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Wednesday April 14, 1965
Chiatra 24, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 14, 1965/Chaitra 24,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण कालिज

+

*855. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती }

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी
के प्रचार के लिये शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण कालिज
स्थापित करने के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई
है;

(ख) अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय
सरकार की हिन्दी प्रचार योजना को कहाँ
तक क्रियान्वित किया है;

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष हिन्दी के लिये
कुछ विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किये गये हैं;
और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन की मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त
वर्शन) : (क) से (घ). विवरण सभा पटल
पर रख दिया गया है ।

विबरण

(क) हिन्दी अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कालिज
निम्नलिखित राज्यों में खोले गये हैं : आंध्र
प्रदेश (2 कालिज), गुजरात (1 कालिज)
केरल (1 कालिज), मद्रास (1 कालिज),
महाराष्ट्र (10 अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र),
मैसूर (3 कालिज) और पश्चिम बंगाल (1

कालिज) । इस वर्ष के दौरान, उड़ीसा में भी
ऐसा एक कालिज खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में, असम और जम्मू
तथा काश्मीर की सरकारों से बातचीत की
जा रही है ।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरल,
मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर और पश्चिमी
बंगाल राज्यों में हिन्दी अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण
का कार्य तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, गुजरात,
केरल, मैसूर, उड़ीसा और पश्चिमी बंगाल
राज्यों में हिन्दी अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति का
कार्य काफी सन्तोषजनक रहा है । 1964-65
वर्ष के दौरान, हिन्दी अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति
के लिए इन राज्यों को 1,90,87,954
रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था, जिस में पिछले
वर्षों में किया गया खर्च भी शामिल है ।

इस के अतिरिक्त, अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों
में हिन्दी प्रचार कार्य में लगे हुए स्वैच्छिक
संगठनों को 1964-65 वर्ष के दौरान
कुल 8.27 लाख रुपये के अनुदान भी दिए
गए थे । हिन्दी प्रचार में लगे स्वैच्छिक संगठनों
को सहायता की मात्रा 60 प्रतिशत से 75
प्रतिशत बढ़ाने का निर्णय पिछले वित्त वर्ष
के दौरान किया गया था और इस पर अमल
चालू वित्त वर्ष से किया जाएगा ।

(ग) और (घ). इस कार्यक्रम की
मुख्य मुख्य मदें फिलहाल ये हैं :—(1)
हिन्दी अध्यापकों का प्रशिक्षण (2) हिन्दी
अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति (3) हिन्दी पुस्तकों का
मुफ्त वितरण और (4) अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों
में हिन्दी प्रचार कार्य में उत्साह और निष्ठा-
पूर्वक लगी हुई स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी [संगठनों] की
अनुदान ।

इन कार्यक्रमों को और अधिक तेजी में
करने का विचार है ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है और ऐसी जानकारी भी हमारी है कि राज्य सरकारों ने और उन राज्यों के निवासियों ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ इस प्रकार की मांग की है कि सरकार की ओर से जो ये हिन्दी शिक्षकों के लिए विद्यालय इन राज्यों के अन्तर्गत चलाये जा रहे हैं, वे अर्पणार्थ हैं और उन की संख्या को और बढ़ाया जाए, इस कार्य में और प्रगति लाई जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में क्या प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं और किस प्रकार से इस कार्य में और प्रगति लाने की चेष्टा हो रही है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, स्थिति यह है कि हम केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से शत-प्रति-शत सहायता दे रहे हैं। जिन जिन राज्य सरकारों से हमारे पास प्रस्ताव आने हैं उन्हें तत्काल स्वीकार किया जाता है। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैसूर में केवल एक विद्यालय था और अब वहाँ तीन विद्यालय इस प्रकार के चल रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से ज्यों ज्यों राज्य सरकारों से मांग आती जाएगी हम उसे अवश्य स्वीकार करते जायेंगे। इस समय कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जिन राज्यों में इस प्रकार की योजना चल रही है वे दो प्रकार के राज्य हैं। एक राज्य तो इस प्रकार के है जो आप की योजना का उत्साहपूर्ण ढंग से स्वागत कर रहे हैं। और खुद भी इस कार्य को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और दूसरे कुछ राज्य सरकारें शिथिल हैं और वे आप के साथ नहीं चल रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में शिथिलता से कार्य किया जा रहा है, उन राज्यों में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में इस कार्य को ले कर दूसरे राज्यों के स्तर के बराबर उन को लाने का यत्न करेगी ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : शिथिलता में तेजी लाने का प्रयत्न सदैव चलता रहता है। हम लोग व्यक्तिगत अनुरोध भी करते रहते हैं और

राजकीय तौर पर भी अनुरोध किया जाता रहता है। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे प्रयत्न इस दिशा में अवश्य सफल होंगे।

श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यदि ठीक से यत्न किया होता तो यह अवस्था दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी के विषय में न होती। अब क्या सरकार उस बात को दूर करने के लिए स्वयं राज्य सरकारों को प्रेरित करेगी कि वे बहुत उत्साह से हिन्दी प्रचार के अन्दर योगदान दें ? क्या सहायता केन्द्र देने को तैयार है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय सदस्य मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि भाषा सम्बन्धी सारा विवाद विचाराधीन है। हम लोगों का पूरी आशा है कि इस का समाधान बहुत शीघ्रता से किया जाएगा और तब इस कार्य में और तेजी आएगी।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: A special programme to introduce Hindi at the primary school level in the non-Hindi areas was adopted and, accordingly, teachers were appointed. The number of teachers also went on increasing year by year. May I know whether it is a fact that the Central Government took so much time to release the funds and the funds were never released in time with the result that there was a lot of discouragement in introducing this programme?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I must admit that there was some delay during the previous years. But this year, as the statement shows, we have been able to clear off all the arrears. It is on account of the payment of those arrears that this amount has gone up to Rs. 1,90,87,954.00. No arrears remain now.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Central Government has offered any special incentive in the southern States for training of teachers in Hindi and, also, whether they are kept on a par with teachers in other sections like English etc?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The hon. Member's question can be divided

into two parts. The first one is about the encouragement given to Southern States. I must assure the hon. Member that there has not been any laxity on our part, and if and when any suggestion comes from any of the Southern States it will be considered most sympathetically and expeditiously. As regards difference in pay, there have been some complaints about it and we have written to all the State Governments to raise the pay scales of Hindi teachers also to the level of other language teachers.

श्री बड़े : पिछले साल में सदरन स्टेड्स को कितना पैसा दिया गया है, कितना धन दिया गया है ? क्या यह सच है कि सदरन स्टेड्स ने कहा है कि हिन्दी टैक्स्ट बुक्स के लिए भी हमें धन चाहिये और जो धन दिया जा रहा है वह अपर्याप्त है। क्या इस प्रकार की कम्प्लेंट्स ग्राप के पास आई है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : टैक्स्ट बुक्स के बारे में जहाँ तक शिकायतों का सम्बन्ध है, मेरे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। जहाँ तक मुझे याद पड़ता है यह बात मेरे नोटिस में कोई नहीं आई है।

जहाँ तक दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों को सहायता देने का प्रश्न है, यह तथ्य है कि काफी रुपया दिया गया है। उदाहरणस्वरूप मद्रास को अभी तक तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हिन्दी अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के लिये 64 लाख 64 हजार 740 रुपये दिये गये हैं। केरल को 54 लाख 38 हजार 831 दिये गये हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 17 लाख 11 हजार 600 रुपये दिये गये हैं। मैसूर को 61 लाख 93 हजार 159 रुपये दिये गये हैं। इस प्रकार जितना रुपया दिया गया है उस में से अधिकांशतः दक्षिण के राज्यों को दिया गया है।

श्री बड़े : महाराष्ट्र को भी क्या दिये गये हैं ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : महाराष्ट्र ने अभी तक हिन्दी अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में कोई मांग नहीं

की है। उन का कहना है कि वे स्वयं उन की तनद-बाह की प्रदायगी करते रहेंगे।

Shri S. Kandappan : May I know whether the Government is aware that while spending lavishly for the setting up of teachers' training colleges for Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking areas, in Tamil Nad there are not sufficient colleges for training teachers even in Tamil for want of funds?

Mr. Speaker : That would be a different thing altogether.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : इस में कहाँ तक तथ्य है कि जिन हिन्दी टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग कालेजों को भारत सरकार खालती है कुछ राज्यों में वे अंग्रेजी के टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग कालेजों की मातृहनी में काम करते हैं और उन में काम करने वाले अध्यापकों के वे स्केल भी बराबर नहीं हैं ? उन को बराबर करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह सच है कि इस तरह की कुछ सूचनाएँ हमें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं। लेकिन हम ने हाल ही में एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी जिस के एक सदस्य माननीय सदस्य महोदय स्वयं थे। उन की रिपोर्ट आ जाने पर हम लोग चाहते हैं कि सारे देश में एक युनिफार्मिटी इस सम्बन्ध में लाई जाये।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए शिक्षकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कालेज स्थापित किये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक कितने अध्यापकों को इन प्रशिक्षण कालेजों में प्रशिक्षित किया जा सका है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस के लिये तो सूचना चाहिये, लेकिन मोटे तौर से एक एक विद्यालय में धम्सी अध्यापक एक बार में पढ़ाये जाते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक दाबब : जो विवरण रखा गया है उस को देखने में मालूम होता है कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में कहीं एक और वही दो इस तरह से शिक्षण कालेजों की व्यवस्था हो सकी है। 1965 के बाद जो संविधान की स्थिति है उस में हिन्दी राज भाषा होगी।

में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस बात को सन्तोषजनक समझता है कि एक दो कालेजों से काम चल सकता है और यदि नहीं तो इस को ठीक करने के लिए या ज्यादा लोगों में शीघ्रता के साथ हिन्दी का प्रचार करने के कार्य में वह क्या कुछ करने जा रहा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण के अन्त में स्वयं दिया गया है कि इस समय जो योजना इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत चल रही है उस के कार्यक्रमों में और तेजी लाने का हम विचार कर रहे हैं। इस के अन्तर्गत यह सब पूरा हो जाएगा ऐसी आशा है ?

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : पिछले पन्द्रह साल से यह आरोप लगाया जाता रहा है और यह सत्य भी है कि सरकार ने इस दिशा में कुछ भी कार्य नहीं किया है। जो कुछ भी बयान दिये जा रहे हैं या शिक्षा मंत्रालय की तरफ से जो कुछ भी किया जा रहा है वह इसी बात का प्रतीक है। अभी पीछे वहाँ पर हिन्दी विरोधी आन्दोलन हुआ था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तब से कौन से विक्षेप कदम उठाये गये हैं हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये, हिन्दी के अध्यापक तैयार करने के लिये जिस से कि कुछ अन्तर स्पष्ट दिखाई दे सके ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहाँ तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है हमारा कार्यक्रम पहले से ही चलता रहा है और अब तो निश्चय किया गया है कि इस में और तेजी लायी जाये। इस बीच इस में कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ी है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What is the curriculum of subjects introduced in these colleges? Have any attempts been made to introduce subjects like literature and other subjects that pertain to the lands where the colleges have been opened?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I would like to have notice, Sir.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I will explain it. It is a very important

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that he wants notice. What is there to explain at this stage?

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा का भी इस में आप का क्या सहयोग प्राप्त है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा का इस सम्बन्ध में हमें पूरा सहयोग मिलता रहा है। बल्कि मद्रास राज्य में जो टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग कालेज है वह उन के सहयोग से ही चलाया जा रहा है।

Shri P. R. Patel: Regarding the Hindi taught in the teachers' training colleges in non-Hindi-speaking areas, what type of Hindi is it? Is it Sanskritized Hindi or Urduised Hindi?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I must remove any wrong impression in the minds of hon. Members on this score. It is Hindi, pure and simple; nothing else. As regards training colleges, there is one in Gujarat run by the Gujarat Vidya Peeth.

श्री रामेश्वर नन्द : मद्रास में क्या ऐसा हो रहा है कि जो विद्यार्थी हिन्दी ट्रेनिंग लेना चाहते हैं, जो विशेष रूप से उस में प्रविष्ट होना चाहते हैं उन को घृणा की दृष्टि से देखा जा रहा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जी नहीं, यह बिल्कुल सत्य नहीं है। वहाँ के लोग बड़े उत्साह से हिन्दी को सीख रहे हैं—ऐसी सूचनाएँ हमें मिलती हैं।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : डी० एम० के० वालों को पूछो।

Poem Published in "Shama" Magazine

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{ Shri Hukam Chand Kach-havalya:
*856. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a poem entitled "Lakhat-e-Jigar" published in the August 1964 issue of "Shama"

magazine was against the sentiments of Christians;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of Delhi Christians held demonstrations at the residence of the Prime Minister and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi against this poem and the poet;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government against the poet and the editor of the magazine; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Administration issued orders on 26th August, 1964 under Section 99 A of the Cr. P.C. forfeiting all the copies of the August 1964 issue of "Shama" in which the poem was published. The editor of this Monthly also published an apology.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पत्रिका के सम्पादक ने जो क्षमा याचना की है वह केवल उस पत्रिका के पढ़ने वालों से की है न कि उस धर्म के मानने वालों से, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री हाथी : उन्होंने दो दफे क्षमा याचना की है, श्रीर जिन्होंने उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाई करने के लिये सरकार से कहा था उन को सन्तोष हो गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार ने इस बारे में कठोर कार्यवाई करने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं और यह आदेश निकाला है कि वह पत्रिका जल कर ली जाये । लेकिन उस आदेश के निकलने के बाद भी वह पत्रिका जल नहीं हुई है जिस में यह आरोप लगाये गये हैं कि ईसा मसीह नाजायज लड़के थे और इस से उस धर्म के मानने वालों को ऐनराज हुआ था और उन में रोष फैला था ।

श्री हाथी : जिन लोगों में रोष पैदा हुआ था, जैसे कि क्रिश्चियन एसोसियेशन वगैरह, उन्होंने उन के साथ समझौता कर लिया है, इसलिये कि उन लोगों ने समझाया कि वे क्या कहना चाहते हैं । इस के बाद उन्होंने क्षमा

याचना भी की है । इस पर उन लोगों को सन्तोष हो गया और वे समझते हैं कि श्री कार्यवाई करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि यह पत्रिका उस समय निकली थी जब कि ईसाइयों के कथोलिक धर्म के विरुद्ध प्रचार किया गया था और उसी के सपोर्ट में यह पत्रिका निकली थी ।

श्री हाथी : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी : ऐसे प्रखबारों में जब इस प्रकार की खबरें निकलती हैं तो उन पर गवर्नमेंट किसी के कहने के बाद सतर्क होनी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस पहले सतर्क होने के बावजूद गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई तरीका नहीं है क्योंकि कई ऐसे प्रखबार हैं जो बड़ा गन्दा प्रचार कर बैठते हैं और बहुत से झगड़े पैदा करवा देते हैं । क्या गवर्नमेंट या होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि वह बिना किसी के कहे हुए उस पर ध्यान दे सकें ?

