजारा तथा उनके बाल बच्चों का गुजारा नहीं हो सकता है। इतना अधिक किराया दे कर वे अपने जीवन की अन्य आवश्यक चीजों को खरीद नहीं सकते हैं और उनको उन से

[श्री बालकृष्ण नासनिक]

महकूम रहना पड़ता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि गांवों में जिन घरों में ये लोग रहते हैं वे घर बेसक अच्छी कंडिशन में न हों, भले ही वे छोटे छोटे घर हों, परन्तु इस तरह के घर उन्हें वहां बहुत बोझ किराये पर हो या तीन रुपया महीना किराया पर मिल जाते हैं। यह मानी हुई बात है कि उन घरों की जो सैनिटरी कंडिशन होती है वह अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है तथा वहां दूसरी एमनेटीस उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती हैं। परन्तु फिर भी वे लोग छः सात रुपया अधिक किराया नहीं दे सकते हैं, उनकी जेब इतना अधिक किराया देने के काबिल नहीं होती है। अच्छे मकानों में रहने के बजाय वे लोग इन घरों में ही रहना अधिक पसन्द करते हैं। पुराने मध्य प्रदेश में, जिसका विदर्भ का इलाका अब बम्बई राज्य में आ गया है, जो हाउसिंग बोर्ड था उसका मैं मंत्री रहा हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि जितने भी मकान बनाये जाते हैं इन सब में एक तो एकोमोडेशन कम होती है और एकोमोडेशन की बात को तो जाने दीजिये परन्तु मैं यह कहूंगा कि दूसरी जो एमनेटीस मजदूरों को दी जानी चाहिये। वे एमनेटीस बिल्कुल नहीं दी जाती हैं। वहां पर उनको पानी की तकलीफ है, नल नहीं है और किसी प्रकार की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, रोशनी की व्यवस्था नहीं है और सैनिटरी कंडीशंस वहां की बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं होती है और एक मजदूर १० रुपये रेंट देने के बाद या जितना भी रेंट निर्धारित किया गया हो, उतना रेंट देने के बाद भी जब वहां पर जाता है तो देखता है कि वह वहां पर नहीं रह सकता और कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण वह वहां पर नहीं रह पाता है और यही कारण है कि मजदूर इस सविस्तराइट स्कीम आफ हाउसिंग फोर इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के द्वारा बनाये हुए मकानों में नहीं जाना चाहते क्योंकि एक तो उनका रेंट ज्यादा है और दूसरे आवश्यक एमनेटीस भी वहां पर नहीं हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनु-

रोध है कि सरकार कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि बूँक उन मकानों का रेंट बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि रेंट का ५० परसेंट तो एम्पलायर्स बिअर करें और ५० परसेंट रेंट मजदूरों से लिया जाये और यदि इस तरह सस्ते पैमाने पर मजदूरों को घर मिलने लगे तो हो सकता है कि यह सारे के सारे घर मजदूरों द्वारा औद्योगिक हो सकते हैं।

बाहिर मजदूर ही तो किसी इंडस्ट्री को बनाते हैं और उसको चलाते हैं और इसलिये हमारे देश के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स का भी यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वे अपने मजदूरों के लिये अच्छे मकानात बनवायें और हम देखते हैं कि ससार के अन्य देशों में भी मालिकों द्वारा अपने मजदूरों के वास्ते मकानात बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। परन्तु अभाग्यवश हमारे देश में जो मालिक वर्ग है वह मालिक वर्ग इस प्रकार का है जो कभी इस बात को चाहता नहीं है कि उसकी जेब से पैसा जाये और मजदूरों को ज्यादा एमनेटीज और ज्यादा अच्छी चीजें मिले। इस दिशा में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि एम्पलायर्स पर कुछ ऐसा हाउसिंग टैक्स लगाया जाये ताकि यदि एम्पलायर्स खुद मकान नहीं बनवाते हैं तो उन से यह हाउसिंग टैक्स वसूल कर के मजदूरों के लिये हाउसिंग कौलीज बनाई जाये। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज इस देश में निर्माण होगी, उन इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के लिये यह निर्बन्ध हो कि जब वे अपने कारखाने कायम करेंगे तो कारखाना बनाते वक्त उनके लिये यह भी आवश्यक होना चाहिये कि जो मजदूर उन कारखानों में काम करते हों, उनके लिये वे घरों की भी व्यवस्था करें और उन घरों में सब प्रकार की सुविधाएँ उनको रहनी चाहियें।

अब मैं एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज की बर्किंग की बाबत कुछ थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता

हूँ। वहाँ पर काम कोई ठीक ढंग से होता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। वहाँ पर मैंने देखा है कि फेब्रुअरी में तो चलती ही है लेकिन जहाँ तक शोर्टलैन्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों का ताल्लुक है, उनको एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये प्रापरीली सबमिट नहीं किया जाता है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाऊँ कि सन् १९५६ में हमने यह देखा और इस रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया कि *Jobs which became available to employment seekers through the exchanges*: उसमें बतलाया गया कि १९५६ में २ लाख, ७६ हजार ६१८ नौकरियाँ थीं लेकिन उन्होंने शोर्टलैन्ड कास्ट्स के केवल २८ हजार ८७ लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये सबमिट किया जब कि उनके रजिस्टर पर शोर्टलैन्ड कास्ट्स के और ७३ हजार ९१५ नाम दर्ज थे। आप इन आंकड़ों की तरफ यदि देखेंगे तो आपको यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि हालाँकि १५ फीसदी का रिजर्वेशन उनको नौकरियों में है लेकिन उनको केवल १० परसेंट ही मिला है, केवल १० परसेंट को ही नौकरियों के लिये प्लेस किया है। जब २ लाख, ७६ हजार ६१८ नौकरियाँ अवैलेबल हैं तो क्या कारण है कि उनका १५ परसेंट भी रिजर्वेशन नहीं भरा जाता और मेरा खयाल है कि अगर उनको १५ परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दिया जाता तो करीब ४५ हजार लोगों को नौकरियाँ मिल जाती जब कि आंकड़ों से हमें पता चलता है कि केवल २८ हजार लोगों को ही नौकरियों के लिये सबमिट किया जाता है। इन फीगर्स को बर्क आउट करने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि करीब ४० परसेंट शोर्टलैन्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की पालिसी के कारण नौकरियाँ नहीं मिली हैं। मैं इस बात को मान सकता हूँ कि क्लास वन पोस्ट्स के लिये यदि दरखास्ते भेजाई जाती हैं तो हो सकता है कि शोर्टलैन्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों में क्लास वन के लिये रेकॉर्डेड क्वालिफिकेशंस न हों, उनके पास एक्सपीरियंस न हो। मैं यह भी मानने को तैयार हूँ कि क्लास

टू पोस्ट्स के लिये यदि एप्लीकेशंस इनबाइट की जायें तो हो सकता है कि शोर्टलैन्ड कास्ट्स लोगों के पास जरूरी क्वालिफिकेशंस और पास्ट एक्सपीरियंस आदि न हों परन्तु मैं यह बात नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि जब करीब ७३ हजार लोगों की दरखास्ते एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ पोस्ट्स के लिये पड़ी हुई हैं, और जहाँ कि सिर्फ क्लर्की या चपरासी का काम होता है, क्या शोर्टलैन्ड कास्ट्स के लोग यह काम भी नहीं कर सकते और उनमें भी केवल १० परसेंट लोगों को काम दिया जाता है और जो १७ हजार शोर्टलैन्ड कास्ट्स लोगों को नौकरियाँ मिलनी चाहिये, उन स्लेटों को नौकरियाँ नहीं मिली हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस कारण हो रहा है कि जो एयुकेटेड क्लास है उसके मन में असुविधा भरी हुई है। मैं आपके द्वारा मिनिस्टर महोदय से प्राचना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात को देखें और एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी का निर्माण करें ताकि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जो अवाधुनी चलती है और जो फेब्रुअरी चलती है वहाँ पर यह जो अलग अलग क्लासेज होते हैं और उनके राइट्स को नेगलेक्ट किया जाता है, उसके बारे में पूरी जाँच पड़ताल करें। मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि यदि यह बातें की गईं तो हो सकता है कि उन लोगों को कुछ न्याय मिल जाये।

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North):
The Ministry of Labour seems to live in a world of its own making a cloud-cuckoo world of its own. The characteristics of the Ministry are a tendency to indulge in pious intentions and platitudes, and above all, in masterly inactivity. For the last ten years it has successfully evaded laying down, still less implementing, any cogent or coherent wage policy.

As long ago as 1947 the Government persuaded both the employers and the employees to accept an industrial truce on the assurance that Government would take steps to

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prescribe fair wages. According to that pursuance or in pursuance of that assurance, Government did appoint a Fair Wages Committee and it produced a report. Subsequently Government framed a Fair Wages Bill prior to the 1952 General Elections. Having secured or sought to secure the votes of the industrial workers, Government was determined to prescribe fair wages as per the recommendations of the Fair Wages Committee, but it has very quietly dropped it after the elections. Instead, the various wage fixing authorities like the tribunals and the labour appellate tribunals were allowed to puzzle out what precise content should be given to the recommendations of the Fair Wages Committee in terms of rupees, annas and pies.

We have on many occasions heard from tribunals brave words like: no industry should be allowed to exist which cannot provide a subsistence wage,—as though they were ready to prescribe a death sentence for such industries. But in practice these brave words applied only to a part of the wage, namely the basic wage. In other words, an academic attempt was made to discover what should have been the basic wage under British rule in pre-war days. But when it came to prescribing a fair wage or a really fair wage at current prices, then, some other principles were discovered, as, for instance, the incapacity of the industry to pay, or the differentials between wages in one industry and those in another. Consequently, in a lower key, they admitted that fair wages could not be prescribed.

In a leading case, in the B & C Mills case, an attempt was made to prescribe such wages. But even when it came to ascertaining whether condiments like chillies, pepper etc. could be allowed to the workers, the Labour Appellate Tribunal said, no nutritional authority has stated that pepper and chillies are essential to life, and, therefore, in prescribing

the wages, even chillies and salt and pepper were left out of account.

Again, the Labour Appellate Tribunal, about a year and a half ago, when trying to decide the dispute of the Bombay textile industry, very frankly admitted that there was no use trying to prescribe a fair wage, for the simple reason that an industry like the Bombay textile industry could not afford any wage higher than what was current at that time. If a prosperous industry like the Bombay textile industry is incapable of paying a fair wage, then my humble submission is, my assertion is, no fair wages has so far been fixed in any industry whatsoever, if you take fair wage as not merely an academic fair wage at pre-war prices, but a fair wage as it should be currently enjoyed by the workers.

Now, it is said in the Second Five Year Plan, that, to solve these problems, a wage commission will be appointed. But, as usual, with regard to the appointment of this commission, which is only delaying tactics, we are told that a wage commission can only function effectively, if we place before it all the available material for its consideration, and, therefore, a wage census is being taken. After a wage census has been taken, I presume a wage commission will be appointed, and the wage commission will ponder over those findings of the wage census, and then, finally, it will submit a report as to what should have been the policy during the Second Five Year Plan period, because by the time that the wage commission submits its report, the Second Plan period would have expired, and it will be giving only its *post mortem* verdict as to what the policy should have been.

In the meantime, there is growing industrial discontent, particularly as the standards of living are going down consequent on the rising prices. To meet this particular dissatisfac-

tion which is growing amongst labour, a cruel joke is sought to be played on the working classes. Last month, a labour conference was convened, and we are told on all sides that unanimous resolutions were adopted with regard to the directives that should be given to the wage fixing authorities. On my part, I feel a little apprehensive about the unanimity, because, with regard to the earlier fair wage committee's report also, there was unanimity, but despite that unanimity, for the last seven or eight years or more, there has been no possibility of really deciding a fair wage. My allegation is that as far as the unanimous recommendations which were so hopefully spoken about by my colleague on my left are concerned, there is no likelihood of their implementation at all, because, if a subsistence wage could not be prescribed on the basis of the first fair wage committee's report, there is little likelihood, or no likelihood whatsoever, of any wage being prescribed on the basis of the recommendations of the labour conference.

The House will know that with regard to the fixation of a wage, a major portion or a major element of it is the element that goes to form a subsistence wage or the amount that should be prescribed for the quantum of food. The Labour conference has suggested that an adequate nutritional diet should be prescribed on the basis of the recommendations made by Mr. Aykroyd to the Nutrition Advisory Committee. Mr. Aykroyd has made three recommendations. In 1937, he made a recommendation that the workers should be allowed an improved diet, not an adequate nutritional diet, but an improved diet that will improve on the nutritional value of the food that they were getting, by some minor adjustments of the type of food that was being consumed. Subsequently, he recommended what he called an adequate nutritional diet, that is, adequate with regard to proteins, fats, minerals, carbohydrates,

and so on so forth, and optimal diet which makes some allowance for the possibilities of mal-assimilation. On an intelligent and honest working out of a subsistence wage on the basis of even the recommendations made by Mr. Aykroyd in 1937, namely an improved diet, assuming only one-room tenements and assuming, again, only clothing requirements of two saris for the wife of the earner, the total cost at 1956 prices works out to about Rs. 110. If we work out the wage on the basis of the unanimous recommendations of the labour conference in any important city like Madras, Calcutta or Bombay, it will work out to about Rs. 175.

Now, what I would like to know is whether this Government, in making these recommendations to the labour conference and in making the labour conference accept those recommendations, are really sincere about the implementation of the fair wage, or whether it is another cruel joke that is sought to be practised on the working classes. I think there is an important loophole with regard to these recommendations, and that is why, I believe, the employers so cynically and callously accepted them. It makes no reference to the most important point with regard to wage fixing, namely whether the prices should be calculated at pre-war prices or at current prices. Since no mention has been made in the recommendations, if the wage fixing authorities are to be allowed to behave as they have done in the past, again, we shall have this sorry performance of saying, yes, the workers are entitled to fair wage at pre-war prices, but they are not entitled to a fair wage today. Therefore, I would like some clarification from Government on this very important wage policy question, as to whether by fair wage they mean a fair wage today or an academic fair wage for the pre-war period.

Secondly, it is clear that even if we apply the most conservative standards for the prescription of a fair wage, the theory will be trotted out

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that no industry in this country is capable of paying a fair wage. Therefore, in my opinion, in having wage boards in one industry after another, there will always be the threat that the wage standards in other industries should be taken into account in prescribing the wage scale for a particular industry, and that will always be to the detriment of the worker.

My humble submission, therefore, is that these wage boards are going to behave in exactly the same way as the industrial tribunals have been behaving in the last six or seven years, and, therefore, if Government are really serious and sincere in their assurance that fair wage should be prescribed, they will have to go back to their earlier intention, namely, of framing a fair wages bill and enacting that all organised industries should pay fair wages. Unless that assurance is forthcoming, these directives, these so-called directives to the wage fixing authorities will only be another phase of that masterly inactivity in the matter of evolving a cogent and coherent wage policy.

While I am on this wage question, I would like also to touch on another matter. Though the standards may be lower, it will be much better to accept that subsistence wages correctly computed at current prices should be fixed, because that will be a realistic wage policy. It will only mean perhaps an increase of 25 per cent in the wages now being paid. But if you are going to have standards which are fine on paper, if it will mean that the wage minimum so computed will work out to Rs 175, then, no wages will ever be fixed at all on that basis. Therefore, I would appeal also to my labour colleagues that rather than aspire for something which will not take place, let us stick to the original demand of labour, namely of a 25 per cent increase in wages, which is a realistic demand, a demand that can be conceded, a demand which Government also can implement, provid-

ed they accept a correct wage policy.

Then with regard to certain industries, as for instance, the oil industry, it will be difficult to appoint wage boards because there are different types of workers. In such cases, it will not be possible to have wages prescribed for different categories by different wage boards, it will be preferable that issues relating to the oil industry be referred to a National Tribunal for the fixation of wages, because it is an industry which is quite capable of paying fair wages, if not a living wage.

With regard to the solution of major industrial disputes, Government seems to have a practice of having ten-year plans for their solution. Let us take the bank dispute. For the dispute to be finally settled, the period is ten years. The same performance holds good with regard to revision of the conditions of service of working journalists. As long ago as 1951, the Government appointed a Press Commission. It also reported on the conditions of service to be made applicable to working journalists. It submitted its report as far as wage recommendations were concerned. These recommendations were not accepted. Instead of that, a Wage Board was appointed. That has given its decision. But unfortunately the implementation is left to State Governments. As far as I know, in many of the States no machinery has been set up for the implementation of this, and, as in the case of the bank dispute, the employers are resorting to every possible legal device not to implement this award.

Now Government must make up its mind whether it itself stands for the implementation of the wage decision given by the Wage Board. If it makes up its mind and makes a categorical statement that all attempts at bypassing the decision through Supreme Court procedure will only become null and void because Government is determined to implement that decision, if necessary, by bringing in suitable legislation, if on some technical point, the Supreme Court

should find that that particular decision is invalid, then you will not have this spectacle of the employers wasting their money, their time and that of the employees unnecessarily in all this litigation. A simple statement from Government would bring all these disputes under control.

Secondly, I would like to point out that the emphasis that was put by Shri Divatia, Chairman of the Wages Board for Working Journalists, was that it would not be possible for its decision to be implemented unless Government took constant care and action for its implementation. It repeated the recommendation made by the Press Commission earlier and said that wage fixation in the newspaper industry depended also on the following factors being fulfilled, namely, price page schedule, telescoping rates of government advertisements and their fair distribution, statutory restriction on malpractices and cut-throat competition, and above all the appointment of a Standing Committee for the implementation of the award.

Therefore, it is useless to simply say that that decision should be implemented by the newspaper industry, unless Government also comes forward with steps with regard to these concurrent recommendations which are necessarily tied up with the fixation of the wage. So unless this is done, you will have the same story repeated as happened in the case of the bank dispute of long and interminable disputes finally ending up in a solution probably at the end of five years or so.

With your permission, I would like to make one more point, namely, the discontent that has arisen with regard to the implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. A lot of discontent prevails in many industrial centres largely because of the delays in payment to workers. It also prevails in an acute form in industries where the benefits that workers were deriving prior to the implementation of this scheme were better than what have been provided

for in the Act itself. In such cases, you have workers contributing towards the Employees' State Insurance Scheme for getting less benefits than they were getting before.

Now, on an average, say, in an engineering or textile industry, workers are contributing something like 2 per cent of the wage whereas the employers are contributing 1-1/4 per cent. We have been told time and again that Government will notify that the employers' contribution should be raised to 3½ per cent. But as far as I know, no such notification has been issued.

Again with regard to the guaranteeing of the old conditions of service in cases where the employees used to enjoy better facilities and amenities in the matter of medical leave and other medical benefits, no attempt is made by Government to prosecute employers where such facilities are withdrawn.

There is the case of a particular industry in Madras City. The ESI dispensary is situated inside the factory and run by the company's own doctors who are ESI doctors. The workers can go to that dispensary and be treated as on duty. But if the workers happen to go to the ESI dispensary situated outside the factory, manned by doctors who are government doctors, then no such facilities are provided. This kind of discriminatory treatment arises. Also, if the ESI doctor there issues a certificate, that is not accepted by the employer, and workers suffer.

The ESI Act was supposed to bring some benefits to the workers. But at the moment, many of the workers feel that it is more a curse than a blessing. I hope and trust that some steps will be taken to remedy this situation.

Shri Mohiuddin (Secunderabad)
One of the tests of a sound labour policy followed by Government is that the labour force should feel that they are in their respective field, helping the national cause of developing the country, and as and when productivity increases, their standard

[Shri Mohiuddin]

of living should also go up. It is admitted on all sides that the standard of living of labour is very low and it must be raised. But the only source from which higher wages can come is increased productivity of labour. The employers, who inherited the old tradition of the British Empire as employers, have, to a certain extent, changed their attitude, and I hope that this change of attitude will go further in order that there may be real co-operation between the employer and employed for the increased prosperity of the nation.

The point has been made and stressed that the machinery for settlement of disputes is tardy and when disputes are settled either by conciliation or by adjudication, their implementation is evaded, and then there are interminable appeals to judicial authorities, from one court to another. This, of course, is not desirable. The Labour Ministers have been trying to see that disputes are settled by understanding between the employer and employed, and, as far as possible, adjudication by courts should be avoided. I hope that this policy of settlement of disputes by mutual understanding between the Union on the one hand and the employer on the other will be more and more emphasised every day. On this point I would like to congratulate the Labour Minister and the Labour Ministry that they have made quite a good progress.

