

Thursday, August 22, 1957

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

SECOND SERIES

VOLUME V, 1957

(9th August to 24th August, 1957)



SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. V contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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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 Narayananukutty 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 finalized. They have been finalised in all the railways except the two, where we hope to finalize 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

*1045. **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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 केन्द्र

*१०५१. श्री भद्र वर्षन : क्या काच तथा हुड्डि में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

भेड़ों की नस्ल सुशारने और उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की लागत से ३६६ भेड़ पालन केन्द्र खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्हें किन-किन स्थानों पर खोलने का निर्णय किया गया गया है, प्रचला 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 अन्य होने का अनुमान है और उस अन की प्राप्ति कहां से होगी?

सहकार भव्यी (डा० प० शा० देशमुख):
(क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [टेबिल परिचय दृ, अनुदान संख्या ६२]

श्री भद्र वर्षन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो नये भेड़ पालन केन्द्र खोलने वाले हैं उनकी व्यवस्था में और उनकी व्यवस्था में जो पहले से हुले हुए हैं क्या अन्तर होगा?

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

श्री भद्र वर्षन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि ३६६ जो नये केन्द्र खोलने वाले हैं उनमें से अभी तक केवल २४ के बारे में ही उन्हें कहां स्थापित किया जायेगा निर्णय किया गया है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि और केन्द्रों को जल्दी से जल्दी खोलने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है?

डा० प० शा० देशमुख : दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हर साल कितने केन्द्र लोले जायेगे यह दिया हुआ है। इनको स्वापित करने में कुछ देरी जकर ही है क्योंकि इनके लिए जगह चाहिए, और वैसे भी कुछ में काफी दिक्कते प्राप्ति है। आगे चल कर इसकी प्रगति तेजी से होगी ऐसी से आशा करता हू।

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 चिं० ना० सिंह : ये ३६६ केन्द्र पहले केन्द्रों में कोआर्डिनेशन की कमी की वजह से लोले जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इन ३६६ केन्द्रों के लिए कौनसी कोआर्डिनेशन की योजना रखी गयी है?

डा० प० शा० देशमुख : ऐसा मैं ने ही कहा था कि कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं था इसलिए ये सेंटर लोले जा रहे हैं। सबाल यह पूछा गया था कि पहले जो सेंटर थे उनमें और इनमें क्या फर्क है। मैं ने वही बताना की कोशिश की है कि यह बड़े पैमाने पर होगे, इनके लिए हमने बड़ी स्कीम बनायी है और इनमें जो कोआर्डिनेशन होगा वैसा अब तक नहीं था।

श्री भवर दर्जन : क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि इतने केन्द्र कुल जाने के बाद उन के उत्पादन के बारे में हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा और दूसरे केन्द्र लोलने की ज़रूरत नहीं रहेगी?

डा० प० शा० देशमुख : 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

*1852. 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 Ferose 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

*1956. 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 Vajnik: 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 NES 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 Vajnik: 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

***1057. 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 Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Detentions to goods booked to up-country for transhipment to Metre Gauge at Sabarmati are not excessive. Special efforts continue to be taken for reducing detentions to the minimum feasible

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

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

Shri Shahnawaz 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, rebooked, and then sent on. It all takes time

Mr. Speaker: Everybody knows this process of transhipment 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-policy

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

Shri Shahnawaz 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. R. 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 transhipping goods from the one place to the other?

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

Road Bridge over Krishna

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*1060. { 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 Narbada 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

*1061. **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 Thimmaiah: 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. Salgal: 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-Ransipur 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-Ransipur 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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-Ransipur 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 8 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.]

Shri : श्री राज बहादुर : इस कमेटी का रिपोर्ट-देशन क्या है। जो ये यू० के० से एक्सपर्ट प्राप्त थे और उनके सामने जो मामला पेश किया गया था उसके बारे में उन सोनों ने अपनी क्या राय ही है?

Shri राज बहादुर : यू० के० से जो यह दीम आयी थी यह तो एक्वार्ट्स पार्टी थी। एक्सपर्ट कमीशन तो अभी आने को है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सूचना तो नहीं थी का सकती।

श्री रमेश तिहार : यह ठीक है कि एक्सपर्ट कमीशन अभी आने वाला है, पर इन सोनों ने भी कुछ एन्क्वायरी की थी। उनके सामने यह मामला पेश किया गया था या नहीं?

श्री राज बहादुर : उन्होंने तो साइट के बारे में देशमाल की थी। उन्होंने तो हिटर लैड, मीन्स आव कम्प्युनिकेशन्स, रा मेट्रोरियल, एक्सप्रेस आदि की दृष्टि से देखा था कि विप्रांड कहां बनाया जाये। इसके लिए उन्होंने कई जगहें देखी थी। उनकी जो तिकारियाँ 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 Tram 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Kakinada 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.

इन्हींर उज्जीवन रेल लाइन

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

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

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

रेल उ मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज जी) :

(क) की नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री मानवीय है अष्ट-ल : क्या मानवीय भंडी महोदय वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

श्री शाहनवाज जी : मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस साल के लात्म होने से पहले पहले यह लाइन कुल जाएगी ।

श्री राजेन्द्रल व्यापार जी : क्या से जान सकता हूँ कि क्या उज्जीवन से देवास तक की लाइन बन चुकी है और यदि बन चुकी है तो उज्जीवन से देवास तक माल का तथा यात्रियों का इस लाइन से आना जाना क्यों शुरू नहीं हुआ है ?

श्री शाहनवाज जी : किसी भी लाइन को लोलने से पहले उसका मुआयना गवर्नरमेट इंस्पेक्टर थाफ रेलवेज द्वारा किया जाता है । जब वह यह सर्टिफाई कर देता है कि यह लाइन लोले जाने के काविल है, तब उसको लोल दिया जाता है । अगरी तो यह कारंवार्ड जारी है और जैसे ही यह पूरी हो जाएगी, इस लाइन को लाल दिया जाएगा ।

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

श्री शाहनवाज जी : मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया है कि यह लाइन इसी साल के लात्म होने से पहले पहले खोल दी जाएगी ।

श्री राजेन्द्रल व्यापार : कब इस लाइन को पूरा होना या और देरी के क्या कारण हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री शाहनवाज जी : इसके पूरा होने मे जरा ज्यादा वक्त लग गया है । लेकिन जैसा कि मानवीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि लोहे की तथा ट्रेक मैटीरियल की बड़ी कमी रही है और इस बजह से थोड़ी देर लग गई है और इम देरी के लिए मुक्त 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 Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Due to erosion of the railway bank at mile 19/20 between Suraimanpur and Reoti stations by the river Goghra, 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 शिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई लाइन बनाने के लिए कोई योजना विचाराधीन है?

श्री श.हनवाल शाह : 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 वहाँ भी पहुच गया और उसको भी तोड़ दिया। प्रब और पीछे हटा कर लाइन बना रहे हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन शिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जहाँ घाघरा नदी का मौजूदा कटान है वहाँ से दो फलांग पर घाघरा का पुराना बेड है, परगर वहाँ तक कटान चला जाएगा तो घाघरा की घारा दीपावा के बीच में से बहने लगेंगी और पूरी

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

श्री श.हनवाल शाह : जो हालात है 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 Goghra has been there for the last so many years, why was the Government so negligent about its safety?

Shri Shahnawaz 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 शिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि जहाँ इस बक्त लाइन मौजूद है वहाँ से दक्षिण की तरफ गगा 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

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) Tubewell 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 vol 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 yet 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 U.P. 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

*1052. **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 Krishnaiah.** 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 Kasiwal:**
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. Jain): (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 वा देश से चलना

*१०७४ श्री शिल्पि विश्व क्या रेलवे मर्गी एक टंसा विवरण सभा-पट्टन पर रखने की वृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि

(क) १९५६-५७ में भारतीय रेलों के विभिन्न महा-खण्डों में किनने प्रनिश्चित माल तथा मवारी गाड़िया देश से चली,

(a) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर देर से बलने वाली गाडियों की संख्या सब से अधिक थी; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शहनाज जां):
(क) एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [विलिंग परिक्रिया, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६८]

(g) गाडियों में बक्त की पाबन्दी सुनाराने के लिए सब भारतीय रेलों में जो साम उपाय शुल्क किये गये थे वे भव 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

*1077 { श्री भगत दर्शन :
श्री विनूति विषय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री ३० मई, १९५७ के ताराकित प्रदन संख्या ६३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इंजन के पुर्जे बनाने के कारबाने की स्थापना के मरम्मत में घब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शहनाज जां) बनारस के पाम महुआडीह में रेल-इंजन के पुर्जे बनाने का एक कारबाना खोलने का फैसला किया गया है। कारबाना बनाने का काम शुरू किया जा रहा है। अगर जहरी विनियम-दर (Foreign Exchange) मिलता रहा तो उम्मीद है कि कारबाना लगभग तीन माल 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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No

(d) Does not arise.

गवनाहा रेलवे दुर्घटना

*1081. **ची विभूति विधि का**
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, १९५७ में भिकना थोरी में गाड़ी के शटिंग करते समय दो माल के डिब्बे गाड़ी के भलग 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,

(ल) इम दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ;
और

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

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)

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

इजन से घलग गये थे, एक के बाद दूसरी डलान पर नुडंकने हुए गवनाहा की तरफ चले आये। १४ नाहा स्टेशन पर डाउन सम्मुख काटो (Down facing points) से आगे बढ़ते ही ये छिप्पे न० ४ बी० एन० डाउन मिली-जुली गाड़ी के इजन से टकरा गये। कोई आदमी मरा नहीं। चार आदमियों को गहरी और सोलह को हल्की चोट आयी।

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

Iron Sleepers for Railways

*1082. 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 Shahnawaz 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 Karmarkar): (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 Karmarkar): (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 Shahnawaz 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 Shahnawaz 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 Dmildal being also substantially short-circuited by road.

मनानी-झोड़ियाला बाट सहज पर
रेत गाडियाँ

789 श्री लक्ष्मण राय क्या रेलवे
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मैलानी-कोडियाला घाट लाइन पर जो रेलगाड़िया चलती है 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?

रेस्पेंस उपर्युक्त (बो शाहनवाब जा०) :

(क) मैलानी-कोडियाला घाट सेक्षन में गाड़ियों की रफ्तार पर पाबन्दी लगायी गयी है। गाड़ियां अधिक से अधिक १५ मील प्रति घंटा की रफ्तार से चलायी जा सकती हैं।

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

(ग) जी हा। १९५६-५७ में विसी ही पठरियों को हटा कर काम लायक नूनी ही पठरियां 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 Bhayndar 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 Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Recently a request has, however, been received from the Bhayndar 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 Karmarkar): 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 पद्म दर्शन क्या परिवहन तथा सड़क यात्रा बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पन्द्रहवर्षीय योजना के मन्त्रालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक महूव की जिन तेतीम सड़कों के विकास के लिये डाई करोड़ रुपये का विशेष अनुदान कुछ वर्ष पहिले स्वीकार किया गया था, उन में से प्रत्येक के निर्माण म अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और उनमें से प्रत्येक के नियम भारत सरकार द्वारा तक कितना अनुदान द चुको है ; और

(ल) उन सड़कों का शेष निर्माण कार्य सन् १९५७-५८ के वित्तीय वर्ष के मन्त्रालय द्वारा कर देने के उद्देश्य से कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा सारांश मन्त्रालय में राज्य संघी (भी राज बहादुर) (क) एक विवरण साथ में लगा दया गया है। [इसिने परिवहन ३, अनुदान संस्था ७।]

(ल) जब अन्तर्राजीय व्यवस्था आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये कार्यक्रम तयार 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 सकेगा। इसका लास कारण यह है कि दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिये धन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। उपरोक्त स्थिति को परिवहन मन्त्रालय की १९५५-५६ के प्रशासनिक 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 Kodiyan:** 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
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 Shah Nawaz 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

806. { 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 Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, sir

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

Recruitment of Railway Employees

807. **Shri Siddhiah:** 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 Shahnawaz 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 लू.व वें

दू.व लू.व सरबू पाण्डे क्या रेलवे मरी यह बताने को 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 इम 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 हा, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे उत्तराखण्डी (बी बा नदान ज्ञान)

(क) जी हा।

(ख) और (ग) इलाहाबाद-कटिहार सेक्षण 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 आना जाना कम रहता है और यह 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 इतजाम 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

Puri-Konarak Road

(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 Officers 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

812. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 840 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 Karmarkar): (a) Nil

(b) No. However, if necessary, segregation arrangement for infectious diseases will be made in some vacant Medical Department buildings at Chimgmeirong 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 Shahnawaz 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 यात्रों सुविधाएँ

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

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

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बरेली और लखनऊ के बीच के स्टेशनों पर कच्चे साने 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 उपमंत्री (श्री शान्तनुज खां) : (क) जी नहीं। रेलों की यात्री-सुविधा समिति की सलाह से निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार यात्रियों को सुविधाएँ 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 सेक्षण 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 Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The cause is still under investigation.

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

Overcrowding in Suburban Trains

518. Shri Naushir Bharnacha: 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 Bori 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 Shahnawaz 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

आवाहन के निरीक्षक

८१६ श्री लक्ष्मी राम : क्या परिवहन सम्बन्ध मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

परिवहन सम्बन्ध मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) (।) डाक-घर निरीक्षक आविष्कार सम्बन्ध (Cadre) के लिये, १,६६० अन्यार्थी, जिनमें १७० अन्यार्थी अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

(ख) (।) रेल डाक व्यवस्था (R.M.S.) निरीक्षक संबर्ग के लिये ५७६ अन्यार्थी, जिनमें ४५ अन्यार्थी अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

(ग) (।) डाक-घर निरीक्षक आविष्कार सम्बन्ध के लिये १०६ अन्यार्थी, जिनमें २ अन्यार्थी अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

(घ) (।) रेल डाक व्यवस्था निरीक्षक सम्बन्ध के लिये ३४ अन्यार्थी, जिनमें ३ अन्यार्थी अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

नोट अनुसूचित जातियों के ऐसे सब अन्यार्थी, जो सेवा-कार्य कीशल रु. य० ता के मानक (Standard) तक प्राप्त हुए समझे गये, उन्हे चुना गया था । फिर भी धाराक्रिय 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 परीक्षायें

८२२. श्री के० भे० मालवीय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा 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 परीक्षायें विस के निवेशन में किस विधि से ली जाती हैं; और

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

रेलवे उदायी (जो काहनवाड़ रहा) : (क) से (ग). एक बयान सभा-पट्टम पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिचय रा० अनुवाद 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)		

(Spot Check Inspectors—

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 Ayyakanna: 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 Shahnawaz Khan): (a).

	Cl. I.	Cl. II.	Cl. III.	Total
(a)	24	21	183	1876
(b)	Nil	Nil	13	13

Gazetted Officers in Railways

825. Shri Ayyakkannu: 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 Shahnawaz 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 Narayananakutty Menon (Mukundapuram): 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 Narayananakutty 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 Narayananakutty 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 who ever 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 Sehore 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 haggling 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 scheme 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 ILO 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 INTUC. 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

Se, 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 get 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 where-in 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 पांड (हाता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इसके कि मैं और बातों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूं, कल से मैं जिस बात का जिक्र सुना, अर्थात् लेबर पालिसो उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। किसी मिनिस्ट्री या किसी जमात को पालिसो का अन्दाजा तभी हो सकता है जब वह 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, मप्लायोज स्टेट इंश्योरेन्स स्कोम निकाली, मजदूरों के लिये सिकनेस बनिकिट और मैटरनी का प्रबन्ध किया। अनेम्प्लायमेंट के पीरियड के लिये सहारा पैदा किया, प्राविडेंट फंड एकट बना कर उनके बुढ़ापे के लिये सहारा पैदा किया, हार्डिंग स्कीम बना कर तमाम इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज में लोगों के लिये घर बनवाये जहां मजदूर आज आराम की नींद सो रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात हम ने यह देखी कि जहां तक मजदुरों की सर्विस कंडिशंस का सवाल था, वह परेशान था इंडस्ट्रियल मप्लायमेंट एकट से जिस को स्टैन्डिंग आर्डर्स एकट कहते हैं। जो रूल्स या स्टैन्डिंग आर्डर्स एम्प्लायर स्टिफांग आफिसर्स को दे देता था, वही चोज बिला किसी चेन्ज के लागू कर दी जाती थी। लेकिन अब

गवर्णरेंट ने यह किया है कि आज स्टिफांग आफिसर्स को वह अर्थ्यार 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 डस्ट्रोज में काम करते हैं वह अपने को नीकरी की दृष्टि से महफूज समझ रहे हैं। यही नहीं, मैंने देखा कि डिस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एकट में उसने वर्कमेन की डेफिनिशन को भी चेन्ज किया। उस से बहुत से लोग कवर हो गये। ५००० इमाल्यूमेंट पाने वाला मजदूर डिस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एकट के मुताबिक, जो मशानरी प्रोवाइडेड है, जो मशानरी बनाई गई है ज्यादातियों के निर्णय के लिये, वह अपने मामले उस अदालत के सामने ले जा सकता है।

न तमाम चोजों को देखने के बाद क्या यह कहा जा सकता है कि स मिनिस्ट्री की पालिसो प्रतिक्रियावादी है, क्या यह एडवान्समेंट 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 है, सरकार उस गति से न चल पाई हो, लेकिन हमारे सामने परिस्थिति कुछ ऐसी है कि हम अपेक्षा को इंडस्ट्रियल इज करना चाहते हैं, डिस्ट्रियल इज करने में हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना पर रहा है कि इन्डस्ट्रियल इजेशन में कोई बाधा न हो। मजदूर भी ऊंचे उठें और हिन्दूस्तान के अन्दर कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न हो जिस के कारण हम आर्थिक उष्टिकोण से, अवनति की तरफ जायें। मैं समझता हूं 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 वथा अन्यथा नहीं है।

13 hrs.