श्री हाथी : गवर्नमेंट स्वयं इन बातों को जांच करती रहती है लेकिन जहां तक इस प्रकार का सवाल है, उस की उस ने ला मिनिस्ट्री से जांच करवाई थी । मैं मदन के सामने इस बात को रखना चाहता हूँ कि उन का जो एक्सप्लेनेशन था, इस पांथम के बारे में जो ला मिनिस्ट्री का बिल था, वह इस प्रकार था

If you will allow me, that was in praise of love for humanity. That was the theme, and he said that the voice of this love for humanity is so strong that even a person, who was fatherless and who was left by his mother, could rise to the status of God and is being worshipped as God. This is one part of it. The objection of the Christian community was that calling Christ as a person who was left by his mother and who was fatherless, was an insult to God; while the editor of the paper on the other extreme, thought that he was praising love for humanity being so power-

ful that even such a person could rise to the status of God and is being worshipped. That was a part which he explained; but, ultimately, he apologised and, therefore, nothing is to be done.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब कि क्रिश्चियन खुद इस बात को मानते हैं कि हजरत ईसा मसीह खुदा के बेटे थे और उन के बाप का नाम पता नहीं है, तो इस में इस पत्रिका ने क्या गलत बात कही थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या अब हम इन बातों पर यहां बहस करेंगे ।

श्री हाथी : जब उन लोगों ने माफी दे दी है, तब इन बातों से यहां क्या फायदा होगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Government patronises newspapers, journals, weeklies and monthlies in many ways; for instance, it gives them advertisements. May I know if any action has been taken against this journal so far as Government patronage is concerned?

Shri Hathi: The question of giving advertisements may be referred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I would not know this.

केन्द्रीय वि.विद्यालय

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* 857. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के संचालन में होने वाले व्यय का कितना भाग केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है और कितना व्यय विश्वविद्यालय स्वयं करता है;

(ख) इन विश्वविद्यालयों के संचालन में प्रशासन तथा देख-रेख के बारे में भारत सरकार का क्या नियंत्रण रहता है और किस एजेंसी के द्वारा होता है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने शिक्षा के लिए

एक आदर्श पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज की देख रेख पर होने वाले खर्च को केन्द्रीय सरकार यू० जी० सी० (विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग) के जरिये 'घाटा पूरा करो' के आधार पर पूरा करती है तथा उनके विकास पर शत प्रतिशत खर्च करती है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार उन यूनिवर्सिटीज पर जो निगमन के अधिनियमों के अनुकूल चलाई जाती है, कोई प्रशासक तथा देख-रेख का नियंत्रण नहीं रखती है ।

(ग) सभी विश्वविद्यालय स्वायत्त संस्थाएँ हैं, और अध्ययन के अलग अलग पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये पाठ्यचर्या ग्रंथवा पुस्तक सूची निर्धारित करने तथा स्वीकार करने में समर्थ हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : हमारी सरकार का यह निश्चित सिद्धान्त है कि हमारा शासन धर्मनिरपेक्ष है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय शासन के अधीन हैं उन के नाम हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालया और मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय रखना क्या सरकार की इस नीति के अनुकूल है । यदि यह उन की नीति के अनुकूल नहीं है तो क्या उन के नाम बदलने की दिशा में सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Banaras Hindu University Act is before the Select Committee. I have told the Select Committee that if the majority takes the view to delete the expression 'Hindu', I shall accept it, the Government will accept it, and I will immediately introduce a Bill to remove the expression 'Muslim' from the name of the Aligarh Muslim University. I have left it to the Select Committee. My own views are that it should go. I cannot do it myself. There are strong sentiments on either side. But I will abide by the decision of the majority of the Select Com-

mittee and if Parliament decides to remove the expression 'Hindu'—I had made this promise before and I repeat it—I will have the Aligarh Muslim University Act amended.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : संविधान मन्त्रालय में सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि इस देश की राज भाषा हिन्दी और उस की लिपि देव नागरी होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय शासन के अन्तर्गत कोई विश्वविद्यालय देव नागरी के अतिरिक्त रोमन लिपि में भी हिन्दी की पढ़ाई का काम कर सकता है। यह अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की सहमति इस के लिये है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतना ही पूछ सकते हैं कि क्या अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसा हो रहा है। लेकिन जो लीगल या कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल क्वेश्चन है उन की निम्नतः यहाँ जैसे पूछा जा सकता है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह हमारे संविधान के विरुद्ध है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल क्वेश्चन तो नहीं उठाया जा सकता।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह प्रजापति है कि कोई विश्वविद्यालय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सिर्फ यह पूछिये कि आया अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में रोमन लिपि में हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उस का जवाब तो दे चुके हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरे प्रश्न का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यादव ने कहा कि वे जवाब दे चुके हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने पूछा था कि वहाँ जो रोमन लिपि में हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है उस को बन्द करने का कोई उपाय क्या सरकार के पास . . .

श्री M. C. Chagla : I have answered this question before. In Aligarh University, some students from the south wanted to learn Hindi and the then Vice-Chancellor thought it would be easier for them to learn in the Roman script which they knew, rather than through the Devanagari script. It is true the Constitution talks of Hindi in the Devanagari script, but if we can help the cause of Hindi even by people from the south learning through the Roman script, we should support it rather than run down the Aligarh University.

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। संविधान में स्पष्ट निर्देश है कि वह हिन्दी जो देव नागरी लिपि में लिखी जायेगी। तो क्या कोई विश्वविद्यालय अपनी स्वायत्तता का यह लाभ भी उठा सकता है कि वह संविधान के आदेशों की अवहेलना करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ, मैं इस का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। क्या वहाँ के लड़कों के लिये यह लाजिमी है कि वह हिन्दी के विषय को पढ़ें।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब लाजिमी नहीं है कि हिन्दी वे पढ़ें तब यह सवाल कहाँ उठता है। अगर लाजिमी हो हिन्दी का पढ़ना तब तो यह जरूरी है कि वे हिन्दी को उसी लिपि में पढ़ें जो कि देवनागरी में हो। लेकिन वे दूसरे मॉडल से बजाय हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो हिन्दी वालों को तो प्रेरक करना चाहिये कि वे हिन्दी पढ़ने हैं भले ही दूसरा लिपि में दते हों। इस में उन को ऐतराज नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : सवाल यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक संविधान है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का विश्वविद्यालय है, केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुदान देती है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति केन्द्रीय सरकार के विश्वविद्यालयों में लागू न हो यह कहाँ तक ठीक है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि अगर तो वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से आर्डर हो कि हिन्दी जरूर हर एक को बढ़ाया जाए, और फिर हिन्दी देवनागरी लिपि में न पढ़ायी जाती हो और किसी और लिपि में पढ़ायी जाती हो, तो ऐतराज हो सकता है। जब वहां लड़कों के लिए हिन्दी पढ़ाना लाजिमी नहीं है और फिर भी अगर कुछ विद्यार्थी चाहते हैं कि वे कुछ हिन्दी पढ़ जायें और वे भी हिन्दी को जान लें, और उन के लिये कोई इन्तिजाम कर दिया जाए तो हिन्दी वालों को क्यों ऐतराज होना चाहिए यह मैं नहीं समझ सकता। इस से तो उन को खुशी होनी चाहिये कि हिन्दी बढ़ रही है। मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दी वाले साहिबान को क्यों ऐतराज है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : शायद यह मामला ज्यादा साफ हो जाए। श्री शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कुछ दक्षिण भारतीय विद्यार्थी हिन्दी सीखना चाहते हैं उन की सुविधा के लिए यह किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां केवल इन्हीं विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाई जाती है या जो और गैर हिन्दी इलाकों के विद्यार्थी हैं उनको भी पढ़ाई जाती है यदि हां, तो उन को किस तरह पढ़ायी जाती है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla : Whenever Hindi is a subject to be taught in a university, it is taught in the Devanagari script. That is the provision of the Constitution and we must all be loyal to the Constitution. But, as I said, this was a special case where some people from South India went to the vice-chancellor and said that they wanted to learn Hindi and they did not know the Devanagari script, and they enquired whether some facility could be given to them. They knew the Roman script, and, therefore, they desired to learn it through the Roman script. As you have said the House should welcome this. And I am surprised . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने जवाब दे दिया जहां लाजिमी तौर से पढ़ायी जाए वहां देवनागरी लिपि में पढ़ायी जाए।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : May I know whether it is a fact that the Mudaliar Committee had made certain recommendations to raise the standard of the universities, and whether those recommendations are going to be adopted in these Central universities or not?

Shri M. C. Chagla : I am not aware of the Mudaliar Committee having made any recommendations about university education; I think that was with regard to secondary education.

Shri S. C. Samanta : In case of continued internal troubles in these universities, what steps are the Central Government entitled to take?

Shri M. C. Chagla : My hon. friend knows that in the case of the Banaras University, a committee was appointed and so also in the case of the Aligarh University. The Central Government have powers of inquiry and investigation which are exercised by the Visitor on the advice of the Ministry of Education.

Shri Hem Barua : I come from a non-Hindi-speaking area. But I fail to understand what you, Sir, have said and what the hon. Minister has said. Here is a group of students who are willing to learn Hindi in the Roman script, and the university has made provision for that. The university is utilising the finances given to it by the Central Government. But according to the Constitution, Hindi should be taught in the Devanagari script. . .

Shri Daji : No.

Shri Hem Barua : It should be taught in the Devnagari script.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: He is mixing up two different things.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why should English not be taught in the Devnagari script?

Shri Hem Barua: When the finances are allotted by the Central Government and the university utilises these finances to teach Hindi to these students, why is it that they have not taught it in the Devanagari script, and why have they decided to go against the pattern that is established in the country that Hindi should be taught in the Devanagari script? I do not understand that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order. After you have given your ruling on the subject and after you have clarified the situation to the satisfaction of the House, has any hon. Member the right to raise the same question again?

Mr. Speaker: I tried to make it clear, but probably my explanation was not satisfactory and my words were not so clear, and, therefore, Shri Hem Barua questions that.

Shri Hem Barua: It is difficult for us to understand it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Again, he is interrupting you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has to live with the limitations of my intellect, my wisdom and my language and whatever capacity I have. But I fail really to understand why Members here should object to Hindi being taught in the Roman script, when there are some students who are not bound to learn it, and for whom it is not compulsory to learn it, but who want to learn it. Whenever Hindi as a subject is required to be taught, then those students are taught Hindi in the Devanagari script. But over and above that, if some students express a desire that they

might also try to learn it and begin learning it through a script which they know, should the Hindi-speaking Members be satisfied with that or should be glad over it or should they have any objection to it? That I fail to understand.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अगर हम ग्रंथों की देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट में पढ़ना चाहें तो क्या हम लोगों के बास्ते भी इन्तिजाम होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई पढ़ना चाहे तो उस में क्या रुकावट हो सकती है ।

Shri Daji: Do I understand correctly that these classes are held or this help is given outside the regular courses of the university as a private arrangement?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is quite so. I am very grateful to the Speaker for clarifying the matter.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभी माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि अगर मैजस्ट्री चाहें तो "बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय" में "हिन्दू" शब्द हटा दिया जाएगा और "अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय" में "मुस्लिम" शब्द हटा दिया जाएगा । पर यह बात तो सिक्यूलरिज्म के खिलाफ है, धर्म का दर्जा मैजस्ट्री में बहुत ऊंचा है । क्या माननीय मंत्री जो इस बात पर गौर करेंगे कि अलफाज जो कहे गए हैं, ये सिक्यूलरिज्म के खिलाफ कहे गए हैं । क्या इन शब्दों से उन लोगों को जिन को "हिन्दू" या "मुस्लिम" शब्दों से प्रेम है को ठेस नहीं पहुंचेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने कहा कि जब ऐसी मांग की जावेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उन्होंने ने फरमाया कि मैजस्ट्री चाहें तो हटा सकती है । क्या यह फरमाना ही सिक्यूलरिज्म के खिलाफ नहीं है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend knows that we must bow to the majority of Parliament. We are responsible to Parliament, and if the majority expresses a particular desire, we must bow to it. My idea of secularism is that we should not emphasise the communal aspect of anything. That does not mean that you should not learn ethical principles or, what my hon. friend calls, righteousness or, if I may use a Hindu expression, dharma. That does not, again, mean that you should emphasise the fact that a particular university is Hindu and a particular university is Muslim. But I say that I shall abide by the decision of the majority of this House.

Shri Shinkre: If I heard the hon. Minister of State correctly, he had said a little while ago . . .

An Hon. Member: Deputy Minister

Shri Shinkre: I would like him to be Minister of State.

He mentioned a little while ago that the language question is *vicharadheen*, that is, under study.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Under consideration.

Shri Shinkre: In this context, in view of the fact that even today there are too many important personages in the country, educationists included, who are advocating the cause of the Roman script as a universal common script for the languages of the country, Hindi included, does this half-hearted attitude of Government towards the use of Hindi in Roman script reflect any doubt in their mind as to the eventual adoption of a script different from Devanagari for Hindi?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Government must act loyally to the Constitution. So long as the Constitution says that the official language of India is Hindi in the Devanagari script, the duty of Government is to propagate Hindi in the Devanagari script. But there is

nothing to prevent people from experimenting with any other script to find out what the position is. This is a free country. But as far as Government policy is concerned, it must be consistent with the Constitution.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In reply to a question, the hon. Minister stated that a certain amount of autonomy was given to the universities. Is he aware that Delhi University has laid down conditions that those colleges like the Lady Irwin College, run by pioneer social welfare organisations such as the All-India Women's Conference Fund Association, have to disassociate themselves from the parent body in order to draw their grants? If so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know this. If the hon. lady Member will write to me, I will make enquiries.

श्री रामे.बरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ने अभी कहा कि यदि दूसरे विद्यार्थी जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते वे रोमन लिपि में सीखें तो प्रसन्नता होनी चाहिये । मैं आप की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को कभी भी रोमन लिपि में नहीं सिखाया जा सकता, क्योंकि इस लिपि में उतने अक्षर ही नहीं हैं । अक्षरों के अभाव में हिन्दी का सत्यानाश हो जाएगा । और वह केवल इसलिए रोमन लिपि में नहीं सिखाया जा रहा है कि वे दक्षिण के विद्यार्थी हैं, बल्कि इसलिए रोमन लिपि में सिखाया जा रहा है कि हिन्दी का सत्यानाश हो जाए ।

Rural Institutes

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{ **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

*858. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri H. V. Koujalgi:
 Shri D. J. Naik:
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Institutes of the country have not been able to attract a large number of students;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any Probe Committee will be set up to find out reasons as well as to recommend suggestions to remove the defects?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The increase in enrolment in the Rural Institutes has been reasonably satisfactory, having risen from 427 in 1956, when the scheme was instituted, to 3301 in 1964.