One important scheme by which labour will have a voice in the administration of the industries is the appointment of Councils of Management. The last labour conference has agreed on certain terms regarding the appointment of Councils of Management in selected units of industries, both in the private as well as in the Government sector. For the last 19 to 20 years we have had the experiment of "works committees" in factories or in the shops. These works committees have miserably failed. If the proposed Council of Management is to succeed, I think, it is desirable

that the Council should have not only certain advisory powers but also certain administrative powers for certain measures which are of very close interest to the labour in the factory. I hope that these Councils of Management will not be only glorified works committees which have so far miserably failed.

Another important thing in regard to the launching of these councils of management is that there should be unity among labour in the industrial unit in which the council is introduced. Where there are more than one union, the Council is bound to fail. I hope that the scheme will be introduced only in those units where the union is strong and united.

At the present moment, there is a wave of indiscipline all over the country. Under the circumstances when there is a wave of discontent and indiscipline, it is to be examined whether this is the proper time for introducing a new scheme which is likely to fail. This wave of indiscipline and discontent has a sort of periodic resurgence. There was a similar wave of discontent and indiscipline in 1951-52 when the prices were very high. It has recurred again in 1956-57 when the prices are again at a very high level. But the indiscipline now during this year has taken a quite different course. There is rowdiness, there is violence and, as has been reported in the newspapers, there have also been murderous assaults.

The leader of the opposition group referred to the events in Gwalior where there was a murderous assault and said that the Army has been sent there who are searching the persons in the streets and are depriving them of any money they have in their pockets. That is a very serious charge which, I hope, the hon. Minister will repudiate with all the force that he can command. When there is a murder and when there is a breach of law and order, the Government has to take necessary action in order to

restore law and order. I do not know whether the Army has been sent, but if the Army has been sent, it is right that it should have been sent to restore law and order there.

Another case in Jamshedpur was also referred to. We read in the newspaper that there was an assault and exhibition of violence in which a foreign expert was also unfortunately involved. Whatever union was there in that establishment, that union has completely failed to keep discipline amongst its followers, whether it was a communist union or INTUC union. The fact that violence did take place goes against that particular union. Unfortunately, it happens that whenever such violence takes place—I am not referring to this particular Jamshedpur case—whenever such violence takes place it is the Indian Trade Union Congress that is mostly responsible. Unfortunately, that is the case.

Shri Nanda: Which Union?

Shri Mohiuddin: The communist union.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Both are non-existent in India.

Shri Mohiuddin: The Labour Conference has made unanimous recommendations about discipline in industry. We were told and we read in the newspapers that the representatives of labour of various groups and the employers unreservedly subscribed to the recommendations made by the Conference. All the recommendations are of importance but a few of them are of very great importance. They are that there should be no violence, that there should be no strike without notice and negotiation and that there should be no go slow policy. It has also been agreed that the various units will advertise and publicise these agreements among their own followers and also through the Press and also that the fulfilment of these agreements is essential for the success of the Plan. Now, we have already had a speech from the Leader of the Opposition

Group giving us threats of continuous strikes if a particular demand or set of demands was not immediately complied with. This is a bad beginning for the full implementation of the agreement that has been made nearly a month ago.

15 hrs.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Member has read only half of the agreement. The other half remains—the duties of the employers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give an opportunity for this side to read the second half.

Shri Mohiuddin: I am fully in agreement with the hon. Member who has interrupted me. The agreement has to be complied with by both the sides—employer and the employee and also by the Government. But, to begin with, to come forward in this House and to give threats of continuous strikes if certain demands are not immediately complied with—this does not create the necessary atmosphere for the implementation of the agreement which has been made—unreservedly, as was reported—by all the parties. Experience has been that these agreements are made but as soon as there is some temporary advantage to be gained by one industrial unit or a number of industrial units, they do not hesitate to break those agreements and they think that the advantages they gain is the *sin qua non* for the success of their movement in the country. The Planning Commission and the Labour Minister have emphasised that the implementation of the agreements is absolutely necessary and I hope that some ways and means will be found so that they may be implemented in such a way that there is no cause for any complaint from any party.

श्री रा० क० वर्मा (निमाढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरे जीवन में परम आनन्द और सौभाग्य का दिन है कि मेरे जैसा मजदूरों में काम करने वाला मजदूर इस संसद के लिये चुना गया और मुझे लेबर मिनिस्टर

[श्री रा० क० बर्मा]

की डिमान्ड्स पर मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में आज अपनी बात कहने का अवसर मिला।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आज इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर जो हमारे मंत्री महोदय हैं और उपमंत्री महोदय हैं, उन दोनों के हाथ में श्रम विभाग को देख कर मुझे बड़ा आनन्द हो रहा है। वे मंत्री महोदय जिन के हाथ में लेबर डिपार्टमेंट है, उनका सारा जीवन गांधीजी के चरणों में और गोदी में बैठकर, गांधीजी का मजदूर आन्दोलन क्या है यह उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से सीखा। दूसरे हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब हैं जिन्होंने मेरी तरह से कारखानों में मजदूरी की है और एक मजदूर भागे चल कर एक लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हो और उन के हाथों में वह मुहकमा हो और एक मजदूर पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य हो और वह उस में बोले, मेरे लिये इस से ज्यादा आनन्द की बात और क्या हो सकती है।

श्रीमान्, मैं मजदूर समस्या के संबंध में और मजदूरों के सवालों के संबंध में काफ़ी बोलना चाहता था लेकिन आज कुछ बातें जो मैंने विरोधी पक्ष के नेता श्री डांगे जी से सुनी, उनसे मुझे बड़ा आनन्द हुआ और मुझे सब से ज्यादा आनन्द इस बात का हुआ कि चलो इतने दिन बाद ही सही उन्होंने अपनी भूल का सुधार कर लिया और उन्होंने आज वह बात कही जो १९३० में कहते थे और १९३२ में कहते थे और और बाद में कहते रहे और आज कहते हैं। जब कि उन्होंने ने अपने जीवन में आज के पहले उस का विरोध किया और आज २७ वर्ष के बाद वह हमारी पहले कही हुई बातों को कहे तो इस से बड़ कर आनन्द की बात हमारे लिये और क्या हो सकती है। सुबह का भूला शाम को भी बर आता है तो अच्छा है।

श्रीमान्, मैं आज से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस में मैं

ने काफ़ी काम किया है, मैं मजदूरों के बीच ही जीवन भर काम किया है, कम्युनिस्टों के तौर तरीके और काम को भी देखा है उन के कितने ही अधिवेशनों में मैं गया हूँ कितनी ही सभाओं में मैं गया हूँ और वहाँ पर कितने ही भाषण सुने हैं। मैं ने हमेशा एक बात कम्युनिस्टों का देखा और सुनी। इन के आन्दोलन में पहले हड़ताल की बात आती है, फिर हड़ताल का वापिस लिया जाता और फिर मजदूरों को बेकार बना सड़कों पर छोड़ देना ही उन्हें आता है। कभी भी उन्होंने इस बात में विश्वास नहीं किया कि भाई पहले डिमांड (मांग), उसके लिये लिखा पढ़ी आपसी बातचीत, चर्चा, समझौते, प्राबि-ट्रेशन या कोई कानून हो तो उस का सहारा लेना, यह तरीका आज से पहले खिन्दगी में मैं ने कभी इन से न सुना और न देखा ही। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों द्वारा मजदूरों में अक्सर यह कहा जाता था कि मजदूर तो लड़ाकू जंगजू हैं, जंग के आ धार पर वे अपनी बात को मनवा लेंगे और करवा लेंगे। हम इस तरह के मजदूरों आन्दोलन को नहीं मानते न उस में विश्वास रखते हैं। हम तो यह मानते हैं कि मजदूरों और उद्योग के बीच का कोई भी झगड़ा हो कोई भी सवाल हो, पहले आपसी बातचीत द्वारा बैठकर उस पर विचार करें और किसी हल पर पहुँचने की कोशिश करें, भले ही उसमें दो दिन की देरी भी हो जाय तो हो जाय लेकिन कुछ सही तरीका न अपना हड़ताल करना, लड़ाई झगड़ा करना, तोड़फोड़ करना, मजदूरों को बेकार करना और बेकारों के टोले को गली सड़कों पर चारों तरफ घूमते फिरना, और फिर उन्हें भगवान भरोसे छोड़ देना, इस में हम जरा भी विश्वास नहीं करते। आज तो हमारी अपनी गवर्नमेंट है लेकिन हमने उस ख़ामाने से मजदूरों में काम कर रहे हैं जब कि यहाँ पर ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट भी। गांधी जी

ने हमें यही सिखाया था कि आखिर को तुम किस के प्रतिनिधि हो, किस का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हो। जिन का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हो उनको हैरान न करो नुकसान न पहुँचाओ जब कि कम्युनिस्ट कानून वगैराह का विरोध हड़ताल ही एक तरीका मानते थे आज हमारे डायरे जी ने कहा कि मजदूरों के लिये भी जो कानून बने हैं उन पर भ्रम नहीं हो रहा है और उन पर भ्रमल करवाया जाय, अच्छी बात है। श्रीमान् मैं इस सिलसिले में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९३७ में जब आठ प्रदेशों के अन्दर हमारी दरम्यानी गवर्नमेंट बनी थी तो बम्बई प्रदेश के अन्दर इन्हीं हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने पहला इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट वहाँ पर बनाया था जो १९४६ में इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन ऐक्ट में परिवर्तित हुआ जो आज के केन्द्रीय कानून से काफ़ी प्रगतिशील कानून था लेकिन इन्हीं डायरे जी और इन के मित्रों ने उस कानून को यह कह करके कि आज काला कानून है उस का विरोध किया, मजदूरों को गुमराह किया और जगह जगह हड़तालें करवाईं और कहा कि हम एक अलाहिदा कानून नहीं चाहते। आज इस से अच्छा हमारे लिये आनन्द का दिन और कौन सा हो सकता है कि वह यह कह रहे हैं कि साहब हम इन कानून को भ्रमल कराना चाहते हैं और इन कानूनों के आधार पर हम चलना चाहते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को अगर हमारे मित्र लोग शुरू से ही ग्रहण करते तो आज मजदूर कहीं आगे होते और आप और हम में भेद न होता जिस चीज का उन्होंने १९३७ ई० में

विरोध किया, आज १९५७ में कहते हैं कि वह होना चाहिये। मैं तो कहूँगा कि उन्होंने मजदूरों को २० वर्ष पीछे कर दिया। इतनी पिछड़ी इनकी समझ है।

कुछ हमारे मित्र ने बैलट का जिक्र किया। मेरा कहना है कि अगर आज बैलट से यहाँ पर आये हैं तो हम इधर के बैठने वाले भी तो बैलट से ही आये हैं और आप भली प्रकार यहाँ पर हाथ उठा कर या सिरों को गिन कर पता लगा सकते हैं कि ५०० में से हम कितने हैं और आप किसने हैं और आप को पता चल जायगा कि बैलट में कौन आये हैं और कौन पीछे है।

१५.१०

मैं अपने दोस्त को स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो वह मजदूरों और आई० टी० यू० सी० की बात करते हैं तो १९३० में तो आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का जन्म भी नहीं हुआ था जब कि आई० टी० यू० सी० का जन्म सन् १९२० में हुआ था। आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का जन्म तो १९४७ में हुआ था। आज हमारी आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० को दस साल हुए हैं। जब आप तो बूढ़े हो गये। लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि १९३० में सैलून ग्रुप के साथ किसने समझौता किया था कि वहाँ की मिलों में रिग की डबल साइड भी चलेगी, फोर लम्स भी चलेंगे और कोई हड़ताल नहीं होगी कोई मजदूर आन्दोलन न होगा। जिन्होंने वह समझौता किया था वह माननीय डायरे साहब यहाँ विराजमान हैं। तो मैं आप से यह अर्थ कर रहा हूँ कि दूसरे के ऊपर कीचड़ उछालना आसान चीज है लेकिन दूसरे की सही बात सुन लेना कठिन है।

सन् १९५५ में ओपल में कम्युनिस्ट ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

ने मैनेजमेंट के साथ समझौता किया कि अगर हमको मान्यता दे दी जायगी तो हम रेशन-लाइवेशन छटनी काम वाट के लिये तैयार हैं। उस समझौते में पहली लाइन में यह लिखा हुआ है कि मिल को कोई मुनाफा दिखायी नहीं दे रहा है इस आधार पर वर्क लोड बढ़ाना काम वाट करना जरूरी है। श्रीमान, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कपास की यह धन्दी और नई मिल जे० पी० श्रीवास्तव की धन्दा उत्पादन और मुनाफा पैदा कर रही है जब कि वहां के मजदूर बोनस के लिये बरसों से बैठे हुए मुहं ताकते हैं जबकि कम्पनिस्ट केवल अपनी यूनियन की मान्यता के लिये बोनस छोड़ छटनी का समझौता करते हैं। दूसरी तरफ अहमदाबाद और इन्दौर की तरह जब बम्बई में राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस बोनस के बारे में समझौता करती है वह यह समझौता करती है कि चाहे मिल को मुनाफा न भी हो, बल्कि चाहे मिल को नुकसान हो, तो भी कम से कम १५ दिन का बोनस हर एक मजदूर को ५ वर्ष तक प्रति वर्ष मिलेगा। श्रीमान, श्री डांगे जी कानून का धर्म चाहते हैं तब कानून के अनुसार अपीलेंट ट्राइब्यूनल न एक बोनस फार्मूला तैयार किया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी उसको मान्यता दी कि किसी इंडस्ट्री में जो मुनाफा होता है उस में से डिप्रिसियेशन निकाल दिया जाये, उसमें से १२ वर्ष में मशीनों को बदलने के लिये रकम निकाल दी जाये, उस में से टैक्स की रकम निकाल दी जाये, उसमें से डिबीटेंड की रकम निकाल दी जाये और उस के बाद अगर जो कोई रकम बचे तो बोनस का ख्याल किया जाये करना नहीं। लेकिन जो राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस (इन्टक) समझौता करती है वह यह है कि डिबीटेंड और टैक्स आदि का कोई ख्याल न रखा जाय और चाहे मिल को लाभ ही क्यों न हो, फिर भी मजदूर को प्रतिवर्ष १५ दिन का बोनस तो देना ही होगा।

हमारे टूट यूनियन कांग्रेस वाल कम्पनिस्ट इस के विरोध में बम्बई में हड़ताल कराते हैं और मजदूरों से कहते हैं कि बोनस मत लो। यही बात हमारे यहां भी वे करते हैं कि हम ज्यादा दिलायेंगे किन्तु जहां कुछ भी नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि उन के जो यूनियन वहां हैं, वे चुप रहे मैं कहना चाहता हू कि क्या वे इस तरह से कानून को बदल सकते हैं जिस के कि अपीलेट ट्राइब्यूनल ने मान लिया है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मान लिया है। एक तरफ कानून के विरुद्ध काम करे और यहां बानूनों का पालन कराने पर जोर दे।

दिल्ली के अन्दर मिल मालिकों के साथ कंसिलियेशन में कम्पनिस्टों का समझौता हो गया है कि उस मिल के मजदूर फाटक पर मोटिंग नहीं कर सकते और नजीबा यह हुआ कि जिन मजदूरों ने मोटिंग की उन के ऊपर केम दायर किये गये, शां काज नोटिस दिये गये, डिमिसन किया गया, उनको डिस्चार्ज किया गया और आज तक बहुतों पर केम चल रहे हैं। यह किस तरह का समझौता है और कैसा मजदूर आंदोलन है।

बम्बई में कम्पनिस्ट टूट यूनियन कांग्रेस बरसों से चल रहा है। मैं अहमदाबाद से मध्य भारत में जा कर १५ वर्षों से मजदूर संगठन का काम कर रहा हू। जिस वक्त मैं इन्दौर में गया तो मैंने देखा कि वहां पर टेक्स्टाइल मजदूर की एवरेज वेज ११ रुपये महीना १० घंटे काम की थी और बम्बई में उस समय ६ घंटे काम की २८ रुपये महीना एवरेज वेज थी। आज मुझे यह कहते हुए आनन्द होता है कि मध्य-भारत के अन्दर वह एवरेज वेज ५० रुपये है जब कि बम्बई में ४८ रुपये हैं वह भी चार साइड लून्स दिये जाने पर जब कि हमारे यहां यह बात नहीं। मैं बताना

बाह्यता है कि उस वक्त थाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का जन्म भी नहीं हुआ था और जो कुछ हुआ है वह ड्रेड यूनियन कावेस कम्प्यूनिस्टों के नेतृत्व में हुआ है।

मीमान, कानपुर में सन् १९५५ में क्या हुआ। जब वहाँ देखा कि कम्प्यूनिस्टों का कुछ नहीं चल रहा है तो सब यूनियन्स से कहा कि हम तुम वहाँ से के विरुद्ध एक हो जाओ और इस तरह वहाँ कम्प्यूनिस्टों ने एकता के नाम पर इटक के विरुद्ध नई यूनियन कर एक भानमती का कुनबा—ऐसा दिल्ली इन्दौर जहाँ ये कमजोर है करते हैं—बनाया गया और उन्होंने सब से पहला काम यह किया कि कानपुर में ६० दिन की हड़ताल करवा दी। रेशनलाइजेशन छंटनी का सवाल था। मिलमोनर्स कहते थे कि हम भ्राम्यो कम करना चाहते हैं। मजदूर कहते थे कि कम नहीं होना चाहिये। उस के लिये एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गयी, कमेटी ने जांच की। शासन ने दोनों पक्षों के सामन विचार को गम्भीर लेकिन उसकी सिफारिश को देखने की बजाय विरोध किया गया और हड़ताल करायी गयी। बल्कि समझ कर कोई नीति निश्चित नहीं की गई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि मिल मालिक कहते थे कि यह होना चाहिए और मजदूर कहते थे कि यह होना चाहिए। लेकिन स मे सौ बात क्या? इस का निर्णय कौन करेगा। इस का निर्णय तो जनता ही कर सकती है जिस के ऊपर सारे देश का बोझा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस वक्त कोई तोति निश्चित नहीं की गयी कोई कानून का प्रमल नहीं होन दिया और ६० दिन तक हड़ताल करायी गयी और जब बाद में मिलें चालू ई तो अगमग ५ हजार मजदूरों को मिल मालिकों ने निकाल बाहर कर दिया। मिल मालिकों का काम तो पूरा हो गया। किन्तु उसके बाद कम्प्यूनिस्टों की तरफ यह कहा गया

कि मानस एक कमेटी की सौंप दिया जाय। इस हड़ताल में कितने मजदूर खेल गये, कितने मजदूर मरे, उसके बाद हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्रों को भयल प्रायी कि रेशनलाइजेशन की जांच का यह काम कमेटी को सौंप जाये। अगर पहले मजदूरों को यह काम सौंप दिया गया होता उसकी रिपोर्ट पर ही विचार किया जाता मजदूरों को इतनी हार्न न उठानी पडती।

सन् १९५७ में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रस्ट होना चाहिये और वह चाहते थे कि मजदूर हड़ताल न करे और उद्योगपति आक्रामक न करे। और उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारा देश भ्राम्यो हुआ है, मजदूरों को भी कुछ मिलना चाहिये। हम बना करने की पूरी कोशिश की लेकिन हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्रों ने विरोध किया। वे बीच में विरोध करते प्राय। रेशनलाइजेशन का उन्होंने विरोध किया। कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर नही देने दी। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस संघर्ष में कोई नीति कायम न होने देने में मिल मालिकों ने जितनों को बाह्य डिस्चार्ज किया, जिसमिस किया और मनचाहा कर लिया वही नहीं कर पाये जहाँ थाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० यूनियन थी। हम चाहते थे कि इस बारे में कोई नीति निश्चित हो जाना चाहिए कि कैसी वर्किंग कंडीशन्स हो, कितना बर्क लोड हो और ज्यादा काम करने पर मजदूर को क्या मिले। यदि कोई नीति निर्धारित हो जाती थी हम मजदूरों की तरफ से लड़ भी सकते। लेकिन जब कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं होगी तो मिल मालिक मनमानी करते हैं। यही हुआ और मिल मालिकों ने इस स्थिति का न्यायज फायदा उठाया। यह नीति निर्धारण सन् १९५७ में हो जाना चाहिये था पर उस समय कम्प्यूनिस्टों की तरफ से उसका विरोध किया गया। सन् १९५७