इस के कि मैं आपे कुछ बोलूँ, एक बात का जिक कर देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि आपनी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री डामे ने कहा कि काई मर्तंजे बैलट हुआ, और बैलट से हम को रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कैरेक्टर निश्चित करना चाहिये। उन्होंने लास तौर से शुगर डस्टो का रिफरेस दिया है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यह बैलट उत्तर देश में हुआ था जिस में डो साहब को सिर्फ एक यूनियन थी। उसमें और भी लोग थे और उसमें वह था कि खिस समय यह बैलट हुआ उस समय माननीय श्री शिव्वन लाल सक्सेना अनंशन करने गये। उन्होंने तास दिन तक अनंशन किया और कहा कि मजदूरों में तुम्हारे लिये जान दे रहा सालिये तुम भुज को टेट दो। आप न पर्स्वितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये अन्दाजा लगाये। यही नहीं बल्कि अन्य पार्टियों का और से यह प्रचार हो रहा था कि वह जान दे रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत में स्वाभाविक है कि उनका तरफ लागो का सहानुभूति जाये और उनको बाट मिल जाये। लेकिन आप देखे कि शिव्वन लाल सक्सेना को श्री दूसरो पार्टियों के क्या पोज जान हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के इंडिस्ट्रीयल ट्राइड्यूनल के सामन प्रभाहाल मे जब क मामला गया १ आई० न० टी० य० स०० के माथ ६२ यूनियने एकालयटेंड थी, और उनको लिस्ट दी गयी। पर श्री शिव्वन लाल सक्सेना और दूसरी पार्टियों को तरफ के ३५ यूनियनों को लिस्ट दी गयी किन्तु जब जज ने कहा कि आपको इस बात का भो प्रभाग प्रस्तुत करना चाहिये कि क्या आपको न यूनियनों ने आयोरा ज किया है, तो आपको तो जुब होगा कि उनको कुल १३ यूनियनों ने आयारिटी लैटर दिया। वाकी यूनियन्स ने उनको आयारिटी लैटर नहीं दिया। आप इससे अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किसके साथ ज्यादा यूनियन्स हैं। आखिर

१० आई० टी० य० स०० तथा आ० एल० टी० य० स०० आयनाइजड मजदूरों की सत्त्वाध है। इसलिये जब आई० एल० टी० य० स०० का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव निश्चित किया जाया तो वह दस कर किया गया कि उसके पीछे आर्नाइज्ड लेबर फिल्नी है। आपको आगे यह जानकारी लेबर डिवार्टमेंट द्वारा दी जायेगी कि अगर सारी और पार्टियों को मिला लिया जाये तो भी उन सब से ज्यादा सदस्य सत्त्वाधार्ना० एल० टी० य० स०० की है और इसलिये उसको आई० एल० अ० और दूसरी सत्त्वाधार्ना० मे रिप्रेजेटेशन दिया जाता है। और अगर ऐसा न किया जाये तो भी समझूँगा कि यह आई० एल० टी० य० स०० के साथ ज्यादती होगी। आई० एल० टी० य० स०० की सदस्य सत्त्वाधार्ना० बहुत ज्यादा है और बहुत सी यूनियन्स टूट टूट कर आई० एल० टी० य० स०० 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 इंस्टिट्यूट्स एक्ट मे बकर की परिभाषा बदल दी गयी है जिसके फलस्वरूप ५०० रुपया मासिक बेतन पाने वाले सोग तक उसमें आ जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं आ को बताऊ कि अभी बकरमेन की डेफीनीशन के अनुसार कुछ मामले हाईकोर्ट के सामने गये थे और इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि बकरमेन की डेफीनीशन कुछ हद तक सैक करती है और उसमें सिपाही, पियन और बाच एड वाई के आवधी नहीं आते। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की ओर मिनिस्ट्री को ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह आवश्यक सुझार करना चाहिये। बाबूद इसके कि इन सोगों को ५०० रुपये मासिक से कम

[श्री का० ना० पांडे]

तनब्बाह बिलती है और गवर्नरेंट भी उसको कायदा पहुंचाना चाहती है, ये लोग इस एक्ट से कायदा नहीं उठा सकते। अगर कोई शिफ्ट इंजिनियर या शिफ्ट कैमिस्ट है और उसको २५० मासिक बेतन मिलता है, वह इसका लाभ उठा सकता है लेकिन अगर कोई शिफ्ट इंजिनियर या शिफ्ट कैमिस्ट है जिसको कि ७०० रुपया मासिक बेतन मिलता है पर उसके हाथ में कोई मैनेजरियल पावर नहीं है, वह किसी को भर्ती या विसमिस आदि नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन वह इसका लाभ नहीं उठा सकता। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको इस तरह से अमेंड किया जाये कि टैक्निकल हेंड्स चाहे के लोग ५०० से ज्यादा तनब्बाह पाते हों, वे भी इससे कवर हो जायें।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रावीडेंट फंड एक्ट कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज पर एक्सटेंड हुआ है जिसमें शुगर इंडस्ट्री भी सामिल है। शुगर इंडस्ट्री में इससे पहले वह सिस्टम था कि जो रिटेनिंग एलाउंस मिलता था उस पर भी प्रावीडेंट फंड कटता था। लेकिन इसके लागू होने के बाद से वह चीज स्टाप हो गयी है। मैं ने इस बारे में यहां सवाल किया था। उसके उत्तर में कहा गया कि जब से यह एक्ट एक्सटेंड हुआ है तब से यह रिटेनिंग एलाउंस में नियमित रूप से यहां सवाल आये। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि इस रिटेनिंग एलाउंस के सम्बन्ध में श्रीमेट द्राइव्युनल और लेतान एन्कायरी ने इस बात को बाजा है कि यह एलाउंस भी बेज है और इसके लिए भी प्रावीडेंट फंड कंट्रैक्ट्यूशन कटना चाहिए। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि यह स्टाप हो गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री को इसमें भी सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

बर्कमेन्ट कम्पसेशन एक्ट के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उसमें जौ प्रावीजन है उसके अनुसार यदि किसी आदमी जो छोट लग जाती है तो एक किंमतीकल

तरीके से यह तैर कर दिया जाता है कि यह दस 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 तैर किया जाये कि यह किसने पर सेंट तक डिसेबिल हुआ है। इस एक्ट में एक लिस्ट दी हुई है कि जिसमें उन अंगों का जिक्र है जिसमें छोट लग जाने से डिसेबिलिटी मानी जायेगी। यह लिस्ट रिप्यूल १ में दी गयी है। लेकिन अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कारखाने में ऐसा हुआ कि एक काम करते हुए भजदूर का जारिया पकड़ में आ गया और उसका गुप्त धंग कट गया। लेकिन रिप्यूल १ में वह चीज शामिल नहीं है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि चूंकि वह कम्पनी इंशायोर्ड भी उसने इंशोरेंस कम्पनी को भासला रेफर किया कि कितना कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाये। अन्त में उस भजदूर को कम्पनी ने कम्पेन्सेट प्राउंड पर १४ रुपये ६ आने का कम्पेन्सेशन दिया। इससे आप अन्वाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस एक्ट में किस हद सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के सेक्शन ३३ में यह प्रावीजन 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 दरबारात देगा। लेकिन इसमें यह प्रावीजन नहीं दिया हुआ है कि अगर परमिशन रिप्यूज कर दी जाये तो एम्पलायर को उस आदमी को रीन्स्टेंड करना होगा। बाबजूद इसके कि परमिशन रिप्यूज कर दी जाये अगर एम्पलायर उसको न रखना चाहे तो उसको कंट्रिलियेशन बोर्ड के सामने लाना

होगा और जब लेबर कोर्ट का विसीशन हो जायेगा तब उसको रीन्स्टेट किया जायेगा उसके पहले नहीं। इस एकट में इस हद तक कमी है और इसमें सुधार करना आवश्यक है।

अब मे आपसे मिनिमम बेजेज एकट के सम्बन्ध मे कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस एकट का मतलब यह था कि जहा पर कोई मिनिमम निश्चित नहीं है वहा पर सरकार मजदूरों के हितों की रक्खा के लिये कोई मिनिमम मुकारं कर दे। लेकिन इसका लाभ गलत तरीके से उठाया जा रहा है। आपको मालूम होगा कि यहाँ से पिछले दिनों ३२ लाख रुपये के जूते रुप भेजे गये। कानपुर मे जूते की सबसे बड़ी फैक्टरी कूपर एण्ड एकेन की है। लेकिन वहाँ पर मजदूरों को मिनिमम बेजेज एकट के अनुसार बेतन मिलता है और उसका केस रेफरेस के लिये भी आगे नहीं भेजा जाता। उस फैक्टरी को काफी आमदानी है। मे समझता हूँ कि ऐसी आर्गनाइज्ड इडस्ट्री के लिये मिनिमम बेजेज एकट नहीं बनाया गया है। यह तो ऐसे भौको के लिये है कि जहा सरकार समझती है कि उसे मजदूरों के हितों की रक्खा के लिये मिनिमम फिक्स करना चाहिए। लेकिन जो आर्गनाइज्ड इडस्ट्री है उसको तो इसका लाभ नहीं मिलना चाहिये। इस बारे मे मे ने कई मर्तबा लेबर व इडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि कम से कम इसको उससे निकाला जाये। ताकि उसका केस रेफरेस के लिये जा सके लेकिन उसकी ओर अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

दूसरी बात मे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इडस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एकट में ऐसा सुधार हुआ है कि अगर कोई फैक्टरी ट्रास्फर के बरिये या किसी और तरीके से कभी दूसरे वालिक के हाथ मे चली जाये तो वर्सं के राइट्स मे कोई कर्क नहीं पड़ता। लेकिन इसमें भी कुछ कमी है। इस तरह के दो आमने हाइकोर्ट के समने पेश हैं। इसमें

कुछ रिवीजन की ओर जहरत है। मे समझता हूँ कि जहा एम्प्लायर की डेफॉनीशन दी हुई है उसमे एम्प्लायर भर हिज सकते हैं, यह और जोड़ दिया जाये। म समझता हूँ कि अगर यह सुधार कर दिया जायेगा तो मजदूरों के सर्विस की कटीन्युइटी बनी रहेगी।

अब मे एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। अभी इसका जिक डांगे साहब ने भी किया है और मे काफी हद तक उनसे सहमत भी हूँ। आज सौभाग्यवाल लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की बागवोर एक बहुत ही अनुभवी पुरुष के हाथ मे है और मे चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनके अनुभव से, तथा उनकी योग्यता से लाभ उठावे। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि जब कभी भी कोई लेबर के बारे मे मसले उठ लाए हों तो जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट पीछे कर जाता है और उन प्रावलैम्स को जो एम्प्लायिंग मिनिस्ट्री है वही अपने हाथ मे ले लेती है और उन प्रावलैम्स को वह हैडल नहीं कर पाती है। यह इस कारण से होता है कि लेबर का प्रावलैम एक स्पेशलाइज्ड प्रावलैम है एक टैक्सीकल प्रावलैम है और हर एक आदमी उसको हडल नहीं कर सकता है। इस लिये मे समझता हूँ कि जितनी भी लेबर ट्रूल्स पैदा होती है, उनको अगर हमारा यह जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट है वही तय करे और वही इनको अपने हाथ मे ले तो जो जागे हैं वे बहुत हद तक कम हो जायेंगे और शायद बिल्कुल भी न हों। इस के साथ ही साथ म यह भी आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री के जो समर्थक हैं वे जो भी ज कहने हैं उस पर आपको ध्यान से विचार करना चाहिये। ये बे लोग हैं जोकि आप से सहानुभवि रखत हैं और जो बे टीक समझते हैं, आपके सामने रख देते हैं। जब ये लोग आपसे यह कहते हैं कि फला कला बीच की आवश्यकता है तो उसको पूरा करने मे आपको तत्परता दिखानी चाहिये। मे मिसाल के तौर पर ये कमिशन की ही बात को लेत हूँ। ये कमिशन के बारे मे म यह कहना चाहती

[श्री का० ना० पांडे]

हूँ कि दो बार आई०एन०टी०य० सी० ने रेजोल्यूशन पास किये थे और कहा था कि पे कमिशन की जरूरत है लेकिन कोई व्यान नहीं दिया गया । पे कमिशन की जरूरत इसे बास्ते महसूस हुई क्योंकि बाजार में पसा ज्यादा चला गया था और जब पैसा ज्यादा चला जाता है तो डिमांड एंड सप्लाई की ब्योरी अर्थशास्त्र के मुताबिक लागू हो जाती है । इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि बीजों के भाव बढ़ जाते हैं और पसे की जो परचेजिंग पावर है वह कम हो जाती है । इस बीज को देखते हुए बेंजिंग रिवाइज करने की जरूरत महसूस होने लगती है । उस बक्त इस बात पर कोई व्यान नहीं दिया गया । अन्त में जब काफी बोर्गल मचा तो मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात पर आए कि पे 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 व्यान देते और इसको मजूर करते तो इसका नतीजा यह निकलता कि लोग आपसे सतुष्ट होते और आपकी तारीफ करते और उनके दिल में यह स्थल पैदा होता कि आप उनके लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं । लेकिन आपने यह तब किया जब वहां पर रेजोल्यूशन पेश हुआ और उस ट्रोल्यूशन को पेश करने का अभिप्राय मेरे विचार में यह था कि विरोधी टियो का प्रापेगडा हो । उस बक्त जब बोटिंग का सवाल पैदा हुआ तो मैंने इसके लिये बोट फि या हालाकि मैं यह समझता था कि पे कमिशन अवश्य बनना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि जब पार्टी का प्रश्न आ जाता है किसी बीज का श्रेय दूसरों को मिले यह अच्छा नहीं समझते । मेरा विश्वास है कि आज इंस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र में तथा और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में वे के रिविजन की जरूरत है । मैंने लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको पढ़ा है । उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि इंस्ट्रियल फील्ड में मजदूरों की बेंजिंग को रिवाइज करने की जरूरत है और

एफसपेरिमेंट के तौर पर उन्होंने टैक्सटाइल इंस्ट्री के लिये बेंज बोर्ड बनाया है । मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि एक इंस्ट्री के लिये अगर आप बेंज बोर्ड की स्थापना कर देते हैं तो क्या इसका यह भतलब है कि बाकी की इंस्ट्रीज में जो लोग काम करते हैं और जिन के लिये आप बेंज बोर्ड नहीं बनाते हैं क्या वे सतुष्ट हो जायेंगे, वे क्या सैटिसफाई हो जायेंगे ? अगर आप एक इंस्ट्री में बेंज को इनकीज करते हैं तो क्या बाकी इंस्ट्रीज के लोग खुश हो जायेंगे ? आपने शंगर इंस्ट्री के लिये एक बेंज बोर्ड बड़ी मुश्किल से बनाया है । आपने एक सेटल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की स्थापना सिवेट इंस्ट्री के लिये भी की थी । मुझे याद पड़ता है कि उस एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की संजैशन के मुताबिक और प्राविसिस में भी एक एक प्रविशल बोर्ड बनाया गया था और उसका यह काम था कि वह इस बात का फैसला करे कि सीमेन्ट की फि लो मे मिनिमम बेंज क्या होनी चाहिये । मेरे ख्याल में इस बारे में कहीं भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका उन बोर्डों की रिपोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब को आ भी गई है और उसमें श यदि यह कहा गया है कि एक बेंज बोर्ड बनना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि पेशतर इसके कि कोई हल्ला गुल्ला हो, लडाई झगड़ हो, जहा पर आवश्यकता हो वहा पर यदि बेंज बोर्ड की स्थापना कर दी जाया 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 सोनार्ने (शोलापुर रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातिया) : सब जगह ऐसा ही होता है ।

श्री बा० ना० पांडे : मैं इसनी ही प्रोवेन्चा मर्जी महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस

ओर व्याप है और एक्टस के अन्दर एमेंडमेंट करने के जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, उन के बारे में कुछ कहे। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि एन्टो में सशोधन करने के नियम आप एक कानकेस बुलायें और उसमें जिस जिस पार्टी तथा जिस जिस व्यक्ति को कोई सजैशन देने हो, उनसे ले से और सुधार कर ले। गजिट में पब्लिश करने से इतना कायदा नहीं होता है। जब आप पब्लिश करते हैं तो भी वही लोग अपनी सजैशन देते हैं जोकि इस में इटिटेस्टिड होते हैं, वाकी लोग नहीं। वे तो गजेट को पढ़ते भी नहीं हैं और उन्हें पता भी नहीं रहता है कि कब क्या चीज पब्लिश हुई है और डेट आती है और गुजर जाती है। अगर आप कानकेस 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 सकते।

आपने इम्प्रेटेशन की बात भी कही है। यह ठीक है कि एक इंडियन लेबर कानकेस ही भी और उसमें यह बात आई थी कि गो स्लो को हमें कडम बरना चाहिये। कोई भी सेव तथा रीजनेबल आदमी यो स्लो के टैक्टिक्स को ठीक नहीं कह सकता। ये एक हानिकारक टैक्टिक्स हैं, इसमें कोई सन्वेदन की बात नहीं है। मैं इसके साथ ही साथ यह कि बग़र भी नहीं रह सकता कि कई बार मजदूर इस टैक्टिक को अपनाने के लिये मजबूर हो जाते हैं। कई बार ऐसा देखने में आया है कि जब कोटे म केस चला जाता है तो पड़सी ही जाती है और हम स्ट्राइक भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ एम्प्लायर्स लाक-आउट भी नहीं कर सकते हैं पर हमें और तरह से परेशान किया जाता है। जब ह देखते हैं कि हम युद्ध भी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मजबूर होकर हमें गो स्लो के टैक्टिक्स को एडाप्ट करना पड़ता है। दूसरी तरफ हम युद्ध भी गो-स्लो की बहुत दुरी निशाह से देखते हैं और युद्ध भी इस बात के हुक में नहीं है कि गो-स्लो हूँ। लेकिन मैं

आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायर्स भी गो-स्लो टैक्टिक एडाप्ट करते हैं और वह इस तरह से कि जब अवार्ड आ जाता है तो वे हाई कोर्ट तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जैसे व ते हैं जिसका नतीजा वह निकलता है कि जो साम मजदूरों को तीन साल पहले पहुँच जाना चाहिये वह उनको तीन साल बाद या उसके प्रत्यक्ष समय बाब पहुँचता है। इस तरह के गो स्लो टैक्टिक एम्प्लायर्स की तरफ से एडाप्ट किए जाते हैं। इस बास्ते जहरत इस बात की है कि नियमों में कुछ सशोधन किए जाये और इनका सशोधन इस तरह से करना चाहिये जिससे कि मजदूरों के हितों की रक्खा हो सके। किसी भी शब्दस के पेशेस की हव नहीं 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 टैक्टिक को एडाप्ट करते हैं। इस तरह से केस को लटकाये रखे जाने की कोशिश की जाती है जिसको लोग बदाशित नहीं कर पाते हैं। कानून की बातें सब मान्य होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मजदूरों के हितों की रक्खा का भी सम्बन्धित प्रबन्ध किया जाना आवश्यक है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि कोर्स से इडस्ट्रियल पीस ही हो सकता है अम्प्लायर्टेंटिंग से यह सम्भव हो सकता है। यह सम्भव हो सकता है और समझीते द्वारा ही यह सम्भव हो सकता है। इस बास्ते जहरत इस बात की है कि गो स्लो टैक्टिक्स न मजदूरों की ओर से और न ह मालिकों की ओर से अपनाये जाये।

इतना कह कर मैं इतना ही निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैंने आपके सामने पेश किए हैं उन पर आप विचार क और जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, उनको आम्ल में लाने का प्रयत्न करें।

Shri Oza (Zalawad) Of late, we have been seeing that the Labour Ministry is very much in the lime-light. 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-

[Shri Oza]

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 a 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 intimated 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 amount, 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 delegation 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 14.03 hrs.