(c) It is not proposed to set up any Probe Committee. However, necessary steps are being taken to ensure the further development of the Rural Institutes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what sorts of services are open to those who come out successful from these institutes?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are rather troubled about the problem of employment. Any service is open to them, but we thought that their services could better be utilised in community projects, and we have been impressing upon the States to employ students who have been educated in these institutes. Our effort has not been wholly successful, but we are doing our best.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how these institutes are financed?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The financing is like this. We give grants-in-aid to the rural institutes at 75 per cent of the approved non-recurring and 50 per cent (75 per cent in the case of post-diploma courses) of the approved

recurring expenditure, except in the case of Jamia Rural Institute, New Delhi, which gets grants on cover-the-deficit basis and the Kasturba Rural Institute, Rajpura (Punjab) which is voluntarily not taking grants from the Government of India.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है कि कूरल इंस्टीच्यूट्स से जितने छात्र प्रशिक्षण पा कर निकले हैं उन में अधिकतर लोग बेकार हैं और नौकरियों के लिये इधर, उधर मारे, मारे फिरते हैं तो क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा उपाय किया है जिस में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को नौकरी मिल जाय ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have got the figures here. Ninety-five per cent students of the Civil and Rural Engineering Course, 90 per cent of the Sanitary Inspectors Course and 93 per cent of the Agricultural Science Course have secured employment. Only about 84 per cent of the students obtaining diploma in Rural Services have either secured employment or have proceeded for higher studies. However, not more than 30 per cent of the students have been able to secure suitable employment in the community development and co-operation departments. That is the unfortunate position. They are trained specially for this.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I would like to know from the Government whether they have any intention of increasing the number of rural institutes; if not, of improving the standard of some of the existing institutions in rural areas and of imparting technical and scientific education to the students in rural areas, including medical education if possible, as there is shortage of doctors in the rural areas.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no project for increasing the number of rural institutes. We want to improve the quality of the education that is being given, and we are about to start a new scheme whereby different

groups of rural institutes will come together and will be deemed to be universities, so that the standard of education in these institutes should be higher than it is today.

Shri Ranga: What about medical education?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Medical education is not under me. It is looked after by the Minister of Health. So, I am not in a position to answer that question.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Is it a fact that one of the reasons for the poor admissions in the rural institutes is the lack of feeder institutions at the secondary level?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No. One reason is that the institutions are not in a position to give degrees and therefore there is the question of status. That is what we are trying to remedy. The second thing is that States do not accept qualified people from these rural institutions for the special work for which they had been trained.

Shri Warior: May I know how these teaching staff for these institutions are recruited and what are the minimum qualifications prescribed?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not sure; I will look into it; as far as I know, the teaching staff is recruited as for any other institution by proper selection committees; posts are advertised and they are filled up.

Shri Warior: What are the minimum qualifications?

Mr. Speaker: He said that he had not got those details now.

Shri Oza: May I know whether the main purpose of setting up these rural institutes is to see that the trainees return to their ordinary lives better equipped than before rather than to give them employment and put them in competition with persons who are having degrees and who undergo different courses for jobs?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with the hon. Member. The main purpose of a rural institute should be to train people to go back to the land and improve agricultural production, quality and so on, and not seek white-collared jobs in towns. We are trying to work in that direction.

Shri Ranga: Let our Ministers go back to the villages and do that work.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार का यह पता है कि इन रूरल इंस्टीच्यूट्स में जो छात्र पढ़ कर निकलते हैं उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और गांवों में यह आबहवा फैल गई है कि यह सरकार हम ग्रामीण लोगों को ऐसे रूरल इंस्टीच्यूट्स में फंसा कर बेवकूफ बनाती है जब कि और सब लोगों के लिये वह एक जनरल एजुकेशन रखती है और क्या उन विद्यार्थियों को भी उसी तरीके से क्वालिफाइड बनाने के वास्ते सरकार सोच रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; our objective is to make education production-oriented.

Mr. Speaker: Is this 'yes' to the whole question?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir. I have taken down the salient feature of that question and my answer is that our policy is to make education production-oriented.

Mr. Speaker: He says in his question that the Government is trying to make a fool of these people. There ought not to be a 'yes' in answer to that question.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The answer to that is: No, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि छात्र इन रूरल इंस्टीच्यूट्स में शिक्षा लेने के बाद दो, दो और तीन, तीन साल तक बेकार और बरोजगार रहने हैं और क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि ऐसे शिक्षा-प्राप्त छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है

जिन को कि अभी तक नौकरी नहीं मिली है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने परसेंटेज बतला तो दिया है ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: The hon. Minister just now referred to the status given by the various States to these students. May I know if the universities have also imposed certain disqualifications on the students and diploma holders that come out of these institutions?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of it, but, as I said, if these institutes are deemed to be universities and are in a position to give degrees, all these questions would not arise.

श्री युद्धबीर सिंह : मैं ने इतने प्रश्न और उत्तर इन कृषि इंस्टीट्यूट्स के बारे में सुने लेकिन मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आया कि इस प्रकार की जो गांवों में शिक्षा की संस्थाएँ हैं और जहाँ कि बी०डी०प्रोज० और ग्राम सेवकों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, सामुदायिक विकास खंड के कार्यक्रम की शिक्षा दी जाती है उस का इस शिक्षा मंत्रालय से क्या सम्बन्ध है ? वहाँ पर जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाती है उस का इस मंत्रालय के साथ क्या सम्बन्ध है ? अगर दूसरे मंत्रालय के साथ कहीं कोई परस्पर तालमेल हो तो उस तालमेल की कीमत ग्राउन्ड कौन सी है ? ब्लौक डेवलपमेंट में तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और उस में तो बी०डी०प्रोज० वगैरह को एजुकेशन दी जाती है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एजुकेशन देना और बताना है और आगे ट्रेनिंग देना और बात है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : ग्रामीण शिक्षा का सब से अच्छा केन्द्र श्रीनिकेतन था, जो शान्ति निकेतन विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत आता था । यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस संस्था पर काफी धन खर्च किया था, लेकिन वह संस्था बन्द कर दी गई । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ

कि वह संस्था क्यों बन्द की गई और क्या उस का कारण यह था कि वहाँ के उपकुलपति ने इस बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल यहाँ नहीं उठता है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैडिकल कालेजिज और कृषि कालेजिज में जो ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, उन के अलावा कूरल एरियाज में जो यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि जो लोग पुस्त-दर-पुस्त किसानी करते हैं, उन को और उन के लड़कों को उन में ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, ताकि वे नया अनुभव प्राप्त कर के फिर अपनी खेती कर सकें ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: What I have understood from his question is that his intention is to suggest that only such students should be admitted to those universities as might have the intention, after getting that training, to go over to the farms there and work in the fields.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We cannot deny admission to students because, apart from working on the farms, there are many other jobs open to those who get the diplomas from these institutions. As I have said, 85 to 90 per cent are employed; it is a very good figure compared to other universities where they have a larger percentage of unemployed.

Shri Ranga: In the face of this obvious unwillingness or failure of the State Governments to take advantage of the services—an overwhelming majority of the trainees in these institutions who are specially trained for rural work—have the Government considered the advisability of asking the State Governments themselves to nominate the students with the guarantee that they would make use of their services, so that when they are trained, they would go

back again and their special knowledge need not go to waste?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The students are admitted from different States....

Shri Ranga: On the recommendation of the State Governments, with the assurance that they would be utilised later on after their training, as is usually done with regard to those services where there is scarcity of personnel.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a helpful suggestion. I will certainly look into it.

मुदालियर समिति का प्रतिवेदन

*859. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई मुदालियर समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है तथा किन-किन को नहीं; और

(ग) अब तक किन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त वंश) : (क) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान बोर्ड और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् की शासी निकाय (गवर्निंग बॉडी) के विशेष अधिवेशन में सिफारिशों पर विचार किया गया है।

(ख) रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के महानिदेशक ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं उन्हें आम तौर पर मंजूर कर लिया गया है और महानिदेशक को अधिकार दे दिया गया है कि वह वित्तीय पहलुओं से संबंधित मामलों में वित्त सलाहकार से सलाह करे

और जहां जरूरी हो वहां इस संबंध में प्राप्त राय और टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, संबंधित प्रयोगशालाओं की कार्यकारी परिषद् के जरिए, उन सिफारिशों पर क्रमबद्ध करने के लिए आगे की कार्यवाही करें।

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-4188/65]

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण में यह बताया गया है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के कार्यों का सरकार के विभागों और विश्वविद्यालयों में जितना निकट का सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए, उतना निकट का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह अनुसन्धान परिषद् ठीक ढंग से काम कर सके, इस के लिए इस सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने सरकारी मंत्रालयों, विभागों और विश्वविद्यालयों को इस अनुसन्धान परिषद् में निकट लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं।

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The statement itself shows what has been done after the report was received, but I wish to assure him that we are taking more steps to see that there is as much collaboration as possible between the laboratories and other institutions.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी सिफारिश की गई है कि इस अनुसन्धान परिषद् के उचित ढंग से काम करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस गवर्निंग बॉडी में कुछ परिवर्तन लाया जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हाल ही में इस परिषद् की गवर्निंग बॉडी में किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन लाए गए हैं और उन का इस अनुसन्धान परिषद् के कार्यों पर किस प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The governing body has been reconstituted keeping in mind what the Mudaliar Committee recommended, namely, that the

number should be reduced. It is a supervisory body which meets once or twice a year. But research is not carried on by the governing council. There are research committees for each laboratory, as I have pointed out in the statement.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : रुड़की इंजीनियरिंग युनिवर्सिटी में ग्रंथबक्के के सम्बन्ध में जो रिसर्च हो रही है, उस के लिए जगह नाकाफी है और यह काम बहुत बड़ा है । जब तक ग्रंथबक्के की रिसर्च का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मातहत रहेगा, तब तक वह काम नहीं हो सकता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेंटर कब तक उस को अपने मातहत ले कर इस रिसर्च के काम को आगे बढ़ावेगा ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a State university which is not directly under us. If there is any specific project for research, we will certainly consider it and give as much assistance as possible. The CSIR is supporting centres of specialised research in some universities, whereby finances are provided to strengthen centres of research which would be of ultimate benefit to the CSIR also. At present the following centres are being supported—the School of Dyestuff Technology, Bombay University and the school referred to by my hon. friend, namely, the School of Earthquake Engineering in Roorkee University. CSIR is specifically assisting it.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know why there is so much delay in implementing such recommendations which have been accepted by the government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. lady member has not seen the statement. It points out that many of these have already been implemented; and, the report came hardly six months ago.

श्री किशन पटनायक: मुद्रालियर कमेटी की एक महत्वपूर्ण हिदायत यह थी कि लैबोरेटरीज के घाटोनीमस डंग से काम करने के लिये उन को ज्यादा क्षमता दी जाये । इस पृष्ठभूमि में

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय की प्रतिक्रिया इस घटना पर क्या है कि नेशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेटरीज के डायरेक्टर की इच्छा के विरुद्ध सी० एस० आई० आर० के डायरेक्टर ने एक आफिसर को प्रमोशन देनी चाही और उस पर इतना अड़ गया कि उसी वजह से डा० किचम् को इन्वीटा देना पड़ा ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: This question has been sufficiently thrashed out in the House. Not that I am shirking to answer it, but really it does not arise out of this. I have answered it at great length earlier.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है, उस में नम्बर 5 पर वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के शासी निकाय के बारे में उन की टिप्पणी में लिखा है, “शासी निकाय, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान मंडल तथा प्रयोगशालाओं की कार्यकारी परिषदों का पुनर्गठन किया गया है । . . . इन निकायों के लिए नए सदस्यों को नामित किया गया है ।” मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन निकायों में कौन-कौन से सदस्य हैं और किस आधार पर इन सदस्यों को मनोनीत किया गया है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am prepared to give the information to my hon. friend as to who are the members of the governing body. I have not got it here now.

Mr. Speaker: Next question; Dr. Singhvi—absent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As the hon. Member, Dr. Singhvi, is absent not of his own volition, but on account of illness, this question may be orally answered in public interest. It is an important question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Many people are interested in this question.

Mr. Speaker: We will see. Next question.

Pakistani Infiltrants

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*863. { **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 188 on the 25th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltrants entering India from East Pakistan are settling on the border and renaming the villages after the names of villages they left in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to get the Indian land vacated in such cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) and (b). Enquiries made from the Governments of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura show that there have been no such instances.

श्री बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इनफिल्ट्रेट्स आए हैं उन को निकालने के बारे में पिछले छः महीने से कोई एक्शन ही नहीं लिया गया है ?

श्री हाथी : जो इनफिल्ट्रेट्स आये हैं उन को निकालने के लिये भी कार्यवाही हो रही है। वह तो चलती है। लेकिन यहाँ जो प्रश्न है गांव के नाम बदल कर रखने का प्रश्न है।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that these Pakistani infiltrants, particularly those coming into Assam, come in and get themselves merged with the people living in the border, the Central Government suggested to the State Government to clear a two-mile belt all along the Assam-East Pakistan border. In that context, may I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam has not done anything in that regard to clear a two-mile belt there?

Shri Hathi: We are going into a totally different sphere, but I may say that the survey has been done

and the question as to how many families will have to be dislocated is being considered.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the reply that has been given, that the names of the villages are not being changed, does the hon. Minister thereby suggest that notwithstanding there being no change of names the settling of the infiltrants has taken place on the border?

Shri Hathi: No. The reply is to the question as it was asked. So there is no suggestion or any implication in that. The direct question asked was whether the names have been changed. The reply is "No".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is a fact that many Muslims who have been in India for a very long time and can produce all documents to prove the same have also been thrown out of Assam on the ground that they are Pakistani infiltrants and they have no redress about this?

Shri Hathi: That is absolutely wrong. No Indian national has been thrown out or has been deported. No Indian national, who is a Muslim or otherwise, has been deported (*Interruptions*). That is the allegation of the other side, that in the name of infiltrants we are sending away Indian Muslims. We say that is not the position at all.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have seen so many who have got the documents (*Interruption*).

Shri P. K. Deo: In order to put a stop to this infiltration from Pakistan, is it a fact that instructions have been issued from the Centre to the Assam Government, particularly, that they should provide a no-man's land which would be free of any human habitation and they have failed to comply with that instruction on the ground that it will be difficult to rehabilitate those who will be displaced from that belt?

Shri Hathi: I have replied to that when Shri Hem Barua put that very question.