[अ. रा. १० बमर्ग]

मैं जब नेबर, कानकेंस हुई उस वक्त हमारे बागे साहब इस बात को मंजूर करते हैं कि रेशनलाइजेशन का कोई सिद्धान्त ठहराना चाहिये। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर सन् १९४७ में वह चीज ठहरा ली गयी होती तो आज मजदूरों को हमने कितना भागे बढ़ा दिया होता। किन्तु हमारे विरोधी भाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० से कितने पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े वस बरस से भाई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ने जो पालिसी अस्तियार की है उसी का यह फल है कि आज हम समाजवादी समाज की व्यवस्था की ओर जा रहे हैं। 'उसी का यह नतीजा है कि आज कारखानों की चिमनियों से धुआ निकलता है प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है और मजदूरों के लिये लिविंग वेज की हम आज बात कर सकते हैं।

मैं ने एशिया में टैक्सटाइल मजदूरों की दशा देखी है। मैं ने वहा का प्रोडक्शन का तरीका देखा है और वहा का स्टेज क्या है देखा है। वहा पर जो आमदनी मजदूर करता है और उसका जो खर्चा है उसको भी देखा है। उनको आप लीजिये और जो हमारे यहा टैक्सटाइल में मजदूर काम करते हैं उन को लीजिये। वहा मुझे यह देखकर भ्रम आश्चर्य हुआ कि जो महिलायें वहा पर काम करती हैं, जो माहिलायें उन कारखानों के अन्दर काम करती हैं उन्हें आने काई अपने पास रखने पड़ते हैं जिन पर कि उनकी फोटो होती है तथा उनको उनका फोटो वाला काई दिखाकर ही कारखानों के अन्दर दाखिल होने की इजाजत दी जाती है। श्रीमान्, आज तक यह चीज हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हुई और किसी भी कारखाने के अन्दर नहीं हुई है, इस बात का मुझे गर्व है।

अभी यह कहा गया है कि लेबर पालिसी के बारे में एक मिनिस्ट्री का दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री

के साथ कोओर्डिनेशन नहीं है और ऐसा होता है और वैसा होता है। श्रीमान्, मैं वह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारी लेबर पालिसी है वह नन्दा जी की नहीं है, मुरारजी भाई की नहीं है कृष्णमाचारी जी की नहीं, वह पालिसी हमारे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की है, राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की है और वह वह पालिसी है जोकि महात्मा गांधी जी ने प्रतिपादित की थी और सच्चे मानों में उसी पर आज हम अमल कर रहे हैं वह भारतीय है। हमारे जितने भी कानून हैं, जितने भी कायदे हैं वे सभी के सभी उसी आधार पर बनाये गये हैं।

पहले जब हम पचायतो की बात करते थे, जब हम पंचों की बात करते थे, हम आबिट्रेशन की बात करते थे, जब हम कंसिलियेशन की बात करते थे तो हमारे ये जो कम्युनिस्ट भाई हैं वे हमें गालिया देने लग जाते थे और समझौता नीति का विरोध करते थे, आज वे ही कम्युनिस्ट उसे अपनाने पर जोर दे रहे हैं। फिर भी हमें अपनी पालिसी पर मजबूत रहना है और उसी पर हमको चलना है। उम्मी पालिसी पर चल कर हमें देश के मजदूरों को भागे बढ़ाना है और हमने भागे बढ़ाया भी है। हमारी इस पालिसी को देख कर ही दूसरे देश हमारा अनुसरण कर रहे हैं।

सामने बैठे हुए कई मित्रों ने कई बातें कही हैं। हमारे भाई बागे जी ने कितनी ही समस्याओं का जिक्र किया है और पीने घंटे तक वह बोले हैं। अब उनकी पीने घंटे की स्पीच का यदि मैं उत्तर दू तो मुझे डेढ़ घंटे का वक्त तो चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे मिले केवल १५ मिनट हैं और इन १५ मिनटों के अन्दर मैं सब बातों का उत्तर नहीं दे सकता हूँ। इस वास्ते मैं उन बातों को छोड़ देता हूँ और उन को बोडी देर के लिये भूल जाता हूँ।

अब मुझे एक छोटी सी बात उद्योग पक्षियों के बारे में कहनी है। हमारे आई सोमानी जी ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि यदि प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ती है तो मजदूरी की बेचिस भी बढ़ाई जा सकती है, इस में एतराज की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़नी चाहिये, हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये, हमारा औद्योगिक विकास होना चाहिये, हड़तालें नहीं होनी चाहियें, बेरोजगारी नहीं होना चाहिये। ये सब बातें मुझे मान्य हैं। लेकिन मैं प्रोडक्टिविटी की बात ही इस समय करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि १९४६ के अन्दर वह १०४ थी और मजदूरी की जो प्राय थी वह १०६ थी। लेकिन हम १९४५ के अन्दर यह देखते हैं कि प्रोडक्टिविटी जो है वह १२० हो गई है लेकिन जो प्राय है वह १०२ हो गई है यह आकड़े १९३९-१०० है जितनी महंगाई बढ़ी वह शारीरिक है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारी इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ी हुई है लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि दूसरी तरफ मजदूरी की प्राय उसी अनुपात से बढ़ी नहीं है बल्कि घटी है। मैंने कल भी निवेदन किया था कि प्राफिट्स बहुत बढ़ गए हैं और और इस के पक्ष में मैंने आकड़े पेश किये थे और इस को सिद्ध करने की चेष्टा की थी। श्रृंगर में ये बढ़े हैं, सिमेंट में बढ़े हैं और हर इंडस्ट्री में बढ़े हैं। इस बात के इन्वेन्स मैंने कल दिये थे। मैंने यह भी सिद्ध किया था कि जो कास्ट आफ लेबर है वह कम हो गई है। आज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच सालों में मजदूरों ने जो हिस्सा अर्धा किया है, उसका साथ उन्हें मिलना चाहिये। मैं इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी कहूंगा कि जिस तरह से टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के लिये वेज बोर्ड नियुक्त किया गया है, उसी तरह से श्रृंगर में भी कायम कीजिये, सिमेंट में,

इंजिनियरिंग में भी कायम कीजिये और रेलवे में भी करिये और दूसरे बड़े बड़े उद्योग व्यवसायों में भी कायम कीजिये।

आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जी ने जमाने को बदल दिया है और उन्होंने अपना असर एशिया पर डाला हुआ है। आज उन्होंने एशिया को भी अपना मित्र बना लिया है और वह हमें अपना मित्र समझने लगे हैं। ये सब चीजें तो बदली हैं लेकिन अभी तक हमारे कम्युनिस्ट और मिल मोनार्च नहीं बदले हैं, उन के जो विभाग हैं वे नहीं बदले हैं और वे पुरानी बातों पर आज भी चल रहे हैं। आज क्या हो रहा है? आज यहाँ दिल्ली में मिल के अन्दर से तीन चीकीदारों को निकाल दिया जाता है और उन का मामला ट्रिब्यूनल में दायर किया जाता है और उसके बाद एपेलेट ट्रिब्यूनल में जाता है, फिर हाई कोर्ट में जाता है और जब सभी जगहों पर हम जीतते हैं तो जो मिल मालिक हैं वह कहता है कि चूँकि मैंने इनको निकाला है, इस लिये मैं इन को मिल में नहीं रखूंगा और वह उनको उनके घर में बिठा कर बारह महीनों से तन्खवाह उनको उनके घर पर ही भेजते रहते हैं। इस तरह से आकड़े बे विश्वास हैं और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह में काम नहीं चल सकता है। जिस तरह से मिल मालिक अकड़ जाते हैं अगर उसी तरह से मजदूर अकड़ जाये तो काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस तरह से उद्योगों को चलाया नहीं जा सकता है। इस तरह से लेबर मूवमेंट्स नहीं चल सकती हैं। जिस तरह आज वक्त बदल रहा है, जमाना बदल रहा है, उसी तरह से मिल मालिकों के दिलों व विभागों में भी परिवर्तन आने की आवश्यकता है। कुछ सुधार भी रहे हैं लेकिन साथ साथ कुछ अकड़ भी दिखा रहे हैं। जब हम ने एक बहुत बड़े साम्राज्य को समाप्त कर दिया है, जब हम ने बड़े बड़े राजाओं तथा महाराजाओं को खत्म कर

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

दिया है, जब हम समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से हम इन पंजीबाद की जड़ों पर नमक छिड़क रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का पता नहीं चलता है कि इस से हमारे सामने बैठे हुए भाइयों को दर्द क्यों होता है, वहां से दर्दभरी आवाज क्यों उठती है। अगर दर्द की आवाज आनी है, तो यह पूंजीपतियों की तरफ से आनी चाहिये, उस तरफ से नहीं। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करना हूँ कि वे अपनी दर्द की आवाज को बन्द करे और गांधी जी के बताये हुये सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर लेबर मूवमेंट्स को चलावें। यदि हुन्हीने ऐसा किया तो हम उन का स्वागत करेंगे और उनका समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन जिस तरह की पालिसी पर वे चल रहे हैं उस पालिसी पर आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० नहीं चल सकती है। अगर उसने वह रास्ता अपनाया तो वह खूब हो जायेगी उसको गांधीजी ने बरदान दिया है नेतृत्व दिया है और जो रास्ता वे बता गये हैं उस रास्ते को वह कभी नहीं छोड़ सकती हैं।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा मन्त्रीमंडल तथा हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब भी उसी रास्ते के ऊपर चलें और देश की भलाई करें।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, it is a case of a very bad Ministry led by a very, very good Minister. It is a case of a man with very noble intentions ignobly laid down. I do not want to name anybody. It would perhaps be fair not to name anybody since I should give them the benefit of doubt not to suspect of whom I am not quite sure. But the fact remains that the basic malady of this Ministry is the total absence of any well-thought, well-planned, integrated, co-ordinated policy which recognises the worker as an inner partner in the enterprise upon which we have launched our

ation, that of building a new India, which lays down precisely his rights and of course duties and which makes ample provision for seeing that this grand scheme is strictly adhered to and faithfully carried out.

It cannot be said that we have even a semblance or a shadow of a policy like that. Having said that, first I shall try to substantiate my charge and in the second part of my speech I shall try to say what good labour policy can be installed in this country.

Let me take one example. There is the absence of any co-ordinated, well-defined policy. Take the case of the working journalists, or,—I had better use a more accurate word and not the "case" of the journalists—the fate of the working journalists. It is recognised that in democracy, and more so in a mature democracy like ours, the collection, the collation and the dissemination of news and information is a very vital function. It cannot be denied that by and large the journalist in this country has served his nation very faithfully under any adverse circumstances and very often against great odds. The history of journalism in this country is an integral part of the struggle of this nation for freedom. Then comes freedom, and these people ask for some little justice, some fairplay towards them. But what happens? The question of theirs has been hanging fire for more than ten years. In Nagpur, in 1944, a conference of the Marathi journalists which was attended by a large number of journalists who represented the ownership, came to this conclusion that if they are to eke out a normal living they should be given at least Rs. 125. Subsequently in 1947 and 1948 there was an official enquiry instituted in UP and Madhya Pradesh. Both the Commissions reached certain conclusions. What happened? In no case were those recommendations implemented.

Then comes the question of Press Commission. After a long, long wait—

ing and sustained demand, that Commission enquired into the conditions in which we tried to serve you and discharge a very vital function of democracy. Why was not the first recommendation of those two official Commissions implemented? Because, then it was said that "the Press Commission is coming and let us wait for an all-India policy in your case". Then comes the Press Commission. What happens? What kind of dilatory tactics are being resorted to by the press barons of India! I will use my words very carefully. One cannot describe the press barons of India. They are capitalistic and feudal in their whole outlook. What does our Government do to the cause of socialism, if they do not try to see that at least the agreements and stipulations which were voluntarily and honourably entered into are implemented, are adhered to end are carried out? Nothing whatsoever is done in this matter.

Let us take the simple case, to which already a reference has been made in this House, the question as to how many hours these men should work. It was then understood, it was assured, it was again and again reiterated whenever a representation was made on their behalf, that not only for those who work actually on the promises of the press, but also those who work for the agencies, because the agency journalist is no less a journalist than the one who works in the press, in the house or on the premises, it will be provided that not more than 144 hours should be put up for four weeks. Now, very very stealthily this concession has been taken away from them.

I saw, Sir, during the hectic days we had, proceeding the 8th August what hard vigil they had to do. Round the clock, these men did the work, and for what? I think they were trying to serve a national interest. I am not holding a brief for them, but equity demands, our profession of socialism demands, that we should try to do justice to them. Round the clock they were working

to keep the nation informed and they were not covered by these rules and regulations that not more than 144 hours of work are to be extorted from them.

There is the question of foreign agencies. They are rich enough and well organised. Why not give this concession to our young men who work in those agencies also? Most of them are young men. No provident fund and there is no question of security. There are other provisions which the wage board made. At that time there was a demand and it was provided that the Government should fix interim wages. Nothing has been done and the only thing that comes out of all this long patient waiting is the case pending before the Supreme Court. This kind of thing has got to be stopped. The journalist has been the watchdog of the society and the only deal we have given him is that he lives the life of an under dog. We have got to see that we give him a fair deal. I think that the Labour Minister will use all his energy, his influence and his good offices to see that what has been given to him as a result of the long labour of the Press Commission and the wage board is at least not denied to him and is not taken away from him.

Let us now turn our attention to the question of the railways. Railways have approximately 800,000 employees.

An Hon. Member: 11,00,000.

Shri Nath Pai: Let us not quarrel about it now. What happens here? There are some of their basic demands. Cannot something be done? I know Shri Jagjivan Ram bapu is a very sensitive, a very responsive and very responsible Minister and he will not like any criticism that is unfair. I shall try to see what I have to submit is not unfair.

In the first place, are we very serious about free trade unionism in this country? If we are, we should not allow our party political label to

[Shri Nath Pai]

decide our basic attitude towards trade unionism. It does not matter what the secretary holds, because after all, we have not prohibited any particularism in the country. On the contrary, on the international plane, we often tend to support this end. It does not matter what is the political label of a particular secretary. If the union is a genuine one, that union has to be represented; it has not got to be accepted.

We have a Minister who has got a brilliant record as a trade unionist and whose knowledge of the trade union movement both in this country and in the world at large is unparalleled. I know he used to spend 8 to 10 hours a day in the Hindulga Central Jail, which I shared with him, just reading all labour legislation. I was a very young man—almost a child—and I used to be surprised by seeing the volumes, when occasionally I was taken to his cell. But has all his knowledge, all his sincerity, found a place in giving a fair deal for those people for whom he was undergoing this labour, when he had the Labour portfolio in his hand? I am sorry that the tale is one of disappointment, of frustration, for many of the workers and many of those who expected much from him when he took over the Labour portfolio.

I will take one more example. There are as many as 180,000 what are called "casual contract workers". What is this kind of attitude that they are not directly the employees of the railways? Is there no general policy to govern them? In a place like Calcutta, in Howrah, they get as little as Rs. 1-7-0 or Rs. 1-12-0 a day. However clever the housewife may be, is it possible to maintain a family with Rs. 1-7-0 in these days, by any stretch of imagination? Cannot this simple thing be done that these contractors are compelled to apply the Minimum Wages Act, which the country has, to these workers? Do they? No.

About the recognition of the railway unions, we have one railway union. There has been another existing. Why does the Government adopt this step-motherly attitude towards the other? The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, speaking the facts, having the courage to say the truth which we have, represents by and large the vaster section of the railwaymen of India. "We shall not deal with them; we shall have nothing to do with them"—what is this kind of attitude? It is this kind of thing which leads to precipitous action like strike. It is the dilatory tactics, the unfair tactics, which force the workers to resort to strike. It is no use declaring strike illegal. I should appeal to them and the Minister in particular declare hunger illegal; declare starvation illegal; make unemployment illegal and then you will never be called upon to call strike illegal. It is a basic right for which, before you got freedom and power, you also fought, for the workers. That should be the attitude.

I can go on, but I want to know about the time at my disposal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member will use his discretion.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very grateful. There is another example of absence of any co-ordinated policy. Let us look at the leather workers. The leather workers of India have added to the name of this country by their craftsmanship, by their skill. It is a profession in which the lowest people of India work. What do we do for them, doubly because they are engaged in a profession which requires skill and they come from a community which has been ill-treated and exploited by the rest of us for ages together? What are the wages which they get? In a city like Kanpur they are offered 7 annas.

An Hon. Member: 6 annas.

Shri Nath Pai: Why not appoint a wage board for them? I know the patent reply of the Government. Of

course, they have got efficiency in service, so far as knowledge goes. There is such a thing like provident fund; there is some scheme for housing, for social income and so on. It is an integrated whole. What happens in a society which really claims to be a welfare State? There security is provided. They say in Britain security is provided from the cradle to the grave. Here the only security to workers is that of the grave. I am not indulging in poetry or in any kind of exaggeration, but that is the only security that the majority of the workers have. The security which a Welfare State is bound to assure to him is the security of employment, security of tenure. But here in this country the only security that is offered to him is that of the grave. In a Welfare State, his status as an architect of the new society is recognised.

In a Welfare Britain, the child born to Mr. Jones is entitled to the same bottle of orange juice and cod liver oil as was delivered at the Buckingham Palace when the Queen's heir was born to the Queen. But what happens here? Does our child get any milk? I think the bottle of milk is as remote as the milky way itself, if not farther.

The housing problem has been referred to. What kind of housing programme we have in this country? The hon. Minister perhaps knows, what housing can be for the worker. The London County Council, which can take pride in what it has achieved and the Vienna Council have provided flats which are better than what the Reserve Bank have provided for their cherished sons in Bombay, and some other cities. This has been made available not at exorbitant prices. The price that a worker pays in a city like Vienna for his building is many times lower than what we pay for a single room in Bombay. These are ordinary facts.

Let us see how the worker has behaved all these times. Let me quote a very reliable document, whose authenticity and honesty cannot be

normally impeached in the country—the bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India. What has it to say in all these matters? We have here another very good witness. He is the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Manubhai Shah. Yesterday he quoted figures showing how in some cases production has shot up by 27 per cent and so on. How has this increased production come about? Did it fall from the Heaven? Did the Ganges bring it? Did the Himalayas give it? It is the sweat and labour of our worker which has made this miracle possible. On the one hand, you claim that there is no response. When it suits you, when we charge that production is falling, you come out with figures, 2,700 per cent higher than in 1939 or so. This is contradiction in terms. Here is the Bulletin which says, by and large, the standard of production in this country has gone high. It says:

"As compared with January, 1957, the general index for the month under review was higher by 0.9 per cent."

I think the worker has stood by this country very fairly, very loyally and has discharged his function very honourably not only in adding to production when he went very often hungry, but in many other ways: the restraint, the sense of responsibility and sacrifice which the worker recently made when we reached that agreed settlement over the question of Government employees that come under the Confederation of Central employees. That was an example of his restraint, of his sense of responsibility and of his patriotic sense. I hope the Government will try to reciprocate it by implementing all the promises which were made both on the floor of this House and during those long protracted negotiations.

I will be taking just a very small instance and then concluding by making my concrete suggestions. In a socialistic society, what happens to dividends and profits? May I read a very small thing?

[Shri Nath Pai]

"The index was higher by 9.7 per cent as compared to the level a year ago and by 29.5 per cent as compared to the level in early June 1955, when the uptrend started."

That is about prices. It is not denied that prices have risen. This is not wild talk of somebody who has been spoiled by Owen's or Marx's socialism. These are hard facts given by trained economists of India.

What about the consumer price index for the working classes? Here is, again, the same Bulletin for July.

"The index was highed by 3.9 per cent as compared to the level a year ago."

Now, something about profits, an interesting chapter. They have made an analysis of 101 companies. It is said:

"A study of the finances of 101 public limited joint stock companies which closed their accounts during the quarter ended June 1956 has shown that profits and fixed capital formation were substantially higher during that accounting year compared to the preceding year."