[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 Somani: 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

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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 वासनिक (भंडारा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष सहोदर, 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 कार्रवाइयां 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 आशंक्य होता है और वे बहुत ही विचित्र बातें हैं। मैंने भी मजदूर आनंदलनों में भग लिया है तथा मध्य प्रदेश जो पुराना था उस में जो मिनीमम वेजेज एडवाइजरी कमेटी (न्यूनतम मजूरी मंत्रणा समिति) बनाई थी, उसका भी मैं सदस्य रह चुका हूँ।

मैंने देखा कि मध्य प्रदेश के बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिये जो किंमान वे.न (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 मिनीमम वेजिज (न्यूनतम मजूरी) मजदूरों के लिये फिक्स होने जा रही है और एक बोर्ड की

स्थापना होने जा रही है और यह इसलिये कि वहां 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 वहां से हटाना शुरू कर दिया और बिहार में चक्रदर्रुर में ले गये और वहां पर अपना कारोबार शुरू कर दिया। इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि वहां पर बहुत सस्ते रेट्स पर मजदूर उपलब्ध हो सकते थे और इस कारण से उनको जो कास्ट आफ्रोडक्षन थी, वह कम हो सकती थी। वे लोग हमेशा ही इस बात में उलझे रहते हैं कि जहां कहीं भी उनकी कास्ट आफ्रोडक्षन कम आये वहां पर वे अपनी इंडस्ट्री को ले ले जायें। यह बीड़ी इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है जिसको कि बड़ी असानी से एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर ले जा कर तम्बाकू से तथा पत्ती से मजदूरों को 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 किसी 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 मिनीमम वेजिज का वहां 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 वहां 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 में ने वहां 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 गोदियां 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 चकदूरपुर में ले जाया जा रहा है और भारी तादाद में ले जाया जा रहा है और इसका स्पष्टतः ननीजा यह हो रहा है कि भंडारा जिले के भजदूर भारी तादाद में बेकार हो रहे हैं। यदि यहां पर बैठे हुए उप-अध्रम मनी जी याद करे तो उनको याद आ जायेगा कि उनको भी मैं ने इस चीज की जानकारी करा दी थी और पहले जो अध्रम मनी थे खट्ट भाई देसाई जी उन में भी मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की थी। मैं ने उन में निवेदन किया था कि इस भवाल का कोई इन कोई इन स्तरों पर जाना चाहिये। इसका एक ही हल हो सकता है और वह यह हो सकता है कि चूंकि भडाग जिले में बेजिम के रेटम ज्यादा है इसलिये वहां के मालिकों की हमेशा यह कोंशिया रहती है कि जहां पर रेटम कम हो वहां पर जा कर वे अपने कारखाने को चलाके ताकि उनकी जो रास्त आफ प्रोडक्शन है वह कम आवे इसको रोका जाये वाकी जगहों पर भी वर्जिस को बढ़ा दिया जाये ताकि मालिकों को दूसरी जगहों पर जा कर वहां पर कारखानों को नगा कर, कम भजदूरी देकर, और कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को घटा कर जो इंसेटिव मिलता है वह न मिल पावे। हा इनना में अवश्य कहगा कि भजदूरी में ये, '1.5 फर्क हो सकता है लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिये। इसका यह ननीजा होगा कि जहां पर वे अपना कारखाना ले जाना चाहेंगे वही पर उनका बहुत कम रेटम पर भजदूर नहीं मिल सकेंग और उनकी यह टेडेसी जो कि बढ़ती ही जा रही है कि सस्ती जगहों पर इन कारखानों को स्थापित किया जाये, घटेगी और इसको चैक किया जा सकेंग। जब एसा होगा तो वे उम कारखाने के उस जगह पर ले जाने से पहले जो खर्च उनको पड़ेगा, उस पर सोचेंग और कारखाने को दूसरी जगह नहीं ले जायेंगे। इस बास्ते यदि सारे देश में बीड़ी कारखाने के लिये भिन्निमम बेजिम फिल्स कर दी जाये तो यह सभी के हित में होगा और जहां पर कम बेन

पर भजदूर मिलते हैं वहां पर इन कारखानों को नहीं ले जाया जायेगा और इन्हें उन्हीं जगहों पर रहने दिया जायेगा जहां पर कि ये हैं और इनको ट्रांसफर करने की नीति नहीं प्राप्तेगी। इस बारे में मैं ने आई० एन० टी० य० सी० के जो प्रध्यक्ष है, श्री सावहा, उन में भी बात की थी और उन्होंने भी इस बात को मान्य किया था और मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने बन्दई राज्य में जो भिन्निमम बेजिम लागू की गई थी, बीड़ी उद्योग पर वे मध्य प्रदेश से या दूसरी जगहों की बेजिम से ज्यादा थीं। उम बेन भी यह बात आई थी और उन्होंने भी यह कि या कि जहां पर बेतन कम है वहां 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 करे और कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करे जिम से कि इन कारखानों को दूसरी जगह न हटाया जा सके।

अब मैं इडस्ट्रियल हार्डिसिंग के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। इडस्ट्रियल हार्डिसिंग स्वीम के लहन बहुत से मकानात मजदूर। 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 क्वार्टर्स को मजदूरी द्वारा श्रीकृष्णाई नहीं किया जाता है। इसका कारण है? इसका कारण यह है कि इनके रेटम बहुत ज्यादा होते हैं। सिगल रूम टेनेमेंट का किराया दस रुपया महवार रख दिया जाता है। अगर हम मजदूरों के बेतनों को देखे तो हमें पता चलेगा कि वे इतना अधिक किराया नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर वे इतना किराया दे दे तो उनका ग़जारा तथा उनके बाल बच्चों का गुजारा नहीं हो सकता है। इतना अधिक किराया दे कर वे अपने जीधन की मान्य आवश्यक चीजों को वे दी नहीं सकते हैं और उनको उन से

[ब्री बालकृष्ण बासनिक]

महसूम रहना पड़ता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मार्कों में जिन घरों में ये सोग रहते हैं वे घर बेशक अच्छी कंडिशन में न हो, भले ही वे छोटे छोटे घर हों, परन्तु इस तरह के घर उन्हें वहां बहुत थोड़े किराये पर दो या तीन रुपया महीना किराया पर मिल जाते हैं। यह मार्की हुई बात है कि उन घरों की जो सेनिटरी कंडिशन होती है वह अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है तथा वहां दूसरी एमेनेटीस उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती है। परन्तु फिर भी वे सोग 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 बायां वे सोग इन घरों में ही रहना अधिक पसंद करते हैं। पुराने मध्य प्रदेश में, जिसका विवर का इलाका अब बम्बई राज्य में आ गया है, जो हाउर्सिंग बोर्ड था उसका मै भौतिक रहा हूँ और मैं वे देखा है कि जिन्हें भी मकान बनाये जाते हैं वे इन सब में एक तो एकोमोडेशन कम होती है और एकोमोडेशन की बात को तो जाने दीजिये परन्तु मैं यह कहूँगा कि दूसरी जो एमेनेटीस मजदूरों को दी जानी चाहिये। वे एमेनेटीस 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 सेनिटरी कंडीशन वहां की बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं होती है और एक मजदूर १० रुपये रेट देने के बाद या जितना भी रेट निर्धारित किया गया हो, उतना रेट 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 सम्प्रिदाहरण स्कीम आफ हाउर्सेज और इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के द्वारा बनाये हुए मकानों में नहीं जाना चाहते क्योंकि एक तो उनका रेट ज्यादा है और दूसरे आवश्यक एमेनेटीस भी वहां पर नहीं हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से मेरा प्रश्न-

रोच है कि सरकार कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि जूँकि उन मकानों का रेट बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि रेट का ५० परसेंट तो एम्प्लायर्स बिघर करें और ५० परसेंट रेट मजदूरों से लिया जाये और यदि इस तरह सस्ते पैमाने पर मजदूरों को घर मिलने सर्वे तो हो सकता है कि यह सारे के सारे घर मजदूरों द्वारा आकृपाइड हो सकते हैं।

आखिर मजदूर ही तो किसी इंडस्ट्री को बनाते हैं और उसको बलाते 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 सासार के अन्य देशों में भी मालिकों द्वारा अपने मजदूरों के बास्ते मकानात बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। परन्तु अभाव्यवश 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 एमेनेटीज और ज्यादा अच्छी चीजें मिले। इस दिशा में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायर्स पर कुछ ऐसा हाउर्सिंग टैक्स लगाया जाये ताकि यदि एम्प्लायर्स कौलीज बनाई जाये। मेरा दूहरा सुझाव यह है कि जो नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज इस देश में निर्माण होती, उन इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के लिये यह निर्बन्ध हो कि जब वे अपने कारखाने कायम करेंगे तो कारखाना बनाते बहत उनके लिये यह भी आवश्यक होना चाहिये कि जो मजदूर उन कारखानों में काम करते हों, उनके लिये वे घरों की भी व्यवस्था करे और उन घरों में सब प्रबार की सुविधायें उनको रहनी चाहियें।

अब मैं एम्प्लायर्स एक्सेंजेर की वर्किंग की बाबत कुछ चांडा सा कहना चाहता

हूँ। वहां पर काम कोई ठीक डंग से होता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। वहां पर मैं ने देखा है कि फेवरटिम तो चलती ही है लेकिन जहां तक शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोगों का ताल्लुक है, उनको एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये प्रापरली सबमिट नहीं किया जाता है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताऊं कि सन् १९५६ में हमने यह देखा और इस रिपोर्ट वे यह बताया गया कि Jobs which became available to employment seekers through the exchanges: उसमें बताया गया कि १९५६ में २ लाख, ७६ हजार ६१८ नौकरियां थीं लेकिन उन्होंने शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के केवल २८ हजार ८७ लरेंगे रुपए एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये सबमिट किया जब कि उनके रिजिस्टर पर शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के और ७३ हजार ६१५ नाम दर्ज थे। आप इन आकड़ों की तरफ यदि देखें तो आपको यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि हालांकि १५ फीसदी का रिजर्वेशन उनको नौकरियों में है लेकिन उनको केवल १० परसेट ही मिला है, केवल १० परसेट को ही नौकरियों के लिये प्लेस किया है। जब २ लाख, ७६ हजार ६१८ नौकरियां अवलेक्युल हैं तो क्या कारण है कि उनका १५ परसेट भी रिजर्वेशन नहीं भरा जाता और मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर उनको १५ परसेट रिजर्वेशन दिया जाता तो करीब ४४ हजार लोगों को नौकरिया मिल जाती जब कि आकड़ों से हमें पता चलता है कि केवल २८ हजार लोगों को ही नौकरियों के लिये सबमिट किया जाता है। इन फीसदी को वर्क आउट करने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि करीब ४० परसेट शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की पालिसी के कारण नौकरिया नहीं मिली हैं। मैं इस बात को मान सकता हूँ कि क्लास बन पोस्ट्स के लिये यदि दरक्कास्टे मगाई जाती हैं तो हो सकता है कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोगों में क्लास बन के लिये रेक्विजिट पालिसिकेशन न हो, उनके पास एक्सपीरियंस न हो। मैं वह भी भानने को तैयार हूँ कि क्लास

टू पोस्ट्स के लिये यदि एक्सपीकेशंस इनवाइट की जाये तो हो सकता है कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स लोगों के पास जहां रिपालिफिकेशंस और पास्ट एक्सपीरियंस भावित हो परन्तु यह बात नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि जब करीब ७३ हजार लोगों की दरक्कास्टे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ पोस्ट्स के लिये पहीं हुई है, और जहां कि सिर्फ कलर्की या चपरासी का काम होता है, क्या शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोग यह काम भी नहीं कर सकते और उनमें भी केवल १० परसेट लोगों को काम दिया जाता है और जो १७ हजार शेड्यूल कास्ट्स लोगों को नौकरियां मिलनी चाहिए, उन स्तरों को नौकरियां नहीं मिली हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस कारण हो रहा है कि जो एप्रोफेट क्लास है उसके मान में अस्पृश्यता भी हुई है। मैं आपके द्वारा मिनिस्टर महोदय से आवाजा करना चाहता कि वह इस बात को देखें और एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी का निर्माण करें ताकि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जो अव्याख्या चलती है और जो फेवरटिम चलती है वहां पर यह जो अलग अलग क्लासेज होते हैं और उनके राइट्स को नेगलेक्ट किया जाता है, उसके बारे में पूरी जांच पढ़ताल करें। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल 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 submissuon, 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 rowdyism, 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 Gua 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 Narayananikutty 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 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 Narayananikutty 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 राठ क० कर्मा (निमाड़) : 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 मैंने लेबर मिनिस्ट्री

[श्री राठ के बारे]

की डिवान्ड्स पर मजदूरों के समन्वय में आज अपनी बात कहने का अवसर मिला।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आज इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर जो हमारे भंडी महोदय है और उपमंत्री महोदय हैं, उन दोनों के हाथ में श्रम विभाग को देख कर मुझे बड़ा आनन्द हो रहा है। वे भंडी महोदय जिन के हाथ में लेवर 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 आगे चल कर एक लेवर 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 बोलता आहता था लेकिन आज कुछ बाते 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 १६३० में कहते थे और १६३२ में कहते थे और बाद में कहते रहे और आज कहते हैं। जब कि उन्होंने अपने जीवन में आज के पहले उस का विरोध किया और आज २७ वर्ष के बाद वह हमारी गहरे कही हुई बातों को कहे तो इस से बढ़ 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 आप से यह निवेदन करना आहता हूँ कि ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस में मैं

ने काफ़ी काम किया है, मैंने मजदूरों के बीच ही जीवन भर काम किया है, कम्युनिस्टों के तीर तरीके और काम को भी देखा है उन के कितने ही अधिवेशनों में मैं गया हूँ कितनी ही सभाओं में मैं गया हूँ और वहां पर कितने ही भाषण सुने हैं। मैंने हमेशा एक बात कम्युनिस्टों के देखी और सुनी। इन के आन्दोलन में पहले हड्डताल की बात आती है, फिर हड्डताल 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 आई पहले डिमांड (मांग), उसके लिये लिया गयी आपसी बातचीत, चर्चा, समझौते, आविद्येशन या कोई कानून हो तो उस का सहारा लेना, यह तरीका आज से पहले बिल्डिंगों में मैंने कभी इन से न सुना और न देखा ही। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों द्वारा मजदूरों में अक्सर यह कहा जाता था कि मजदूर तो लड़ाकू जंगल है, जंग के घ 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, मगे ही उसमें दो दिन की देरी भी हो जाय तो हो जाय लेकिन कुछ सही तरीका न अपना हड्डताल 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 उरा भी विश्वास नहीं करते। आज तो हमारी अपनी गवर्नेंट है ले केन हमने उस जमाने से मजदूरों में काम कर रहे हैं जब कि यहां पर इंटिश गवर्नेंट थी। 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 नुस्खान न पहुंचाओ जब कि कम्पनीस्ट कानून बोरा तक का विरोध हड्डताल ही एक तरीका मानते वे आज हमारे डांगे जी ने कहा कि मजदूरों के लिये भी जो कानून बने हैं उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है और उन पर अमल करवाया जाय, अच्छी बात है। श्रीमान् मेरे इस सिलसिले में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९५७ मेरे जब आठ प्रदेशों के अन्दर हमारी दरम्पानी गवर्नरेंट बनी थी तो अन्धै प्रदेश के अन्दर इन्हीं हमारे लेवर मिलिस्टर साहब ने पहला इंडस्ट्रियल विस्ट्यूट एक्ट बहां पर बनाया था जो १९४६ मेरे इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन एक्ट मेरे परिवर्तित हुआ जो आज के केन्द्रीय कानूनों से काफ़ी प्रशंसनीय कानून था लेकिन इन्हीं डांगे 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 अगह अगह हड्डतालें करवाई और कहा कि हम एक अलाहिया कानून नहीं चाहते। आज इस से अच्छा हमारे लिये आनन्द का दिन और कीन सा हो सकता है कि वह यह कह रहे हैं कि साहब हम इन कानून को अमल कराना चाहते हैं और इन कानूनों के आधार पर हम चलना चाहते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज़ को अगर हमारे मित्र लोग शुरू से ही ग्रहण करते तो आज मजदूर कही आगे होते और आप और हम में भेद न होता चित चीज़ 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 आप बैलट से यहां पर आये हैं तो हम इधर के बैठने वाले भी तो बैलट से ही आये हैं और आप भली प्रकार यहां पर हाथ उठाकर या सिरों को जिन कर पता लगा सकते हैं कि ५०० में से हम कितने हैं और आप कितने हैं और आप को पता चल जायगा कि बैलट में कैतूं आगे है और कौन पीछे है।