Shri Ranga: Sir, he wants to know whether they have received any representation from the Government of Assam.

Shri Hathi: I said, the survey is being carried on, and the number of families that will be displaced is being considered.

Shri P. K. Deo: We see from the papers that about 10,000 persons are to be displaced (*Interruption*).

Shri Bade: In reply to Shri Trivedi's question, the hon. Minister stated that it is about the re-naming of villages. The question of Shri P. K. Deo was whether the infiltrants into India from East Pakistan are settling on the border.

Mr. Speaker: One part of the question was about settling on the border.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He has not answered that question about settling on the border.

Shri Bade: Our information is that 5,000 Pakistanis are settled there. We want to know whether the infiltrants have settled themselves in the border or not.

Shri Hathi: I do not want to avoid or shirk giving any reply. I am prepared to give the House all the information in the matter. The question is about infiltration from Pakistan into this area. The figure has already been given to this House. We are taking steps to see that those who have come are sent back. For that purpose we have set up tribunals which will look into those cases. About one lakh of such people have been sent back.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that the Assam Government have shown some reluctance to send away some of the infiltrants also and to have a no-man's land as suggested by the Home Minister?

Shri Hathi: Here again the two questions are different. Regarding sending out the Pakistani infiltrants from Assam, the State Government has not said 'no' and would not naturally say 'no'. It is interested in sending them out. So far as clearing of the belt is concerned, it has to be considered in the context of the vast number of families which will be displaced by being displaced on account of the creation of this belt.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Government always denies, and seldom admits, reports of infiltration. On the other hand, public bodies of Assam and the newspapers of Assam, both Assamese and English, go on saying that some kind of infiltration is going on. Has the Government any agency to check up newspaper reports and reports given by public bodies or does it go only by reports which are sent by official agencies?

Shri Hathi: Government has never denied reports of infiltration of Pakistanis into this area. We have been saying that they have come and that they are coming. Therefore, we are taking steps to send them out. We have never denied those reports.

Shri Ranga: In view of the complaint made by the Pakistan Home Minister at the Home Ministers' Conference that we have been sending away Indian Muslim residents into Pakistan in an illegal and unconstitutional manner and also in view of the complaint made by one of our Members to the same effect about individual cases, has the Government thought of making it public to all concerned that whoever has legal documents to establish his citizenship of India, whether he is a Muslim or not, would be given proper redress here in this country and there need be no fear at all that such people would be sent away in an unconstitutional or inhuman manner?

Shri Hathi: The hon. Member is quite correct. It has been made quite clear. Moreover, in the quit notice that is given to the individual it is mentioned that if he had any claim to

continue to stay in India and he has been wrongly deported, he can approach the Tribunal, which is a quasi-judicial body, which will look into each case. It is only after the tribunal has gone into the case that the order is finalised.

श्री बलजीत सिंह : गैर कानूनी तौर पर पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान में लोग दाखिल हुए हैं उन के बारे में क्या सरकार ने इस बात की पड़ताल की है कि वे पाकिस्तान की पालीसियों से तंग आ कर आए हैं या शराबत करने की गर्ज से इधर आये हैं ?

श्री हाथी : जो आ गए हैं और जिन के पास ट्रेवल डाकुमेंट्स वगैरह नहीं थे वे तो इल्लीगल इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स हैं। इसलिए उन को निकाल रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि अवैधानिक रूप से पाकिस्तान के लोग आ रहे हैं और उन को निकालने का यत्न सरकार कर रही है। मेरा निवेदन तो इतना ही है कि जब पाकिस्तान से आ कर लोग यहां घुसते हैं तो सरकार क्या करती रहती है। आखिर सरकार के कर्मचारी वहां होते हैं या नहीं। हमारी सीमा का क्या हाल है और यह क्यों होता है ?

श्री हाथी : पिछले दस सालों में जो आ गये हैं हम उन को निकाल रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वे आ क्यों गये जब दूसरी ओर रहते थे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Theft of Cars and Scooters in Delhi

*860. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been

drawn to various news items and articles relating to theft of cars and scooters in Delhi alleging the involvement of certain relatives of persons highly placed in Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the investigations in these thefts have been hushed up on account of the alleged involvement of persons referred to in part (a) above; and

(c) whether a comprehensive statement will be laid on the Table explaining the allegations and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir; some reports regarding one case have come to the notice of Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4189/65].

All India Service of Scientific Personnel

*861 { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any recommendations from the Scientific Personnel Committee regarding the creation of an All India Service of Scientific Personnel;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Committee has been wound up.

C.B.I. Report on Orissa Enquiry

*862 { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to find out how the C.B.I. report on Orissa inquiry and the Cabinet Sub-Committee's recommendations, both secret documents, leaked out to the press and private individuals; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The question makes certain assumptions about the nature of certain papers. Government regret their inability to express in any way any opinion about those assumptions.

गुमनाम पत्र

*864. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री वारियर :
श्री वासुदेव नायर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ।

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुमनाम पत्रों पर बम्भीर मामलों से संबंधित होने पर भी कोई कार्यवाई न करने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस बात पर जोर दिया गया कि गुमनाम शिकायतों का सेवाओं के नैतिक स्तर पर घातक प्रभाव पड़ता था और इस बात का विश्वास करने का कारण था कि गुमनाम शिकायतों की एक बड़ी संख्या झूठी और दुर्भावनापूर्ण होती थी । अनुभव से पता चला कि गुमनाम शिकायतें सूचना प्राप्त करने का विश्वसनीय तथा स्पष्ट साधन नहीं हैं ।

Petro-chemical Complex near Bombay

*865. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a petroleum chemical Complex near Bombay;

(b) if so, when and the place where it will set up; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir. A petro-chemical complex is however under implementation near Bombay in the private sector.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Asian Music Festival

*866. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sangeet Natak Akademi is considering a proposal to hold an Asian Music Festival in India during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, a broad outline of the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Akademi is examining the possibility of holding a Seminar and Festival of Music, Dance and Drama from Asian countries. The details have not been worked out so far.

Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme

*867. Shri Kanakasabai: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of scientists is being sent to the U.S.S.R. under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme; and

(b) if so, the main object of the team's visit to that country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizers

- *868. { **Shri A. S. Salgal:**
Shri Warior:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia.
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bechtel deal about the massive expansion of India's fertiliser industry has run into serious difficulty;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the difficulty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Discussions with the Bechtel Corporation have not yet been concluded and the third round is expected to be held at about the end of April.

Neptha for Fertilizer Production

*869. **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Neptha available for the production of fertilizer in 1965-66;

(b) whether the available quantity of Neptha will be able to meet the total requirement of the country during 1965-66; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to give priority to coalbased fertilizer in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri

Alagesan): (a) After meeting the requirements of motor spirit as automotive fuel, the quantity of motor spirit/naphtha available for production of fertilisers or other uses during 1965-66 will be of the order of 6 lakh tonnes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil in Bay of Bengal

*870. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were considering a proposal to seek foreign assistance to undertake a survey of underwater oil resources in the Bay of Bengal; and

(b) if so, the decision, if any taken in this regard?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Under a contract with V/O Technoexport, a Soviet seismic survey ship has carried out off-shore seismic surveys along the Coromandal Coast from August to October, 1964. Further surveys will be carried out from May, 1965.

Migration from East Pakistan

*872. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh influx of East Pakistani refugees started recently following firing by Pakistan forces in South Berubari areas;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have since crossed the borders; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle the situation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mahavir Tyagi): (a) No such report has been received; we have referred the matter to the State Governments for a report.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में अपराध

- *873. { श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अपराधों की संख्या फिर बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) क्या इन की रोक-थाम के लिये कुछ विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस वृद्धि के कारणों का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) अपराधों में वृद्धि के कारण मुख्य रूप से ये हैं :—

(i) स्थायी तथा अस्थायी दोनों प्रकार की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि ;

(ii) अपराधों (खास तौर पर चोरी, सेंध लगाना तथा अपहरण शीर्षकों के अधीन) को छिपाने और कम दिखाने के विरुद्ध अभियान ।

बच्चों के लिये धुलाई भत्ता

- *874. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :
 श्री बाजी :
 श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वर्दी के लिये धुलाई भत्ता केवल एक रुपया मासिक मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह दर कब निर्धारित की गई थी ; और

(ग) क्या धुलाई-व्यय बढ़ने के कारण इस दर में वृद्धि करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को वर्दी की धुलाई के लिये दिये जाने वाले भत्ते की वर्तमान दरें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) मंत्रियों और संयुक्त सचिवों और उन से ऊपर के पदाधिकारियों के साथ काम करने वाले जमादार 1.50 प्रति मास

(ii) अन्य सभी चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्म-
 चारी 1.00 प्रति मास

(ख) ये दरें 1950 में निर्धारित की गई थीं किन्तु समय-समय पर इनका पुनरवलोकन किया गया है ।

(ग) धुलाई भत्ते को वर्तमान दरों को बढ़ाने का विचार नहीं है क्योंकि इस तरह का भत्ता धुलाई के खर्च के केवल एक भाग के रूप में दिया जाता है, और यह प्राप्ति नहीं की जाती कि इस से धुलाई का सारा खर्च पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Failures in Examinations

*875. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 65 on the 18th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the remaining State Governments have also since endor-

ed the proposal of giving weightage to a student's performance in the class in deciding his annual promotion with a view to eliminating wastage resulting from large scale failures in examinations;

(b) if not, the States which have not yet endorsed the proposal and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the States to implement the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Boards of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan, Vidarbha and the Central Board of Secondary Education and the Punjab University have introduced the system of giving weightage to internal assessment in deciding annual promotion. The Bihar Board has abolished the system because of certain difficulties, such as, differing standards and disparity between marks obtained in the external examination and internal assessment. It is not possible to achieve uniformity in this matter in all the States, nor was the suggestion intended to bring about uniformity.

Stopping of Chinese Nationals at Bihata Aerodrome

*876. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight Chinese nationals were stopped by the Indian Police at Bihata aerodrome near Patna under suspicious circumstances;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Enquiries made into the matter show that two Chinese families, comprising eight persons, who were resident in Calcutta, had applied for permission to leave India for Kathmandu and were granted Exit Permits by the local Security authorities authorising them to leave for Kathmandu by air direct from the Dum Dum Airport on 24-3-1965. As there was no direct I.A.C. Flight to Kathmandu from Dum Dum on 24-3-1965, the two Chinese families proceeded to Patna by an I.A.C. Flight in order to avail of another I.A.C. Flight from Patna to Kathmandu. However, on landing at Bihata Aerodrome, they were stopped as their Exit Permits did not authorise their landing at Patna in transit. They were subsequently allowed to proceed to Kathmandu by an I.A.C. Flight on 26-3-1965. It is thus obvious that these persons had landed at Patna due to a misunderstanding and there was no question of any suspicious activity on their part.

Utilisation Certificates from Universities

2214. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statement showing the latest position of the outstanding utilisation certificates, the years in which these related and the names of the Universities concerned will be laid on the Table; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure timely submission of utilisation certificates?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

विश्व भारती

2215. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री कृ० चं० पन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व भारती विश्वविद्यालय में अजय नदी से जल संभरण के लिये जो योजना बनाई गई थी उसे कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस से कितनी हानि हुई और इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार था;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त योजना के लिये 6.65 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का सामान अभी भी बेकार पड़ा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस के अब तक न बेचे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). जन स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी विभाग, पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य इंजीनियर और एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवेल संगठन के मुख्य इंजीनियर की सलाह पर विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा अजय नदी से जल संभरण (सप्लाई) की योजना त्याग दी गई थी। इसका कारण यह था कि विश्वविद्यालय के कैंपस में ही छोदे गये गहरे ट्यूबवेलों से जल संभरण की एक संशोधित योजना तैयार की गई थी। आर्थिक और उपरोगिता दोनों ही दृष्टिकोणों से संशोधित योजना को उचित समझा गया।

(ग) से (ङ) हानि का अन्दाजा संशोधित योजना के पूरे होने के बाद ही लग सकता है। फिर भी, अभी तक फालतू घोषित किए गए पाइपों का मूल्य 4,38,715 रुपये आंका गया है। इन पाइपों को उचित मूल्य पर बेचने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय

के प्रयत्न अभी तक असफल रहे हैं। नए सिरे से बात-चीत चल रही है।

Equipments in National Laboratories

2216. { श्री K. C. Pant:
श्री Siddheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of equipments machinery held by various laboratories/institutions under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are still lying unutilised;

(b) whether there has been any review to ascertain its nature and extent; and

(c) if so, the main findings thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir; only a few items of equipment and machinery are at present not being utilised at some of the National Laboratories/Institutes.

(b) Yes, Sir; a general assessment of the equipment and machinery and stores lying unutilised at the National Laboratories/Institutes was made in 1963.

(c) The main finding was that the "left over" equipment and stores which was supplied to the National Laboratories/Institutes by the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals at the end of the last War on 'as is where is' basis, was found either unserviceable or surplus to the needs of the Laboratory/Institute concerned. Details of these were given wide publicity amongst user Government Departments, Universities, Research and Technological Institutes and other organisations with a view to disposing of the same. A substantial portion has already been disposed of and the remaining is expected to be disposed of shortly.

Girls' Education in Orissa

2217. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Government during 1963-64 and 1964-65 to the Government of Orissa for education of girls and women; and

(b) the total amount actually spent during the above-mentioned period in Orissa?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) During 1963-64 and 1964-65, Central assistance of Rs. 31.96 lakhs and Rs. 23.87 lakhs respectively was allocated to the Government of Orissa for special schemes for the education of girls and women.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred on these schemes during 1963-64 was Rs. 22.40 lakhs while anticipated expenditure for 1964-65 is Rs. 23.87 lakhs. Over and above this, a certain portion of amounts spent on General Education has also been spent on the education of girls and women, but separate account of this is not available.

Elementary School Buildings in Orissa

2218. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of grants or loans given to the Government of Orissa for the construction of elementary school buildings and staff quarters for women teachers in rural areas during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65, year-wise; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). No such request has been received from the Government of Orissa so far. Hence the question of giving grant or loan has not arisen.

Detenu's Request for Parole

2219. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received request for parole from a detenu kept in Special Sub Jail, Viyyoor, Kerala;

(b) if so, for what purpose;

(c) whether Government have granted his request; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Requests for parole were received from 9 detenues.

(b) The grounds for parole were adjustment of professional work in 2 cases, serious illness of relatives in 5 cases, to perform last rites on the demise of a relative in 1 case and in connection with the delivery of a detenu's wife in 1 case.

(c) The requests were not granted except in one case.

(d) The Government was satisfied that there were no pressing reasons for release in other cases.