Here are the figures :

"Dividends moved up from Rs. 4.8 crores to Rs. 5.4 crores while retained profits showed a hightr rate of iscrease from 2.1 crores to Rs. 3.0 crores."

What does it mean? Forty-four per cent.

I do not want to trouble this House with more statistics. This shows that one partner in the building of the nation, capital, has been receiving more than its adequate share. And the friend from the Congress Party who made a nice speech, apart from the allegations about which I know nothing, even he had to agree that the workers had not been given a due share.

After having stated that, I want to make a small reference to lack of policy. There is this question, though not directly concerning this Ministry, it concerns the Home Ministry. The Labour Minister should be the guardian of all questions of labour, conditions of labour, conditions of pay and wages. There are 600 temporary staff of the Government. There was a regulation issued by the Government on 17th March 1949 in which it was stipulated that wherever there are permanent vacancies, a quota will be reserved for these unfortunate people these quasi permanent people and there is not one single instance in which the stipulation has been fulfilled. Not one of them has been made permanent. Some of them have worked as long as 8 to 13 years. I have the original regulation in my hand from the Government circular. They were promised. But, the promise has not been carried out. What can we do?

Even at this late hour, let us try to have a comprehensive policy. If we do that, we may give a new look to the trade union movement which may usher in an era of co-operative trade unionism. But, both sides must be very honest. I think, by and large, labour has been very very honest. I do not want to make allegations when I want to offer my hand of co-operation. One thing. Let there be no big stick talk. You cannot go to labour and ask him to co-operate with the big stick in your hand : hullo, give me your hand—with the big stick dangling—I am your brother. Bills like the Essential Services Bill vitiate the atmosphere. They generate suspicion and unnecessarily create bitterness which is not likely to achieve anything. There must be Service Conduct Rules. Let us believe in one another. Let us believe that we are dedicated to the task of building India and nothing is going to deflect us. Once we have this mutual faith, we do not have to depend on such a legislation which is derogatory to the honour of our Constitution, which deprives the

worker of his basic rights, which, in a democratic socialist society, must be having a pride of place. If that is true, this kind of legislation must go immediately and we must have the necessary atmosphere.

The second condition is, we must be very fair with regard to the recognition of trade union rights. A very personal experience I may tell you. Before I proceeded for higher studies abroad, I took great interest in the trade union movement because that was the policy of the Congress and we belonged to that party. Eleven unions were formed in my little town of Belgaum. Not one was recognised in spite of the fact that in all these unions every single individual had joined. The report went that I am not very reliable, even a leftist though, in the Congress, not very reliable, has dangerous things in his mind, reads a lot of books on socialism. This kind of thing must come to an end.

What we want is, first, we should not talk with the big stick. Then, no derogatory laws. Rights of trade unionism should be recognised in free India. Secondly, in our dealings with trade unions, we should be honest. Unions like the All India Railwaymen's Federation have got to be recognised. We have got to be very honest. We must give up the policy of favourite unions. I know it will hurt some. It may not be the general pattern. Is it not a fact that the Deputy Labour Minister goes to Poona where labour is organised in a particular way and tries to set up a parallel union? What does it mean? It creates irritation, it creates suspicion and the hands of even those who want to work for co-operative unionism are tied down because we must stand up against this kind of tactics, whosoever may indulge in it. Lastly, a comprehensive policy of wages, prices, profits and dividends. That means, in short, the policy towards labour must be integrated in the general economic policy of the country. As I once said, it is no use trying to dig a well every time the house is on fire. When there is trouble

in some industry, you patch the hole. That does not help. It is no use. The trouble remains. We should be bold to have a comprehensive policy of wages, prices and profits.

I have no time. It is granted even by such a paper as the *Times* that the main trouble is soaring prices. Unless we do something boldly and immediately, this will be the main malady. If we do this and convince the worker that he is not a wage earner, but has got a place of honour in building new India, there will be none more readily to respond than he and the response will not come from his lips only, but from the innermost recesses of his heart.

श्री आबिद अली : आज की बहस में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं लेकिन हमको यह बतलाना चाहिए कि हमारी गलती कहाँ हो रही है। हम भी यह जानना चाहते हैं। लेकिन बहुत सी बातें ऐसी कही गयी हैं जिनका इस विषय से कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है। कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो बहुत सच्ची भी नहीं थीं। और कुछ ऐतराजित जो किये गये हैं वे अस-
लियत से दूर हैं।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जरनलिस्ट्स के इंटेरिम रिलीफ के बारे में जिक्र किया। लेकिन शायद उनको याद होगा कि जरनलिस्ट्स के लिए जो वेज बोर्ड बनाया गया था वह एक ट्रिपार्टाइट बोर्ड था और बोर्ड को पात्र थी कि अगर वह चाहे तो इंटेरिम रिलीफ की सिफारिश कर सकता था। बोर्ड के मेम्बरान ने यह समझा और उन मेम्बरान ने भी जो कि जरनलिस्ट्स के नुमायन्द थे यह समझा कि इंटेरिम रिलीफ की जरूरत नहीं है और उन्होंने उसकी सिफारिश नहीं की। अब उसका इल्जाम गवर्नमेंट पर लगाना नामुनासिब-चीज होगी।

जरनलिस्ट्स के बारे में जो कि एजेंसीज से सम्बन्धित है उनके बारे में हम यह फैसला कर चुके हैं और पहले हम ऐलान भी कर चुके थे कि हम उनको शामिल करना चाहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य यहां जो मांग करते हैं हम कही करते हैं इसलिये सम्बन्धित इंटेरेस्ट्स

[श्री आबिदझवी]

के सलाह मशविरों से ही प्रमोटिबल किया जाता है। हमारे जहाँ तक फीसले का ताल्लुक है, वह तो हो चुका है। उनका मशविरा लेने के बाद जो जरूरी एमेंडमेंट है वे हम करना चाहते हैं। इसके बारे में मेरे दोस्त डांगे साहब ने कुछ कहा है उनको मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम फीसले पर प्रमल करेंगे।

डांगे साहब ने अपनी तकरीर के शुरू में कुछ तो मिनिस्ट्री और कुछ मिनिस्टर साहब की तारीफ की लेकिन आखिर में वह अपने तरीकों पर आ गए और कहने लगे कि हम कैपिटलिस्टों के इम्प्लुएस में फंसे हुए हैं और मुझे में आकर मुझ पर भी उन्होंने कुछ जाती हमले किए। मुझे यह चीज अच्छी तो नहीं लगी लेकिन जो बात उन्होंने कही वह काफी हद तक सच थी। मैं इसको मानता हूँ। उन्होंने डेपुटेशनिस्ट्स के बारे में कुछ जिक्र किया है। वे लोग मुझ से मिले थे और मैंने उनसे यह जरूर कहा था कि उनके जो तरीके हैं वे अच्छे नहीं हैं। डांगे साहब ने जो यह शिकायत की है कि मैं कम्युनिस्टों को पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ, वह भी काफी हद तक सच है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह मुझे पसन्द करते हैं, क्या वह कांग्रेस को पसन्द करते हैं और यदि नहीं तो मैं उनको कैसे पसन्द कर सकता हूँ। अगर हम एक दूसरे को पसन्द करते होते तो वह उधर क्यों बैठते और मैं इसर क्यों बैठता। हम दोनों ही एक तरफ बैठते होते। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों ने जिन बातों का डांगे साहब से जिक्र किया था उसमें उन्होंने जरा सी गलती कहने में जरूर कर दी थी। मैंने उन लोगों को जरूर यह कहा था, जो कि मुझ से मिलने के लिए आए थे और जिन्होंने यह कहा था कि वर्कर्स तकलीफ में हैं, कि तुम उनको तकलीफ में क्यों डालते हो, क्यों स्ट्राइक उनसे करवाते हो, उनसे बेर क्यों करवाते हो, इसलिये मुझने अगर उन पर चलते हैं तो तुम क्यों शिकायत करते हो, वर्कर्स को क्यों मारते हो। क्यों

तुमने एक यूनियन की छत पर चढ़ कर, छत को तोड़ कर, ऊपर से तीर चला कर वर्कर्स को मारा यूनियन के आफिस में दो आदमी मरे और एक अस्पताल में मरा और कुछ वर्कर्स जखमी हुए। मैंने उनसे कहा कि तुम्हें ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर मैंने उनको ये सब बातें कही तो क्या गलती की। उन्होंने बर्नपुर का जिक्र किया है। वे भी आए थे और मैंने उनसे भी यही कहा था। यहाँ पर जमशेदपुर का भी जिक्र आया है। वहाँ पर कम्युनिस्ट न तो पहले कभी थे और न ही आज है। उस यूनियन के पहले सुभाष चन्द्र बोस प्रेसीडेंट थे, फिर मौलाना अब्दुल क़ारी हुए और आज जान साहब हैं और वह बड़ी शान से काम कर रहे हैं। कुछ कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी हैं जो अपने तरीके से वहाँ कब्जा करना चाहते हैं। अगर वहाँ के वर्कर भारी तादाद में उनको मंजूर कर लें तो यूनियन खुद-ब-खुद ही उनके हाथ में चली जाएगी। लेकिन जहाँ तक प्लेबिसाइट का ताल्लुक है वह हमेशा ही नहीं किया जा सकता है। अगर कहीं पर २०,००० वर्कर हों और १५-२० वर्कर प्लेबिसाइट की मांग करें और उनके कहने पर हम हर रोज प्लेबिसाइट करना शुरू कर दें तब तो काम नहीं चल सकता है। यहाँ पर सूगर इंडस्ट्री में प्लेबिसाइट जो किया गया था उसका जिक्र किया गया है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर प्लेबिसाइट किया था लेकिन किन हालात में किया था उस पर भी आप को गौर करना होगा। इस चीज को शायद डांगे साहब भूल गए हैं कि श्री शिम्बनल, ल सक्सेना वहाँ पर उपवास में चले गए थे और वर्कर्स ने कहा कि इनकी जान तो बचा लो और इस माग में हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई, सोशलिस्ट भाई, रब ह्यूमनरी सोशलिस्ट भाई, रेड कम्युनिस्ट भाई और फार्वर्ड ब्लक के भाई शामिल हुए और इन सब ने मिल कर पेटिंग के समय प्र ई० एन० टी० यू० सी० को हराया। यह सब यह बात सच है। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ, इस पर भी आपकी

विचार करना होगा और इसको भी प्रांजों से ओझल नहीं होने देना होगा। प्लेबिसाइट के बाद जब यू० पी० मन्नेमैण्ड ने लिस्ट प्रांजों कि प्राप नम दो जिनको कि कमेटी में रखा जाए उसी दिन इन्ने प्रापस में सगडा पैद ी गया और वह लिस्ट प्राज दिन तक नहीं सी जा सकी है। इस प्लेबिसाइट के बाद दूसरा प्लेबिसाइट लेने की बात प्रांजे साहब ने कही है और कहा है कि वह नहीं लिया गया है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक घर को तोड़ना तो प्रासान होता है लेकिन उसको बनाना मुश्किल होता है। सब मिल कर एक पार्टी को निकाल तो सकते हैं लेकिन बाद में जब वे प्रापस में ही यूनाइट नहीं होते हैं तो इसका क्या नतीजा निकाला जाए, यह प्रांजे भी जानते हैं। जब वे नामों की लिस्ट नहीं दे सक तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि प्राई० एन० टी० यू० सी० जहा भी रहा रही। इसके बाद मेरे दोस्त पांजे जी ने जो शुरू में कहा था वह प्राप सब ने सुन लिया है। अगर अप्रक यह शिकायत है कि मैं कम्युनिस्टों से बहुत गुस्ते हूँ, तो मैं प्रापको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं गुस्ते नहीं हूँ। कम्युनिस्ट प्राई जो है वह है, इसको मैं भी जानता हूँ और बाकी लोग भी जानते हैं। इसको मैं कभी भूल नहीं सकता हूँ और न कभी मैं इसको भुलाने की कोशिश ही कर सकता हूँ। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के बर्कर इसको भलना भी चाहेंगे तो भी मैं उनको यह चीज भलने नहीं दगा। सन् १९४२ में कम्युनिस्टों ने मुल्क के साथ गद्दारी की, इन्होंने अप्रजों का सब दिया इम्पीरियलिज्म पावर का साथ दिया बार प्राफ इम्पीरियल का साथ दिया और बक्स की प्रांजे नहीं प्रांजे दिया। अगर उस वक्त इन्होंने देश के साथ गद्दारी की होती तो बर्कस के पास प्राज मिट्टी के बर्तनों की जगह पर ताम्बे और पीतल के बर्तन होते। अगर उस वक्त जब हम बेल में बसे गए थे उन्होंने बर्कस की तथा मुल्क की जित-जित की होती तो प्राज उनकी यह हाजत न होती और मुल्क का नक्शा बक्स गया

होता। अगर प्राज प्रांजे साहब नाराज होते हैं तो इसको बही समझे और भी प्रांजे कि किस चीज को ने सही सय ल करते हैं। किस लिये एक दूसरे के खिलाफ है उसको वह अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। उनका और मेरा काफी भर्से तक साथ रहा है। हम दोनों बम्बई में साथ रहे हैं और वह मुझे और मैं उन्हें का भी जानता हूँ।

श्री त० ड० बिटडल राब : अब डिमांड्स पर बोलिये।

श्री आबिब अली : उन पर भी मैं प्रांजा हूँ लेकिन अगर मैं खरी बात कह रहा हूँ तो उसको भी प्रापको सुनना चाहिए। अगर सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो मेरे माननीय मित्रों को उसका जिक्र भी नहीं करना चाहिये था।

अभी मेरे मित्रों ने प्राइमैन्स का जिक्र किया है। यह ठीक है कि प्राइमैन्स निकाला गया था। उसके बारे में यहा पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। यह कहा गया है कि स्ट्राइक को क्यों इंग्लिश ठहराया जाता है। मैं प्रापको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब कम्युनिस्ट केरल में मेजोरिटी में आए थे उस वक्त तो मुझे कुछ बुरा लगा था लेकिन प्राहिस्ता प्राहिस्ता मतलब हो रहा है कि इससे कुछ अच्छे नतीजे भी निकल रहे हैं और यह कुछ अच्छा भी हुआ है। वहा पर जब सोशलिस्ट पावर में आए थे उस वक्त भी उनको बर्कस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी पड़ी थी और गोलियां भी बरसानी पड़ी थी। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वहां पर कुछ प्रक्समंदाना तरीके से काम भी कर रही रही है। वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने यह कहा है :—

The Government of Kerala warns the people against being led away by attempts to exploit their sentiments and emotions.

[श्री आशिष जली]

यही बात पन्त जी ने भी कही थी और इसी चीज को यही गवर्नमेंट भी कहती है। आगे वहाँ गवर्नमेंट ने यह कहा है :—

The Government also advise the people not to fall victim to the design of those who seek sectarian or other benefits by whipping up agitation.

हम भी यही चीज कहते हैं। आगे कहा गया है :—

The Government of Kerala has declared as illegal the strike in the Government-owned rubber factory at Trivandrum.

इस तरह की कोई गलत बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। आगे चल कर वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि जो कुछ भी फैसला होगा वह साबरेल एसेम्बली में होगा और वह साबरेल एसेम्बली वह है जो कि लोगों द्वारा चुनी गई है और वहाँ पर हुषा फैसला सब को मानना पड़ेगा। हम भी तो यही चीज कहते हैं पार्लियामेंट में तथा दूसरी एसेम्बली में जो चीज होती है, जो फैसले होते हैं, लोगों को चाहिए कि वे उन्हें मान लें। अगर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी इस बात को मान लें और जो चीज उनको केरल की सरकार की तरफ से मिल रही है, उसको अगर वे भी मंजूर कर लें तो झगड़ा ही खत्म हो जाता है।

अभी एक भाई ने फरमाया है कि स्ट्राइक को इलसीगल करार नहीं देना चाहिए। डांने साहब ने भी इस पर काफी जोर दिया है। लेकिन यह बात भी भुलाई नहीं जा सकती है कि केरल में.....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is a wrong statement. The Government has not declared the strike illegal. The strike is automatically illegal because the adjudication was going on.

श्री आशिष जली : मैं आगे कुछ ही यह कहने वाला था.....

Shri B. S. Marthy: A Daniel came to judgment.

श्री आशिष जली:....कि जब एडजुडिकेशन हो रहा है तो स्ट्राइक इलसीगल है। यह गवर्नमेंट ने जो वहाँ कहा है हम भी वही कहते हैं। जब कोई चीज एडजुडिकेशन के लिए पेंडिंग है उसके दौरान में अगर स्ट्राइक होती है तो वह इलसीगल है। हमारे भाई ने कहा है कि किसी सूरत में भी स्ट्राइक इलसीगल नहीं होनी चाहिए। वह कैसे हो सकता है। अगर धाब में किसी को मारता हूँ तो मैं मर्दरर हूँ और मुझे सजा होगी और अगर मैं चोरी करता हूँ तो मैं चोर हूँ और उसकी सजा मुझे भुगतनी पड़ेगी। जब मैं ही इलसीगल एक्ट करता हूँ तो मुझे उसका सनियामा भुगतना ही पड़ता है। जब गवर्नमेंट एक बार कह देती है कि स्ट्राइक इलसीगल है, मेहरबानी करके काम पर चले आओ, स्ट्राइक मत करो और इसका जब एसान कर दिया जाता है तो इसमें नाराजगी की कौनसी बात है? यह चीज तो बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है। कोई भी गवर्नमेंट हो सजा किसी भी पार्टी की वह हो गड़बड़ नहीं चाह सकती है और उसको इस बात का हूक होना चाहिए कि वह अपने तरीकों से, अपने कायदों के मुताबिक काम करे। अगर इस पर भी हमारे मेम्बर साहिबान नाराज होते हैं तो इसमें मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ और मेरा क्या दोष है?

16 hrs.

अभी यहाँ पर यूनियन्स का जिक्र आया है और उसके साथ ही साथ बायलेंस का भी जिक्र किया गया है। बायलेंस का जो सबजेक्ट है वह बहुत सम्झा चीज है। उसमें न जाकर के मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्कर्स यूनियन्स को क्यों मारा जाता है? अगर कम्युनिस्ट चाहती है कि वर्कर्स की खिदमत करें तो वह कर सकती है, वर्कर्स को अपना सकती है और उनको अपनी बात समझा सकती है लेकिन सिर्फ इसलिए कि वह कम्युनिस्ट आइडलजी को नहीं मानते या कम्युनिस्ट यूनियन के

कहने के मुताबिक नहीं चलते, उनको मारना, उनकी धीरों को मारना और उनके बच्चों को मारना, वह जो चीजें हो रही हैं, मेहरबानी करके आप अपने साथियों से कहिये कि यह चीजें ठीक नहीं हैं.....

श्री स० ब० बिबुल राय : आप कोई सबूत दे सकते हैं ?

श्री आशिष अली : इसके बारे में अखबारों में काफ़ी खिफ़ या चुका है। मेहरबानी करके अपने साथियों को समझाइये.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Minister is making an allegation that the Communists are beating the workers, their wives and children and so on. Let him prove it with any document, if he has got. He is most unfair and an irresponsible Minister.