१५. १०

मेरे अपने दोस्त को स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो वह मजदूरों और आई० टी० य० सी० की बात करते हैं तो १९३० में तो आ०० एन० टी० य० सी० का जन्म भी नहीं हुआ था जब कि आई० टी० य० सी० का जन्म सन् १९२० में हुआ था। आई० एन० टी० य० सी० का जन्म तो १९५७ में हुआ था। आज हमारी आई० एन० टी० य० सी० को दित साल हुए हैं। जब आप तो चूँगे हो गये। लेकिन मेरे आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि १९३० में सेसून शुप के साथ किसने समझौता किया था कि वहां की मिलों में रिल की डबल साइड भी चलेगी, फोर सम्स भी चलेंगे और कोई हड्डताल नहीं होगी कोई मजदूर आन्दोलन न होगा। जिन्होंने वह समझौता किया था वह माननीय डांगे साहब यहां विराजमान हैं। तो मेरे आप से यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि दूसरे के ऊपर कीचड़ उछालना आसान चीज़ है लेकिन दूसरे की सही बात सुन लेना कठिन है।

सन् १९५५ में भोपाल में कम्पनीस्ट ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के जिम्मेदार अधिकारों

[धो रा० क० वदी]

ने मंनेजमेंट के साथ समझौता किया कि अग्रर हमको मान्यता दे दी जायगी तो हम रेशन-लाइवेशन छट्टनी काम बाट के लिये तैयार हैं। उस समझौते में पहली लाइन में यह लिखा हुआ है कि मिल को कोई मुनाफा दिलायी नहीं दे रहा है इस आधार पर वर्क लोड बढ़ाना काम बाट करना जरूरी है। श्रीमान्, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कपास की यह अच्छी और नई मिल जै० पी० श्रीवास्तव की अच्छी उत्पादन और मुनाफा पैदा कर कर रही है जब कि वहा के मजदूर बोनस के लिये बरसो से बैठे हुए मुह ताकते हैं जबकि कम्पनिस्ट केवल अपनी यूनियन की मान्यता के लिये बोनस छोड़ छट्टनी का समझौता करते हैं। दूसरी तरफ अहमदाबाद और इन्दौर की तरह जब बम्बई में राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कार्प्रेस 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। श्रीमान्, श्री डांगे जी कानून का अमल चाहते हैं तज कानन के अनुसार अपीलेट ट्राइब्युनल न एक बोनस फार्म्स तै किया और मुश्त्रीम कोर्ट ने भी उसको मान्यता दी कि किसी इडस्ट्री में जो मुनाफा होता है उस में से डिप्रिसियेशन निकाल दिया जाये, उसमें से १२ वर्ष में मरीनों को बदलने के लिये रकम निकाल दी जाये, उस में से टैक्स की रकम निकाल दी जाये, उसमें में डिवीडेंड की रकम निकाल दी जाये और उस के बाद अगर जो कोई रकम बचे तो बोनस का स्थाल किया जाये बरना नहीं। लेकिन जो राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कार्प्रेस (इन्टर) समझौता करती है वह यह है कि डिवीडेंड और टैक्स आदि का कोई स्थाल न रखा जाय और चाहे मिल को लास ही करो न हो, किंतु भी मजदूर को प्रतिवर्ष १५ दिन का नेस्स तो देना है। होगा।

हमारे ट्रेड यूनियन कार्प्रेस बाल कम्पनिस्ट इस के बिरोध में बम्बई में हड़ताल करते हैं और मजदूरों से कहते हैं कि बोनस मत लो। यही बात हमारे यहां भी वे करते हैं कि हम ज्यादा दिलायेंगे किन्तु जहा कुछ भी नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि उन के जो यूनियन बहा हैं, वे चुप रहे भै कहां चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस तरह से कानून को बदल सकते हैं जिस के कि अपीलेट ट्राइब्युनल ने, मान लिया है और मुश्त्रीम कोर्ट भी मान लिया है। एक तरफ कानून के बिश्व काम करे और यहा कानूनों का पालन करने पर जोर दे।

दिल्ली के अन्दर मिल मालिकों के साथ कंसिलियेशन में कम्पनिस्टों का समझौता हो गया है कि उस मिल के मजदूर फटक पर मोटिंग नहीं कर सकते और नोजा यह दृष्टा कि जिन मजदूरों वे मोटिंग को उन के ऊपर केम दापर किये गये, शो काज नोटिम दिये गये, डिसमिसल किया गया, उनको डिस्चार्ज किया गया और आज तक बहुतों पर केम चल रहे हैं। यह किस तरह वा समझौता है और कैसा मजदूर आदानपान है।

बम्बई में कम्पनिस्ट ट्रेड यूनियन कार्प्रेस बरसों से चल रहा है। मैं अहमदाबाद से मध्य भारत में जा कर १५ वर्षों से मजदूर संगठन का काम कर रहा हूँ। जिस वक्त में इन्दौर में गया तो मैंने देखा कि वहा पर टैक्मटाइल मजदूर की एवरेज बेज ११ रुपया महोना १० घंटे काम की थी और बम्बई में उम समय ६घे काम की २८ रुपया महोना एवरेज बेज थी। आज मुझे यह कहते हुए आनन्द होता है कि मध्य-भारत के अन्दर वहों एवरेज बेज ५० रुपये हैं जब कि बम्बई में ४८ रुपये हैं वह भी चार साइड लूम्स दिये जाने पर जब कि हमारे यहा यह बात नहीं। मैं बताऊ

भारत हूँ कि उस बहुत आई० एन० टी० बू० सी० का अन्य भी नही० हुमा या और जो कुछ हुआ है वह देव यूनियन कांग्रेस कम्युनिस्टों के नेतृत्व में हुआ है ।

ओवान्, कानपुर में सं० १९५५ में यह हुआ । वह वहाँ देखा कि कम्यूनिस्टों का कुछ नही० चल रहा है तो सब यूनियनसे कहा कि हम तुम यहाँ से किसदूँ एक ही जायो और इस तरह वहाँ कम्युनिस्टों ने एकता के नाम पर इटक के बिलदूँ नही० यूनियन कर एक भानमती का कृत्तव्य—ऐसा दिल्ली इन्दौर जहाँ पे कमजोर है करते है—बनाया गया और उन्होने सब से पहला काम यह किया कि कानपुर मे० ६० दिन की हड्डताल करवा दी । रेशनलाइजेशन खट्टो का सबाल था । भिलगांवसं० कहते थे कि हम आदमी कम करना चाहते है० भजदूर कहते थे कि कम नही० होना चाहिये । उस के लिये एक कमें० मुकर्रर की गयी, कमें० ने जाच की । शासन ने दोनो० पक्षों के सामन विचार को जक्का लेकिन उसकी सिफारिश को देखने की बजाय विरोध किया गया और हड्डताल करायी गयी । बल्कि समझ कर कोई नीति निश्चित नही० की गई । नतीजा यह हुआ कि भिल मालिक कहते थे कि यह तो ना चाहिय और भजदूर कहते थे कि यह तो ना चाहिये । लेकिन समझ से सी बात क्या ? इस का निर्णय कौन करेगा । इस का निर्णय तो जनता ही कर सकती । जिस के ऊपर सारे देश का बोझ है । तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस बहुत कोई तीर्ति निश्चित नही० की गयी कोई कानून का अमल नही० होल दिया और ६० दिन तक ह ताल करायी गयी और जब बाद मे० भिलें चालू हैं तो अगमग ५ हजार भजदूरों को भिल मालिकों निकाल बाहर कर दिया । भिल मालिकों का काम तो पूरा हो गया । किन्तु उसके बाद कम्युनिस्टों की तरफ यह कहा गया

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कि भानमता एक कमें० को सीप दिया जाए । इस हड्डताल में कितने ? भजदूर बोल दें, कितने ? भजदूर भरे, उसके बार हड्डताल कम्युनिस्ट मिश्रों को भक्षण आदी कि रेशनलाइजेशन की ओर का यह काम कमें० को सीप जाए । अगर पहले भजदूरों को यह काम सीप दिया गया होता उसकी रिटैंड पर ही विचार किया जाता तो भजदूरों को इतनी हाँन न उठानी पड़ती ।

सं० १९५७ में राष्ट्रपिंड भारतमा गांधी ने कहा था कि इंडिस्ट्रियल ट्रस्ट होना चाहिये और वह चाहते थे कि भजदूर हड्डताल न करे और उद्योगपति आकभाउट न करे । और उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये । उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारा देश आजाद हुमा है, भजदूरों को भी कुछ मिलना चाहिये । हम इसमा करने की पूरी कोशिश को लेकिन हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मिश्रों ने विरोध किया । वे १८ बोर्ड में विशेष करते थाएँ । रेशनलाइजेशन का उन्होंने विरोध किया । कोई कमें० मुकर्रर नही० ने दी । उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस संघर्ष में कोई नीति कायम न होने देने में भिल मालिकों ने जितनों को चाहा बिस्तार दिया, दिसमिस किया और मनचाहा कर लिया वही नही० कर पाये जहा आई० एन० टी० बू० सी० यूनियन थी । हम चाहते थे कि इस बारे में कोई नीति निश्चित हो जाना चाहिए कि कैसी बकिंग कंडीशन्स हो, कितना जबकि सोड हो और ज्यादा काम करने पर भजदूर को क्या मिले । यदि कोई नीति निर्धारित हो जाती तो हम भजदूरों की तरफ से लड़ भी सकते । लेकिन जब कोई नीति निर्धारित नही० होगी तो भिल मालिक भनमानी करते हैं । यही हुमा और भिल मालिकों ने इस स्थिति का नाम चायदाफायदा उठाया । यह नीति निर्धारण सं० १९५७ में हो जाना चाहिये या पर उस समय कम्युनिस्टों की तरफ से उसका विरोध किया गया । सं० १९५७

[अरे राम राम]

मैं जब लेबर, कानूनेंस हुई उस वक्त हमारे डांगे साहब इस बात को मंजूर करते हैं कि रेशनलाइजेशन का कोई सिद्धान्त छहराना चाहिये। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर सन् १९४७ में वह चीज़ छहरा ली गयी होती तो आज मजदूरों को हमने कितना आगे बढ़ा दिया होता। किन्तु हमारे विरोधी आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० से कितने पिछे हुए हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछे दस बरत से आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ने जो पालिसी अखिलयार की है उसी का यह फल है कि आज हम समाजवादी समाज की व्यवस्था की ओर आ रहे हैं। 'उसी का यह नतीजा है कि आज कारखानों की विमनियों से धुमा निकलता है प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है और मजदूरों के लिये लर्विंग बेज की हम आज बात कर सकते हैं।

मैंने एशिया एवं टैक्सटाइल मजदूरों की दशा देखी है। मैंने वहा का प्रोडक्शन का तरीका देखा है और वहा का बेस्टेज क्या है देखा है। वहा पर जो आमदनी मजदूर करता है और उसका जो खर्च है उसको भी देखा है। उनको आप नीजिये और जो हमारे यहा टैक्सटाइल में मजदूर काम करते हैं उन को ल जिये। वहा मुझे यह देखकर भी आश्चर्य हुआ कि जो महिलायें वहा पर काम करती हैं, जो माहलाये उन कारखानों के अन्दर काम करती हैं उन्हे आने काढ़ अपने पास रखने पड़ते हैं जिन पर कि उनकी फोटो होती है तथा उनको उनका फोटो बाला कार्ड दिलाकर ही कारखानों के अन्दर दक्षिण होने की इच्छा वक्त दी जाती है। श्रीमान, आज तक यह चीज़ 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 मिनिस्टरी का दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री

के साथ कोओडिनेशन नहीं है और ऐसा होता है और वैसा होता है। श्रीमान, मैं वह निवेदन/करता चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारी लेबर पालिसी है वह नन्दा जी की नहीं है मुरारजी भाई की नहीं है कृष्णमाचारी जी की नहीं है, राष्ट्रीय कारप्रेस की है और वह वह पालिसी है जोकि महात्मा गांधी जी ने प्रतिपादित की थी और सच्चे मानों में उसी पर आज हम अन्त कर रहे हैं वह भारतीय है। हमारे जितने भी कानून हैं, जितने भी कायदे हैं वे सभी के सभी उसी आवार पर बनाये गये हैं।

पहले जब हम पचायतों की बात करते थे, जब हम पंचों की बात करते थे, हम आर्बिट्रेशन की बात करते थे, जब हम कंसिलियेशन की बात करते थे तो हमारे ये जो कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई हैं वे हमें गालिया देने लग जाते थे और समझौता नीति का विरोध करते थे, आज वे ही कम्प्युनिस्ट उसे प्रपनामे 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 आगे बढ़ाना है और हमने आगे 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 डांगे जी ने कितनी ही समस्याओं का जिक्र किया है और पैने घटे तक वह बोले हैं। अब उनकी पैने घटे की स्त्रीच का यदि मैं उत्तर दू तो मुझे डेक घटे का बक्त 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 बास्ते में उन बातों को छोड़ देता हूँ और उन को थोड़ी देर के लिये भूल जाता हूँ।

अब मुझे एक छोटी सी बात उद्देश्य परियों के बारे में कही है। हमारे जाई सोमानी जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि यदि प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ती है तो मजदूरों की बेंडिंग भी बढ़ाई जाए 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 श्रीदोगिक विकास होना चाहिये, हड्डताले नहीं होनी चाहिये, बेस्टेज 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 १६४६ के अन्दर वह १०४ भी और मजदूरों की जो आय भी वह १०६ भी। लेकिन हम १६५५ के अन्दर यह देखते हैं कि प्रोडक्टिविटी जो है वह १२० हो गई है लेकिन जो आय है वह १०२ हो गई है यह आकड़े १६३६-१०० है जितनी महगाई बड़ी वह शरीरिक है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारी इडस्ट्री के अन्दर प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ी हुई है लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि दूसरी तरफ मजदूरी की आय उसी अनुपात से बड़ी नहीं है बल्कि बटी 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। शूगर में ये बड़े हैं, सिमेट में बड़े हैं और हर इडस्ट्री में बड़े हैं। इस बात के इवेस्ट मैंने कल दिये थे। मैंने यह भी सिद्ध किया था कि जो कास्ट आफ लेवर है वह कम हो गई है। आज मैं यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच सालों में मजदूरों ने जो हिस्सा अदा किया है, उसका साथ उन्हें निलाना चाहिये। मैं इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी कहूँगा कि जिस तरह से टैक्सटाइल इडस्ट्री के लिये बेच बोर्ड नियुक्त किया जया है, उसी तरह से शूगर में भी कोयम कीजिये, सिमेट 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 परित जी ने जमाने को बदल दिया है और उन्होंने अपना असर ऐक्षिया पर डाला हुआ है। आज उन्होंने ऐक्षिया को भी अपना वित्त बना लिया है और वह हमे अपना वित्त समझने लगे हैं। ये सब चीजें तो बदली हैं लेकिन अभी तक हमारे कम्पनिस्ट और मिल आनंद नहीं बदले हैं, उन के जो दिवार हैं वे नहीं बदले हैं और वे पुरानी बातों पर आज भी चल रहे हैं। आज क्या हो रहा है? आज यहा दिल्ली में विल के अन्दर से तीन चौकीदारों को निकाल दिया जाता है और उन का मामला द्रव्यूनल में दायर किया जाता है और उसके बाद एपेलेट द्रव्यूनल में जाता है, फिर हार्ड कोर्ट में जाता है और जब सभी जगहों पर हम जीतते हैं तो जो मिल मालिक हैं वह कहता है कि चूंकि मैंने इनको निकाला है, इस लिये मैं इन को मिल में नहीं रखूँगा और वह उनको उनके घर से बिठा कर बारह महीनों से तन्दबाह उनको उनके घर पर ही भेजते रहते हैं। इस तरह से आकड़े वे दिखाते हैं और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह में काम नहीं चल सकता है। जिस तरह से मिल मालिक अकड जाते हैं अगर उसी तरह से मजदूर अकड जाये तो काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस तरह से उद्योगों को चलाया नहीं जा सकता है। इस तरह से लेवर नूवोमेट्स नहीं चल सकती हैं। जिस तरह आज बक्त बदल रहा है, जमाना बदल रहा है, उसी तरह से मिल मालिकों के दिलों व दिवारों में भी परिवर्तन आने की आवश्यकता है। कुछ सुधर भी रहे हैं लेकिन साथ साथ कुछ अकड़ भी दिला रहे हैं। जब हमने एक बहुत बड़े साम्राज्य को समाप्त कर दिया है, जब हमने बड़े बड़े राजाओं तथा महाराजाओं को जाम कर

[बी ए० क० इव०]

दिया है, जब हम स्वामित्वादी समाज की स्वापना करने का रहे हैं, उसो तरह से हम इन पंजीयाद की जड़ों पर नमक लिंग 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 अवाज क्यों उठती है। अगर दर्द की आवाज आनी है, तो यह पूँजीपतियों की तरफ से आनी चाहिये, उस तरफ से नहीं। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे अपनी दर्द की आवाज को बन्द करे और गांधी जी के बताये हुये सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर लेबर मूवमेंट्स को चलावें। यदि हृन्होने ऐसा किया तो हम उन का स्वामत करेंगे और उनका समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन जिस तरह की पालिसी पर वे चल रहे हैं उस पालिसी पर आई० एन० टी० मू० सी० नहीं चल सकती है। अगर उसने वह रास्ता अपनाया तो वह सँ 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 है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा मत्रीमठल तथा हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब भी उसी रास्ते के ऊपर चले और देश की भवनी करे।

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 and 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 highte rate of increase 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 आविद 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 ऐतराजात 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 पांचर थी कि अगर वह चाहे तो इंटेरिम रिलीफ की सिफारिश कर सकता था। बोर्ड के मेम्बराने के यह समझा और उन मेम्बराने ने भी जो कि जरनलिस्ट्स के नुमायन्दे थे यह समझा कि इंटेरिम रिलीफ की जरूरत नहीं है और उन्होंने उसकी सिफारिश नहीं की। अब उसका इलाजम गवर्नरमेंट पर लगाना नामुनासिव-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 यहाँ जो मांग करते हैं हम कही करते हैं इसलिये सम्बन्धित इंटरेस्ट्स

[श्री आविद्यप्रली]