Special Sub-Jail, Viyyoor, Kerala

2220. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detenus kept in Special Sub-Jail, Viyyoor, Kerala have applied for permission to consult lawyers;

(b) whether Government have insisted that the Police must be present and hear the conversation with their counsel;

(c) whether the detenus protested against this and refused to have interview with their counsels; and

(d) whether Government will reconsider their attitude towards legal consultation by the detenues with their counsels?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) This is the subject matter of a writ petition in the Kerala High Court.

उत्तर प्रदेश में विज्ञान मन्दिर

2221. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने विज्ञान मन्दिर खोले गये हैं; और

(ख) वे कहां कहां खोले गये हैं तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सोनम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) चार ।

(ख) निम्न स्थानों पर विज्ञान मंदिर स्थापित किये गये हैं :—

- (1) मसौली (जिला बाराबंकी)
- (2) बछरावन (जिला राय बरेली)
- (3) रतसंद (जिला बलिया) तथा
- (4) पिठौरा (जिला फर्रुखाबाद)

पहली अप्रैल, 1963 से विज्ञान मंदिरों का प्रशासकीय नियंत्रण राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था और 1963-64 व 1964-65 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को क्रमशः 47,860 तथा 25,936 रुपये के अनुदान दिये गए ।

दण्डकारण्य में व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण

2222. { श्री लक्ष्मू भवानी :
श्री बाजीबा :

क्या पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अन्तर्गत किस-किस व्यवसाय के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) इन में इस समय कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षणार्थी को कोई छात्रवृत्ति आदि दी जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) उद्योग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र भम्बागुदा में निम्नलिखित तकनीकी दस्तकारी में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है :—

- (1) बढ़ईगीरी ।
- (2) लुहारगीरी ।
- (3) शीट मेटल ।
- (4) फाटर ।

(ख) भम्बागुदा में 64 प्रशिक्षणार्थी प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त दण्डकारण्य में बसे हुए 20 छात्र दण्डकारण्य के बाहर मध्य प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा के विभिन्न उद्योग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) उद्योग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र भम्बागुदा में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिये छात्रवृत्ति ।

1. होस्टल में रहने वाले प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को 45 रुपये प्रति मास ।

2. अपने घरों के साथ रहने वाले प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को 15 रुपये प्रति मास ।

दण्डकारण्य के बाहर उद्योग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति 45 रुपये प्रतिमास ।

पर्यटन विभाग

2223. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पर्यटन विभाग के कुछ उच्चाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध तस्करी के आरोपों की जांच कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन अधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध कुख्यात तस्कर व्यापारी बालकट से था; और

(ग) इस समय जांच की क्या स्थिति है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). इस प्रकार के कुछ आरोप प्राप्त हुए थे कि पर्यटन विभाग के दो अधिकारी बिना सीमा-शुल्क लिये कुछ वस्तुएं विदेश से लाये थे। एक अधिकारी के बारे में जांच की गई किन्तु आरोप को सिद्ध करने वाला कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला। दूसरे अधिकारी के बारे में जांच की जा रही है। इन अधिकारियों का बालकट से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Students Studying Abroad

2224. { **Shri Yashpal Singh;**
Shri Daljit Singh;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students studying abroad from the Punjab State on Government expenses and on their own expenses separately; and

(b) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): On the basis of the latest available data the information is as under:

(a) 11 students from the Punjab State are studying abroad on Government expense and 54 on their own expense; and

(b) None of them belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

टंकण यंत्रों (टाइपराइटर) के कुंजी पटल (की-बोर्ड)

2225. { **श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**
श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान उन के मंत्रालय के तत्वाधान में टंकण यंत्रों के कुंजीपटल निर्धारित किये जाने के पश्चात् कठिनाइयों तथा अव्यावहारिकताओं की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुंजीपटल में पुनः परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है;

(ग) हिन्दी टंकण यंत्रों के कुंजीपटल बनाने में क्या प्रगति हुई है और नई कुंजीपटल के टंकण यंत्र कब तक पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे; और

(घ) इन टंकण यंत्रों के निर्माण के काम में कौन कौन सी कम्पनियां लगी हुई हैं और क्या इन के निर्माण की स्वीकृति देने से पहले उन के नमूनों की जांच पड़ताल कर ली गई थी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्शन) : (क) और (ख). अन्तिम रूप से निर्धारित कुंजी-पटल के आधार पर बनाई गई टाइपराइटरों की कार्यप्रणाली में मात्राओं और दशमलव बिन्दु आदि से संबंधित कुछ मामूली कमियां पाई गई हैं। इन कमियों की ओर उत्पादकों का ध्यान दिलाया गया था और कुंजियों के स्थानों में कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया है, जिन्हें उत्पादक फर्मों ने मान लिया है इन परिवर्तनों के बारे में एक प्रेस नोट शीघ्र ही जारी किया जाएगा।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कुंजी पटल के अनुसार, प्रमुख टाइपराइटर उत्पादकों में से एक ने 14 जनवरी, 1965

से हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स का उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है। 1965 में उन का लक्ष्य 1250 हिन्दी टाइपराइटर तैयार करने का है। उन्हें आशा है कि अप्रैल, 1965 के बाद प्रति मास 500 से 600 तक हिन्दी टाइपराइटर तैयार किये जा सकेंगे, किन्तु यह उन को दिए गए आर्डरों पर निर्भर करेगा।

आशा है दो और उत्पादक 1965 के दौरान हिन्दी टाइपराइटर बनाना शुरू कर देंगे, बशर्ते कि उन्हें आवश्यक औजारों के हिस्सों के लिये आयात लाइसेंस समय पर मिल जाए।

(घ) इस समय निम्नलिखित तीन फर्म हिन्दी टाइपराइटर निर्माण कार्य में लगी हुई हैं। सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कुंजी पटल के अनुसार उन्हें टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण करना है :—

(1) मैसर्स रेमिंगटन रेंड आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।

(2) मैसर्स गोदरेज एण्ड बायस मैनु-फैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई।

(3) मैसर्स रायला कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मद्रास।

हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स के किसी भी नमूने की जांच नहीं की गई है।

Mishra): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में बोगस शिक्षा संस्थाएँ

2228. { श्री० म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय को दिल्ली में बोगस शिक्षा संस्थाओं के बारे में जानकारी है जिन का मुख्य उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों को धोखा देना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं; तथा इस प्रकार के कदाचार को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० जागला) :

(क) ऐसी संस्थाएँ अस्तित्व में हैं या नहीं इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) नामों की जानकारी नहीं है, किन्तु जिन को धोखा दिया गया है, वे सामान्य कानून के अन्तर्गत जहाँ धोखा देना भी फौजदारी अपराध के समान दण्डनीय है, मुआवजा ले सकते हैं।

Memorial to Shri Maithilisharan Gupta

2226. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any proposal to have a suitable memorial to the great Hindi poet, late Shri Maithilisharan Gupta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N.

Exploration in Ganga Valley

2229. { Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Barua:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1514 on the 25th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the geophysical exploration for petroleum in the Ganga Valley has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Results so far are not encouraging.

Archaeological Excavation

2230. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken excavation of the old Vikramshila University site at Bateshwarthan about 7 miles from Colganj in Bihar; and

(b) whether historical antiquities things so excavated have been taken away by the institution or the parties which took interest in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No excavations have been done at Bateshwarthan. Patna University has, however, carried out excavation of the old Vikramshila University site at Antichak, which is near Bateshwarthan.

(b) The movable antiquities from Antichak have been taken by Patna University for further study.

Oil Reserves in Kerala and Calcutta

2231. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large reserves of oil have been found in Kerala and Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitments of Trained Personnel

2232. { **Shri P. G. Sen:**
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Manpower has made any assessment of the requirements and resources of trained personnel for the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, the steps envisaged to meet the shortage of Doctors in these Plans?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A preliminary assessment has been made of the requirements and resources of (i) Engineering Personnel, (ii) Managerial Personnel, (iii) Agricultural and Allied Personnel, and (iv) Medical and Public Health Personnel.

(b) The medical Degree Course extends over 5 years. The out-turn of doctors during the Fourth Plan is, therefore, more or less predetermined by the admissions in medical colleges during the Third Plan period for meeting shortage during the fourth Plan reliance has to be placed chiefly on improving the utilisation of available personnel. For meeting the requirement of doctors in the Fifth Plan, it has been proposed to establish 30 new medical colleges in the Fourth Plan and also to increase the intake in selected institutions.

Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States

2233. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether, with the introduction of Hindi as the Official Language of the Union from January, 1965, any special steps have been taken or are under contemplation for (a) introduction of Hindi as a language in uni-

versities, colleges and schools in the non-Hindi speaking States; and

(b) preparation, translation and presentation of important local language books on culture and literature in Hindi with a view to developing local talent?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4190/65].

Cultural Grants to Utkal University

2234. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central grants were given to Utkal University (Orissa) for organising cultural festivals during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A grant of Rs. 5,000 was paid to the University for meeting part of the expenses incurred on the Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival held by it in October, 1963.

Oil in Orissa

2235. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has since been carried out by the Geological Survey of India for locating oil in the State of Orissa recently; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India does not carry out any surveys for locating oil. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have carried out geological investigations in the Baripada area and gravity and mag-

netic surveys in a part of the coastal areas of Orissa. The results so far are not considered encouraging, but it is proposed to carry out some seismic surveys in the future.

Engineering Colleges in Orissa

2236. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to engineering Colleges in Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to each engineering College in Orissa during 1965-66 and the purpose of such grant?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):

	Rs.
(a). (i) Grants	53,49,666
(ii) Loans	16,99,020
TOTAL	70,48,686

(b). (1) *Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.*

(i) *Grants*

Rs. 47,00,000—For building equipment, staff quarters, staff salaries and running expenses of the college etc.

(ii) *Loans*

Rs. 16,99,020—For construction of hostels and staff quarters.

(2) *University College of Engineering, Burla.*

(i) *Grants*

Rs. 6,49,666—For development and expansion of college.

(ii) *Loans*
Nil.

(c) Tentatively, the following sums have been provided:

(1) *Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.*

(i) *Grants*

Rs. 38,75,250 — For buildings, equipment, staff salaries, running expenses of the college and for conducting Post-graduate courses.

(ii) *Loans*

Rs. 72,000 — For construction of staff quarters.

(2) *University College of Engineering, Burla,*

(i) *Grants*

Rs. 2,77,000 — For development and expansion of the College.

(ii) *Loans*

Rs. 5,92,000 — For construction of hostels.

Grants to Bharat Sewak Samaj

2237. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Orissa branch for running different camps during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Out of Rs. 4,12,824 sanctioned to Central Bharat Sewak Samaj, they have allotted Rs. 22,800 to Orissa Branch for Family Planning Orientation Training Camps during 1964-65.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

School Hostels in Orissa

2238. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Government of Orissa for construction of school hostels in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Jama Masjid and Red Fort

2239. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some repairs were carried out to Jama Masjid and Red Fort in Delhi during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the amount that was spent thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 9,647 upto February, 1965.

Archaeological Excavations

{ Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
2240. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murlil Manohar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that archaeological excavations at Buro-Burirhat in the Sundarban areas of West Bengal have led to the discovery of the ancient Gupta civilisation;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the find; and

(c) the historical value thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No excavation has been carried out at Buro Burirhat. Some pottery recovered from the site

by an exploration party consisting of Lecturers, Research Scholars and students of the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art, Calcutta, is assignable to the Gupta period.

(b) The antiquities recovered from the site include potsherds, assignable to Gupta and Pala-Sena periods and an archer type gold coin of Samudra Gupta, besides a fragmentary black-stone Sahasralinga.

(c) The finds give some idea of habitation at the site between the Gupta and Pala-Sena periods but without excavation, the antiquity of the site cannot be ascertained.

Civil Jail in Andaman Islands

2241. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is no Civil Jail in Andaman Islands and consequently the Courts in the Islands adjourn cases/proceedings involving awards of civil imprisonment sine die; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to establish a Civil Jail in the Islands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. A portion of the District Jail buildings has been declared as a Civil prison.

(b) Does not arise.

Archaeological Find in Bhuj

2242. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Harappan site of considerable importance has been discovered by the Archaeological Survey of India at Surkotda in district Bhuj of Gujarat;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the find; and

(c) its historical importance?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The finds comprise black-on-red ware, white-painted black and red ware and coarse black-on-red ware characteristic of the Gujarat variety of culture, together with traces of a fortification with stone-built bastions at the four corners.

(c) It is a Harappan site, which, apart from proving its already well-known extension in this region, may throw some light on the antecedents of the culture on the site and link with the Harappan culture in general of Gujarat.

Orissa Government Officers

2243. { Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Orissa State Government officers working in Central Government offices at present and the posts held by them; and

(b) the number of officers out of them belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oil in Asia's Off-shore Waters

2244. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ECAFE Organisation of the U.N. has drawn up a scheme to explore Asia's shallow off-shore waters for oil and natural gas and other mineral resources, and that India has already approved this scheme; and

! (b) if so, the main details of the project, and the benefits that are likely to accrue to India from the same?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The ECAFE Organisation had drawn up a proposal for the acquisition of a ship for joint off-shore geophysical survey of the Marine Shelf Areas of the ECAFE region. At the 17th Session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources held at Bangkok during 4th to 15th February, 1965, it was decided to constitute a Group of experts from interested countries within and outside the region to examine the project and work out the procedure and details for consideration by the concerned Member Governments. No detailed scheme has so far been submitted for consideration of the Government of India.

Students Homes

2245. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Uikey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 465 on the 25th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the total amount allotted for construction of students Homes during Third Plan period;

(b) the number of students homes proposed to be constructed during the remaining period of Third Plan; and

(c) the number of such Homes already constructed so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Rs. 17 lakhs.

(b) While all the Universities and institutions deemed to be Universities in India are eligible to receive assistance from the University Grants Commission for setting up Students Homes, only the following Universities, viz., Rajasthan, Sardar Vallabh-

bhai Vidyapeeth, Jiwaji, Indore, Aligarh Muslim, Banaras Hindu Universities and Kashi Vidyapeeth have sought assistance so far.

(c) None, Sir. However, the construction work has been taken up in the case of Rajasthan, Sardar Vallabh-bhai Vidyapeeth, Jiwaji and Indore Universities.

दिल्ली पालिटैकनिक

2246. { **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री यु० ब० सिंह :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधवी :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि दिल्ली पालीटैकनिक कालेज में 1962 से पहले बनाई गई कुछ पत्थर की मूर्तियां अब वहां से गायब हो गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन में से कुछ मूर्तियां, जिन का कालेज में कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं रखा गया है बाजार में बेच दी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कालेज के एक प्रध्यापक ने उन्हें यह कह कर बेच दिया है कि यह मेरी निजी सम्पत्ति है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Modern Preparatory School, Port Blair

2247. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 305 on the 2nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial or other help to the Modern Preparatory School, Port Blair, Andaman Islands;

(b) whether the School has English as the medium of instruction; and

(c) if so, the reason for giving aid to this School in contravention of Government's policy that "Government gives no resources whatever, no grant is given to the schools where the medium of instruction is English"?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The School also teaches Hindi from class I upwards.