श्री आशिष अली : धरे भाई गुस्सा क्यों होते हो, गुस्सा होने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : गुस्सा इसीलिए करते हैं कि आप चेन्नई की तरफ़ मुतवज्ज नहीं होते हैं, अगर आप मेरी तरफ़ ध्यान रखें तो उनका गुस्सा आप पर नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री आशिष अली : आपकी मार्फ़त मुझ तक धायेगा। खैर, मैं यह भर्ज कर रहा था कि जो चीजें मेरे भाई ने सुबह-फ़रमाई लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में तो मैं उनको बतलाऊँ कि कोल इंडस्ट्री में साढ़े ३ लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं और यह हो सकता है कि कुछ सौ या कुछ हजार आधमियों को बोनस के बारे में इतमीनाम न हो हम उसके लिए मुनासिब कार्यवाही करेंगे। हम खुद यह चाहते हैं कि हर एक चीज़ का जल्द फ़सला हो, जहाँ तक हो सके चीजें पैकिंग कम रहें लेकिन आपको इसका भी खयाल रखना चाहिए कि आप अपने ही हाथ से जेत से यदि एक बोरा गेंडू का साथ तो उसमें आधा सेर या तीन पाव कूड़ा करकट मिट्टी पत्थर सबैरह तो मिलेंगे ही। अब अगर एक नाबाब अच्छा मुहल्ले में उस आध सेर कूड़े-करकट को

हाथ में लेकर नचाता फिरे कि यह सेर बाप लाया है और उस गेंडू के बारे का खिफ़ न करे तो यह कहाँ तक ठीक होगा? सब तो यह है कि एक बोरा गेंडू में आध सेर या पाव भर मिट्टी आती ही है। यह तो किसी चीज़ को देखने की अपनी अपनी छिट है। एक आधमी गेंडू के बोरे को देखता है तो दूसरा सब आध सेर या पाव भर मिट्टी को ही देखता है और गेंडू को नखरनाख कर जाता है। यह मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ सब काम ठीक ठीक हो रहा है, गलतियाँ होती हैं, देर होती है, उनको ख़त्म करने की और कम करने की हमारी हमेशा से कोशिश रही है और प्रागे भी सदा रहेगी। उम्मीद तो यह भी कि आप हमारे मेम्बर साहबान कुछ मुनासिब चीजें कहेंगे, कुछ ऐसी चीजें कहेंगे जिससे लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का काम ज्यादा खानदार तरीक़े से वर्क्स की खिदमत करते हुए हो सके लेकिन अफ़सोस है कि ऐसी कोई चीज़ हमको सुनने को नहीं मिली।

रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट के बारे में मैं यह भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम एक ट्रिपार्टटाइट कमेटी बना चुके हैं, बिल हमने ड्राफ़्ट कर दिया है, मेम्बर साहबान इस बात को कहते हैं कि ट्रिपार्टटाइट कमेटीज के कंसल्टेशन से हमें हर चीज़ को पेश करना चाहिए और उनसे कंसल्ट करके हम किसी फ़ैसले पर पहुँचें तब यहाँ पर कोई बिल लायें, हमारे दोस्तों की हर मौक़े पर मांग यही रहती है कि बिल बनाने से पहले और कोई फ़ैसला करने से पहले हम हमेशा ट्रिपार्टटाइट कमेटीज की सलाह लिया करें और वहाँ पर फ़ैसला होने के बाद हम जितनी सेंट्रल आरगनाइजेशन है, उन्हें फ़ैसलों की इत्तिला दिया करें और उनके जवाब आ जाने के बाद फिर गवर्नमेंट फ़ैसला करें। अब आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि ड्राफ़्ट भी उनके पास जाय, और उनके खयालात आ जाने के बाद फिर एग्जेंड ड्राफ़्ट भी उनके पास जाय, अब ऐसी कई आरगनाइजेशन हैं जो कि जवाब देने में कई महीने

[श्री आबिद खान]

नया देती है और इसलिए बाहिर है कि उसमें देर हो जाया करती है।

इंस्योरेस वर्क्स के बारे में मेरे दोस्त ने जिक्र करते हुए फरमाया कि बम्बई और कलकत्ते में उनके बास्ते अस्पताल नहीं हैं और वहां के जो इंस्योरेस वर्क्स हैं उनके लिए कुछ नहीं होता है, मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात नहीं है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता कि बम्बई में २८४ जनरल बेड्स और १०० टी० बी० बेड्स इंस्योरेस वर्क्स के लिये रखे गये हैं।

Shri S. A. Dange: I never said that there are no hospitals in Bombay or Calcutta. I simply said that a decision to build a hospital was taken in the name of the Mahatma, Gandhi Memorial Fund, and these hospitals are not being built. I cannot be so ignorant as to say that there are no hospitals in Bombay. I know that.

श्री आबिद खान : बम्बई और कलकत्ते में अस्पताल हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि उन अस्पतालों में इंस्योरेस वर्क्स की पूरी खिदमत की जाती है और बम्बई के अस्पताल में २८४ जनरल बेड्स और १०० टी० बी० के बेड्स कारपोरेशन की मार्फत सुरक्षित हैं। इसी तरह से कलकत्ते में १६५ जनरल बेड्स और ६५ टी० बी० बेड्स भी कारपोरेशन ने रिजर्व किये हुए हैं और उनका इंस्योरेस वर्क्स के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। यह जो अस्पताल हैं उनके ट्रस्टीज भलग हैं, उन्होंने उनके प्लास बगैरह बनाये हैं। कारपोरेशन तो खुद एक जमात है और उसकी मार्फत यह सब काम होता है, उस पर गवर्नमेंट का बहुत कम असर रहता है और हमारे दोस्त की धारणाइयेशन के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स भी उसमें हैं और वहां पर जो कुछ क्रैसले हुए हैं वे सब एक मत से हुए हैं और वहां क्रैसला करके आता और वहां धाकर शिकायत करना, यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है।

Shri S. A. Dange: That is borne out by your report itself. You read that insurance report.

श्री आबिद खान : प्रॉक्जेंट फंड के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि सेंट्रल बोर्ड प्रॉक्जेंट्स में आई० टी० यू० सी० का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव है, यद्वा और बंगाल की रीजनल कमेटीज में भी उनका एक एक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव है। अब मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें उनको शिकायत की क्या गुंजाइश है।

प्लाटेशन लैबरर्स का हमारे दोस्त ने यहां पर जिक्र फरमाया। हमारे काफ्री आफ्फिडेंट्स मौजूद हैं, उन्होंने काफ्री रेकार्ड्स देखे और हमने भी याद ताजा करने की कोशिश की। आखिरी मीटिंग जिसके कि बारे में आपने फरमाया था उसमें आई० टी० यू० सी० के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स मौजूद थे।

Shri S. A. Dange: In that agreement there is no representative. The agreement was signed by Mr. Jatin Mitra and Shri K. P. Tripathi, and we were not in that agreement. It is there on your record. Ask your Secretary.

श्री आबिद खान : कुछ उन्होंने काफेन्स का जिक्र फरमाया कि उसका रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं था लेकिन मैं उनकी याद ताजा कराना चाहता हू कि उनमें काफेन्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव एम० पी० मजूमदार हाजिर थे। उसके बाद प्लाटेशन की कोई काफेन्स नहीं हुई है इसलिए लैबर से कोई प्रतिनिधि बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं पेश आई। अब उस काफेन्स की सब-कमेटी का जो दूसरा फैसला आया है तो उसके बारे में भी उनको शिकायत करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है क्योंकि वह काफेन्स की सब-कमेटी थी और उस काफेन्स में आपका प्रतिनिधि हाजिर था। वह ३१-३-१९५६ को बुलाई गई थी।

कोल माइन्स ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में श्री बिनाई मुकर्जी ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० को रिप्रेजेंट करते थे।

वर्कर्स एजुकेशन टीम के बारे में भी उन्होंने जिक्र किया, बात तो बड़ी अच्छी थी लेकिन मैं अपने दोस्तों को बतलाना चाहूँगा कि वर्कर्स एजुकेशन टीम consisted of officials and educationists only.

उसके बाद जो सैमिनार हुआ था उसमें आपकी ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० के सब्जी बीजास्तव और विषवनाश दोनों हाज़िर थे। उसके पहले जो कमेटी थी उसमें ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० का प्रतिनिधि नहीं था, आई० एम० टी० यू० सी० का प्रतिनिधि नहीं था और मजदूर समाज का भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं था। उसके बाद जो कमेटी बनी है वर्कर्स एजुकेशन कमेटी, उसमें ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० के प्रतिनिधि एम० पी० मजुमदार हैं और उसके बाद से जितनी भी कमेटीज़ बनी हैं और जिनमें वर्कर्स का रिप्रेजेंटेशन था उनमें ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव को हमेशा बुलाया गया है, यह मैं माननीय सदस्य को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

प्रावीण्ट फंड के बारे में भी घोषाल बे शिकायत की है कि २०० केसेज़ अदालत में हैं। बंगाल में १५०० फैक्टरियां हैं। उनमें ६५ के प्रासीक्यूशन हुए हैं और रिकवरी ग्राफ एरियस लाइक लैड रेवेन्यू के प्रोसीडिन्स १०६ हुए हैं। ग्राफ़ ने कहा कि वर्कर्स को दो दो साल तक पैसा नहीं मिलता है। आप मुझे मेहरबानी करके ऐसे केरेज की फ़ैहरिस्त भेज दें तो मैं आपका बहुत आभारी होऊंगा हमारी कोशिश यह है कि दस से १४ दिन के अन्दर प्रावीण्ट फंड के ड्यूज वर्कर को मिल जाने चाहिए। कभी कभी एक महीना भी लग जाता है। कहीं कहीं वर्कर्स अपने बारिस मुधम्यन नहीं करते हैं इस वजह से भी देर लगती है। लेकिन अगर किसी केस में दो साल की देर हुई हो तो उसकी फ़ैहरिस्त मेरे पास भेज दें।

अगर किसी केस में कोर्ट में देर लगती तो उस पर हमारा अस्तियार नहीं है और आप भी चाहेंगे कि उस पर हमारा अस्तियार न हो।

कहा गया कि मिनिस्ट्री यूनियन्स का रिकॉगनीशन नहीं करती। अगर वेबेर मिनिस्ट्री कौन सी यूनियन्स को रिकॉगनाइज करती है? रिकॉगनीशन तो एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लॉय के बीच होता है हमारे लिए उसमें दखल देने की कोई गुज़ाईश नहीं है।

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is there no responsibility on the part of the Labour Ministry to see that right unions are being given recognition, whatever may be the Ministry or others?

श्री आशिष शर्मा: जैसा बम्बई का ऐक्ट है या मध्य प्रदेश का ऐक्ट है जिसमें रिकॉगनीशन कर सकते हैं। जब रिकॉगनीशन मिलता है तब भी यहां कुछ साहिवान शिकायत करते हैं।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: But the Wage Board is not constituted by the employers, and not the I. L. O. Delegation also.

श्री आशिष शर्मा: मैं प्रश्न कर रहा था यूनियन्स के रिकॉगनीशन के बारे में। पांडे साहब ने बर्कमेन्स कम्प्लेन्शन ऐक्ट के बारे में अमेडमेंट करने के लिए फरमाया है। श्री अमेडमेंट आ रहा है उसमें यह चीज़ नहीं थी। मैं उनका आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बात का जिक्र किया। हम अमेडमेंट लाने वाले हैं। उसमें यह चीज़ भी शामिल कर देंगे।

श्री घोषाल साहब ने जिक्र किया ड्यूजल मैनेजमेंट वगैरह के बारे में। इसका हमें इल्म नहीं है। अगर मेम्बर साहब को ऐसी किसी चीज़ का इल्म है तो वे उसके बारे में हमको बतलावें तो हम इसकी तहकीकात करेंगे और जो कुछ हो सकेगा करेंगे।

एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज में करप्शन की बात कही गयी है। इस बारे में हमारी कुछ कोशिश है कि जहां तक हो सके इन्साफ़ से काम होना चाहिए और लोगों को मैरिट पर ही लिया जाना चाहिए। मैंने कई मर्तबा यहां भी प्रश्न किया है और कन्सेप्शन के दौरान मैंने कहा है कि महज यह कहने से कि करप्शन है

[श्री आबिद अली]

करप्शन दूर नहीं हो सकता। जब भी किसी को यह मालूम हो कि करप्शन हुआ है तो उसे हमको इत्तला देनी चाहिए। आप चाहे किसी जवान में लिख कर भेज दें, एक पोस्टकार्ड भेज दें, हम उस पर कार्रवाई करेंगे। हमको यह चीज पसन्द नहीं है। मगर सिर्फ यह कहने से कि करप्शन है करप्शन जायेगा नहीं।

इसी तरह से मैं अर्ज करना चाहता था कि सिर्फ ऐतराज करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। ऐसा करने से जिनकी आप खिदमत करना चाहते हैं वह आप नहीं कर सकेंगे। जो खिदमत करने का तरीका है उसी से खिदमत हो सकती है। अगर हम और मेम्बर साहिबान मिल कर कोशिश करें तो हम ज्यादा अच्छी खिदमत अंजाम दे सकते हैं।

RELEASE OF A MEMBER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated 21st August 1957, from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jaipur City:—

“Shri Harish Chandra Sharma, Member, Lok Sabha, who was arrested on the 16th August 1957, under section 309 I.P.C. for having resorted to hunger strike unto death, as a protest against the increase in tuition fees in Rajasthan and lodged in Central Jail, Jaipur, from the 16th to the 20th August 1957, has been released on the 20th August 1957, at 5 A.M. under the orders of the Government for dropping the proceedings against him”.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Why was there so much delay in informing the House? He was arrested on the 16th. The Magistrate should have sent a telegram.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has been released on the 20th.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He was arrested on the 16th.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not obligatory to send the information at all. Therefore, if he has sent it, that is over-caution. In fact, it was not required to be sent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): There is a mention made in the rules. The release must be intimated to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The hon. Member should not be so confident.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT—contd.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair (Kozhikode): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,** I rise to support the Demands under discussion.

As far as the policy of the Government is concerned, nobody can question the correctness of their approach. The Government have accepted the principle of the right of workers to participate in the management of the Industry. The further step which Government has to take is to see that they have ownership also, and that will be the only remedy to have complete industrial peace. But today our labour, as you know, is not very well organised. About 60 per cent. of labour in the rural areas is all unorganised. Good labour laws have been passed, but workers except those working the big factories or in industrial centres have not been able to get the full fruits of the laws that have been passed.

Another aspect which I wish to place before Government is that too much emphasis is given to the wage and bonus question. Equal importance has to be given to the amenities that have to be allowed to the workers. Like the Harijan welfare department, unless a separate department is start-

ed with Government aid to give amenities to the workers for a fixed period of, say, ten or fifteen years, it won't be possible to raise the economic standard of the workers. You know that some ten years ago both Harijan welfare and labour welfare were combined in one department in the State Governments. That was a correct policy. We have to view the difficulties of labourers on a par with the social and economic difficulties of the Harijans and other classes of people amongst us.

You know that plantation and other labour are still labouring under very many difficulties. Problems of housing and water supply are still existing in the plantation areas. The hon. Deputy Minister has seen some of the plantations in Kerala. I am sure he has been convinced about the difficulties in living conditions; water supply and other amenities are practically denied to the workers there.

There is an industrial housing scheme. But many of the managements do not take advantage of the scheme. On examination, you will find that most of this money is spent in the big cities while in the rural areas no industrial management comes forward to utilise any amenities under this scheme. There must be a machinery to compel them to utilise this source for giving fuller amenities to the labourers.

For the solution of disputes between managements and workers, there is ample machinery provided under the rules. But some more modifications seem to be necessary in the case of retrenchment and dismissal. You know that if a worker is dismissed and the matter is referred to the industrial tribunal, it takes about one year or more to get a decision. Reinstatement with back wages, even if allowed, will not be beneficial to the worker, because he will have nothing to fall back upon during the interim period. There must be a machinery in the case of retrenchment and suspension to give them living wages as in the case of workers who are retrenched there is

provision for the payment of half wages. The question as to retrenchment or dismissal has to be speedily decided and till then they must be given wages at least to live on.

I have also to submit that the idea of bonus shares has also to be worked out so that the workers may be enabled to own shares in all these concerns. Out of the bonus amounts paid to them and out of the contribution paid by the management, it must be possible for them to own at least within a period of 15 or 20 years about one-third of the shares of these concerns.

Coming to the affairs in Kerala I have to state that in Kerala there is no big industry. There are always trade disputes there because the industrial concerns there are of a minor nature. Take, tiles, for instance. In Kerala for about 7 months in the year there is rain. Because some of the industrialists have not put up modern equipment for drying the tiles, the workers are out of job for 2 or 3 months, even though it does not come under seasonal industry. Government must find out a method by which these industrialists are allowed to utilise the financial aids for having modern equipment in order to prevent this interim discharge of workers.

It is my duty now to appeal to this Government to interfere in the affairs of Kerala labour disputes. The Kerala Government has neutralised the police; they have also neutralised the industrial machinery by which the claims of the workers are to be adjudicated upon. It is a fact that in Kerala the majority of labour is under I.N.T.U.C. and I have the honour to belong to that. Whenever a question arises where the I.N.T.U.C. has got the leadership or where the I.N.T.U.C. workers are more in number, they neutralise both the police and the labour machinery so much so a stalemate is created and the workers are demoralised and are compelled to withdraw their direct action

[Shri Kuttakrishnan Nair]

and are made victims of punishment by the management. It might be due to the fact that the Kerala Government want to curry the favour of the industrialists. They have changed their policy with reference to the industrialists in Kerala.

People with good impulses—I refer here to Shri A. K. Gopalan—belonging to the communist party stated that some of these plantations have to be acquired by Government. But somehow the party was afraid of alienating the sympathies of the richer classes in Kerala. So that policy was criticised and some of the leaders even went to the extent of saying that that was a wrong announcement and that the people outside the Cabinet had no business to make such announcements. Whatever that is, wherever the INTUC has a lead in the unions, the police is neutralised and the government machinery is neutralised and the workers do not get what they want. They are demoralised and that is creating a lot of heart-burning amongst the labourers. I would request the hon. Minister of Labour to visit that area and ask the State Government to abstain from such policy hereafter. It is true they are trying to strengthen their party. We have no quarrels with that. But that should not in any way prejudice the rights of the workers. It is true that in some places our workers are assaulted. We do not mind it, we can resist that as we are larger in number and we are not afraid of it. But to sacrifice the claims of a worker merely because he belongs to another political party is wrong, and I have to appeal to this Government to interfere in that matter.

I would also appeal to the opposition leader and the Members of the communist party here not to be misguided by the affiliation of the workers. They have to understand that the worker is more concerned with his economic uplift rather than the political ideologies, except persons

like myself and others. The case of the worker has to be considered in that manner and his claims looked after.

I need not stress much on any other point because many of the speakers have spoken about other aspects of the question. I thank you for having given me this opportunity.