के सलाह भवित्वारे से ही अमेंडमेंट दिया जाता है। हमारे बहां तक फैसले का ताल्लुक है, वह तो हो चुका है। उनका भवित्वारे लने के बाद जो जरूरी एमेंडमेंट है वे हम करना चाहते हैं। इसके बारे में मेरे दोस्त डॉगे साहब ने कुछ कहा है उनको मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम फैसले पर अमल करेंगे।

डॉगे साहब ने अपनी तकरीर के शुरू में कुछ तो मिनिस्ट्री और कुछ मिनिस्टर साहब की तरीकी की लेकिन आखिर में वह अपने तरीकों पर आ गए और कहने लगे कि हम कैपिटेलिस्टों के इन्फ्लुएंस में फैले हुए हैं और गुस्से में धाकर मुझ पर। मीं उन्होंने कुछ जाती हमले किए। मुझे यह चीज़ अच्छी तो नहीं लगी लेकिन जो बात उन्होंने कही वह काफी हृद तक सच थी। मैं इसको मानता हूँ। उन्होंने डेपुटेशनिस्ट्स के बारे में कुछ ज़िक्र किया है। वे लोग मुझ से मिले थे और मैंने उनसे यह जरूर कहा था कि उनके जो तरीके हैं वे अच्छे नहीं हैं। डॉगे साहब ने जो यह शिकायत की है कि मैं कम्प्युनिस्टों को पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ, वह भी काफी हृद तक सच है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह मूँझे पसन्द करते हैं, क्या वह कांग्रेस को पसन्द करते हैं और पर्दि नहीं तो मैं उनको कैसे पसन्द कर सकता हूँ। अगर हम एक दूसरे को पसन्द करते होते तो वह उधर क्यों बैठते और मैं इधर क्यों बैठता। हम दोनों ही एक तरफ बैठते होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों ने जिन बातों का डागे सहूल से ज़िक्र 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 वर्कसं तकलीफ में है, कि तुम उनको तकलीफ में क्यों डालते हो, क्यों स्ट्राइक उनसे करवाते हो, उनसे बेर क्यों करताते हो, इसलिये भूक-हमे अगर उन पर चलते हैं तो तुम क्यों शिकायत करते हो, वर्कसं को क्यों मारते हो। क्यों

तुमने एक यूनियन की छत पर चढ़ कर, छत को तोड़ कर, ऊर से तीर चला कर वर्कसं को मारा यूनियन के आफिल में दो आदमी मरे और एक अस्पताल में भरा और कुछ वर्कसं चलमी हुए। मैंने उनसे कहा कि तुम्हे ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर मैंने उनको ये सब बातें कही तो क्या गलती की। उन्होंने बनंपुर का ज़िक्र किया है। वे भी आए थे और मैंने उनसे भी यही कहा था। यहां पर जमशेदपुर का भी ज़िक्र आया है। वहां पर कम्प्युनिस्ट न तो पहले कभी वे और न ही आज है। उस यूनियन के पहले सुनाश चन्द्र बोस प्रेसीडेंट थे, फिर मौलाना फ़खरुल वारी हुए और आज जान साहब है और वह बड़ी शान से काम कर रहे हैं। कुछ कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई भी हैं जो अपने तरीके से वहां कल्पा करना चाहते हैं। अगर वहां के वर्कर भारी तादाद में उनको मंजूर कर लें तो यूनियन खुद-बखुद ही उनके हाथ में चली जाएगी। लेकिन जहा 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 रोज़ प्लेबिसाइट करना शुरू कर दे तब तो काम नहीं चल सकता है। यहां पर भूगर इंडस्ट्री में प्लेबिसाइट जो किया गया था उसके ज़िक्र किया गया है। मैं इस ब त को मानता हूँ कि वहां पर प्लेबिसाइट किया था लेकिन किन हालात में किया था उस पर भी आप को गौर करना होगा। इस चीज़ को शायद डॉगे साहब भल गए हैं कि श्री शिवानन्दलल सम्मेलना वहां पर उपचास में चले गए थे और वर्कसं ने कहा कि इनकी जान तो बचा लो और इस मार्ग में हमारे कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई, सोशलिस्ट भाई, रब्ब हूँसानरी सोशलेट भाई, रेड कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई और कार्बैंड ब्लैक के भाई शामिल हुए और इन सब ने मिल कर ट्रेटिंग के समय आ ई० एन० टी० य० स०० को हरय। यह तक यह बात सच है। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ, इस पर भी आपको

विचार करना होगा और इसको भी आंखों से आलोक नहीं होने देना होगा । प्लैविसाइट के बाद बद यू० पी० नवर्नेंट ने लिस्ट आंगी कि अ प० न म दो जिनको कि कर्मेटी में रक्षा बाए उसी दिन इनमें आपस में रक्षा दी जा सकी है । इस प्लैविसाइट के बाद बूलर 'लवेसाइट लेने की बात ढांगे साहब ने कही ह और कहा है कि वह नहीं लिया जाया है । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक घर को रोडना तो असान होता है लेकिन उसको बनाना मुश्किल होता है । सब मिल कर एक पार्टी को निकाल तो सकते हैं लेकिन बाद म जब वे आपस में ही यूनाइट नहीं होते हैं तो इसका क्या नतीजा निकाला जाए, यह आप भी जानते हैं । जब वे नामों की लिस्ट नौ० दे सकते हैं इसका मतलब यह हृथ कि अ इ० एन० टी० यू० सी० जहाँ भी वहाँ रही । इसके बाद मेरे दोस्त पांडे जी ने जो शुरू में कहा था वह आप सब ने सुन लिया है । अगर आपक यह चिकायत है कि मैं कम्प्युनिस्टों से बहुत गुस्से हूँ, तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं गुस्से नहीं हूँ । कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई जो है वह है, इसको मैं भी जानता हूँ और वाकी लोग भी जानते हैं । इसको म कभी भूल नहीं सकता हूँ और न कभी मैं इसको भूलने की कोशिश ही कर सकता हूँ । अगर हिन्दुसत्तान के बर्कर इसको भलना भी चाहेंगे तो भी मैं उनको यह चीज भलने नहीं दूँगा । सन् १९४२ में कम्प्युनिस्टों ने मुल्क के साथ गद्दारी की, इन्होंने अप्रेजेंटों का स व दिया इस्पीरियलियम पावर का साथ दिया थार आफ इस्पीरियल का साथ दिया और बक्स की आगे नहीं आने दिया । अगर उस बक्स इन्होंने देश के साथ नहीं न की होती तो बर्कर के पास आज मिट्टी के बर्तनों की बच्चे पर ताने और पीतल के बर्तन होते । अगर उस बक्स बद हृष जेल में बख्त नए वे उन्होंने बर्क्स की तथा मुल्क की जिद-जट की होती तो आज उनकी यह हालत ज होती और मुल्क का नस्ता बदल जाया

होता । अगर आज ढांगे साहब नाराज होते हैं तो इसको वही समझे और वो जाने कि किस चीज को ने सही साथ त करते हैं । मिस लिये एक बूलर के जिलाक है उसको वह अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं । उनका और मेरा काफी आपसे तक साथ रहा है । हम दोनों बम्बई में साथ रहे हैं और वह मुझे और मैं उन्हें को जानता हूँ ।

भी त० ब० बिट्टल राव : अब दिमांड्स पर बोलिये ।

भी आविद अचो : उन पर भी मैं आशा हूँ लेकिन अगर मेरी बात कह रहा हूँ तो उसको भी आपको सुनना चाहिए । अगर मुनने के लिए तयार नहीं हैं तो मेरे मालनीय मित्रों को उसका चिक भी नहीं करना चाहिये था ।

भभी मेरे मित्रों ने आईडिनेंस का द्विक किया है । यह ठीक है कि आईडिनेंस निकाला गया था । उसके बारे में यहाँ पर कफी बच्चा हो चुकी है । यह कहा गया है कि स्ट्राइक को क्यों इलीगल ठहराया जाता है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब कम्प्युनिस्ट केरल मेरे मैजोरिटी में आए थे उस बक्स तो मुझे कुछ बुरा लगा था लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता मालम हो रहा है कि इससे कुछ अच्छे नहीं भी निकल रहे हैं और यह कुछ अच्छा भी हुआ है । वहाँ पर जब सोशलिस्ट पावर में आए थे उस बक्स भी उनको बर्कर के जिलाक कार्रवाई करनी पड़ी थी और गोलियाँ भी चलानी पड़ी थीं । कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी वहाँ पर कुछ बक्समंदाना तरीके से काम भी कर रही रही है । वहाँ की गवर्नरेट ने यह कहा है :—

The Government of Kerala warns the people against being led away by attempts to exploit their sentiments and emotions.

[बी आविद अली]

यही बात पन्त जी में भी यही भी और इसी भीज को यही गवर्नरेट भी कहती है। आगे यही गवर्नरेट 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 भीज 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 चाहिए। आगे चल कर बहां की गवर्नरेट ने कहा है कि जो कुछ भी फैसला होगा वह साबरेन एसेम्बली में होगा और वह साबरेन एसेम्बली वह है जो कि लोगों द्वारा चुनी गई है और वहां पर हृषा फैसला सब को मानवा पड़ेगा। हम भी तो यही भीज कहते हैं पारियारेट में तथा दूसरी एसेम्बलीज में जो भीज 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 भी उनको केरल की सरकार की तरफ से चिन रही है उनको धगर वे भी बंदूर कर में तो जगड़ा ही जात्य हो जाता है।

भाई एक भाई ने करवाया है कि स्ट्राइक भी इललीगल करार नहीं देना चाहिए। आगे साहब ने भी इस पर काफी जोर दिया है। लेकिन यह बात भी भुलाई नहीं जा सकती है कि केरल में.....

Shri Narayananarkutty 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.

भी आविद अली : मैं आगे जुह ही यह कहने बाता चा.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: A Daniel come to judgment.

भी आविद अली :....कि वह एडवॉकेटज हो रहा है तो स्ट्राइक इललीगल है। वह गवर्नरेट ने जो बहां कहा है हम भी यही कहते हैं। वह कोई भीज एडवॉकेटज के लिए बैंडिंग ह उसके द्वारा तो धगर स्ट्राइक होती है तो वह इललीगल है। हमारे भाई वे कहा है कि किंतु सूरत में भी स्ट्राइक इललीगल नहीं होनी चाहिए। वह कैसे हो सकता है। अगर आज मैं किसी को मारता हूँ तो मैं मर्डर हूँ और मूले सका होनी और अगर मैं जोरी करता हूँ तो मैं जोर हूँ और उसकी सजा मूले मुकाबली पड़ेगी। जब मैं ही इललीगल एक्ट करता हूँ तो मूले उसका अभियाका भूगतना ही पड़ता है। जब गवर्नरेट एक बार कह देती है कि स्ट्राइक इललीगल ह, भेहरबानी करके काम पर चले जाओ, स्ट्राइक नह करो और इसका जब एलान कर दिया जाता है तो इसमें नाराजगी की कोनशी बात है? यह भीज तो विकल्प स्वाभाविक है। कोई भी गवर्नरेट हो तथा किंतु भी पार्टी की वह हो गडबड नहीं चाह सकती है और उसको इस बात का इक होना चाहिए कि वह अपने तरीकों से, अपने कायदों के मुताबिक काम करे। अगर इस पर भी हमारे मैन्यर साहिबान नाराज होते हैं तो इसमें मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ और देखा देव है?

16 hrs.

भभी यहां पर यूनियन्स का विक आया है और उसके साथ ही साथ बायलेंस का भी विक किया गया है। बायलेंस का जो सबबैट है वह बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है। उसमें न जाकर के मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि बर्केंस यूनियन्स को क्यों मारा जाता है? अगर कम्युनिस्ट चाहती है कि बर्केंस की विदमत करें तो वह कर सकती है, बर्केंस को अपना सकती है और उनको अपनी बात समझा सकती है लेकिन लिंक इसलिए कि वह कम्युनिस्ट आइडियोलॉजी को नहीं मानते या कम्युनिस्ट यूनियन के

मर्हों के मुताबिक नहीं चलते, उनको जास्ता, उनकी भीरतों को जास्ता और उनके बच्चों को जास्ता, यह जो भीर हो रही है, भेदभावी करके आप उपने साथियों से कहिये कि यह भीर ठीक नहीं है.....

जी तो वो चिन्हित राय : आप कोई स्मृत ऐक कर सकते हैं?

जी आविद अली : इसके बारे में भलबारों में काफी विक आ चुका है। भेदभावी करके उपने साथियों के 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.

जी आविद अली : अरे आई गुस्सा क्यों होते हो, गुस्सा होने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : गस्सा इसीलिए करते हैं कि आप बेगर की तरफ भुतवज्ज नहीं होते हैं, बगर आप ऐसी तरफ व्यान रखें तो उनका गुस्सा आप पर नहीं पड़ेगा।

जी आविद अली : आपकी मार्फत मुझ तक आयेगा। सैर, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जो भीरं ऐरे आई ने सुबह फरमाई सेवर मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में तो मैं उनको बतलाऊं कि कोल इंडस्ट्री में साके ३ लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं और यह हो सकता है कि कुछ सौ या कुछ हजार आदियों को बोनस के बारे में इतनीलान न हो हम उसके लिए भुतातिव कार्यवाही करेंगे। हम खुद यह चाहते हैं कि हर एक भीज का जल्द फसला हो, जहां तक हो सके भीरं पैदिंग कम रहे सेकिन आपको इसका भी खाया रखना चाहिए कि आप उपने ही हाथ से जल्द से यदि एक भीर गेंहूं का सामें तो उसमें आज्ञा सेर या तीन पाव कूड़ा करकट मिट्टी पत्तर बनीरह तो मिलेंगे ही। अब बगर एक नावाब अच्छा मुहल्से में उस आज सेर कूड़े करकट को

हाथ में लेंहर जाता किए कि यह ऐसा आप जाया है और उस गेंहूं के बारे का लिंग न करे तो यह कहां तक ठीक होता ? तब तो यह है कि एक भीर गेंहूं में आज सेर या जाव भर मिट्टी आती ही है। यह तो किसी भीज को देखने की उपनी उपनी चिट है। एक आदमी गेंहूं के बारे को देखता है तो दूबता रह आज सेर या जाव भर मिट्टी को ही देखता है और गेंहूं को नजर दात्त कर जाता है। यह मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां उब काम ठीक ठीक हो रहा है, गलतियां होती हैं, देख होती है, उनको खत्म करने की और कम करने की हमारी हमेशा से कोशिश रही है और आगे भी सदा रहेगी। उम्मीद तो यह भी कि आज हमारे बेगर साहबान कुछ भुतातिव भीजे कहेंगे, कुछ ऐसी भीजे कहेंगे जिससे सेवर मिनिस्ट्री का काम ज्यादा शानदार तरीके से बर्कत की खिदमत करते हुए हो सके लेकिन अफसोस है कि ऐसी कोई भीज हमको सुनने को नहीं मिली।

रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट के बारे में मैं यह पर्यं करना चाहता हूँ कि हम एक ट्रिपार्टाइट कमेटी बना चुके हैं, बिल हमने ड्राफ्ट कर दिया है, बेगर साहबान इस बात को कहते हैं कि ट्रिपार्टाइट कमेटीज के कंसल्टेशन से हमें हर भीज को पेश करना चाहिए और उनसे कंसल्ट करके हम किसी फँसले पर पहुँचे तब यहा पर कोई बिल लायें, हमारे दोस्तों की हर मौके पर मांग यही रहती है कि बिल बनाने से पहले और कोई फँसला करने से पहले हम हमेशा ट्रिपार्टाइट कमेटीज की सलाह लिया करें और वहां पर फँसला होने के बाद हम जितनी सेंट्रल आरगनाइजेशन्स हैं, उन्हें फँसलों की इतिला दिया करें और उनके जवाब आ जाने के बाद फिर गवर्नरेंट फँसला के। अब आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि ड्राफ्ट भी उनके पास आय, और उनके खायालत आ जाने के बाद फिर एमेंड ड्राफ्ट भी उनके पास आय, अब ऐसी कई आरग-नाइजेशन्स हैं जो कि जवाब देने में कई महीने

[श्री आविद अली]

नगा देती है और इसलिए जाहिर है कि उसमें देर हो जाया करती है।

इंश्योरेस बर्क्स के बारे में मेरे दोस्त मे जिक करते हुए फरमाया कि बम्बई और कलकत्ते में उनके बास्ते अस्पताल नहीं हैं और वहां के जो इंश्योरेस बर्क्स हैं उनके लिए कुछ नहीं होता है, मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात नहीं है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहूँगा कि बम्बई में २८४ जनरल बेड्स और १०० टी० बी० बेड्स इंश्योरेस बर्क्स 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 आविद अली : बम्बई और कलकत्ते में अस्पताल हैं। मेरे कहने का भलतब यह है कि उन अस्पतालों में इंश्योरेस बर्क्स की पूरी जिम्मत की जाती है और बम्बई के अस्पताल में २८४ जनरल बेड्स और १०० टी० बी० के बेड्स कारपोरेशन की माफ़त सुरक्षित है। इसी तरह से कलकत्ते में १६५ जनरल बेड्स और ६५ टी० बी० बेड्स भी कारपोरेशन ने रिक्वेट किये हुए हैं और उनका इंश्योरेस बर्क्स के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। यह जो अस्पताल है उनके ट्रस्टीज भलग है, उन्होंने उनके प्लास कोर्ह बनाये हैं। कारपोरेशन तो सूद एक जमात है और उसकी माफ़त यह सब काम होता है, उस पर गवर्नरेंट का बहुत कम असर रहता है और हमारे दोस्त की मारालाइजेशन के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स भी उसमें हैं और वहां पर जो कुछ फ़ैसले हुए हैं वे सब एक भलत से हुए हैं और वहा फ़ैसला करके आता और यहा प्राकर शिकायत करना यह भुनासिव बात नहीं है।

Shri S. A. Dange: That is borne out by your report itself. You read that insurance report.