(c) While the general policy remains as it is, the grant has been given as a very special case.

Allegations against Former Officer of Tourist Department

2248. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Ram Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shrimati Subhadra Joshi:
Shri Bakliwal:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some allegations have been received against a former

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Deputy Director General of Tourist Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that an enquiry has been instituted against this officer; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The enquiry is still in progress.

Asian Women's Hockey Tournament at Hong Kong

2249. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 541 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that India's last-moment withdrawal from the Asian Women's Hockey Tournament at Hong Kong last January was taken strong exception to by the host Association and other members of the Asian Women's Hockey Federation; and

(b) whether this is likely to have serious repercussions by way of a reciprocal boycott by some Asian nations of the proposed Asian Championship Tournament in New Delhi later this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darsan): (a) Hong Kong is the only country which regretted India's non-participation in the tournament.

(b) No, Sir. Besides this the Government are not aware of any proposal to hold an Asian Championship Tournament in New Delhi later this year.

Complaints Against Corruption

2250. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of corruption registered with Director,

Vigilance, Delhi Administration during 1964;

(b) the number of complaints found to be genuine; and

(c) the action taken in respect of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):

(a) 184.

(b) 17.

(c) Departmental action was initiated in all cases. Proceedings have been concluded in six of them and they are in progress in the remaining eleven. Appropriate penalties were inflicted on the persons involved in five of the cases concluded. In the sixth case, the person concerned was allowed to resign.

वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली सम्बन्धी आयोग

2252. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री यु० व० सिंह :
श्रीराम सेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली सम्बन्धी आयोग के अधिकतर सदस्यों की आयु 60 वर्ष से अधिक है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयोग में इतनी अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति से इस के कार्य में शिथिलता आ गयी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मानक ग्रन्थों के प्रतिलिप्य अधिकार

2253. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यु० व० सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय (पारिभाषिक एवं वैज्ञानिक) शब्दावली आयोग के आदेशानुसार मानक ग्रन्थों के प्रतिलिप्य अधिकार लेने का काम बन्द कर दिया गया है जिस के कारण समस्त कार्य रुक गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा आदेश देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) और (ख) यह सही नहीं है कि अनुवाद का सारा कार्य रुक गया है । किन्तु वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली के स्थायी आयोग ने नई पुस्तकों के लिए कापीराइट प्राप्त न करने का निश्चय किया है क्योंकि जिन पुस्तकों के कापीराइट प्राप्त किये जा चुके हैं उन में से दो-तिहाई से अधिक का अनुवाद अभी पूरा किया जाना बाकी है और इन्हें प्रकाशित करने में कुछ समय लगेगा । इस के अलावा आयोग की राय में चुनी गई पुस्तकों की सूची का पुनर्विलोकन आवश्यक है ।

Drilling in Cauvery Delta

2254. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the latest stage in the drilling operations in the Cauvery delta and in the area near Pattukkottai in Thanjavur district in Madras State;

(b) whether any oil has been struck there; and

(c) the quantity of oil estimated to be explored?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) One deep well near Karaikal in Cauvery basin and two structural wells near Pattukkottai, have been completed.

(b) Traces of hydrocarbons were obtained while testing the deep well.

(c) It is too early to estimate the quantity of oil in this region.

I.A.S. Officers

2255. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I.A.S. Officers in the country; and

(b) the number out of them who are working as specialists in charge of technical and research departments or Institutions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 2147.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Researches on Urdu Poets, Meer and Ghalib

2256. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Attaullah K. Durrani, an Indian national settled in U.S.A., has left half a million dollars for translation and research on the work of the two renowned Urdu poets, Meer and Ghalib;

(b) if so, whether the said legacy has been bequeathed to the Government of India for the said purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to carry out the testator's wishes?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, the legacy has been bequeathed to certain trustees in the U.S.A.

(c) Does not arise.

ECAFE Survey

2257. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of petroleum products in India and in other countries in the region according to the preliminary survey of economic situation in the region covered by the Economic Commission in Asia and Far East for 1964; and

(b) the highest per capita consumption of petroleum attained in any country in the world?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) The information will be available in the published report of the ECAFE.

(b) The highest per capita consumption in the World has been attained in the United States of America. This has been estimated as 3.379 kl. in 1964.

Overpayment by I.O.C.

2258. Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation made an overpayment of Rs. 125 lakhs to M/s. R. B. Bhola Nath and Sons during 1962;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the S.P.E., Ministry of Home Affairs investigated this case of overpayment; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Special Police Establishment had investigated a case and reported an overpayment in 1962-63 of Rs. 6,521 to a firm called Messrs R. B. Bhola Nath and Co. The question of recovering from the firm the actual overpayment made and dealing with those in the Indian Oil Corporation responsible for this is under consideration.

New Junior Colleges in Kerala

2259. { Shri Warlor:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Government have taken a decision that no new junior colleges should be established in Kerala during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The University of Kerala which proposed starting of 17 Junior Colleges during 1965-66 has been advised by the State Government to reduce the number to the barest minimum considering the actual needs; and start new colleges in those areas only where it is essential.

(b) Does not arise.

Auditoria in Madhya Pradesh

2260. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawanil:** Will Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the schools and colleges of Madhya Pradesh for construction of auditoria during 1964-65; and

(b) the funds earmarked for 1965-66 in this connection for Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darsan): (a) Nil.

(b) A balance of Rs. 40,000/- remains to be paid in instalments for three projects sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh. This will be paid, if and when the conditions laid down, are satisfied.

Archaeological Finds at Woriyar, Madras

2261. { Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Sivasankaran:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rare pieces of pottery and ornaments of archaeological interest have been discovered at Woriyar in Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to carry out large scale excavations in that area?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Interesting pieces of pottery and some objects of personal decoration have been found.

(b) Pottery such as the Rouletted Ware, *terra sigillata* and Black-and-red ware assignable to the beginning of the Christian era, terracottas, beads, bangles, and structures inscribed with Brahmi characters of the 1st-2nd century A.D.

(c) The excavation is being conducted by the University of Madras, and Government of India have no intention of stepping in.

Teaching of Geography

2262. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no arrangements for teaching geography at middle and higher secondary stages in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the teaching of geography in these classes;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, when it is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. At the middle stage, Geography is included in the subject of "Social Studies" which is a compulsory subject. At the Higher Secondary stage, Geography is an optional subject and arrangements for its teaching are made if at least 12 students in a school offer this subject at class IX stage.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Low Priced Books

2263. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the two suggestions made by the Prime Minister at a ceremony of the National Book Trust of India held in Delhi on the 29th March, 1965 regarding keeping the prices of books low for common man and publication of books on science and history in Hindi and regional languages; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to implement those suggestions?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions made by the Prime Minister are already covered by the objects of the Trust which include:

(i) Production of good literature and making such literature available to the public at moderate prices; and

(ii) publishing of books, including outstanding books of modern knowledge for popular diffusion, in Hindi, English and other languages recognised in the Constitution of India.

The Trust continues to work for the fulfilment of these objects.

Conduct of Kerala Government Officers

2264. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government officers against whom action has been taken for corruption or dereliction of duty after the President's rule in Kerala;

(b) the number of persons dismissed during this period; and

(c) the number of such cases pending?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

- (a) 2141 Including cases pending
- (b) 68 at the time of commencement
- (c) 955 mencement of President's rule.

दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के अध्यापक

2265. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार होंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मान्यता प्राप्त तथा सहायता-प्राप्त दिल्ली के बहुत से हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को नियमित रूप से समय पर वेतन नहीं दिया जा रहा है, जब कि शिक्षा निदेशालय ऐसे स्कूलों को अनुदानों के रूप में तीन महीने के अग्रिम वेतन देता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के कारण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अध्यापकों ने यह अध्यावेदन किया था कि उन्हें वेतन

सीधे शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा दिया जाये;
घोर

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) कुछ मामलों में वेतन देने में देरी हुई है ।

(ख) इस देरी का मुख्य कारण है कि प्रबन्धक कमी के 5 प्रतिशत हिस्से को जो उन्हें देना होता है ठीक समय पर नहीं जुटा पाते ।

(ग) जी हां, केवल कुछ मामलों में ।

(घ) अधिकतर मामलों में, संबंधित प्रबन्धकों को निदेशालय द्वारा नियमित प्रदायगी करने के लिये सलाह दी गई और इस का वाछनीय प्रभाव भी हुआ । कुछ झगड़ों के मामलों में, निदेशालय ने सीधी प्रदायगी भी की है ।

शिक्षा आयोग

2266. श्री लक्ष्मू भवानी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा आयोग के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस आयोग द्वारा कब तक प्रतिवेदन दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4191/65]

(ख) लगभग मार्च, 1966 के अन्त तक ।

Land Reclamation in Cachar

2267. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received any representation from the public of Cachar regarding reclamation of land in Cachar for rehabilitation of the new migrants while he visited Cachar in 1964; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Assam have been requested to formulate schemes for the setting up of State Farms for the resettlement of migrants on land in Cachar District. The schemes are awaited.

Small-Pox Epidemic in Bhadravati Camp

2268. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether small pox in epidemic form has broken out in the Bhadravati Camp of East Pakistan refugees situated in Maharashtra;

(b) whether large scale desertion has already taken place; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to check the epidemic and desertion?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No.

(b) 63 families are reported to have left the camp in March, 1965 for fear of detection as spurious migrants by the screening teams and not on account of the alleged epidemic.

(c) As a preventive measure against a possible epidemics, mass vaccinations were arranged for and completed in March, 1965. It is not proposed to persuade such spurious migrants, who are not prepared to submit themselves to Screening, to stay on in the camp,

12.01 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**VISIT OF A SOUTH AFRICAN DOCTOR TO
THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL
SCIENCES, NEW DELHI.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व
के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर स्वास्थ्य
मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता
हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान
संस्था, नई दिल्ली, हाल ही में में दक्षिण
अफ्रीका के एक डाक्टर का प्रागमन।”

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

आकलैण्ड पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट मेडिकल
कमेटी, आकलैण्ड यूनिवर्सिटी, न्यूजीलैण्ड
के साथ हुये एक वैज्ञानिक नियोजन में भाग
लेने के बाद अपने देश को वापिस जाते हुये
केप टाउन विश्वविद्यालय के सजिकल
रिसर्च के असोसियेट प्रोफेसर, प्रोफेसर
सी. एन. बर्नार्ड अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा
विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में आये। डाक्टर
बर्नार्ड विष्व के माने हुये हृदय शल्य चिकित्सकों
में से एक हैं। रोगग्रस्त महाधमनी और
द्विदल-कपाटों (एरोटिक और माइट्रल वाल्व)
के स्थान पर कृत्रिम कपाट (वाल्व) लगाने
का उनका टेक्नीक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण माना
जाता है। हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा को डा०
बर्नार्ड का सर्वोत्तम योगदान यह है कि उन्होंने
खटिल जन्म-जात हृदय विकारों तथा हृदय
के अवाप्त हृत्कपाट रोग (एक्वाडिड वाल्व्युलर
रोग) की शल्य व्यवस्था (सजिकल मेनजमेंट)
की है। उन्होंने हृत्कपाटों के कृत्रिम प्रास्थेसिस
की अपनी विधि निकाली है जिसका बहुत
से रोगियों पर सफलतापूर्वक प्रयोग किया
जा चुका है।

डाक्टर बर्नार्ड डा० गोपी नाथ से, जब
वह बेल्लोर में थे, तब उनसे उनका पत्र

व्यवहार हुआ और उन्होंने डाक्टर गोपी
नाथ से मिलने के लिये भारत आने का सुझाव
दिया था। चूँकि डाक्टर गोपी नाथ इस
बीच अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान
संस्थान में काम करने लगे थे अतः उस
संस्थान ने सरकार से डाक्टर बर्नार्ड के
न्यूजीलैण्ड वापिस जाते समय भारत आने
की अनुमति मांगी। यह माना गया कि उनकी
भारत यात्रा यहां हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा के
विकास और विशेषतया रोगग्रस्त महाधमनी
और द्विदल हृत्कपाटों के बदलने के विज्ञान
में उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी। भारत में हृदय
के प्रगत हृत्कपाट रोग से पीड़ित ऐसे रोगी
जिनको इस प्रकार की शल्य चिकित्सा की
आवश्यकता है, बहुत से देखने में आते हैं।

गृह तथा परराष्ट्र मंत्रालयों से परामर्श
करके यह इजाजत दे दी गई। डाक्टर बर्नार्ड
28 मार्च, 1965 को दिल्ली आये और
7 अप्रैल, 1965 को यहां से चले गये। वह
आकलैण्ड में जहां उन्हें न्यूजीलैण्ड विश्व-
विद्यालय आकलैण्ड में हृदय शल्य चिकित्सा
के प्रसिद्ध शल्य चिकित्सक की काफरेम में
भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था,
वापिस जा रहे थे। वस्तुतः वह न्यूजीलैण्ड
और आस्ट्रेलिया में बाहर के दो प्रसिद्ध
आमंत्रित व्यक्तियों में से एक थे।

अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान
नई दिल्ली में अपनी यात्रा के दौरान डाक्टर
बर्नार्ड ने दो अभिभाषण दिये तथा हृदय
के अपारेणनों के प्रदर्शन की फिल्म भी दिखाई।
उनके तथा अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान
संस्थान के सम्बंधित कर्मचारियों के बीच
विचार विमर्श हुआ जिसके अन्तर्गत इन
कर्मचारियों को डाक्टर बर्नार्ड के महाधमनी
और द्विदल हृत्कपाटों का पूर्ण करने की
शल्य विधि (प्रास्थेसिस) के प्रयोग के बारे
में बड़ी मूल्यवान जानकारी प्राप्त हुई।
यह विधि अन्य देशों में प्रयुक्त विधि से ज्यादा
में सुधरी हुई विधि है। डाक्टर बर्नार्ड ने
अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा संस्थान के प्रयोग

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

के लिये कृत्रिम हृत्कपात (वाल्व) भी दान किये जो बाजार में बिकते नहीं हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या यह सही है कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका की रंग भेद नीति के कारण अक्टूबर, 1964 में डा० के० एस० सेन को जॉहान्सबर्ग के विरुद्धात सर्जन के निमंत्रण देने पर भी वहाँ की सरकार ने वहाँ जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी थी। यदि यह सही है तो इस सरकार का उन्हें निमंत्रण देना कहाँ तक उचित था।