श्री बाबूसाहेब (बुलन्दशहर—रहित—अनुमति प्राप्त) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सब से पहले आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उन श्रम नीति के लिये जो उन्होंने अपनाई है। बावजूद इसके कि देश के अन्दर कुछ तोड़ फाड़ की क्रिया हुई है कुछ ताले बन्दिया हुई हैं कुछ हड़ताल हुई हैं और उनमें जिन जिन सिर फर तथा राजस्व परन्द लागो का भी हाथ रहा हो लेकिन उन तमाम बाना के हाते हुए भी हमारी जो श्रम नीति चली है वह फलदा पूर्ण चली है। यह श्रम मंत्री जी की कार्य परायणता, उनकी जागरूकता तथा उनकी सजगता का प्रतीक है।

मैं इस बात का मानता हूँ कि श्रमण हितमय है। श्रम ही तपस्या है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना का फल बनाने के लिय हमने श्रम की भावना पैदा की और आज भी हम उसी श्रम की भावना का लेकर चल रहे हैं और सजदूरा के जीवन स्तर का ऊँचा उठाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। यद्यपि उनके जीवनस्तर में कोई विशेष उन्नति नहीं हुई है लेकिन फिर भी हम आशा हैं कि यह होगी और इसी चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हम आगे बढ़ना हैं।

यह ठीक है कि देश के जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिये, उनके क्लेशों में सशोधन

करने के लिये दस साल पहले एक पे कमिशन बिठाया गया था। उस समय जो स्थिति थी और आज जो स्थिति है उसमें बहुत भारी अन्तर आ गया है। अब आपने दूसरे पे कमिशन की नियुक्ति की है। इससे हमारे हृदयों के अन्दर हर्ष का संचार हुआ है। मुझे कोई बहुत अधिक नहीं कहना है। लेकिन मेरी जो सहानुभूति है वह क्लाम फोर सर्वेंट्स की ओर खुदरती ढग से जाती है और मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि उनकी कुछ दिक्कतें हैं और उनकी पे का जो स्तर है वह जिस ढग का कार्य बे करते हैं उनके अनुसार नहीं होता है और उतनी पे उनको नहीं मिलती है जितनी उन को मिलनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर जो साधारण काम करने वाले व्यक्ति हैं चाहे वे चपरामी हों, चाहे वे भगी हों या इस तरह के दूसरे लोग हैं कम से कम मौ रूपा मासिक अवश्य मिलना चाहिये और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह होकर रहेगा। यह बात जरूर है कि सरकार न जो अभी पे कमिशन नियुक्त किया है उस की सिफारिशें हमारे सामने आयेगी और उन पर विचार हाकर प्रमल हागा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ५५।५५ मेट्री एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवरिया के अन्दर जो कार्गारेशन होगी और जा म्युनिस्पैलिटीया हागी, उनमें जा चुनर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन के वेतन पर इस पे कमिशन द्वारा विशेष रूप में ध्यान दिया जायगा। पे कमिशन की सिफारिश उन पर भी लागू होगी।

यहां पर वज बाड का जिक्र किया गया। मैं टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में वज बाड का यहां पर स्वागत करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि उसी तरह के वज बाड मैं चाहें वह शहर उद्योग हों और चाहें वह रलवे उद्योग हों या उसी तरीके के दूसरे उद्योग हों, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज आदि, उन में वज बाड कायम किये जानें चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा ध्यान खास तौर से म्युनिसिपल वर्क-

की तरफ जाता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की बेजेज में काफी डिस्पैरिटी है, चाहे वह कारपोरेशन हो या म्युनिसिपैलिटीज हो और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का म्युनिसिपल वर्क के लिये भी एक वज बांड होना चाहिये जो उन के वेतनों की डिस्पैरिटी को देखे और उन की दयनीय आर्थिक अवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यक तबदीली मुझाये और उनके सैलरी स्ट्रक्चर की जांच कर सके।

श्रम मंत्री महोदय ने श्रम सम्मेलन में यह शब्द बड़े बल के साथ कहे हैं।

“हमने मुल समझि का बीज बोया है। हमने राष्ट्र में एक नई शक्ति पैदा की है।” निस्सन्देह देश समृद्धि की ओर बढ़ा है और राष्ट्र में नई शक्ति की चेतना आई है। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि हमारे श्रम मंत्रालय की नीति ऐसी है जिससे हम अपने देश को निस्सन्देह एक समाजवादी व्यवस्था की ओर लिये जा रहे हैं। श्रम मंत्रालय की नीति में जन कल्याण की भावना निहित है और हम मही दिशा को ओर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में हडतालों का एक ताना सा और वातावरण सा बन गया है और जिधर देखें उधर हडताल की चर्चा सुनाई देती है, कहीं म्युनिसिपल मजदूरों की हडताल, कहीं गोदी कर्मचारियों की हडताल या कहीं पी० एड टी० के कर्मचारियों की हडताल, मैं इस बात का मानता हूँ कि आज जब हमारा दश द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये जुटा हुआ है तब इस तरह की हडतालों में उसकी प्रगति में बाधा पहुँचती है, उत्पादन कार्य रुक जाता है और उनके साथ ही हडताल होने में दोनों पक्षों को दिक्कत और परेशानी हो होती है और आज आज की बदली हुई परिस्थिति में यदि हडतालें न हों तो वह देश के हित में होगा लेकिन मैं

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

चाहूंगा कि हमारे श्रम मंत्री महोदय और भारत सरकार इस बात के ऊपर गम्भीरता से विचार करे कि ग्रामों में यह हड़ताल क्यों होती है और इन के पीछे क्या कारण हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हड़तालों के बहुत हद तक वजह अधिकारी तथा मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारियों के प्रति उपेक्षा बर्ती जाना है। जहाँ तक म्युनिसिपल मजदूरों का ताल्लुक है मैंने देखा है कि, पिछले ३, ४ वर्षों में श्रम मन्त्रालय को उनकी ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये था, वह नहीं दिया। आज चाहे वह वर्कमैन कम्पेंसेशन ऐक्ट हा, चाहे वह लेबर इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो और चाहे वह मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट हो या इस प्रकार के दूसरे लेबर ऐक्ट हो जहाँ तक म्युनिसिपल कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है उन पर श्रमलदगमद नहीं होता और श्रम मन्त्रालय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि उनके सम्बन्ध में भी इन कानूनों का श्रमल कराया जाय।

अब मैं थोड़े से शब्द अपने लैडलेस लेबरर्स की बाबत कहना चाहूंगा। आज हमारा देश में लैडलेस लेबरर्स की अवस्था बड़ी शोचनीय है और यह सौभाग्य का विषय है कि सत विनोबा भाव जी का ध्यान इन श्रमार्थी खेतिहर मजदूरों की दर्दनाक हालत को ओर गया है और वे उनको गिरी हुई अवस्था से उठाने के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं और उनका धरती देने के लिए वे रक्तहीन क्रांति तारे देश भर में एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक इसके वास्ते कर रहे हैं। सन् १९४८ में सरकार का ध्यान भी उन की ओर गया है और उन्होंने उनकी कठिनाई के बारे में जांच पड़ताल की है लेकिन अभी तक तो सरकार द्वारा उनको उठाने के लिये कोई सक्रिय कदम अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने एग्रीकल्चरल लैडलेस लेबरर्स के बारे में जो सिफारिशें की हैं वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ

"The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 should be enforced in the first instance in those areas where the level of rural wages is found to be relatively low. Minimum wages should also be prescribed for workers engaged on farms above a certain size."

In the settlement of all newly reclaimed lands after allowing such areas as may be required for State farms preference should be given to co-operatives consisting of landless workers.

A progressive social welfare policy to improve the living conditions and social status of the agricultural labour should be followed, in matters such as allotment of residential sites in villages, supply of drinking water, etc. Beneficial legislation such as that relating to debt conciliation which at present applies only to persons holding land should also be made applicable under suitable conditions to agricultural workers. Restrictions which still fetter the agricultural labour in many parts of the country should be removed, wherever necessary, by legislation. Vocational education and training should also be encouraged among the agricultural labourers."

मैं श्रम मन्त्रालय का ध्यान ऊपर की गई सिफारिशों की ओर पुनः दिखाना चाहता हूँ और अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कार्यान्वित करने में अधिक देरी न की जाय। लैडलेस लेबरर्स की कठिनाई की दुबारा जांच करने की जो बात आई है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जांच का काम अब जल्दी समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। काफी जांच पड़ताल की जा चुकी है और अब सरकार द्वारा बिन देरी किये इन ३ करोड़ ४० लाख व्यक्तियों की दयनीय आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारने के लिये सक्रिय कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये। सरकार म्युनिसिपल

कर्मचारियों तथा खेतीहर मजदूरों की हालत सुधारने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे।

अब मैं सदन का ध्यान घरेलू मजदूरों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि अन्य बड़े शहरों में काफी संख्या में घरों में हमारे कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और मैं यह जानता हूँ कि उस ओर भी हमारे भाइयों का ध्यान गया है जो उनमें फैले हुए असन्तोष का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं और अपने राजनैतिक स्वार्थ की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं और उन्होंने उन घरेलू कर्मचारियों के अलग संगठन बनाये हुए हैं लेकिन आप इससे इंकार नहीं कर सकते कि उन घरेलू कर्मचारियों की अपनी समस्याएँ हैं और दिक्कतें हैं और वे काफी समय से चली आ रही हैं और यही उनमें असन्तोष होने का कारण है और उनकी अवस्था सुधारने की ओर भी हमारे अम मन्त्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी नई दिल्ली में काफी घरेलू मजदूर मेहतरों की शक्ल में, बर्तन मांजने वालों की शक्ल में और अन्य रूपों में बड़े बड़े भादमियों और सरकारी भ्रष्टाचारियों के घरों में काम कर रहे हैं और हमने देखा है कि सिविल या मिलिटरी भ्रष्टाचार बहुरानी की घड़ी आदि की चोरी लगाकर किस तरह उस गरीब घरेलू कर्मचारी को फंसाने की कोशिश करते हैं। दूसरे देशों में हम देखते हैं कि घरेलू कर्मचारियों के वेतन और काम आदि के बारे में कानूनी व्यवस्था है और उसके अनुसार वे काम करते हैं लेकिन हमारे देश में वैसा कोई कानूनी व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इन घरेलू मजदूरों की हालत को ठीक करने के लिये उचित कानूनी व्यवस्था की जाये।

जहाँ तक रिक्शा चालकों या हाथ से रिक्शा खींचने वालों का ताल्लुक है उनके सम्बन्ध में पारसाल माननीय टंडन जी मैं अपने हृदय में एक बड़ा दर्द, और मानवता का प्रेम रख कर उन अभाग्य लोंगों का यहाँ

पर बड़ा हृदयविदारक वर्णन किया था और मैं टंडन जी के उन शब्दों की ओर अपने अम मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको अपना इलाज कराने की सरकारी सुविधा मिले। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज २५ पर रिक्शावालों का जिक्र किया है कि इस तरीके से उनको लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे और इस तरह से उनको डाक्टरी परीक्षा की सुविधा दी जायेगी और उस सम्बन्ध में आपका कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से बातचीत भी चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार रिक्शा चालकों या हाथ से रिक्शा खींचने वालों की ओर जिनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है, ध्यान दे और उनके रहने के लिये मकान बनवाए। इसके अलावा हमें इस पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा कि जब देश में समाजवाद, समानता और मानवता का सच्चा प्रेम, इन बातों को लेकर चल रहे हैं तब एक भादमी मौज से रिक्शा पर बैठे और दूसरा भादमी उसको हाथ से खींचे, वह कहां तक उचित होगा ?

अस्पतालों में जो हमारे कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उनकी भी हालत बहुत शोचनीय है और मुझे थूँकि मेरी तबियत कुछ दिनों से खराब है, दवाई लेने अस्पताल जाना पड़ा है, तो मुझे वहाँ पर उन भाइयों ने बताया है कि हमारे अस्पतालों में काम करने का कोई टाइम नहीं है। बहुत ज्यादा घंटे काम करना पड़ता है। वह दिल्ली का ही सवाल नहीं है। दूसरी जगह भी वह सवाल है।

मजदूरों के बहुत से संगठन बन रहे हैं। आप उनकी दिक्कतों की ओर ध्यान दें ताकि उन लोंगों को कुछ सहूलियत मिल सके। इनके संगठन के बहुत से रूप हैं मे उनमें नहीं जाना चाहता। यहाँ पर ही नहीं, और जगह भी प्रा० एन० टी० यू० सी० जैसी संस्थाएँ हैं जो कि यकीनी तौर से शान्ति और अमन में विश्वास रखती हैं। इस तरह की यूनियन्स को भी रिकगनाइज नहीं किया जाता। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। मैं माननीय मंत्री

[श्र दार्मिक]

जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए भी कुछ कोशिश करे।

मे मंत्री जी को अन्त में धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जो नीति वह चला रहे है वह सफल हो रही है। लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि मजदूरों की जो खास दिक्कतें हैं उनकी ओर वे विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम उन मजदूरों की चर्चा यहां पर कर रहे हैं जो कि इस देश की बुनियाद के रूप में हैं।

मे अभी अपने डिप्टी लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब की तकरीर को बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था और मुझे मालूम होता था कि वह कोई इलेक्शन की तकरीर हो रही है। उसे सुनकर मुझे अफसोस हुआ। आज हम यह आशा लेकर आये हैं कि हम कुछ ऐसी चीजें देखेंगे कि जिनमें मजदूरों और मालिकों का रिश्ता और मजदूरों और सरकार का रिश्ता अच्छे आधार पर कायम हो सकेगा। मजदूर और मालिक या मजदूर और सरकार एक ट्रेन के दो चक्को की तरह हैं। अगर ये दोनों चक्के ठीक तरह से काम करेंगे तो हम इस ट्रेन में बैठी हुई ३६ करोड़ जनता को मजिले मकमूद तक पहुंचा सकेंगे।

मे अपने लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इसी दिल्ली शहर में जो १५वीं लेबर कानफरेंस हुई उसमें कुछ बुनियादी चीजों के ऊपर गौर किया गया।

जब मजदूरों की तनस्वाह का सवाल आता है तो कहा जाता है कि इस वक्त देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, हमारे सामने घरबो रुपये के खर्च का सवाल है, पंचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बनाना है। इस वजह से मजदूर कुर्बानी तो दे मगर वह तनस्वाह न मागे तो अच्छा है। लेकिन एक बात मैं मानता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी फैसले हुए हैं, स्वाह वह बेज बोर्ड के बारे में हो, या

रेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में हों या किसी और बारे में हो, उन फैसलों में इस बात की एक झलक नजर आती है कि लेबर मिनिस्टर की पालिसी कुछ समझौते की तरफ है। मैं उनको इसके लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

यह बात सही है कि हमारे सामने पंचवर्षीय योजना है। पंचवर्षीय योजना में जरूरत उम्र बात क होगी कि जो लोग अक्लियत में हैं गा जो इक्वॉलियत में हैं वे दोनों मेहनत करे ताकि एक नये हिन्दुस्तान की इमारत बन सके। मजदूरों के नुमायन्दे आज भी यह महसूस करते हैं कि यह जो नई इमारत हम बनाना चाहते हैं इसकी चमकती हुई ईंट तो हमारे चन्द मिनिस्टर होंगे और इसकी बुनियाद की ईंट जो कभी नजर नहीं आयेगी वह मजदूर होंगे। इस इमारत को बनाने के लिये मजदूर में मेहनत करने के लिये तो कहा जाता है, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये तो कहा जाता है, लेकिन जब उसकी तनस्वाह का सवाल आता है तो कहते हैं कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है, इस वक्त तो कुर्बानी का जमाना है, पंचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बनाना है। कामयाब हम बनायेंगे इस के बारे में मतभेद नहीं है। हर एक आदमी चाहता है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना कामयाब बने। लेकिन उसके साथ ही जो उसको कामयाब बनायेंगे, दिन-रात जो मेहनत करेंगे, उसके मामूम बच्चों की मुस्कुराहट कायम रहे इसकी जिम्मेदारी भी आपकी है, उसकी बीबी के तन पर भी कपड़े रहे इसकी जिम्मेदारी भी आप पर है। मुमकिन है कि आज कुछ मजदूरों की हालत अच्छी हो लेकिन उन मजदूरों की हालत, जो कि लंदन में या दूसरे ऐसे उद्योगों में काम करते हैं जहां पर कि मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट लागू नहीं है, इतनी बुरी है कि अगर भगवान भी उनके घर में आना चाहे तो रोटी और कपडा बन कर आये नहीं तो वह भगवान से कहेंगे कि मंदिर में जाओ, मस्जिद में जाओ, गुरुद्वारे में जाओ वा गिरजे में जाओ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वहाँ जाकर भी तो वह भगवान से मिलेगा ।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : ठीक है । लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर शहर में आप टेनरीज के भन्दर देखें । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि उन मजदूरों को आज ६ आने रोज मजदूरी मिलती है । उनकी कर्जदारी इतनी बढ़ गयी है कि उनका पहली सारीस को कारखाने से निकलना मुश्किल होता है । वे दूसरों के नाम में अपनी तनख्वाह लिखवा देते हैं । अगर उनकी यही हालत रही और उनको ६ आने रोज मजदूरी मिलती रही तो आप उनसे कैसे यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि उनका परिवार सुखी होगा, और कैसे आप आशा कर सकते हैं कि वे देश को बनाने में मदद कर सकेंगे । आज मजदूर देश का मदद करना चाहता है । वह इसके लिये तैयार है । लेकिन उसकी रोटों का महारा, उसकी रोजी का सहारा उसके कपड़े का सहारा, उसके बच्चों की तालीम का सहारा आपको देना पड़ेगा । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम नहीं चाहते कि हड़ताल हो । हमें उम्मेद कुछ फायदा नहीं है । अगर आप यह समझ लें कि हम बिना वजह हड़ताल कराने के पक्ष में हैं या खानदानी हड़ताली हैं, यह बात नहीं है । लेकिन जब हमारे सामने रोजी का सवाल आता है तो मजबूर होकर हम हड़ताल के नारे लगाने हैं । आपने आज अखबारों में देखा होगा कि इंटरेम रिलीफ के बारे में क्या कहा गया है । उसके बारे में यह कहा गया है :

"The Commission may consider demands for relief of an interim character and send reports thereon."

Shri B. S. Murthi: "May" has the force of "shall" there

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Thank you very much. I know English grammar to some extent, though I am speaking

in Hindi. लेकिन इससे कनफ्यूजन बहुत हुआ है ।

Shri B. S. Murthi: I am not speaking of grammar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Both can claim sufficient efficiency in English, I suppose.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : इस इंटरेम रिलीफ के लिये इतना झगडा हो चुका है । मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्टर भी इसके लिये कोशिश करें कि यह रिलीफ मिले । मैं कहता हूँ कि मजदूरों की थोड़ी सी तनख्वाह बढ़े, सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह बढ़े, और जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में या पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम कर रहे हैं उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़े । अगर हम पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल देखना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम मजदूरों को अपना काम करने के लिए पांच साल तक जीने का कुछ सहारा तो मिले । अगर इंटरेम रिलीफ दे दिया जायेगा तो लोग दिल लगाकर काम करेंगे ।

इसके बाद कमिलियेशन मैजिस्ट्री का सवाल आता है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ । अगर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का कोई मामला मिनिस्टर साहब के पास या रीजनल लेबर कमिशनर या कमिलियेशन आफिसर के पास जाता है तो वह यह देखते हैं कि यह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का मामला है । कानपुर में रीजनल कमिशनर थे और मैं ने देखा कि वह समझते थे कि अन्याय हुआ है लेकिन वह डरते थे कि यह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का मामला है और वहाँ हर तरह में विक्टिमाइजेशन हो सकता है । सीक्रेटरी और सीक्योरिटी के नाम पर बड़ा का हर काम ठीक ही समझ लिया जाता है । सीक्योरिटी के ख्याल से वे किसी को भी निकाल देते हैं । मुराद नगर फैक्टरी से इसी तरह आठ नौ आदमियों को निकाल दिया गया । हम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि क्या किया जाये यह

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

तो डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का काम है, उस विभाग में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी तरीके से यूनियन्स का हाल है। कोई भी मामला कंसिलियेशन आफिसर के पास या रीजनल लेबर कमिशनर के पास जाता है और अगर वह डिफेंस विभाग से सम्बन्ध रखता है तो उनके सामने भी एक मजबूरी हो जाती है। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की लेबर पालिसी एक है और लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की दूसरी है। जब तक जो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की पालिसी है उसको सब जगह यूनिफार्मली एलाई नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक यह विक्टिमाइजेशन होता रहे। ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स के लिये लोग सचेत हैं और अपने राइट्स की खातिर उन्होंने कुर्बानियां दी हैं। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? आज उनको निकाल बाहर किया जाता है। यदि इस तरह से निकाले जाने के बाद उनका ध्यान लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ जाता है, तो इसमें आश्चर्य की कौन सी बात है, यह स्वाभाविक सी बात है। जब आपका नाम ही लेबर मिनिस्टर है इस वास्ते वे महसूस करते हैं कि आप यहां पर मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये ही बैठे हुए हैं और आपकी मिनिस्ट्री का निर्माण मजदूरों की रक्षा करने के लिये, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये ही किया गया है। उन लोगों को जब निकाल बाहर किया जाता है और उसके बाद अगर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री अपनी मजबूरी का इजहार कर देती है तो इससे बढ़ कर दुख की और क्या बात हो सकती है। इस तरह से ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट नहीं चल सकती है। आखिर आप उसको किस तरह से चलाना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन सब केसिस की जांच की जाए। आपने लेबर आफिसर्स मुकदमों किए हैं लेकिन उन पर जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल है वह किस का है? वह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का है। लेबर आफिसर्स मदद भी करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको कह दिया जाता है कि तुम लेबर आफिसर हो और तुम लेबर के मामलों को