श्री आविद अली प्राकिंबेट फ़ंड के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ़लॉन्सीज में आई० टी० य० सी० का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव है, महास और बंगाल की रीजनल कमेटीज में भी उनका एक एक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव है। अब मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें उनको शिकायत की क्या गूँजाइश है।

प्लाटेशन लेबरर्ट का हमारे दोस्त ने यहां पर जिक करमाया। हमारे काफ़ी आक्रिश्यलत्स मौजूद हैं, उन्होंने काफ़ी रेकार्ड्स देके और हमने भी याद ताजा करने की कोशिश की। आखिरी मीटिंग जिसके द्वि बारे में आपने फ़रमाया था उसमें आई० टी० य० 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 आविद अली : कुछ उन्होंने काफेन्स का जिक करमाया कि उसका रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं था लेकिन मैं उनकी याद ताजा कराना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें कान्केस के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव एम० पी० मजूमदार हाजिर थे। उसके बाद प्लाटेशन की कोई कान्केस नहीं हुई है इसलिए लबर से कोई प्रतिनिधि बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं पेश आई। अब उस का-फेस की सब-कमेटी का जो दूसरा फैसला आया है तो उसके बारे में भी उनको शिकायत करने की कोई ज़बायत नहीं है क्योंकि वह कान्केस की सब-कमेटी थी और उस कान्केस में आपका प्रतिनिधि हाजिर था। वह ३१-३-१६५६ को बुलाई गई थी।

कोल माइन्स एडवाइजरी कमेटी में श्री चिनाई मुकर्जी ए० आई० टी० य० सी० को रिप्रेजेट करते थे।

वार्षिक एज्युकेशन टीम के बारे में भी उन्होंने विक्रिया की, बात तो वही अच्छी थी कि लेकिन वह अपने दोस्तों को बताना चाहूंग कि वकारें एज्युकेशन टीम consisted of officials and educationists only.

उसके बाद जो सेमिनार हुआ था उसमें आपको १० आर्डॉ टी० यू० सी० के सबं थी आधास्तव और विश्वनाथ दोनों हाजिर थे। उसके पहले जो कमेटी थी उसमें १० आर्डॉ टी० यू० सी० का प्रतिनिधि नहीं था, आर्डॉ एन० टी० यू० सी० का प्रतिनिधि नहीं था और मजदूर समा का भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं था। उसके बाद जो कमेटी बनी है वकारें एज्युकेशन कमेटी, उसमें १० आर्डॉ टी० यू० सी० का प्रतिनिधि एम० पी० मजूमदार है और उसके बाद से जितनी भी कमेटीज़ बनी हैं और जिनमें वकारें का ट्रिप्लेजेंटेशन था उसमें १० आर्डॉ टी० यू० सी० के ट्रिप्लेजेंटेटिव को हमेशा बुलाया गया है, पहले मै आनन्दीय सदस्य को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

प्रावीडेंट कफ्ट के बारे में भी घोषाल ने शिकायत की है कि २०० केसेज अदालत में हैं। बंगाल में १५०० फैसलियाँ हैं। उनमें ६५ के प्रातीक्यूशन्स हुए हैं और रिकवरी आफ एरियर्स लाइक लेंड रेवेन्यू के प्रोसीर्डिंस १०६ हुए हैं। आपने कहा कि वकारें को दो दो साल तक पैसा न दी भिनता है। आप मुझे भेहरवानी करके ऐसे के रेज की फैहरित भेज दें तो मैं आपका बहुत आभारी होऊंगा हमारी कोशिश यह है कि उस से १४ दिन के अन्दर प्रावीडेंट कफ्ट के इन्यूज़ वकारें को मिल जाने चाहिए। कभी कभी एक महीना भी लग जाता है। कहीं कहीं वकारें अपने बारिस मुझमें नहीं करते हैं इस बजह से भी देर सगती है। लेकिन आगर किसी केस में दो साल की देर हुई हो तो उसकी फैहरित मेरे पास भेज दें।

आगर किसी केस में कोट में देर लगती तो उस पर हमारा अस्तियार नहीं है और आप भी आहेंगे कि उस पर हमारा अस्तियार न हो।

कहा गया कि भिनिस्ट्री यूनियन्स का रिकाग्नीशन नहीं करती। मगर लेवर भिनिस्ट्री कौन सी यूनियन्स को रिकाग्नाइज़ करती है? रिकाग्नीशन तो एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लाइज़ के बीच होता है हमारे लिए उसमें बदल देने की कोई गुजाइश 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?

भी आविद अभी : जैसा बम्बई का ऐक्ट है या मध्य प्रदेश का ऐक्ट है जिसमें रिकाग्नीशन कर सकते हैं। जब रिकाग्नीशन मिलता है तब भी यहां कुछ साहिबान शिकायत करते हैं।

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: But the Wage Board is not constituted by the employers, and not the I. L. O. Delegation also.

भी आविद अभी : मैं अब तक रहा था यूनियन्स के रिकाग्नीशन के बारे में। पांडे साहब ने बकंमेन्स कम्पनेसेशन ऐक्ट के बारे में अमेंडमेंट करने के लिए फरमाया है। जी अमेंडमेंट आ रहा है उसमें यह चीज़ नहीं थी। मैं उनका आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बात का विक्र किया। हम अमेंडमेंट लाने वाले हैं। उसमें यह चीज़ भी शामिल कर देंगे।

श्री घोषाल साहब ने जिक्र किया द्यूप्रायल मैनेजमेंट बैगेरह के बारे में। इसका हमें इलम नहीं है। मगर मेम्बर साहब का ऐसी किसी चीज़ का इलम है तो वे उसके बारे में हमको बतायें तो हम इसकी तहकीकात करेंगे और जो कुछ हो सकेगा करेंगे।

एम्प्लायर्मेंट एक्सरेजेंट में करप्शन की बात कही गयी है। इस बारे में हमारी कुछ कोशिश है कि जहां तक हो सके इंसाफ से काम होना चाहिए और लोगों को मैरिट पर ही लिया जाना चाहिए। भैने कई मर्तबा यहां भी अर्ज किया है और क्लेसन्स के दीरान में कहा है कि महज यह कहने से कि करप्शन है

[श्री आविद 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 जबान में लिख कर भेज दें, एक पोस्टकार्ड भेज दें, हम उस पर कार्रवाई करेंगे। हमको यह चीज़ पसन्द नहीं है। मगर सिर्फ़ यह कहने से कि करप्शन है करप्शन जायेगा नहीं।

इसी तरह से मैं अर्ज करना चाहता था कि सिर्फ़ 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 LAROUR 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 Kuttikrishnan 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 बालमेंकी (बुलन्दशहर—रजिस्टर—
अनुसूचित जातिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय
मैं सब से पहले आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता
हूँ कि आपन मुझे बोलने वा अवसर प्रदान
किया है।

मैं मानोरीय मंत्री जे का भी धन्यवाद
देना चाहता हूँ उम श्रम नीति के लिये जो
उन्हान अपनाई है। बावजूद इसके कि
देश के अन्दर कुछ तोड़ फाड़ की कियार
हुई है कुछ ताले बन्दिया हुई है कुछ हड्डाल
हुई है और उनमे जिन जिन सिर फर तथा
रजायत पर्यन्द लाओ वा भी जाय रहा हो
लेकिन उन तमाम बाना के हाते हुए भी हमारी
जो श्रम नीति चली है वह फलता पूर्वक
चली है। यह श्रम मंत्री जी की कार्य परायणता,
उनकी जागरूकता नया उनकी मजगता
वा प्रनीत है।

म उम बान का मानता हूँ कि श्रमेण
हिनपम ”। श्रम ही तपत्या है। प्रथम पचवर्षीय
याजना का फन बनान के लिय हमन
श्रम की भावना पैदा की और आज
भी हम उमी श्रम की भावना का लेवर
चल रहे ह और मजदूरा के जीवन स्तर
का ऊचा उठाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे है।
यद्यपि उनके जीवनस्तर म कोई विशेष
उन्नति नहीं हुई है लक्षित कर भी हम
आशान हैं कि यह होगी और इसी चौड़ा को
महेनजर रखते हुए हम आग बढ़ाना है।

यह ठीक है कि देश के जो सरकारी
कर्मचारी हैं उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊचा
उठान के लिये, उनके वेतनो मे संशोधन

करते के लिये दस साल पहले एक पे कमिशन बिठाया गया था । उस समय जो स्थिति भी और आज जो स्थिति है उसमें बहुत भारी अन्तर आ गया है । प्रब्र आपने दूसरे पे कमिशन की नियुक्ति की है । इसमें हमारे हृदयों के अन्दर हृष्ट का संचार हुआ है । मुझे कोई बहुत अधिक नहीं कहना है । लेकिन मेरी जो सहानुभूति है वह क्लास फोर सेंटेंस की ओर कुदरती ढग से जाती है और मं इस बान 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 । मे चाहता हूँ कि इम देश के अन्दर जो साधारण काम करने वाले व्यक्ति हैं जो चाहे वे चपपामी हैं, चाहे वे भगी हैं या इस तरह के दूसरे लाग हैं कम मे कम मौख्या मासिक अवश्य मिलना चाहिये और मं आशा करता हूँ कि यह होकर रहेगा । यह बान जरूर है कि सरकार न जो आभी पे कमीशन नियूक्त किया है उस की सिफारिशों हमारे सामने आयेगी और उन पर विचार होकर अमल हागा । मे चाहता हूँ कि ये न एम एम ट्री पे डिमिनिस्टड एरिया के अन्दर जो कार्यालय होगी और जो म्यूनिसिपलिट्या हार्टी, उनमें जो चुनून श्रेणी के कमंचारी काम करते हैं उन के बेतन पर इम पे कमिशन ढाग विशेष स्पष्ट मे ध्यान दिया जायगा । पे कमिशन की मिफारिय उन पर भी लाग होग ।

यहां पर वज बाड़ का जिक्र किया गया । मे टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री मे वज बाड़ का यहां पर स्वागत करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि उमो तरह के वज बाड़ म चाहे वह बुगर उद्योग हो और चाहे वह रलवे उद्योग हो या उमी तरीके के दूसरे उद्योग हो, म्यूनिसिपलिट्या आदि, उन म वज बोड़ कायम किये जाने चाहिये । इस सम्बन्ध मे भेरा ध्यान खास तीर से म्यूनिसिपल वर्कन

की तरफ जाता है और मे समझता हूँ कि उन की बेजेज मे काकी डिस्पैरिटी है, चाहे वह कारपोरेशन्स हो या म्यूनिसिपलिट्या हो और मं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का म्यूनिसिपल वर्कन के लिये भी एक बेज बोड़ होना चाहिये जो उन के बेतनों की डिस्पैरिटी को देखे और उन की दयनीय अधिक अवस्था को ध्यान मे रखते हुए आवश्यक तबदीली सुझाये और उनके सेलरी इट्रक्चर की जाच कर सके ।

श्रम मत्री महोदय ने श्रम सम्मेलन मे यह शब्द बड़े बल के साथ कहे हैं ।

“हमने मुख सम्मिलित का बीज बोया है । हमने राष्ट्र मे एक नई शक्ति पैदा की है ।” निस्मन्देह देश ममृदि की ओर बढ़ा है और राष्ट्र मे नई शक्ति की चेतना आई है । मे इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि हमारे श्रम मत्रालय की नीति ऐसी है जिसमे हम आपने देश को निस्मन्देह एक समाज-वादी व्यवस्था की आर निये जा रहे हैं । श्रम मत्रालय की नीति मे जन कल्याण की भावना निहित है और हम मही दिशा को ओर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं ।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश मे हडतालो का एक ताना मा और वातावरण मा बन गया है और जिधर देखो उथर हडताल की चर्चा सुनाई देनी है, कही म्यूनिसिपल मजदूरों की हडताल, कही गोदी कमंचारियो की हडताल ना कही पी० एड टी० के कमंचारियो की हडताल, मे इस बात का मानता हूँ कि आज जब हमारा देश डितीय पक्वरीय योजना के लक्ष्यो को प्राप्त करने के लिये जुटा हुआ है तब इस तरह की हडतालों मे उसकी प्रगति मे बाधा पहुचती है, उत्पादन कारं एक जाता है और उसके साथ ही हडताल होने मे दोनों पक्षो को दिक्कत और परेशानी ह होती है और आज आज की बदली हुई परिस्थिति म यदि हडताल न हो तो वह देश के हित मे टेंगा लेकिन वै

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

चाहूंगा कि हमारे श्रम मन्त्री महोदय और भारत सरकार इस बात के ऊपर गम्भीरता से विचार करे कि भास्तिर यह हड्डालों क्यों होती है और इन के पीछे क्या कारण हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हड्डालों के बहुत हद तक वजह अधिकारी तथा मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारियों के प्रति उपेक्षा बर्ती जाना है। जहा तक म्युनिसिपल मजदूरों का तालुक 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 बर्केन कम्प्रेसेशन एक्ट हा, चाहे वह लेबर इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्ट्रीब्यूट हो और चाहे वह मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट हो या इस प्रकार के दूसरे लेबर एक्ट हो जहा तक म्युनिसिपल कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है उन पर अमलदगमन नहीं होता और श्रम मन्त्रालय को इस आर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि उनके सम्बन्ध में भी इन कानूनों का अमल कराया जाय।

अब मैं थोड़े से शब्द अपने लैंडलेम लेबरर्म की बाबत कहना चाहूंगा। आज हमार देश में लैंडलेस लेबरर्स की अवस्था बड़ी बोचनीय है और यह सौभाग्य का विषय है कि सत विनोदा भाव जी का ध्यान इन अभागे लेतिहर मजदूरों की दर्दनाक हालत को ओर गया है और वे उनको गिरी हुई अवस्था से उठाने के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं और उनको धरती देने के लिए वे रक्तहीन कान्ति तारे देश भर में एक सिरे से दूसरे मिरे तक इसके बाले कर रहे हैं। सन १९४८ में सरकार का ध्यान भी उन की ओर गया है और उन्होंने उनकी काडिशस के बारे में जाच पड़ताल की है लेकिन अभी तौर पर सरकार द्वारा उनको उठाने के लिये कोई सक्रिय कदम अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने एप्रीकलचरल लैंडलेस लेबरर्म के बारे में जो सिक्किरियों की है 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 पुन दिलाना चाहता हूँ और अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कार्यान्वयन करने में अधिक देरी न की जाय। लैंडलेम लेबरर्म की काडिशस की दुबारा जाच करने की जो बात आई है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन मेरा निषेद्ध है कि यह जाच का काम अब जल्दी समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। काफ़ी जाच पड़ताल की जा चुकी है और अब सरकार ढाग बिना देरी किये इन ३ करोड़ ४० लाख अविकल्पियों की दृष्टियां आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारने के लिये सक्रिय कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये। सरकार म्युनिसिपल

कर्मचारियों तथा लेतीहर मजदूरों की हालत सुखारने की ओर विशेष व्याप है।

मैं यह मैं सदन का व्याप घरेलू मजदूरों की ओर सीधना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता प्रादि अन्य बड़े शहरों में काफी संस्थाएँ भरों में हमारे कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और मैं यह जानता हूँ कि उस ओर भी हमारे भाइयों का व्याप गया है जो उनमें फेले हुए असन्तोष का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं और अपने राजनीतिक स्थायों 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 भी 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 व्याप देना चाहिये। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी नई दिल्ली में काफी घरेलू मजदूर महतरों की शक्ति में, बर्तन मार्जने वालों की शक्ति में और अन्य रूपों में बड़े बड़े आदमियों और सरकारी अफसरों के बरों में काम कर रहे हैं और हमने देखा है कि सिविल या भिलिटरी अफसर बहरानी की छड़ी आदि की ओरी लगाकर किस तरह उस गरीब घरेलू कर्मचारों को फ़साने की कोशिश करते हैं। दूसरे देशों में हम देखते हैं कि घरेलू कर्मचारियों के बेतन और काम आदि के बारे में कानूनी व्यवस्था है और उसके अनुसार वे काम करते हैं लेकिन हमारे देश में वैसः कोई कानूनी व्यवस्था नहीं है। प्राज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इन घरेलू मजदूरों की हालत को ठीक करने के लिये उचित कानूनी व्यवस्था की जाये।

जहाँ तक रिक्षा चालकों वा हाथ से रिक्षा सीधने वालों का ताल्लुक है उनके सम्बन्ध में पारसाल माननीय टंडन जी भी अपने हृदय में एक बड़ा दर्द, और मानवता का प्रेम रख कर उन अभ्याये सोगों का यहाँ

पर बड़ा हृदयविदारक बर्णन किया वा और मैं टंडन जी के उन शब्दों की ओर अपने अम मंत्री महोदय का व्याप दिलाना चाहूँगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको अपना इलाज कराने की सरकारी सुविधा मिले। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज २८ पर रिक्षावालों का जिक्र किया है कि इस तरोंके में उनको लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे और इस तरह से उनको डाक्टरी परीक्षा की सुविधा दी जायेगी और उस सम्बन्ध में आपका कुछ स्टेट गवर्नरेटेस से बातचीत भी चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार रिक्षा चालकों वा हाथ से रिक्षा सीधने वालों की ओर जिनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है, व्याप दे और उनके रहने के लिये मकान बनवाए। इसके अलावा हमें इस पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा कि जब देश में सभाजवाद, समाजता और मानवता का सज्जा प्रेम, इन बातों को लेकर चल रहे हैं तब एक आदमी भौज से रिक्षा पर बैठे और दूसरा आनंदी उसको हाथ से सीधे, वह कहाँ तक उचित होगा?