डा० सुशीला नायर : डा० सेन के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की मार्फत कोई पत्र व्यवहार नहीं हुआ था। जहाँ तक डा० वर्नाडि की बात है, उनको, जैसा मैंने बतलाया, कोई विशेष नियंत्रण नहीं दिया गया था। उन्होंने इच्छा प्रकट की थी कि जब वह यहाँ से हो कर जायेंगे तो जाते हुए हमारे डाक्टरों से मिलना चाहेंगे। उन्होंने हमारे डाक्टरों को इतना काबिल समझा कि वह उनके साथ बातचीत करे और इस चीज की हमने इजाजत दी।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : डा० वर्नाडि रंगभेदवादी हैं या नहीं। वे रेसिस्ट हैं या नानरेसिस्ट हैं, इसका पता आपने किया है या नहीं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : साउथ अफ्रीका में तो रंगभेद जरूर है। लेकिन डा० वर्नाडि बड़े सज्जन व्यक्ति है। वह रंगभेद को नहीं मानने थे तथा तो उन्होंने काले लोगों से, हमारे जैसे मूरी चमड़ी वाले लोगों में आ कर बातचीत करके ज्ञान का आदान प्रदान करना पसन्द किया। इसलिये उन को इजाजत दी गई।

श्री किशन पटनायक : वे दूसरे काले लोगों को अपने यहाँ न घुसने देने के पक्ष में हूँ या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहती है कि नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : डा० वर्नाडि अपने देश में काले लोगों को घुसने देंगे क्या ?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The way she has described us is highly insulting (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि वह रंग भेद के हक में हैं या नहीं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने आप से विनय करके कहा कि वह रंगभेद के मानने वाले होते तो हमारे बीच में क्यों आते, वे रंगभेद के मानने वाले व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, लेकिन मेरे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो जबाब आता है उसे माननीय सदस्य शांति से सुनें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं बड़े अदब से एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह डिप्लोमेटिक आदमी नहीं हैं, न उनको किसी को आने देने की इजाजत देने या न देने का हक है। वह सरकार के अन्दर बैठे हुए नहीं हैं। वह बेचारे डाक्टर हैं और अपने डाक्टरी काम को वैज्ञानिक ढंग से देखने हैं, रेस की दृष्टि से नहीं देखने।

Shri Warrior (Trichur): May I know whether, before extending the invitation to Dr. Barnard, his antecedents were screened by the External Affairs Ministry and whether they tried to get some information about his other activities, apart from his surgical activities, from any other friendly Government which is in touch with the South African Government?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The antecedents of this doctor are highly satisfactory and very honourable in every way.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Is the hon. Minister aware

that many eminent athletes, sportsmen, writers, artists and scientists who are coloured are not considered to be eminent, so far as the apartheid is concerned, and may I know whether it is a fact or not that the World Medical Associations Conference which was scheduled to be held in South Africa had to be cancelled due to the fact that the South African Government refused to permit equal treatment to the coloured people, and about that time the Government decided not to permit the whites from South Africa to visit India, and whether this particular decision of the Government of India has been rescinded as a result of this Dr. Barnard's visit to India?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: As a general rule, the Government of India do not allow South Africans to come here. However, in the field of science, the Government of India's view has been that we should not create barriers, and we have allowed the South Africans for the Geological Congress and also in other instances . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You should never do it.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is a rule that we have imposed on ourselves, but at the discretion of the Government of India it can be relaxed whenever considered necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It has been relaxed in this case. That is the hon. Minister's point?

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : यह बात साफ नहीं की गयी। माननीया स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महात्मा गांधी की सबसे बड़ी बेली हैं। साउथ अफ्रीका में महात्मा गांधी के ऊपर अत्याचार किए गए, और आज भी भारतीयों के साथ वहां अपमानजनक व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। इसको देखते हुए क्या इस डाक्टर को यहां बुलाना पुनासिध है? हमारे दिल में भी घृणा है। वह अपने आप को सफेद कहते हैं। सफेद क्रीड़ा होता है। अगर उनके दिल में

हमारे प्रति घृणा है तो हमारे दिल में भी घृणा है। क्या उनको यहां बुलाने से जो भारतीयों के दिल की ठेस लगी है उसको निराकरण के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय कोई कार्रवाई कर रहा है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : चेला से क्या मतलब है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरे भाई जिस दुःख का जिक्र कर रहे हैं उससे मेरी भी सहानुभूति है। इसीलिये मुझ को तो लगता है कि यह अच्छा ही है कि कुछ वैज्ञानिक लोग कम से कम हमारे बीच में आएँ, आकर बैठें हम को देखें और हिन्दुस्तान के लिये इज्जत लेकर अपने देश में वापस जाएँ और लोगों को बता सकें कि वे मूर्ख हैं कि ऐसी नीति चला रहे हैं। (Interruptions)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why do we then have this policy of not allowing South Africans to come here? What is the meaning of this hypocrisy? It is sheer hypocrisy.

Shri Daji (Indore): The reply just now given by the hon. Minister contradicts the reply given to Questions before that it continues to be the Government's policy not to allow them except in exceptional cases. But now the hon. Minister of Health theorises and says that Government would consider it good if people came here and lorded over us and then went back and reported that the Indian people could still be lorded over.

The only pertinent question in this whole matter is whether the Government had made this pertinent enquiry whether this doctor was against apartheid being practised in South Africa. The question is not one of his coming here and teaching the old Indian niggers some surgery that he would be prepared to do here; any of there would be prepared to do it. But the point is whether this doctor had come out openly and expressed

[Shri Daji]

openly against the apartheid policy in South Africa. Have Government obtained information on this point or not?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: My hon. friend seems to forget that doctors are not politicians.... (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Who says so?

An hon. Member: All the while they are politicians.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister answers the question whether any enquiry had been made, then this question would be finished.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I was just going to say that excepting people who like a few of us might come to Parliament and cease to be scientists, it is to be understood that scientists do not go about always taking part in this or that type of agitation or activity against apartheid. May I say that I am not going to say anything further as to what the views of the gentleman are because I am not here to create troubles for him in his own country? (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should there be such noise over it? The hon. Minister was asked simply to say whether any enquiry had been made. She can say 'Yes' or 'No'. That finishes the matter.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Enquiries in such a case can only be on an individual basis, and we have satisfied ourselves.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It seems that no enquiry as such was made. But we stick to our policy that generally we do not or we will not allow the South Africans to come here. But there can be rare exceptions so far as science is concerned; even in that case, we shall have to take the necessary precau-

tions. But in science there should be no barriers, and, therefore, we could allow such exceptions so far as science is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): May I seek a clarification of the Prime Minister's statement?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रमन चीज यह है कि वह जातिभेद वाले हैं या गैर जातिभेद वाले हैं। और वह गैर जाति भेद वाले हैं तो हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं, वैज्ञानिक ही क्यों। आप मेहरबानी करके इसे साफ कर दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं शास्त्री जी से कह रहा हूँ कि इसे साफ कर दें। खाली वैज्ञानिक ही क्यों? अगर लुथुनी आयें तो उन्हें रोकेंगे क्या? मवाल दक्षिण अफ्रीकी का नहीं, बल्कि जातिभेद का है।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: I had called him, but if I am not permitted to proceed, I cannot help him.

Shri Hem Barua: We have refused to maintain diplomatic, political and economic relations with South Africa because we hate the policy of apartheid pursued in that country, and we want to create world opinion against that policy. This is a moral and political attitude we have adopted. In that context, may I know how it is that the Government have decided, in the name of science, to invite or to ask, Dr. Bernard to come to this country, however great a physician or surgeon he might be? Does it not go counter to our general policy of not maintaining diplomatic, political and economic relations with South Africa?

*Doctor's visit to
A. I. I. M. S. (C.A.)*

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given. Now it is entering into argument, that it should not have been so. That is a different thing.

Shri Hem Barua: We have taken a moral attitude. Will that not be affected?

Mr. Speaker: I am not entering into the question as to whether it was right or wrong. The information has been given and the point clarified.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Health Minister, if I understood her aright, said that the general policy, which is a very sound one, adopted by Government in regard to South Africa has been relaxed in some cases, depending on the merits of the individuals concerned. Is the Prime Minister aware of a single instance . . .

Shri Ranga: Previous instance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: . . . where on a reciprocal basis, or to reciprocate the gesture made by the India Government, the South African Government has admitted an Indian, however eminent he may be in his own field of activity, into that country?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I think that some of our men will soon have that privilege extended to them as a result of the policy that we are following in keeping with the importance we attach to science.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was a specific one whether in the past there has been any instance.

Mr. Speaker: Whether so far anyone has been admitted—that is the question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not aware of that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Prime Minister aware? She may not be aware. But the Prime Minister may be. He is nodding his head.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.18½ hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
INDIA'S NOTE TO CHINA**

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government of India's note dated the 7th April, 1965 to be given to the Embassy of China in India. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4185/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PROHIBITION ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 62 of the Prohibition Act, 1950, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:

- (i) SRO 48/64 dated the 3rd March 1964;
- (ii) SRO 269/64 dated the 1st Sept. 1964;
- (iii) SRO 283/64 dated the 15th Sept. 1964;
- (iv) SRO 306/64 dated the 6th Oct. 1964;
- (v) SRO 378/64 dated the 8th Sept. 1964.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4186/6].

12.19 hrs.

RE: POINT OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Bade (Khargone): On a point of order. This is very important. That is about whether the President of the Congress, Shri Kamraj, can give a statement . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has already consulted me. I have told him . . .

Shri Bade: I have not consulted you.

Mr. Speaker: He gave a notice . . .

Shri Bade: That is about the PAC.

Mr. Speaker: I have not given him consent . . .

Shri Bade: The point is . . .

कामराज ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि कैबिनेट ने डिमिशन ले लिया है और हिन्दी का बिल आने वाला है। क्या इस तरह का स्टेटमेंट दिया जा सकता है जब कि पार्लियामेंट चल रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with anybody else making any statement I have not given the hon. Member that consent. I am not taking it up. He should not raise it.

श्री बड़े : मेरा सवाल है . . . ***

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय ***

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय ***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कार्रवाई मेरी इजाजत के बगैर चलेगी वह न लिखी जाए बिस्तुतः ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandasaur):
On a point of order. This has nothing to do with what you have not allowed. I would like to know—whether this goes on record or not, according to your directions, I have no objection to it—I would like to know whether the Leader of the House will take exception to this and move a motion in this House that a breach of privilege has taken place, and action must be taken against that particular person who has committed a breach

of privilege and contempt of this House by making a particular statement which is uncalled for, which he had no justification to make. He is nobody to control this Parliament.

✓ **Mr. Speaker:** There is no question of anybody controlling this Parliament. Parliament is not being directed or controlled by anybody outside. Any statement that any one makes there, however eminent he might be, does not matter much so far as we are concerned. He may have his own capacity or his own position, I do not know that. I have already held and told the Members that this is no breach of privilege. Even if a Minister makes any statement outside, I have held it so many times that there is no question of any breach of privilege at all. It is only a courtesy that must be shown to the House. There may be some impropriety about that. It has been held not only by me but also by all my predecessors, and now all the hon. Members get up insist that this is a breach of privilege. I have already told them that I have withheld my consent. There is no question of any breach of privilege.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य बिना वजह हाउस की कार्यवाही में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं । मैंने फैसला दिया है अब उसके बाद कोई चीज नहीं आनी चाहिए ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अगर आप आदेश देंगे तो हम इस सदन को भी छोड़ सकते हैं और जो आप कठोर से कठोर दण्ड देंगे वह भी स्वीकार करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन आप हमारे अधिकारों के संरक्षक हैं और आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट के फैसले

[श्री प्राणशशीर शास्त्री]

की घोषणा गवर्नमेंट ही कर सकती है। सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी का कोई प्रेसीडेंट इस बात की घोषणा नहीं कर सकता। श्री कामराज ने जो यह घोषणा की है कि सब कमेटी ने फैसला कर लिया है बिल का ड्राफ्ट हो रहा है और वह बिल इसी सेशन में आयेगा यह घोषणा प्रधान मंत्री या गृह मंत्री ही कर सकते हैं लेकिन कांग्रेस का प्रेसीडेंट इस घोषणा को नहीं कर सकता यह हमारे कहने का अन्याय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहना चाहते हैं उन्हें कहने दिया जाय

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): You have made a distinction between impropriety or want of courtesy to the House and contempt of the House. That is a very fine distinction. What is the way to judge whether it is impropriety or contempt whether it is done by the members of the Government or other persons? In my opinion, it is dangerous to draw such a line of distinction between impropriety and contempt.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member did not follow me. I said that if it had been made by a member of the Government, the question of impropriety would arise, not if somebody makes it.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार्) : क्या यह सारी सरकार ने मिल कर फैसला किया है हम बागे में प्रधान मंत्री हमें बतलायें... (इंटरप्रांस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहला सवाल यह है कि इसमें मैं भी बहुत ज़िद करता हूँ और मुझे एंटीप्रोशन के मैग्नेम इसके लिये माफ़ करें। मैं बार बार कह रहा हूँ कि मैं इस पर अपनी मंजरी नहीं दी उसके बाद मम्बरों द्वारा यह

फ़ोर्स करना कि हम ज़रूर इस बात पर बहस करेंगे, वे अपनी इस ज़िद पर कायम रहेंगे या वह मेरी बात और मेरे फैसले को मान लेंगे? मैं चाहूंगा कि अब भी वह मेरी बात को मान लें और इस वक्त इस को न उठावें क्योंकि मैंने इसकी कंसेंट नहीं दी है।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैं एक दूसरी बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं, इस वक्त मुझे काम करने दीजिये।

12.24½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
—contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COM-
MODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 524 dated the 3rd April, 1965, extending the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958, to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4187/65].

12.25 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

PRESENTATION OF FOURTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Sixty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport—Vishakapatnam and Tuticorin Ports.

12.25 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

PRESENTATION OF FOURTH REPORT

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.

12.25½ hrs.

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE (AMENDMENT BILL)*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathl: I introduce the Bill.

12.26 hrs.

RE. POINT OF INFORMATION

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information. May I know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—I am glad he is present in the House—about one point? A number of Bills have been introduced during this session, in the last few weeks. Does the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs hold out any firm or sure hope, that these Bills would be taken up during this session or would they be pushed to the next session? What will happen to the Bills?

Mr. Speaker: He can ask that on Friday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Friday is a holiday.