ही हल करो। तुम, हम जो बिट्टी देते हैं उसे यूनियन के पास दे दो और यूनियन जो बिट्टी देती है उसे हमारे पास पहुंचा दो। एक पोस्टमैन का ही काम उनका भाज रह गया है। कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी से उन्होंने जो डिप्लोमा इन सोशल वर्क का लिया और जो ट्रेनिंग हासिल की वह सारी की सारी बेकार हो गई और यही तक उनका काम सीमित हो गया है। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर रह कर और इसके एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल में अगर रह कर वे लोग काम करें, तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि वे लोग बहुत ही अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं बेकारी के बारे में दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आपके मंत्रालय ने एक किताब छपी जिस में कहा गया है कि तकरीबन साढ़े सात लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जोकि बेकार हैं और जिन का नाम रजिस्टर किया गया है। लेकिन जो अनरिजिस्टर्ड बेकार हैं उनकी सख्या नहीं दी गयी है क्योंकि वह गिनी नहीं जा सकती है। जो कुछ भी हो लेकिन जब बेकारी की बात की जाती है तो मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान छटनी की ओर, रिट्रेचमेंट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। १२ फरवरी १९५६ के दिन बड़े बड़े अखबारों में मोटी मोटी सुलिया छपी थी और यह कहा गया था कि ८० लाख नौकरियां दूसरे पांच साल के अन्तर्गत लोगों को मिलेगी। मजदूरों में इससे एक खुशी की लहर दौड़ गई। वे लोग दौड़े दौड़े हमारे पास आए और कहने लगे कि हमें जो सरप्लस करार दे दिया गया है, जब नौकरी मिल जाएगी और जब हमने कहा कि होना तो ऐसा चाहिये तो उनके दिलों के अन्दर एक नई उमंग पैदा हुई और नयी जज्बात उनके दिलों में करबटे लेने लगे। लेकिन बाद में क्या हुआ, यह मैं आपको बतला रहा हूँ। १५ सितम्बर १९५६ के दिन ६००० सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को निकाल फील्डों से बाहर कर दिया गया। उन लोगों

की साथें निकल रही थी और हमारी जो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री है वह बामोशी से देख रही थी। मुझ से मजदूरों ने कहा कि आखिर यह क्या हो रहा है ? यहां पर तो ८० लाख नए लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात की जा रही है लेकिन हमको निकाल बाहर कर दिया गया है। क्या कारण है कि आप इन बस्ते हुए घरों को इस तरह से उजाड़ रहे हैं। दूसरे लोग तो एक्सचेंजिस का चक्कर लगाते लगाते थक जाते हैं, उनको नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है और इन लोगों को जोकि रोजगार पर लगे हुए हैं क्यों निकाला जाता है। शायद यह होमियोपैथिक की दवाई है जिस में पहले बीमारी को बढ़ाया जाता है और बाद में घटाया जाता है। क्या इन के साथ भी इसी तरह से किया जायेगा ? क्या इनको भी पहले बेकार किया जाएगा और बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाएगी और बाद में घटाई जाएगी ? रिट्रैक्टमेंट नोटिसिस के बाद जो हुआ वेट वाज ए सैंड कमेटी ध्यान दी सिकंड फाइव इयर प्लान। इसके बाद लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने कोशिश की और एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिस की मार्फत तकरीबन तीन हज़ार आदमियों को नौकरियां दिलाईं। लेकिन वे भी क्या करे। मैं तो कहता हूं कि उनका नाम ही बदल दिया जाना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो बेहतर होगा। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि और कुछ एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिस खोली जायेंगी और यह कहा जाता है कि उनमें बड़ी गड़बड़ी है और उनमें जो लोग काम करते हैं वे ठीक काम नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर नौकरियां ही नहीं हैं

16-54 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHAI RAMAN in the Chair]

देन वूट इज टू बी एक्सचेंज। वहां पर क्या होता है। एक आदमी जो अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवा लेता है उसको कई कई चक्कर एक्सचेंज के काटने पड़ते हैं हर एक महीने के बाद उसे अपना कार्ड रिन्यू करवाना पड़ता है। रोज कार्ड बदलते रहते हैं। एक कार्ड की मयाद

अगर आप छः महीने कर दें तो अच्छा रहेगा और लोगों को रोज रोज वहां पर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

लेबर प्राबलैम को तथा बेकारी की समस्या को साल्व करने के बारे में जो आंकड़े दिए गये हैं वे हमारे सामने हैं। मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब से दरब्यास्त करना चाहता हूं कि वह देखें कि उनकी मिनिस्ट्री अच्छी तरह से फंक्शन करती है या नहीं। आप मोबिलिटी आफ लेबर है लेकिन कोओर्डिनेशन नहीं है। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिस का तथा यूनियन्स और फैब्रेशंस को आपस में कोआपरेशन से रहना चाहिये ताकि बेकार लोगों को और रिट्रैक्टमेंट सेक्टरों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजा जा सके। ऐसा होने से मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इन एम्प्लायमेंट पूरी तरह से साल्व हो जाएगी लेकिन टू सम एक्स्टेंड वह अवश्य साल्व हो जाएगी। अगर कोओर्डिनेशन हो तो कुछ न कुछ हद तक इस मामले को अवश्य हल किया जा सकता है।

फ्रॉम मैं पीस वर्क सिस्टम के बारे में कुछ फ्रॉज करना चाहता हूं। मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूं। लेकिन मैं एक चीज अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं। यह मैं मानता हूं कि इससे लोग और अधिक काम करने का इंसेंटिव अपने अन्दर पैदा करते हैं और इससे अधिक उत्पादन होता है, अधिक प्रोडक्शन होता है। लेकिन हमारे देश में आज समाजवाद का नाम तो जरूर लिया जा रहा है लेकिन समाजवाद व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इससे मजदूरों की सेहत तबाह होती जा रही है, उनकी सेहत पर इसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। मैं इस सिस्टम को खत्म करना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इटर कंडिशन आप वर्क हों और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक इट विल बी ए। स्टम आफ एक्सप्लायटेशन। आप आज टाइम एंड मोशन स्टडी की व्यवस्था करते हैं। एक स्टाप वाच लेकर आप एग्जेंज निकाल लेते हैं। जब तक टाइम एंड मोशन स्टडी का जो सिस्टम है वह परफेक्ट नहीं होता, जब तक बकिंग

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

कडिशम अच्छी नहीं होती, जब तक एनवायरन-मेंट्स अच्छे नहीं होते तब तक वर्कर्स के लिए यह सिस्टम लाभदायक नहीं हो सकता है। वे लोग संमत्ते हैं कि यही एक तरीका है जिस से कि उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकता है और खालच में आकर वे अपनी आखों की रोशनी को खो देते हैं, अपनी सेहत को तबाह कर लेते हैं और तरह तरह की बीमारियों के शिकार हो जाते हैं। मैं इस सिस्टम के बिल्कुल खिलाफ नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये सब चीजें वर्कर्स को मुहैया होनी चाहिये और इस सब के साथ साथ मिनिमम वेजिम की गारंटी भी होनी चाहिए।

आपने जो बेज बोर्ड बनाये हैं और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए जो बेज बोर्ड बनाने की जरूरत है, उस पर मैं अब आता हूँ। मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे मेहरबानी करके प्लेटेशंस के लिए, ट्रांसपोर्ट वर्कर्स के लिए तथा दूसरे बड़े बड़े कारखानों के लिए तथा बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बेज बोर्ड्स का निर्माण करें।

यह हैल्थ रिजार्टमेंस की बात भी की गई है। आपने गेजवे वर्कर्स के लिए हैल्थ रिजार्टमेंस अवश्य बना दिए हैं। आपने टी० बी० के मरीजों के बारे में कहा है कि उनके लिए और ज्यादा वैड्स की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि काफी मजदूर टी० बी० के शिकार हैं। आपन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जितने भी एम्पलायीज हैं उनके लिए इलाज करवाने के लिए १८ महीने की छुट्टी देने की व्यवस्था कर रखी है। लेकिन मूज अफमोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नियमों के अनुसार उनको छुट्टी तो दे दी जाती है लेकिन उनको वेजिम जो इस दौरान में दी जाती है वे $\frac{1}{4}$ भी नहीं दी जाती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको भीख माग कर और बड़ी मुश्किल के साथ अपना गुजारा करना पड़ता है। इससे इतना फायदा तो अवश्य होता है कि उनका नाम नहीं कट जाता है और वे फैंक्ट्री में दुबारा

आ जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश के जो नौमिहास वर्कर टी० बी० से मुबतिला हैं और अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं, मेहनती हैं, ईमानदार हैं, उनको कम से कम हाफ पे पर लीव तो कम से कम दीजिये।

आपने मजदूरों के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलायीस के लिए पे कमिशन अवश्य बिठाया है। उसको यह अधिकार भी दिया गया है कि वह जिस कमी भी की चाहे एडवाइस ले सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमें मजदूरों को भी नुमाइदगी होनी चाहिए और उनकी एडवाइस भी ली जानी जाए ताकि जो भी रिपोर्ट वह सबमिट करे, उसमें यूनैनिमिटी हो और उसमें मजदूरों को तयल्ली हो सके।

अब मैं बोनस के सावल पर आता हूँ। इसके बारे में बागे माहब ने तथा दूसरे भाइयों ने काफी विम्वार के साथ कहा है। क्या वजह है कि बोनस के मामले का लेकर मजदूर आज लिटिगेशन की तरफ जा रहे हैं, कौनेक्टिव बारगेनिंग की स्पिरिट उनमें खत्म हाती जा रही है, हार्ड कोर्ट की तरफ वे देख रहे हैं? क्या आपने कभी इसके बारे में साचा है मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर शहर में बोनस के सवाल का लेकर लाल इमानी के वर्कर्स ने तीन साल तक कोशिश की। ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन के जमाने में जब मैं यह कम्पनी बना हूँ इसमें कराडों खपया तथा अरबों खपया विदेशों को भेजा है। लेकिन बोनस के सवाल का हल नहीं किया है। जब भी यह सवाल उठाया जाता है तो वह दिया जाता है कि नुक्सान हा रहा है। वहा हमारे एक मजदूर ने सात मार्च को अपनी जान तक दे डाली है और यह कह कर जान दे डाली है कि शायद मेरे मरने के बाद मेरी लाश को देखकर ही बोनस का मामला हल हो जाएगा। मैं इसको उपोर्ट नहीं करता लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यो बोनस उनको आटोमैटिकली नहीं दे दिया जाता है और उम सूरत में भी क्यो नहीं दिया जाता है जबकि कम्पनी को मुनाफा हो रहा होता है।

क्यों लोगों को हुल्सा मचाने के लिए मजदूर किया जाता है, क्यों उनको गड़बड़ी करने के लिए मजदूर किया जाता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि बोनस का मामला भी मतोपजनक रूप में हल होना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैं ने दिए हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान में विचार करें और उनको अन्त में लाने का प्रयत्न करें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया और आपकी मजदूरों के प्रति नीति सही रही तो मजदूरों का कोअप्रेशन आपको अवश्य मिलेगा और वे देश के निर्माण में सहायक होंगे। आप चमकती हुई ईंट हैं और हम उसकी बुनियाद की ईंट हैं, इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री श्री लक्ष्मी बाई (बिकाराबाद)
सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी तथा उनके महयोगियों को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि उम अन्त काम में लिये जो उन्होंने किया है।

17 hrs.

मैं जो कुछ बोलने पर लेबर के बारे में बड़ी गई है और जिन को बार बार दोहराया गया है उनको गुन गुन कर तग आ गई है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब भी उन्नी पर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं जहाँ पर ज्यादा पुकार होती है, जहाँ में ज्यादा शोरगल उठता है और जो लोग चप चाप बैठ रहते हैं, उन की ओर हमारा उनका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। उन लोगों की ओर जिन की तादाद करोड़ों में है, हमारे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। अम्बरचखें भी आप शहरों में दते हैं और देहातियों की ओर महिलाओं की ओर आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। बहा पर लोगों के काम करने की कोई काम नहीं है।

हमारे जो लेबर के डिप्टी वज्जीर हैं वे खुद से ही लेबर के साथ बहुत प्यार करते आए हैं और उसने एक छोटा बच्चा समझते हैं। अब लेबरर्स किस को कहते हैं, लेबरर्स उनको कहते हैं जो मजदूरी पेशा करते हैं, तमाम दुनिया लेबर नहीं होती। हर कोई लेबर लेबर चिल्लाता है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह तबका जो कि ८०, ९० फीसदी है उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं जाता है और उस के साथ नाइगाफी बर्ती जाती है और गहरो में बसने वाले १०—१५ फीसदी तबके की ओर ही ध्यान किया जाता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि आज आपक दिलों में उस अभाग ८० और ९० फीसदी तबके के लिये हमदर्दी है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह चीज कहनी पड़ती है कि उम पर जो अमल होना चाहिये और जिस ढंग में काम होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता है। आपकी प्लानिंग कमटी करोड़ों रुपय के प्लान बनाती है लेकिन वे गलत ढंग में बनाते जाते हैं और वे प्राजेक्ट्स ऊपर में बनते हैं। यह सारे प्लान और प्राजेक्ट्स जो बनते हैं सब गहरो में बनते हैं लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ८० और ९० फीसदी गरीब खेतदार मजदूरों जो कि गावों में बसने हैं और जिन की कि हालत बड़ी दर्दनाक है उनके वास्ते क्या तो रहा है? यह जो बगले और यडके बनी है यह किस के वास्ते बना है? केवल १०—१५ फीसदी लोगों का ख्याल न करके आप को ८० और ९० फीसदी लोगों के लिये काम करना चाहिये। आप पस में बैठिये और बगले में शान से रहिये, मज्र उम में कोई ऐतराज नहीं और न ही मैं आपके राइट्स में दखल देन वाली हूँ। मगर मैं यह कह बगैर नहीं रह सकती कि गावों के मजदूरों की आर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और आज उन की हालत बड़ी दयनीय और शोचनीय है। यह सारे प्लान आखिर आपने किन के वास्ते बनाये हैं, बेरो समझ मैं आप की प्लानिंग बहुत

[श्रीमत्. लक्ष्मी बाई]

डिफिक्टिव है। मैं आप से मदद से कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं चित्रकार हूँ इस लिये मैं अच्छा सस्वीर बना लेती हूँ और उस नाते मेरा कहना है कि आप का प्लान बड़ा खराब है। १० परसेंट आदमी का जिस्म होता है और १५ परसेंट के करीब आदमी के कान बगैरह होते हैं और आप समझ सकते हैं कि आदमी का मुख कम होता चला जाये और कान बढ़ते चले जाये और आदमी के कान हाथी के कान हो जाये तो वह कैसा बेइगना और कुत्ता दीखेगा। ठीक वही दशा हमारे प्लान की है।

अभी हमारे एक भाई बोले और उन्होंने बतलाया कि ४ लाख लोगों को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है लेकिन मैं उन को और हाउस को बतलाना चाहूंगी कि ४ लाख नहीं ६ करोड़ लोगों को काम देने का सवाल है। ६ करोड़ लोग हमारे जंगलों में और गावों में केवल ५ महीने काम करते हैं, फसल के समय पर उनको काम करने को मिल जाता है और बाकी साल के ६, ७ महीने वे बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। यह आपका धम्बर चर्खा बगैरह शहरों में या जिलों में होता है लेकिन गावों में क्या होता है। अभी गाव के मेरे एक भाई बोले थे कि यह बापू जी का प्लान है मैं उन के इस मत से सहमत नहीं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर बापू जी का प्लान होता तो यह बड़ा सुन्दर होता। बापू जी का प्लान गावों से आना चाहिये था और मुझे आप की प्लान की सीढ़ी उलटी दिखाई देती है जोकि ऊपर से नीचे जा रही है, जब कि उस को नीच से ऊपर जाना चाहिये था। प्रजा राज्य में प्रजा की बात की तकत्त होती है।

अभ्याग्यवश मुझे सदा आखिर में बोलने का समय मिलता है और मेरे पास समय भी खत्म हो चला है और मेरी समझ

में नहीं आता कि क्या बोलू और क्या छोड़ दू, बोलने को तो मेरे पास बहुत सामग्री है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने तेलगाना और धांध के चर्खा चला कर कपड़ा बनाने वाले लोगों की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि हमें यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि चर्खा चला कर और सूत कात कर इन जुलाहों ने संकाशायर को गढ़बड़ा दिया था और आज उन करोड़ों लोगों की हालत बड़ी खराब है और सरकार को उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था उन्नत करने के लिये सक्रिय कदम उठाना चाहिये। उनके वास्ते बोलस का इंतजाम कीजिये और अन्य सुविधायें उनको सुलभ कीजिये। आज मैं यह कहने पर विवश हूँ कि आप दोनों भाइयों से नहीं देख रहे हैं, आप अपनी एक आल बन्द किये हुये हैं। जब समय आ गया है जब आप दोनों भाइयों को देखें।

श्री विनोबा भावे के साथ मैं पैदल यात्रा में घूमी हूँ और मैंने स्वयं अपनी आँखों से उनकी दर्दनाक हालत को देखा है। मैं उनकी हालत को देखकर रोती थी और विनोबा जी से कहती थी कि बाबू जी देखिये क्या हो रहा है, उनके घर जल रहे हैं तो विनोबा जी कहते थे कि घर जलने दो अभी और होना चाहिये, अभी और बढ़ना चाहिये और यदि यह सिलसिला न रुका तो विप्लव होगा और बाद में यह सब खत्म हो जायेगा। तब लोग शांति के पुजारी बनेंगे। स्ट्राइक होने से ही हम लोगों की तन्द्रा टूटेगी और हम सुषरेगे। लेकिन मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहती हूँ कि बिना विप्लव किये यह सब भी जागरूकता से काम ले और स्थिति को सम्हाल ले।

हमारे खेतिहर मजदूरों को साल में केवल ६ महीने फसल के ऊपर काम मिलता है बाकी दिन बिना काम के रहते हैं। गावों में अप्रैल, मई और जून के महीनों में पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता, खाने को उनको गिद्धा नहीं मिलती और जब आदमी को काम नहीं

होता तो उसका दिमाग खो जाता है और दिमाग खो जाने से वह बेवकफ बना इधर से उधर बेकार मारा फिरता है। बेकारी से आदमी बुरी चीज करने को लाचार हो जाते हैं। करोड़ों आदमी हमारे देश में ऐसे हैं जिनका कि दिमाग फिर सा गया है और जो कि भुखमरी और बेकारी से पीड़ित हैं। सरकार को शहरों से अब ध्यान थोड़ा सा हटा कर गांवों की ओर करना चाहिये और वहां पर नय नये कुटीर उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करे जहां कि इन लोगों को काम दिया जा सके ताकि वे अपना और अपने बाल बच्चों का भरण पोषण कर सकें। उनके वास्ते गांवों में पानी पहुंचाने की भी आवश्यक व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये। श्रम मंत्रालय की बागडोर सौभाग्य से हमारे नन्दा साहब के हाथ में है और उनको तो हर बात मालूम है, साथ ही उनके डिप्टी मिनिस्टर भी बहुत चतुर हैं और उनकी लेबर में बहुत दिलचस्पी है और उन्होंने लेबरर्स के लिये काम भी किया है और मैं चाहूंगी कि वे लैंड रिफार्म्स लायें और हमारे खेतों पर मजदूरों की हालत को बेहतर बनायें।

आपने चिल्ड्रेंस ऐक्ट पास किया हुआ है लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि उस पर ठीक से अमल नहीं हो रहा है। ८, ८ साल के बच्चे रिक्शा चलाते हैं और पुलिस वाले चुपचाप खड़े देखते रहते हैं, जब मैं उनको पकड़ कर देती भी हूँ तब भी कोई नहीं सुनता।

एजुकेशन सेंटर्स जैसा कि मेरे एक भाई ने जिक्र किया खुलने चाहियें और मैं उनके खुलने का स्वागत करती हूँ और यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। लेकिन आपको यह देखना चाहिये कि आप उन एजुकेशन सेंटर्स में किस को एजुकेट कर रहे हैं, लीडर्स को एजुकेट करने की जरूरत नहीं है, वहां पर आप वर्क्स को एजुकेट कीजिये। आपको उनके लिये स्कालरशिप्स की उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि जब

एजिटेशन होता है तब ही आप उनको स्कालरशिप्स का पैसा देते हैं, इस तरह की झगड़ेबाजी की नौबत आपको नहीं आने देनी चाहिये।

एजुकेशन कमेटी के नियम के अनुसार जो व्यक्ति ट्रेनिंग हासिल करता है उसको ५ साल मुसलसल लेबर में काम करना लाजिम है नहीं तो उसको वह पैसा वापिस करना पड़ता है, मेरी राय में इस तरह की पाबन्दी ठीक है।