अस्पतालों में जो हमारे कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उनकी भी हालत बहुत शोचनीय है और मुझे चूंकि 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 व्याप दें ताकि उन लोगों को कुछ सहूलियत मिल सके। इनके संगठन के बहुत से रूप हैं मैं उनमें नहीं जाना चाहता। यहाँ पर ही नहीं, और जगह भी आ०० एन० टी० य० सी० जैसी संस्थायें हैं जो कि यकीनी तौर से शान्ति और अमन में विश्वास रखती है। इस तरह की यूनियन्स को भी रिकागनाइज नहीं किया जाता। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। मैं माननीय मंत्री

[श्री दात्मर्क]

जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए भी कुछ कोशिश करें।

मैं मन्त्री जी को आन्त में धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जो नीति वह चला रहे हैं वह सफल हो रही है। लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि मजदूरों की जो सास दिक्कते हैं उनकी ओर वे विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे।

श्री स० भ० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम उन मजदूरों की चर्चा यह पर कर रहे हैं जो कि इस देश की बुनियाद के रूप में हैं।

मैं 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 अफमोम 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 दून के दो चक्कों की तरह हैं। अगर ये दोनों चक्के टीक तरह से बाम करेंगे तो हम इस दून में बैठी हुई ३६ करोड़ जनता को मजिले मक्कूद तक पहुँचा सकेंगे।

मैं अपने लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इमी दिन्सी शहर में जो १५वीं लेबर कानफरेस हुई उसमें कुछ बुनियादी चीजों के उपर गौर किया गया।

जब मजदूरों की तनस्वाह का सवाल आता है तो कहा जाता है कि इस बक्त देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, हमारे सामने अखो रुपये के खर्चों का सवाल है, पचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बनाना है। इस बजाह से मजदूर कुर्बानी तो दे भगव वह तनस्वाह न मांगे तो अच्छा है। लेकिन एक बात में मानता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी फैसले हुए हैं, स्वाह वह बेज बोड़ के बारे में हो, या

रेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में हों या किसी और बारे में हो, उन फैसलों में इस बात की एक मालक 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 पचवर्षीय योजना है। पचवर्षीय योजना में जरूरत उम बात के होगी जो लोग प्रक्षिण्यत में हैं गा जो इकनॉ-थन में हैं वे दोनों मेहनत करे ताकि एक नये हिन्दुस्तान की इमारत बन सके। मजदूरों के नुमायदे आज भी यह महसूस करते हैं कि यह जो नई इमारत हम बनाना चाहते हैं इसकी चमकती हुई इंट तो हमारे चन्द मिनिस्टर होंगे और इसकी बुनियाद की इंट जो कभी नजर नहीं प्रायेगी वह मजदूर होंगे। इस इमारत को बनाने के लिये मजदूर से 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 टीक नहीं है, इस बक्त तो कुर्बानी का जमाना है, पचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बनाना है। कामयाब हम बनायेंगे इस के बारे में मतभेद नहीं है। हर एक आदमी चाहता है कि पचवर्षीय योजना कामयाब बने। लेकिन उम्मेदों साथ ही जो उसको कामयाब बनायेंगे, दिन-रात जो मेहनत करेंगे, उसके मामूल बच्चों की मुस्कराहट कायम रहे इसकी जिम्मेदारी भी आपकी है, उसकी बीबी के तन पर भी कपड़े रहे इसकी जिम्मेदारी भी आप पर है। मुम्किन है कि आज कुछ मजदूरों की हालत अच्छी हो लेकिन उन मजदूरों की हालत, जो कि नेदर में या दूसरे ऐसे उद्योगों में काम करते हैं जहा पर कि मिनिस्टर बेजेज ऐक्ट लागू नहीं है, इतनी दूरी है कि अगर भगवान भी उनके घर में आना चाहे तो रोटी और कपड़ा बन कर आये नहीं तो वह भगवान से कहेंगे कि मंदिर में जाओ, मस्जिद में जाओ, गश्तारे वे जाओ वा गिरजे में जाओ।

उत्तराखण्ड भाषावान : वहां आकर भी तो वह भगवान से मिलेगा ।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : ठीक है । लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कानपुर शहर में आप टेनरीज के अन्दर देखे । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि उन मजदूरों को आज ६ आने रोज मजदूरी मिलती है । उनकी कर्जदारी इतनी बढ़ गयी है कि उनका पहली तारीख को कारखाने से निकलना भुशिकल होता है । वे हूसरों के नाम में अपनी तनस्वाह लिखता देते हैं । अगर उनकी यही हालत रही और उनको ६ आने रोज मजदूरी मिलती रही तो आप उनमें 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 क; मदद करना चाहता है । वह इसके लिये तैयार है । लेकिन उसकी रोटी का महारा, उसकी रोजी का सहारा उसके कपड़े का सहारा, उसके बच्चों की तालीम का सहारा आपको देना पड़ेगा । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हम नहीं चाहते कि हड्डाल हों । हमें उसमें कुछ फायदा नहीं है । अगर आप यह समझते हों कि हम बिला वजह हड्डाल कराने के पक्ष में हैं या खानदानी हड्डाली है, यह बात नहीं है । लेकिन जब हमारे सामने रोजी का सवाल आता है तो मजदूर होकर हम हड्डाल के नारे लगाते हैं । आपने आज अखबारों में देखा होगा कि इंटरिम रिलीफ के बारे में क्या कहा 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 कनप्यूजन 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 इंटरिम रिलीफ के लिये इतना संगठा हो चुका है । मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि लेबर मिनिस्टर भी इसके लिये कोशिश करे कि यह रिलीफ मिले । मैं कहता हूं कि मजदूरों की योद्धी सी तनस्वाह बढ़े, सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनस्वाह बढ़े, और जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में या प्रैविक सेक्टर में काम कर रहे हैं उनकी तनस्वाह 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 इंटरिम रिलीफ दे दिया जायेगा तो नोग दिन लगाकर काम करेंगे ।

इसके बाद कमिलियेशन मैशिनरी का सवाल आता है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । 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 वहा हर तरह में विविटमाइजेशन हो सकता है । सीक्यूरिटी और सीक्यूरिटी के नाम पर वहा का हर काम ठीक ही समझ लिया जाता है । सीक्यूरिटी के स्थाल से वे किसी को भी निकाल देते हैं । मुराद नगर फैक्टरी से इसी तरह आठ नी आदमियों को निकाल दिया गया । हम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि क्या किया जाये यह

[बी स० म० बनर्जी]

तो डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का काम है, उस विभाग में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी तरीके से यूनियन का हाल है। कोई भी भागला कसिलियेशन 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 भजबूरी 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 अग्रह यूनिकार्मसी एसाई नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक वह विकिटमाइजेशन होता रहे। ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स के लिये लोग जड़े हैं और अपने राइट्स की सातिर उन्होंने कुर्बानिया भी है। 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 आश्वर्य की कौन सी बात है, यह स्वाभाविक सी बात है। जबकि आपका नाम ही लेबर मिनिस्टर है इस बास्ते वे महसूस करते हैं कि आप यहां पर भजबूरो के हितों की रक्खा करने के लिये ही बैठे हुए हैं और आपकी मिनिस्ट्री का निर्माण भजबूरो की रक्खा करने के लिये ही किया गया है। उन लोगों को जब निकाल बाहर किया जाता है और उसके बाद अगर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री अपनी भजबूरी का इजहार कर देती है तो इससे बढ़ कर दुख की ओर प्यां 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 आफिसर संमुक्तर किए हैं लेकिन उन पर जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कटोल है वह किस का है? वह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का है। लेबर आफिसर संमुक्तर 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 चिट्ठी देते हैं उसे यूनियन के पास दे दो और यूनियन जो चिट्ठी देती है उसे हमारे पास पहुंचा दो। एक पोस्टमैल का ही काम उनका आज रह गया है। कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी से उन्होंने जो हिप्पोमा इन सोशल वर्क की लिया और जो ट्रेनिंग हासिल की वह सारी की सारी बेकार हो गई और यही तक उनका काम सीमित हो गया है। लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर रह कर और इसके एड-मिनिस्ट्रेटिव कटोल में अगर रह कर वे लोग काम करे, तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि वे लोग बहुत ही अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं।

बद में बेकारी के बारे में दो एक बातें कहता चाहता हूँ। आपके भवालय ने एक किताब छापी जिस में कहा गया है कि तकरीबन साढ़े सात साल लोग ऐसे हैं जोकि बेकार हैं और जिन का नाम रजिस्टर किया गया है। लेकिन जो अनरजिस्टर्ड बेकार हैं उनकी सस्ता नहीं दी गयी है क्योंकि वह गिरी नहीं आ सकती है। जो कुछ भी हो लेकिन बद बेकारी की बात की जाती है तो मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान छठनी की ओर, रिट्रेवमेंट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। १२ फरवरी १९५६ के दिन बढ़े बढ़े अल्कारो में मोटी मोटी सुखिया छपी भी और यह कहा गया था कि ८० साल नौकरिया दूसरे पांच साल तक न के अन्तर्भूत लोगों को मिलेगी। भजबूरो 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, बद नौकरी मिल जाएगी और बद हमने कहा कि होना तो ऐसा चाहिये तो उनके दिलों के अन्दर एक नई उमग पैदा हुई और नई जज़बात उनके दिलों में करवटे लेने लगे। लेकिन बाद में क्या हुआ, यह मैं आपको बतला न चहा हूँ। १५ सितम्बर १९५६ के दिन ६००० सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को निकाल कैबिन्यो से बाहर कर दिया गया। उन लोगों

की लागें निकल रही थी और हमारी जो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री है वह जानोशी से देख रही थी। मूल से भजदूरों 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 उड़ा रहे हैं। दूसरे लोग तो एक्सचेजिस 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 संस्था बढ़ाई जाएगी और बाद में घटाई जाएगी? ट्रिंचमेट नोटिसिस के बाद जो हुआ देट बाज ए संद कमेटी आन दी संकिद फाइब इंटर लान। इसके बाद लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने कोशिश की और एम्पलायमेट एक्सचेजिस की भार्फत तकरीबन तीन हज़.र आदमियों को नौकरियां दिलाईं। लेकिन वे भी क्या करे। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उनका नाम ही बदल दिया जाना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो बेहतर होगा। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि और कुछ एम्पलायमेट एक्सचेजिस लोली जायेगी और यह कहा जाता है कि उनमें जो लोग काम करते हैं वे ठीक काम नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर नौकरिया ही नहीं है

16-54 hrs.

[SRI C. R. PATTABHAI RAMAN in the Chair]

देन वृहृ इज टू थी एक्सचेज। वहां पर क्या होता है। एक आदमी जो अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवा लेता है उसको कई कई चक्कर एक्सचेज के काटने पड़ते हैं हर एक महीने के बाद उसे अपना कार्ड रिन्यू करवाना पड़ता है। रोज कार्ड बदलते रहते हैं। एक कार्ड की भायाद

अगर आप देखें कर दें तो अच्छा रहेगा और लोगों को रोज रोज बहां पर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

लेबर प्रावलीम 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 दरबारास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वह देखें कि उनकी मिनिस्ट्री अच्छी तरह से फंक्शन करती है या नहीं। आज बोविलिटी भाक लेबर है लेकिन कोझोड़नेशन नहीं है। एम्पलायमेट एक्सचेजिस का तथा यनियन्स भौत फैक्ट्रीजंस को आंपस में कोआपरेशन से रहना चाहिये ताकि बेकार लोगों को और रिटेल लेबरर्स को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजा जा सके। ऐसा होने से मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अनेम्पलायमेट पूरी तरह से साल्व हो जाएगी लेकिन दूसरे सम एक्सटेट वह अवश्य साल्व हो जाएगी। अगर कोझोड़नेशन हो तो कुछ न कुछ हृद तक इस भस्त्रे को अवश्य हृद किया जा सकता है।

जब मैं पीस वर्क सिस्टम के बारे में कुछ घंटे करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं एक चीज अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि इससे लोग और अधिक काम करने का इंसेटिव अपने अन्दर पैदा करते हैं और इससे अधिक उत्पादन होता है, अधिक प्रोडक्शन होता है। लेकिन हमारे देश में आज समाजवाद का नाम तो ज़रूर लिया जा रहा है लेकिन उसमाजवाद अवश्या नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इससे भजदूरों 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 हूँ कि प्रटर कंकिशंस भाक वर्क हों और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक इट विल बी ए। स्टम भाक एम्पलायमेन्ट। आप आज टाइम एंड मोशन टट्डी की व्यवस्था करते हैं। एक स्टाप वाल लेकर आप एंडेज निकाल लेते हैं। जब तक टाइम एंड मोशन स्टट्डी का जो सिस्टम है वह परफैट नहीं होता, जब तक बिकिंग

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

कडिशांम अच्छी नहीं होती, जब तक एनवायरल-मेट्स अच्छे नहीं होते तब तक वर्कर्स के लिए यह सिस्टम लाभदायक नहीं हो सकता है। वे लोग संमत हैं कि यही एक तरीका है जिस से कि उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकता है और लालच में आकर वे अपने 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 मिन्नम मेंजिम की गारटी भी होनी चाहिए।

आपने जो बेज बोर्ड बनाये हैं और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए जो बेज बार्ड बनाने की जरूरत है, उस पर मैं अब आता हूँ। मैं मैनिस्टर महोदय से प्रारंभना करता हूँ कि वे मेरेवाली करके प्लाटेशम के लिए, ट्रास्पोर्ट वर्कर्म के लिए तथा दूसरे बड़े बड़े वारखानों के लिए तथा बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बेज बोर्डम का निर्माण करें।

यह हैल्थ रिजार्ट्स की बान भी की गई है। आपने रेलवे वर्कर्म के लिए हैल्थ रिजार्ट्स अवश्य बना दिए हैं। आपने टी० बी० के मरीजों के बारे में कहा है कि उनके लिए और ज्यादा बैंडम की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मैं आपको बनलाना चाहता हूँ कि वाकी मजदूर टी० बी० के शिकार हैं। आपने मेट्रल गवर्नर्मेट के जिनाने भी एम्प्लायीज हैं उनके लिए इताज वरखाने के लिए १८ महीने को छूट्टी देने की व्यवस्था कर रखी है। लेकिन मूँग अफमोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नियमों के अनुसार उनको छूट्टी तो दे दी जाती है लेकिन उनको बेजिस जो इस दौरान मेरी जाती है वे १० भी नहीं दी जाती हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको भीख मार कर और बड़े मुश्किल के साथ अपना गुजारा करना पड़ता है। इससे इतना कायदा तो अवश्य होता है कि उनका नाम नहीं कट जाता है और वे फैक्ट्री में दुबारा

आ जाते हैं लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश के जो नीमिहाल वर्कर टी० बी० से मुबतिला हैं और अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं, मेहनती हैं, इमानदार हैं, उनको कम से कम हाफ पे पर लीव तो कम से कम दीजिये।

आपने मजदूरों के लिए, मेट्रल गवर्नर्मेट एम्प्लायीस के लिए पे कमिशन अवश्य बिताया है। उनको यह अधिकार भी दिया गया है कि वह जिस कमी भी की चाहे एडवाइस ले सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमे मजदूरों की भी नुमाइदारी होनी चाहिए और उनकी एडवाइस भी ली जानी चाहए ताकि जो भी रिपोर्ट वह सर्वभूत करे, उसमें युने नमिटी हो और उसमे मजदूरों को तमल्नी हो सके।

अब मैं बोनस के सवाल पर आना हूँ। इसके बारे में डांगे माहब ने तथा दूसरे भाइयों ने काफी विस्तार के मायथ कहा है। क्या वजह है कि बानम के मामले का लेकर मजदूर आज निटिंगेशन की तरफ जा रहे हैं, कौनिंग्टब बार्योनिंग की स्परिट उनमे खरम हाती जा रही है, हाईकोर्ट की तरफ वे देख रहे हैं? क्या आपने कभी द्वारा बारे में सचाचा है मैं आपको बनलाना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर शहर में बोनस के सवाल का लेकर लाल इमानी के वर्कर्म ने तीन साल तक कोशिश की। ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन के जमान म जब मेरे यह कमानी वहाँ है इसमें कराडो रूपया तथा अरबो रूपया विदेश को भेजा है। लेकिन बोनस के मवान का ढल नहीं किया है। जब भी यह सवाल उठाया जाता है तो वह दिया जाता है कि नुकसान 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 उपरोक्त नहीं करता लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्यों बोनस उनको आटोमैटिकली नहीं दे दिया जाता है और उम सूरत मेरी जाती है कि यह जबकि कम्पनी को मुनाफा हो रहा होता है।

क्यों लोगों को हस्ता भक्षणे के लिए मजदूर किया जाता है, क्यों उनको गढ़बड़ी करने के लिए मजदूर किया जाता है। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि बोनस का मामला भी नियोजनक रूप में हल होना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैं ने दिए हैं उन पर मत्री महोदय ध्यान में विचार करें और उनको अमल में लाने का प्रयत्न करें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया और आपकी मजदूरी के प्रति नीति सही रही तो मजदूरों का कोआप्रेशन आपको अवश्य मिलेगा और वे देश के निर्माण में सहायक होंगे। आप चमकती हुई ६० ट हैं और उम उसकी बुनियाद की ईट हैं, इन्ता कह कर मैं आपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री अर्जुन सहस्री बाई (बिकारावाद) सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मँझे बोलने का अवमर प्रदान किया।

मैं माननीय मत्री जी तथा उनके महोर्गियों को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ उम अच्छ बाम बैं लिय जो उन्होंने किया है।

17 hrs.

मैं जो कुछ बाने यहां पर लेबर के बारे में कहीं गई है और जिन को बार बार 'दौहराया गया है उनको मुन मुन कर तग आ गई हूँ। मैं भमझती हूँ कि हमारे लेबर प्रिनिस्टर साहब भां उमी पर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं जहां पर ज्यादा पुकार होती है, जहां मैं ज्यादा शोरगल उठता है और जो लोग चप चाप यैठ रहते हैं, उन की ओर हमारा उनवा ध्यान नहीं जाता है। उन लोगों की ओर जिन की नादाद करोड़ों में है, हमारे मत्री महोदय का ध्यान नहीं जाना है। अम्बरचरखें भी आप शहरों में दते हैं और देहतियों की ओर महिलाओं की ओर आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। वहां पर लोगों के पाम करने को कोई काम नहीं है।

हमारे जो लेबर के डिप्टी बड़ीर हैं वे कुर से ही लेबर के साथ बहुत प्यार करते आए हैं और उस तो एक छोटा बच्चा समझते हैं। अब लेबरसं किस को कहते हैं, लेबरसं उनको कहते हैं जो मजदूरी पेशा करते हैं, तमाम दूनिया लेबर नहीं होती। हर कोई लेबर लेबर लिलाता है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह तबका जो कि ६०, ६० फौसदी है उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं जाता है और उस के साथ नाइनाफी बर्ती जाती है और यहां से बसन बाल १०—१५ फौसदी तबके की ओर ही ध्यान किया जाता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि आज आपके दिनों में उस अभागे ६० और ६० फौसदी तबके के सिये हमदर्दी है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह चीज कहनी पड़ती है कि उम पर जो अमल होना चाहिये और जिस ढग से काम होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता है। आपकी प्लानिंग कमटी करोड़ो रुपय के प्लाय बनाती है लैंचिन वे गलत ढग से बनाते जाने हैं और वे प्राजेक्ट्स ऊपर में बनते हैं। यह मारे लाम और प्राजेक्ट्स जो बनते हैं सब यहां से बनते हैं लैरिन मैं पूछता चाहती हूँ कि ६० और ६० फौसदी गरीब लोतहर मजदूर जो कि गावों में बगते हैं और जिन की कि हालत बड़ी दर्दनाक है उनके बास्ते क्या हो रहा है? यह जो बगल और गड़के बनी है यह किस के बास्ते बना है? केवल १०—१५ फौसदी लोगों का स्थान न करके आप को ६० और ६० फौसदी लोगों के लिये काम करना चाहिये। आप पर्य में बैठिये और बगले में शान से रंगिय, मझ 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 दर्दनीय और शोकनीय है। यह सारे प्लास आखिर आपने किन के बास्ते बनाये हैं, भेरी समझ में आप की प्लानिंग बहुत

[श्रेमर्न लक्ष्मी दाई]

डिफेंसिव है। मैं आप से अदब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं चित्रकार हूँ इस लिये मैं अच्छा तत्वीर 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 बगैर होते हैं और आप समझ सकते हैं कि आदमी का मूल कम होता चला जाये और कान बढ़ते चले जाये और आदमी के कान हाथी के कान हो जाये तो वह कैसा बेडगा और कुरुप 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 चाहूँगी 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 वाकी साल के ६, ७ महीने वे बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। यह आपका अम्बर चली बगैर 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 और मुझे आप की प्लान की सीढ़ी उलटी दिखाई देती है जोकि ऊपर से नीचे जा रही है, जब कि उम को नीचे स ऊपर जाना चाहि था। प्रजा राज्य में प्रजा की बात की ताकत होती है।

अभाग्यवश मुझे सदा आखिर में बोलने का समय मिलता है और मेरे पास समय भी जल्म हो चला है और मेरी समझ

में नहीं आता कि क्या बोल और क्या छोड़ दूँ, बोलने को तो मेरे पास बहुत सामग्री है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने तेलगाना और आंध्र के चर्चा चला कर कपड़ा बनाने वाले लोगों की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि हमें यह नहीं मूल जाना चाहिये कि चर्चा चला कर और सूत काट 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 उच्चत करने के लिये सक्रिय कदम उठाना चाहिये। उनके बास्ते बोलस का इंतजाम कीजिये और अन्य सुविधायाएं उनको सुलभ कीजिये। आज मेरे यह कहने पर विवर हूँ कि आप दोनों आंखों से नहीं देख रहे हैं, आप अपनी एक आख बन्द किये हुये हैं। जब समय आ याया है जब आप दोनों आंखें बोल कर देखें।

श्री विनोद भावे के साथ मैं पैदल यात्रा में घूमी हूँ और मैंने स्वयं अपनी आखों से उनकी दर्दनाक हालत को देखा है। मैं उनकी हालत को देखकर रोती थी और विनोदा जी से कहीं थी कि बाबू जी देखिये क्या हो रहा है, उनके घर जल रहे हैं तो विनोदा जी कहते थे कि घर जसने दो अभी और होना चाहिये, अभी और बढ़ना चाहिये और यदि यह सिलसिला न रुका तो विप्लव होंगा और बाद मेरे यह सब जल्म हो जायेगा। तब लोग शाति के पुजारी बनेंगे। स्ट्राइक होने से ही हम लोगों की तन्द्रा टूटेंगी और हम सुख रेंगे। लेकिन मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहती हूँ कि विना विप्लव किये यह जब भी जागरूकता से काम ले और रिप्पित को सम्भाल ले।

हमारे खेतिहर मजदूरों को साल में केवल ६ महीने फसल के ऊपर काम मिलता है वाकी दिन बिना काम के रहते हैं। गावों में अप्रैल, मई और जून के महीनों में पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता, खाने को उनको गिरा 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 चीज़ 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 बास्ते गांवों में पानी पहुंचाने की भी आवश्यक व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये। श्रम मंत्रालय की बांगडोर 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 रिफार्म लायें और हमारे खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत को बेहतर बनायें।

आपने चिल्ड्रेस एक्ट पास किया हुआ है लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूं कि उस पर टीक से अमल नहीं हो रहा है। ५, ८ साल के बच्चे रिक्शा चलाते हैं और पुलिस वाले चुपचाप खड़े देखते रहते हैं, जब मैं उनको पकड़ कर देती भी हूं तब भी कोई नहीं सुनता।

एजुकेशन सेंटर्स जैसा कि मेरे एक भाई ने जिक्र किया खुलने चाहिये और मैं उनके खुलने का स्वागत करती हूं 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 वर्कर्स 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 ज्ञागड़ेबाजी 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 हूं 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 कार्यकर्ताओं के समान होने चाहियें। जिस तरह से आपने इसेंशियल सर्विसेज के लिये कानून बनाया था उसी तरह से आप इसके लिये भी कानून बना दीजिये कि कोई पोलीटिकल 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 हूं कि दस या बीस साल तक लेबर की लीडरशिप किसी पोलीटिकल आदमी को न मिलने दी जाये। अगर ऐसा होगा तो गांव वालों का भी बहुत भला होगा और आप उनकी मदद कर सकेंग। लोगों के दिल में इस विषय में जो विचार हों उनको यहां खुले रूप में कहना चाहिये। मैं समझती हूं कि अगर मेरा सुझाव लेबर के बारे में माना जायेगा तो आपका प्लान का काम बहुत सुन्दर रूप से पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री २० चं० व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति जी, आज दिन भर मजदूर समस्या पर चर्चा हुई है। आई० एन० टी० य० सी० और ए० आई० टी० य० सी० दोनों पक्षों ने अपने अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखे।

श्री नाथ पाई : हिन्द मजदूर सभावालों ने भी अपने विचार रखे।

श्री २० चं० व्यास : हां, हिन्द मजदूर सभावालों ने भी अपने विचार रखे। पिछले दस सालों में हमारी भारत सरकार की श्रम नीति के फलस्वरूप हमारे मजदूरों की कुछ समस्यायें सुलझी हैं। कई उलझनें दूर हुई हैं और मजदूर संगठन आगे बढ़ा है। उसने अपनी समस्याओं को हल किया है। ट्राइब्युनल्स में भी मामले गये, लेकिन अपीलेट ट्राइब्युनल्स की जो नीति थी वह फेल हुई और उसके फैसलों में बहुत देर होने के कारण आई० एन० टी० य० सी० ने उसके विरुद्ध अपनी आवाज उठाई। अपीलेट ट्राइब्युनल एबालिश हुआ। लेकिन ट्राइब्युनल्स के फैसले करने के तरीके में और इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट 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 समस्याएं उलझी हुई हैं, उनके हल होने में बहुत देर लगती है और देर लगने के कारण उनका विकिटमाइजेशन होता है। मालिकों के रुख में मजदूरों के प्रति अभी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है,

और मैं तो अदब से कहना चाहता हूं 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 सिफारिशों 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 हूं 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 हूं। राजस्थान में अभ्रक की खाने हैं और अभ्रक की फैक्टरियां भी हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार का मजदूर विभाग ही उसकी देखरेख करता है। मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी घैशियाँ की ढिलाई कहिये या कुछ गड़बड़ नीति के कारण वहां के लिये हाईकोर्ट ने मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट को गैरकानूनी घोषित कर दिया है। वहां पर वह एक्ट लागू नहीं है।

पहले रीजनल लेबर कमिशनर 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, बोनस की बात तो गयी, बेतन बृद्धि की बात तो गई। आज दस हजार के करीब मजदूर वहाँ इसी के कारण पिस रहे हैं।

तो मैं आनन्दी श्रम मन्त्री जी से अदब 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 आगर यही हालत रही और इस हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ तो देश की जो दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना है उसके पूरे होने में मुझे कुछ भय लगता है।

आज जो हमारे दूसरे मजदूर सगठन है जैसे ए. आई.टी.० यू० सी० है या हिन्द मजदूर सभा है, उनका उद्देश्य, मैं अदब 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 आई.ए.न०.ट.य० सी० देश का भवसे बड़ा मजदूर सगठन है। जिसको आई.ए.ल०.ओ० में भी मान्यता मिली हुई है। इसके बावजूद भी कैक हमारे नेता श्रममन्त्री है इसलिये हमको ठीक न्याय नहीं मिलता। ठीक प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलता। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के जो भाई हैं वे आई.ए.न०.टी.० यू० सी० के बारे में नाना प्रकार की बातें कहते हैं कि वह तो 'हसा पर उतर आती है। मैं उनके बारे में जो कि आई.ए.न०.टी.० यू० स० के बिलाफ है यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे आतक अमाकर के कार्य करना अधिक पसन्द करते हैं और बर्कस को मारना भी उनकी बृद्धि में एक मामली काम है। उनके लिये मैं सब क्षम्य हूँ। लेकिन हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। हम हिमा पर नहीं उतरते हैं। यही बजह है कि हम पिछड़े हुये रहते हैं।

मैं बड़े अदब के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि कई कृष्ण से पूर्व बोलने वाले वयताओं 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 कराना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो हम जितनी भी समस्याये हमारे सामने उठ रखी होती है, 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 बजह से आप मजदूरों को आगे ले जा सके ह, उनमें हिम्मत का सचार कर मन है तथा समस्याओं को सपलतापूर्वक हल कर सके हैं। लेकिन जो कमिया है 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 Shrimati Sahodrabi will speak now

श्रीमती महोदाबी वाई (मागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातिया) : ममापति महोदाबी, 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 नहदरा बाई]

मिलो और फैक्ट्रियो 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 देहातों में जो खेती पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, जो काश्तकारों के साथ काम करने वाले खेतिहार मजदूर हैं, उनको उचित बेतन दिए जाने की मांग किसी बे नहीं की है। उनके बारे में किसी ने कुछ क्यों नहीं कहा है, यह मैं नहीं जानती। लेकिन मिलो और फैक्ट्रियो में काम करने वालों की जो दुखभरी पुकार होती है उसको तो सुन लिया जाता है लेकिन हम लोगों की पुकार को कोई नहीं सुनता है। इस बास्ते भेरी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि खेती में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए ऐसा कदम उठाया जाए कि उनके 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 इमड़ी शिकायत करता है और कहते हैं कि हम क्या करे हमें मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं और हमारा काम नहीं होता है। सरकार से तथा मत्री 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, उनकी मजदूरी देहातों में नहीं मिल सकती है। क्यों काश्तकार लोग उनको इतनी मजदूरी नहीं दे सकते ह, इसकी वजह यह है कि उनकी इतनी आवदानी नहीं होती है कि वे दो रुपया रोजाना या तीन रुपया रोजाना मजदूरी दे सकते हैं। और अधिक भी नहीं हो सकता है।

इस बास्ते में प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि खेती में किसानों के साथ काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए सबा रुपया और महिलाओं के लिये एक रुपया रोजाना मजदूरी की दर निश्चित कर दी जाए जिससे कि काश्तकारों का भी काम बत सके और ये लोग भी भाग कर शहरों में काम का तलाश में न दौड़े।

17.25 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

देहाती में काम का एक और विशेषता है। यह जो काश्तकारी का काम है यह सारा साल नहीं चल गा है। वहां पर कोई उदाग धर्वे भी नहीं हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि मजदूर लोग बेकार पड़ रहे हैं। इस बास्ते देहाती में छोटे छोटे धर्वे जैसे अम्बर बर्बादी हैं खोल जाने चाहिए। जिस तरह से अम्बर बर्बादी को शहरों में बलाता जा रहा है उनी तरह मैं इस देहाती 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 लादी के करने के लिए भी दिए जा सकते हैं। यदि वहा खादी का उदाग बत्ते या दूसरे छोटे-छोटे धर्वे बने तो वे वहां पर जम कर बैठे रहने के लिए प्रोत्साहित हों और शहरों को तरफ नहीं दौड़ें। जब उनको छ महोने कोई काम नहीं मिलता है तो वे शहरों का तरफ आ जाते हैं। जब भी हम किसी खेत्र में जाते हैं तो लोग हमें गालिया देते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह कैसा राज्य हुमा है कि मजदूर भी हमें नहीं मिलते हैं। इस बास्ते में हाथ जोड़ कर आपसे प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि देहाती में ज्यादा लोग बसते हैं और उस और आपका ज्यादा जाना चाहें। देहाती में भी ज्यादातर लोग काश्तकारी करते हैं और काश्तकारी करने में उनको मजदूरी का सहशोeg प्राप्त करना पड़ता हूँ। उन मजदूरों के लिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप इच्छित बहन निर्वाचित कर दें, जिससे कि वे

वही पर काम कर सके और शहरों को और न भागें।

यह देरा पहला मीठा बोलने का है और मैं इस बक्त और भविक 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
1043	P & T Employees in Hyderabad Circle . . .	9247-48	1064	Vizangargram-Waltair Line	9293
1044	Plant Quarantine Station . . .	9249	1067	Kahrapuzha (Part) Irrigation scheme	9293-94
1045	Mileage Allowance for Firemen on S. Railway . . .	9249-51	1071	Tourist Road Scheme . . .	9294
1046	Epidemiological Studies . . .	9251-52	1072	Locust Invasion . . .	9294-95
1048	New Railway Lines in Punjab . . .	9252-53	1072-A	Congestion in Indian Ports . . .	9295-96
1050	Delhi Dairy Development Scheme . . .	9253	1073	Quarters for P & T Employees in Hyderabad . . .	9296
1051	Sheep Rearing Centres . . .	9253-55	1074	Late running of trains . . .	9296-97
1052	Automatic Speech Recorders . . .	9256-57	1075	P & T Staff . . .	9297
1054	Inland Water Transport . . .	9257-60	1076	Production of Sugar . . .	9297-98
1056	Community Development and N.E.S. Block in Bombay . . .	9260-65	1077	Locomotive Components . . .	9298
1057	Detention of Goods at Sabarmati Railway Station . . .	9265-66	1078	Island Allowance for Railway-men in Cochin . . .	9298-99
1060	Road Bridge over Krishna . . .	9267-68	1079	Air Service to Vijayawada . . .	9299
1061	Community Projects in Mysore . . .	9269-70	1080	Bifurcation of N.E. Railway . . .	9299-9300
1063	Vijapur-Ranapur Rail Line . . .	9271-73	1081	Railway Accident at Gaunaha . . .	9300-01
1065	Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Second Shipyard . . .	9273-74	1082	Iron Sleepers for Railways . . .	9301
1066	All India Train Examiners Welfare Committee . . .	9274-78	1083	Medical College at Kurnool . . .	9301-02
1068	Central Rice Godowns in Andhra . . .	9278-80	1084	Cholera in Bihar . . .	9302
1069	Gift Coupons Scheme . . .	9280-81	U.G.Q. No.		
1070	Indore-Ujjain Railway Line . . .	9281-82	1086	Preservation of Wild Life . . .	9302-03
S.N Q No.			1087	Wagon Derailment . . .	9303
17	Suspension of Train Service—Chuptra—Varanasi Line . . .	9283-84	1088	Barkote Bridge . . .	9303-04
18	Scarcity of Water Supply in Delhi . . .	9284-88	1089	Madura-Bodinavakanur Railway . . .	9304
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		9290-9323	1090	Train Service on Mailani-Kaurala Ghat Line . . .	9304-05
S.Q No			1091	Loading Platform at Nai-gaum Station . . .	9304-06
1047	Sugar cane Pest . . .	9290	1092	Research on Ishikles . . .	9306
1049	Purchase of Floating Cranes . . .	9291	1093	C H S Scheme . . .	9306
1053	Fumigation of Raw Mangoes . . .	9291	1094	Roads in Bombay . . .	9307
1055	Post Offices in Rayalaseema . . .	9292	1095	Community Project in Pathanam District . . .	9307
1058	Japanese Method of Cultivation . . .	9292-93	1096	Loan to Shipping Companies . . .	9307-08
1059	Barawadih-Garnadih Rail Link . . .	9293	1097	Delhi Development Authority . . .	9308
			1098	Roads in U P . . .	9308-09
			1099	Contracts for Coaches . . .	9309
			1100	Home Science Centres . . .	9309-10
			1101	Railway Coach Factor in Kerala . . .	9310
			1102	Import of Sugar . . .	9310-11
			1103	Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives . . .	9311
			1104	Paddy and Rice . . .	9311-1
			1105	Perambur Workshop . . .	9312

WITTEN ANSWERS TO COLUMNS QUESTIONS—Contd.		Subject	COLUMNS
U.S.Q.	Subject		
806	Railway Quarters . . .	9312—13	
807	Recruitment of Railway Employees . . .	9313	
808	Plant Protection Centre at Cuttack . . .	9313—1.	
809	Passenger Amenities on N.E. Railway . . .	9314	
810	Minor Ports in Gujarat . . .	9314—15	
811	Post Offices in Cuddapah District . . .	9315	
812	Puri-Konarak Road . . .	9316	
813	Cholera Patients in Imphal 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 Liloah Station . . .	9318	
818	Overcrowding in Suburban Trains. . .	9319	
819	Inspectors of Post Offices . . .	9319—20	
820	Flood Control Measures in North Bihar . . .	9320	
821	Residential Accommodation in Pusa Institute	9320—21	
822	Hindi Examination . . .	9321—22	
823	Recruitment on the Southern Railway . . .	9322	
824	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur . . .	9322—23	
825	Gazetted Officers in Railways . . .	9323	
826	Time Answering Device . . .	9323	
DETENTION OF A MEMBER		9324	
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 TABLE			
The following papers were laid on the Table :		9324—25	
(i) 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			
(ii) 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 RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED			325
Fifth Report was presented			
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE			9325—27
Shri Radha Raman 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 in 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—9438
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'			