मैं मानती हूँ कि हमारे लेबर लीडर्स बहुत अच्छे हैं और वे मजदूरों का हित सोचते हैं और उनकी उन्नति के लिये दिक्कत और परेशानी उठाते हैं और आज उनकी कोशिशों के फलस्वरूप हमारे मजदूरों की हालत पहले की अपेक्षा बेहतर है और हमें उन पर गर्व है लेकिन मैं यहां पर यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि यह लेबर लीडरशिप विशुद्ध लेबर लीडरशिप रहनी चाहिये और यह किसी की पोलिटिकल लीडरशिप नहीं होनी चाहिये, राजनैतिक स्वार्थ साधन इसकी आड़ में नहीं होनी चाहिये और लेबर लीडर्स भारत सेवक समाज और सर्वोदय समाज के कार्यकर्त्ताओं के समान होने चाहियें। जिस तरह से आपने इंसेशियल सर्विसेज के लिये कानून बनाया था उसी तरह से आप इसके लिये भी कानून बना दीजिये कि कोई पोलिटिकल मैन लेबर का लीडर न हो सके। लेबर की लीडरशिप सर्वोदय वालों को दी जाये। अगर ऐसा होगा तो शांति और संतोष से काम होता रहेगा। मैं चाहती हूँ कि दस या बीस साल तक लेबर की लीडरशिप किसी पोलिटिकल आदमी को न मिलने दी जाये। अगर ऐसा होगा तो गांव वालों का भी बहुत भला होगा और आप उनकी मदद कर सकेंगे। लोगों के दिल में इस विषय में जो विचार हों उनको यहां खुले रूप में कहना चाहिये। मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर मेरा सुझाव लेबर के बारे में माना जायेगा तो आपका प्लान का काम बहुत सुन्दर रूप से पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री १० चं० व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति जी, आज दिन भर मजदूर समस्या पर चर्चा हुई है। आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० और ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० दोनों पक्षों ने अपने अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखे।

श्री नाथ पाई : हिन्द मजदूर सभावालों ने भी अपने विचार रखे।

श्री १० चं० व्यास : हां, हिन्द मजदूर सभा वालों ने भी अपने विचार रखे। पिछले दस सालों में हमारी भारत सरकार की श्रम नीति के फलस्वरूप हमारे मजदूरों की कुछ समस्याएँ सुलझी हैं। कई उलझनें दूर हुई हैं और मजदूर संगठन आगे बढ़ा है। उसने अपनी समस्याओं को हल किया है। ट्राइब्यूनल्स में भी मामले गये, लेकिन अपीलेंट ट्राइब्यूनल्स की जो नीति थी वह फेल हुई और उसके फैसलों में बहुत देर होने के कारण आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ने उसके विरुद्ध अपनी आवाज उठाई। अपीलेंट ट्राइब्यूनल एबालिश् हुआ। लेकिन ट्राइब्यूनल्स के फैसले करने के तरीके में और इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट में जो सुधार हुये हैं और जो संशोधन हुये हैं वे अभी तक सारे राज्यों में चालू नहीं हुये हैं। सारे देश में उसके अनुसार श्रमनीति अभी नहीं चल रही है।

आज जो हमारे माननीय श्रम मंत्री हैं वे मजदूरों के माने हुये नेता हैं। गांधी जी की नीति के अनुसार देश के श्रम आंदोलन को उन्होंने एक नई दिशा दी है, एक नया जीवन दिया है। लेकिन उनका इतना अनुभव होते हुये भी आज राज्य सरकारों की और केन्द्रीय सरकार की श्रम नीति एकरूप नहीं हो पायी है। इस कारण मजदूरों की समस्याएँ उलझी हुई हैं, उनके हल होने में बहुत देर लगती है और देर लगने के कारण उनका विक्टिमाइजेशन होता है। मालिकों के हक में मजदूरों के प्रति अभी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है,

और मैं तो अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यही हाल सरकारी उद्योगों में भी है। जो दमन की नीति उद्योगपति अपनाते हैं वही सरकारी अधिकारी अपनाते हैं। जो नीति आपने निर्धारित की है उसके अनुसार मजदूर को जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिये उतना लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है।

श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिये आपने एक वेतन बोर्ड बनाया और उसने अपनी सिफारिशें भी कीं। आज देश में जो बड़े बड़े पत्र हैं वे राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापनों के आधार पर चल रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद एक भी ऐसा पत्र का मालिक नहीं है जिसने उस बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को अपने यहां लागू किया हो। तो मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारी नीति पर अमल ही नहीं होगा तो आखिर काम कैसे होगा।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना हमको पूरी करनी है। इस योजना को आप मजदूर की सहायता से पूरा करने की आशा करते हैं लेकिन मजदूर के लिये उपयुक्त मानस नहीं बन पा रहा है, कारण कि जो आज हमारी नीति है वह कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पा रही है।

मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ। राजस्थान में अभ्रक की खानें हैं और अभ्रक की फैक्टरियां भी हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार का मजदूर विभाग ही उसकी देखरेख करता है। मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी मैशिनरी की ढिलाई कहिये या कुछ गड़बड़ नीति के कारण वहां के लिये हाईकोर्ट ने मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट को गैरकानूनी घोषित कर दिया है। वहां पर वह ऐक्ट लागू नहीं है।

पहले रीजनल लेबर कमिश्नर का आफिस अजमेर में था। अब उसे नागपुर भेज दिया गया है और राजस्थान का संबंध उससे रखा है। अब आप देखें कि राजस्थान कहां और नागपुर कहां।

कई मालिक ऐसे हैं जो चार चार महीने तक मजदूरों की कमाई हुई मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं, बीनस की बात तो गयी, वेतन वृद्धि की बात तो गई। आज दस हजार के करीब मजदूर वहाँ इसी के कारण पिस रहे हैं।

तो मैं माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी से श्रद्धा के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने प्रेरणा दी है मजदूरों में काम करने की। मैं भी आपकी प्रेरणा से ही मजदूरों में काम कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन अगर यही हालत रही और इस हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ तो देश की जो दूसरी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना है उसके पूरे होने में मुझे कुछ भय लगता है।

आज जो हमारे दूसरे मजदूर सगठन है जैसे ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० है या हिन्दू मजदूर सभा है, उनका उद्देश्य, मैं श्रद्धा के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, मजदूर हित नहीं है। उनमें राजनीतिक हित निहित है और राजनीतिक हित को लेकर के ही वे मजदूरों में जाते हैं, तोड़ फोड़ करते हैं और जैसा रामसिंह भाई ने कहा, कई मजदूरों को बेकार कर देते हैं। उनकी इस तोड़ फोड़ नीति के कारण आज बहुत से मजदूर बेकार हुये हैं। आज आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० देश का सबसे बड़ा मजदूर सगठन है। जिसको आई० एल० ओ० में भी मान्यता मिली हुई है। इसके बावजूद भी चूँकि हमारे नेता श्रममंत्री हैं इसलिये हमको ठीक न्याय नहीं मिलता। ठीक प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलता। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष क जो भाई हैं वे आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के बारे में नाना प्रकार की बातें कहते हैं कि वह तो हिंसा पर उतर आती है। मैं उनके बारे में जो कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के खिलाफ है यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे श्रमिक जमाकर के कार्य करना अधिक पसन्द कर रहे हैं और वर्कर्स को मारना भी उनकी दृष्टि में एक मामूली काम है। उनके लिये ये सब क्षम्य है। लेकिन हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। हम हिंसा पर नहीं उतरते हैं। यही वजह है कि हम पिछड़े हुये रहते हैं।

मैं बड़े श्रद्धा के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि कई जगह से पूर्व बोलने वाले बक्ताओं ने कहा है कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो श्रम नीति है उसमें एकीकरण आना चाहिये और आपकी श्रम नीति का पालन सब राज्य सरकारों को करना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो हम जितनी भी समस्याएँ हमारे सामने उठ खड़ी होती हैं, उनका सामना कर सकेंगे और उनको सफलता के साथ हल कर सकेंगे।

मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि आपकी जो श्रम नीति रही है उसी की वजह से आप मजदूरों को आगे ले जा सके हैं, उनमें हिम्मत का संचार कर सके हैं तथा समस्याओं को सफलतापूर्वक हल कर सके हैं। लेकिन जो कमियाँ हैं उनको भी दूर करना आपका कर्तव्य है, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

Mr Chairman. I believe the hon. Minister is speaking tomorrow

Shri Nanda: I can start now

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir) At 5.30 we have to disperse. The hon. Minister may speak tomorrow

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: One more speaker may be accommodated

Mr. Chairman: We have got nearly 40 minutes more. I feel bound by the announcement of the Speaker this morning that we will go on till 6 O'clock, and I believe Minister wanted an hour

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Let us disperse at 5.30

Mr. Chairman: In any event Shri-mati Sahodrabai will speak now

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई (मागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जाति) : सम्भाषित महोदय, आज यह मेरे लिए बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। इस लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

[श्रीमती महोदया बाई]

मिलो और फकिट्टो इत्यादि में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए और अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था किए जाने की तथा उनकी मजदूरी निश्चित किए जाने की हर तरफ से मांग की गई है। लेकिन हमारे देहातो में जो खेती पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, जो काश्तकारों के साथ काम करने वाले खेतिहार मजदूर हैं, उनको उचित वेतन दिए जाने की मांग किसी ने नहीं की है। उनके बारे में किसी ने कुछ क्यों नहीं कहा है, यह मैं नहीं जानती। लेकिन मिलो और फकिट्टो में काम करने वालों की जो दुखमरी पुकार होती है उसको तो सुन लिया जाता है लेकिन हम लोगों की पुकार को कोई नहीं सुनता है। इस वास्ते मेरी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि खेती में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए ऐसा कदम उठाया जाए कि उनको जो मजदूरी दी जाती है उसकी भी दर निश्चित की जा सके। आज इन लोगों को ठीक से मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। जब उनको कम मजदूरी मिलती है तो उनको शहरों की ओर भागना पड़ता है जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि खेती धरी की धरी रह जाती है और उस पर काम करने के लिए मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं। इससे जो किसान लोग हैं वे बहुत परेशान हो जाते हैं और जब हम वहां पर जाते हैं तो हम से इसकी शिकायत कर रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें हमें मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं और हमारा काम नहीं होता है। सरकार से तथा मंत्री महोदय से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि ऐसा कानून बनाया जाए कि खेती का काम करने वाले को, काश्तकारों के साथ जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनको उचित मजदूरी दी जा सके और उनकी मजदूरी की दर निश्चित कर दी जानी चाहिए। इन मजदूरों को जो मजदूरी शहरों में मिलती है, उतनी मजदूरी देहातो में नहीं मिल सकती है। क्यों काश्तकार लोग उनको इतनी मजदूरी नहीं दे सकते हैं, इसकी वजह यह है कि उनकी इतनी आमदनी नहीं होती है कि वे दो रुपये रोजाना या तीन रुपये रोजाना मजदूरी दे

सके। वे इतनी अधिक मजदूरी नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि खेती में किसानों के साथ काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए सवा रुपया और महिलाओं के लिये एक रुपया रोजाना मजदूरी की दर निश्चित कर दी जाए जिससे कि काश्तकारों का भी काम चल सके और ये लोग भी भाग कर शहरों में काम का तलाश में न दौड़ें।

17 25 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

देहातो में काम का एक और विषय है। यह जो काश्तकारी का काम है यह सारा साल नहीं चलता है। वहां पर कोई ऊद्योग धंधे भी नहीं हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि मजदूर लोग बेकार पड़ रहते हैं। इस वास्ते देहातो में छोटे छोटे धंधे जैसे अम्बर चर्बी हैं खोल जाने चाहिये। जिस तरह से अम्बर चर्बी को शहरों में चलाया जा रहा है उनी तरह में इस देहातो में भी ले जाया जा सकता है और वहां पर लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है। इसके साथ साथ उनको छोटे-मोटे दूसरे काम खादों के करने के लिए भी दिए जा सकते हैं। यदि वहां खादों का उद्योग चले या दूसरे छोटे-छोटे धंधे चले तो वे वहां पर काम कर बैठ रहने के लिए प्रोत्साहित होंगे और शहरों की तरफ नहीं दौड़ेंगे। जब उनको छ महीने कोई काम नहीं मिलता है तो वे शहरों की तरफ भा जाते हैं। जब भी हम किसी क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो लोग हमें गालियाँ देते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह कैसा राज्य हुआ है कि मजदूर भी हमें नहीं मिलते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं हाथ जोड़ कर आपसे प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि देहातो में ज्यादा लोग बसते हैं और उस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। देहातो में भी ज्यादातर लोग काश्तकारी करते हैं और काश्तकारी करने में उनको मजदूरों का सहयोग प्राप्त करना पड़ता है। उन मजदूरों के लिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप उचित बतन निर्धारित कर दें, जिससे कि वे

वही पर काम कर सकें और बाहरी की ओर न भागें।

यह मेरा पहला मौका बोलने का है और मैं इस वक्त और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Is the Minister willing to start now

Shri Nanda: If you so desire

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He can begin afresh tomorrow

Mr. Speaker: We are going on extending the time I do not know whether we shall have to sit even after the 13th September The Minister may speak tomorrow

Shri Nanda: As you please

Mr. Speaker: I shall call the Minister, and he may rise in his seat, lest any other persons should offer themselves to speak tomorrow The hon Minister

Shri Nanda: The discussion in the House on the Labour Ministry's Demands for Grants has covered a wide range of topics, some of them of somewhat general interest, and some other matters of detail or questions of a sectional or local character Owing to the obvious limitations of time, I shall have to confine myself, in the course of my reply, to matters

of a general character So far as the other questions are concerned, I am sure there will be other means and other occasions for me to furnish the answers and to give satisfaction to the hon Members I may add also that a number of those things have already been dealt with in the course of the speech made by my colleague the Deputy Minister of Labour

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What did he deal with? He only talked about 1942

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (**Shri L N Mishra**): He has talked about other things also But the hon Member remembers only 1942

Shri Nanda: There were other important things also which were dealt with by him

My hon friend **Shri S A. Dange** expressed very great concern about our labour policy

Mr. Speaker: The Minister may reply to him tomorrow

17 28 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 23rd August 1957

DAILY DIGEST

[Thursday, 22nd August, 1957.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	S. Q. No. Subject		COLUMNS
		9247-88	1062	Ongole Bulls . . .	9293
S.Q. No.	Subject		1064	Vizianagaram-Waltair Line	9293
1043	P & T Employees in Hyderabad Circle . . .	9247-48	1067	Kahirapuzha (Part) Irrigation algha Scheme.	9293-94
1044	Plant Quarantine Station . . .	9249	1071	Tourist Road Scheme . . .	9294
1045	Mileage Allowance for Firemen on S. Railway . . .	9249-51	1072	Locust Invasion . . .	9294-95
1046	Epidemiological Studies . . .	9251-52	1072-A	Congestion in Indian Ports . . .	9295-96
1048	New Railway Lines in Punjab . . .	9252-53	1073	Quarters for P & T Employees in Hyderabad . . .	9296
1050	Delhi Dairy Development Scheme . . .	9253	1074	Late running of trains . . .	9296-97
1051	Sheep Rearing Centres . . .	9253-55	1075	P & T Staff . . .	9297
1052	Automatic Speech Recorders . . .	9256-57	1076	Production of Sugar . . .	9297-98
1054	Inland Water Transport . . .	9257-60	1077	Locomotive Components . . .	9298
1056	Community Development and N.E.S. Block in Bombay . . .	9260-65	1078	Island Allowance for Railway-men in Cochin . . .	9298-99
1057	Detention of Goods at Sabarmati Railway Station . . .	9265-66	1079	Air Service to Vijayawada . . .	9299
1060	Road Bridge over Krishna . . .	9267-68	1080	Bifurcation of N.E. Railway . . .	9299-9300
1061	Community Projects in Mysore . . .	9269-70	1081	Railway Accident at Gaunaha . . .	9300-01
1063	Vijapur-Ranapur Rail Line . . .	9271-73	1082	Iron Sleepers for Railways . . .	9301
1065	Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Second Shipyard . . .	9273-74	1083	Medical College at Kurnool . . .	9301-02
1066	All India Train Examiners Welfare Committee . . .	9274-78	1084	Cholera in Bihar . . .	9302
1068	Central Rice Godowns in Andhra . . .	9278-80	U.S.Q. No.		
1069	Gift Coupons Scheme . . .	9280-81	786	Preservation of Wild Life . . .	9302-03
1070	Indore-Ujjain Railway Line . . .	9281-82	787	Wagon Derailment . . .	9303
S.N.Q. No.			788	Barkote Bridge . . .	9303-04
17	Suspension of Train Service—Chuptra—Varanasi Line . . .	9283-84	789	Madura-Bodinayakanur Railway . . .	9304
18	Scarcity of Water Supply in Delhi . . .	9284-88	790	Train Service on Malank Kauriala Ghat Line . . .	9304-05
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		9290-9323	791	Loading Platform at Nalgam Station . . .	9305-06
S.Q. No.			792	Research on Fisheries . . .	9306
1047	Sugar cane Pest. . .	9290	793	C.H.S. Scheme . . .	9306
1049	Purchase of Floating Cranes . . .	9291	794	Roads in Bombay . . .	9307
1053	Fumigation of Raw Mangoes . . .	9291	795	Community Project in Parbhani District . . .	9308
1055	Post Offices in Rayalaseema . . .	9292	796	Loan to Shipping Companies . . .	9307-08
1058	Japanese Method of Cultivation . . .	9292-93	797	Delhi Development Authority . . .	9309
1059	Barawadih-Sarnadih Rail Link . . .	9293	798	Roads in U.P. . .	9308-09
			799	Contracts for Coahoes . . .	9306
			800	Home Science Centres . . .	9309-10
			801	Railway Coach Factory in Kerala . . .	9310
			802	Import of Sugar . . .	9310-11
			803	Auxiliary Nurses at Midwives . . .	9311
			804	Paddy and Rice . . .	9311-12
			805	Perambur Workshop . . .	9312

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—Contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
806	Railway Quarters . . .	9312—13
807	Recruitment of Railway Employees . . .	9313
808	Plant Protection Centre at Cuttack . . .	9313—14
809	Passenger Amenities on N.E. Railway . . .	9314
810	Minor Ports in Guje- rat . . .	9314—15
811	Post Offices in Cuddapah District . . .	9315
812	Puri-Konarak Road . . .	9316
813	Cholera Patients in Im- phal Civil Hospital . . .	9316
814	Guntakal-Secunderabad Railway Line . . .	9316—17
815	Postal Employees . . .	9317
816	Passenger Amenities on N.E. Railway . . .	9317—18
817	Rail Accident at Lilooh Station . . .	9318
818	Overcrowding in Subur- ban Trains . . .	9319
819	Inspectors of Post Offi- ces . . .	9319—20
820	Flood Control Measures in North Bihar . . .	9320
821	Residential Accommo- dation in Pusa Insti- tute . . .	9320—21
822	Hindi Examination . . .	9321—22
823	Recruitment on the Sou- thern Railway . . .	9322
824	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur . . .	9322—23
825	Gazetted Officers in Railways . . .	9323
826	Time Answering Device . . .	9323

DETENTION OF A MEMBER

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a letter from the District Magistrate, Delhi intimating the arrest of Shri Halder on the 21st August, 1957 and remand to judicial custody till the 25th August, 1957.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TA-
BLE

The following papers were laid on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 :
- (i) Notification No. F. 12 (11)/57-MT&CE, dated the 12th June, 1957

Subject

(1) Notification No. F. 12(22)/57-MT&CE, dated the 26th June, 1957

(2) A copy of the statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Report for the year 1955

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS PRESENTED

325

Fifth Report was presented

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

9325—27

Shri Radha Ramn called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the assurances given by the Minister of Home Affairs in connection with the Sweepers' Strike at Delhi and the action taken thereon. The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto and also laid on the Table a copy of the statement containing decisions of the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the various demands of the workers.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS

9327—9472

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment continued. The discussion was not concluded.

RELEASE OF A MEMBER

9437—38

The Deputy-Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a letter from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jaipur City intimating the release of Shri Harish Chandra Sharma on the 20th August, 1957.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
23RD AUGUST, 1957

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Labour and Employment . . .

Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance and Private Members'