Mr. Speaker: Some day he would announce it; he will have to announce the business for the next week.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only for the next week. I am asking about the whole session.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मुझे लोक सभा की मांगों और मधुलिमये के बारे में कुछ कहना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, आप जब तक मुझे पहले से सूचना न दें इस तरह से खड़े हो कर बोलना शुरू कर देना मुनासिब नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सूचना दे चुका हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को इजाजत तो नहीं दी थी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हाँ। अब उस के ऊपर, उस के गुण अवगुण पर अगर आप मुझे कुछ कहने नहीं देते हैं तो मुझे अपनी एक लाचारी बतला देनी चाहिये और वह लाचारी यह है कि जब मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ संविधान तोड़ा जा रहा है और आप मुझे कहेंगे कि जाओ अदालत में तो मैं अदालत जाना पसन्द नहीं करता न मेरे पास कुछ सामर्थ्य है लेकिन अब मैं उस के लिए लाचार हो रहा हूँ। फिर भी मैं यहाँ पर तीन बार कहूँगा। पहली बार कह रहा हूँ कि मुझे अदालत जाने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है, मुझे

या मेरे और किसी आदमी को। दो बार मैं आप से और अर्ज करूंगा अपनी लाचारी फिर बाद में आप यह न कहियेगा कि यह लोकलभा और अदालत का झगड़ा तुमने ढाल दिया। बस इतना ही मुझे आप से अर्ज करना है।

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demand for grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Out of six hours allotted, 1 hour 45 minutes had been taken and 4 hours 15 minutes remain. That means that we will go upto 5 o'clock. How much time would the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): About an hour.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at about 4 O'clock. Shri K. N. Pandey may continue his speech. He should be brief; he has taken 12 minutes.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): I took only five minutes. It was only five minutes that were left on that day.

Mr. Speaker: I can show him the records if he wants.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Anyway, I have some important points. I wanted to draw the attention of the Ministry that the term of the sugar wage board is going to end very soon and request that a second wage board for sugar industry be appointed as early as possible.

Then, there is a serious situation about unemployment. In spite of our plans we are somehow unable to reach the target fixed for providing employment to unemployed people and in the next plan does continue

with a backlog. I do not know when we will be able to achieve at least the target and beat the problem of unemployment. I do not want to blame the labour ministry for this. After all while the Planning Commission also can only assess the problem nobody can correctly foretell the results. But in this connection, I want to suggest that if the problem is very serious, and we realise that we are unable to meet the problem squarely. Then we have to take the necessary precautions and the action also, so that the size of the problem may not be extended. In this connection, I want to suggest that the Labour Ministry should take action so that retrenchment on a mass scale is stopped, because I see that when there is a great cry at a time when the prices have gone too high, it is very difficult for a retrenched man to live, to meet both ends. At this stage, if he is thrown out of employment, you can imagine the situation in which such poor men can live. My suggestion is, if because of the expansion or the extension of the factories, the workers are going to be retrenched, the Labour Ministry has to see that the agreement arrived at by the parties at the Central level in this connection is completely observed, and they should see that no retrenchment on a mass scale is allowed.

In this connection I want further to say that the employment problem does not exist only in the urban area but in the rural areas also. This has been accepted by the Ministry itself, namely, that the size of the problem is very big. I want to suggest that the problem of unemployment will be solved only by establishing big industries. Unless emphasis is laid on small-scale industries, this problem of unemployment is not going to be solved. I do not know how for this Ministry can do something in this respect, because this is a subject for the Ministry of Industry, but anyhow, they should take up this question with them and see that more and more emphasis is given to the small-scale and cottage industries.

[Shri K. N. Pandey]

Again on this point that the country is facing a serious problem of unemployment, every day the Ministry has to make a reply in the House as to why the targets of employment are not being achieved, and so, they should not try to extend this problem any further. For instance, the Gorakhpur labour depot came into existence at the time of emergency in the year 1942, and that labour depot has supplied labour to difficult areas like Ladakh, Assam and elsewhere for construction of roads. Now, I am seeing that the Ministry is taking steps so that this depot may be finished as early as possible. You know the problem of Eastern Uttar Pradesh where the population is so large, where every square mile is thickly populated. Nobody can imagine how the people live there. At a time when this part of the country is getting Rs. 1½ crores every year in the shape of wages, to think of abolishing this system is not correct. There was some allegation that the depot was not working well, and Parliament itself appointed a parliamentary committee, and that committee went into the matter and made enquiries. Prior to that, there was one committee which was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Vishnu Sahay. But none of the committees has ever recommended that this system should be abolished. They have only recommended that if there is something wrong that should be corrected. If the Ministry is not satisfied and if he still thinks that this system is not working well, I am ready for another committee being appointed. Let the Ministry appoint another committee, and if that committee also says that this system should be abolished in face of the problem that the people of eastern U.P. are facing, we are ready to accept such a suggestion. But any action taken in a hurry or haste will cause only serious repercussion in that part of the country.

Apart from that, let me say a few words about the security of employment. Because of the recent judgment

I am seeing that unfettered freedom has been given to the employers so that if they make full enquiries in a disciplinary case, then the courts should not be allowed to go into the details in such cases or matters. Does it look nice, when we are a democratic country if a person has got any grievance, he has a right to go to the court? Has the man who has been punished under this code of conduct or standing order no right to go to the court and see that justice is done by the court in his favour or against him? They are going to be deprived of this right in case procedure is not revised. I hope the ministry will take necessary action, so that their interest is safeguarded.

Regarding the Bonus Commission, everything has been said already. There is no doubt that as a result of the Bonus Commission report, 48 lakhs more workers are going to be benefited and they are going to get bonus. But at the same time about 10 lakhs of people are going to be deprived of their share as they are not going to get the same amount of bonus which they used to get previously. That was why there was a hue and cry in the country and INTUC took it up with the government. The government have assured us that the interests of these 10 lakhs of people also will be safeguarded. Was the demand of the workers to appoint a Bonus Commission for the purpose of reducing the amount of bonus they were getting? If that was not the purpose, it is the duty of the government to see that their interests are safeguarded and these people should be assured of at least the same amount of bonus which they used to get.

With these words, I support the demands.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, while discussing the demands of the labour Ministry, the House will also discuss the conditions of labour. We are grateful that we have today as

Labour Minister one who was once Chief Minister of a State and also the President of the Indian National Congress. I say this to stress that howsoever good the government policy may be about the introduction and implementation of the laws of the country, there is a great role to be played by the man in charge of the Labour Ministry.

This Government is pledged to a welfare state with a socialist set-up of society. This Government in its Labour wing has tried to come at par with other world governments inasmuch as it has also forum affiliated to the International Labour Organisation. It has also set up organisations at par with the other governments, as directed by the International Labour Organisation. It has also adopted many resolutions at par with the spirit contained in the provisions of the resolutions of the International Labour Organisation. But I am sorry to say that this is all for show, because there is one thing wanting. The country has advanced and we have adopted all the things adopted by other countries of the world. But the mental set-up, the change in the conception that is required at the level of those who formulate the policy and at the level of officials who work it out has not come about. We find that rules and laws are there protecting the rights and privileges of labour, but unfortunately they are not being implemented. This government is afraid of the bureaucratic machinery working in between the workers at the bottom and the government at the top. The Government cannot take it up with them. Every now and then we have been pointing out how this government machinery has failed in implementing the laws of the country.

Sir, one very great thing has happened today. Both the private sector and the public sector have adopted a policy of allowing industrial disputes to be created and continued without making any effort to settle them. The private sector has one end in view and the public sector has the other end in

view. What do the private sector people want to show. By creating industrial disputes and allowing them to continue they want to prove that they are not in a position to solve them because of the heavy taxation imposed on them. In an indirect way they want to show the reflection of the taxation on them even though they are not so much taxed in comparison with the common people of the country. Secondly, they are, somehow, reducing the posts at the higher rungs and, sometimes, at the lower rungs also—just like the steel brothers and others who are closing down certain organisations because they are monopoly businessmen. They are winding up certain wings just to save their money and expenditure.

Another thing is, when the workers, officers or officials reach 55 years of age on a par with the officials in the Government of India organisations, they are not allowed to continue and superannuate at the age of 58. It is not because their efficiency has fallen down, but they are not allowed to continue beyond 55 with the intention to retrench them at 55 so that against those posts fresh people with an initial lower start can be recruited. Thereby the gap between the initial lower start given to a fresh recruit and the pay drawn by the senior man who is being retrenched will be a saving to the administration. This sort of thing is going on. I want to stress this point because it has got a very great repercussion on the total industry of the country. We are losing experienced hands who are being forced to superannuate at the age of 55.

Coming to the public sector, their bureaucratic set-up is hit very badly because they cannot adapt themselves to the changed circumstances and policies adopted by the Government. Therefore, they are trying to throw the entire mud on the labour saying that the disputes are wholly due to them.

[Shri Priya Gupta]

There have been very many promises to bring in more labour Bills protecting the rights of biri workers, cinematograph workers, university workers and many others. But it takes time to finalise them. There are wage boards given by the Government. They were promised ten years back, then they were set up and after five years the commissions gave their awards. In other words, they are being implemented after 15 years when the whole perspective of the economic set up has changed. The present changed set-up warrants a second wage board whereas we are implementing the award given by a wage board set up in the context of circumstances obtaining 15 years back.

Regarding the Bonus Commission, I am sorry, in this august House, one of the Labour Ministers, actually a labour man, Shri V. V. Giri, tendered his resignation because of a change in the Bank Award. Today the award of the Bonus Commission, a unanimous decision given by that body, has been unilaterally and in an unwarranted way changed. I would request the present Labour Minister to let us know his reaction to this action.

Now coming to the question of recognition of unions, out of about 1500 employees in the Indian Explosives works, Gomia (Bihar), barring a very microscopic few who are office bearers of the other organisation led by the INTUC, the rest of the members belong to the HMS Union, the Gomia Indian Explosive Workers Union. The case went to the court. The decision of the court is there. But the Labour Ministry of the Government of Bihar is playing on it, and still those workers are not getting a tangible solution to their demands.

About the Rourkela Steel Plant, there was no business on the part of the Government to give wrong figures regarding membership of HMS

Union. There was no physical check of membership obtaining there, and they gave a "bluff" figure. When the time warranted it, when there was need to have careful vigilance over the counting of actual membership, they did not do so, and without any rhyme or reason our HMS Union in Rourkela Steel Plant was thrown aside saying that it was not reasonable to give them the required recognition, and it was the INTUC that was given recognition although the latter had a very very scanty membership.

Then, there is one very wonderful thing. This Government picked up one sugar mill in Bihar and certain decisions were given in respect of them. The Secretary of the Mohini Sugar Mills Workers Union, Warselinganj, Gaya (Bihar) has recently written a letter to the present Labour Minister, Government of India. The letter is dated 8-4-1965. It reads as under:

प्रिय महोदय,

भारत सरकार ने भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत मोहिनी सुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, वरिसलीगंज, जिला गया, बिहार प्रदेश के संचालन का भार अपने हाथ में अक्टूबर 1964 के अंतिम सप्ताह में लिया। इसके पढ़ने व्यवस्थापक ने इस कारखाने को बन्द कर दिया था और स्थायी मजदूरों को न तो पूरा छंटनी का मुआवजा ही दिया था और न दूसरा कानून बकाया ही। सीजनल मजदूरों को तो बंदी की सूचना भी नहीं दी थी। अब आपोराइज्ड कंट्रोलर ने अपने हाथ में इस कारखाने का संचालन लिया तो उसने सभी मजदूरों की नौकरी नयी कर दी और पुराने सभी समझौते को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया। बिहार सरकार के श्रम विभाग ने उन्हें बतलाया कि औद्योगिक विवाद कानून की धारा 18 सी के अनुसार पुराने जितने समझौते हैं वे

सब मौजूदा मैनेजमेंट पर लागू होंगे। पत्र की एक प्रतिलिपि सूचना संलग्न है। सीजनल मजदूरों के बैठकों के भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में जो पत्र श्रम विभाग ने व्यवस्थापक को लिखा है उसकी भी प्रतिलिपि इस पत्र के साथ संलग्न है। व्यवस्थापकों के इस मनमानी के चलते दो श्रमिकों ने भूख हड़ताल कर दी है। आज उनकी भूख हड़ताल का 11वां दिन है।

What is the demand? The demand is that the decisions of the Government of Bihar, Ministry of Labour, be acceded to and implemented. That is not being done. That is why there is this *Bhook Hadthal*. "उनका कहना है कि सभी सरकारी आदेशों कानूनों तथा समझौतों का पालन किया जाए, ऐसा नहीं करना समझौते का अकार्यान्वयन है।

कृपया इस सम्बन्ध में आप आवश्यक कार्रवाई करें।"

यह पत्र प्रधान मंत्री, मोहिनी गुजर मिल्स वरकम यूनियन, वरिमलीगंज (गया) का है। यह उस चीज के बारे में है जिस के बारे में सरकार खुद गफलत कर रही है।

About the Wage Board for Railway-men, I am glad that the Union Labour Minister has kindly acceded to the request to discuss at Cabinet level about it, then in the Consultative Committee of Ministry of Labour consisting of Members of Parliament we wanted to stress upon him that regarding fixing of wage and D.A., it is not the employing ministry but the Labour Ministry who has got the right to do it, whether an establishment be in the private sector or in the public sector.

In the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, technical persons and labourers have been rendered surplus,

since all of a sudden, further sanctioned construction works have been stopped. When in the past these officers, technicians and labourers wanted to go to some other works they were not spared. Similarly, a huge number of casual labours in Eastern and South Eastern Railways have been rendered surplus after the completion of works, after electrification and other projects have been completed, they have become surplus. Similarly, due to winding up of the Broad-gauge Construction Project and other survey and construction works in the North-east Frontier Railway, a large number of technical staff and many clerical, skilled and unskilled staff and casual labours have become surplus and unemployed. I am glad that the Ministry of Railways and other Ministries are trying their best to absorb them. I would request the Labour Minister to intervene and see that they are fully absorbed and casual labours always get CPC scales.

Then, the LIC officials were allowed to go on strike because their genuine demands, though very small, were not satisfactorily met. Then, in the Delhi University one clerk was discharged. They do not come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act and the provisions of article 311(2) of Constitution of India, are not applicable to them. Something should be done to protect their service conditions. I have written a letter on the subject to the Ministry of Education.

Though a promise was made during the emergency by the Labour Minister about the opening of grain shops for the railway employees—(Railway Minister Shri Patil assured subsidisation)—and fair price shops for the employees of other establishments, wherever there are 300 employees, it has not yet been implemented.

The rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other citizens should be

[Shri Priya Gupta]

conferred on Government employees also. The labour is always blamed for not doing its job, and not excluding cooperation. I can give you an instance where labour solved a problem which could not be solved either by the Government of India or by other Governments. As there was a strike by American dock workers, foodgrains could not be transported from America to India. The attempts of both Mr. Chester Bowles, American Ambassador here and the Government of India to get over this problem failed miserably. Then, Shri Manohar Kotwal, the HMS General Secretary made a trunk call and requested the US dockworkers not to permit the strike come in the way of transport of foodgrains to India and they readily agreed. So, I want to say that if the country is advancing, if the Government is doing its job, it must not be forgotten that the labour are also playing their role effectively. So, they should not be accused unnecessarily.

Lastly, I submit that this Government, this Congress Government, has not fulfilled Mahatma Gandhi's idealism of giving to every worker and his dependents food, clothing, shelter, medical facilities and education. It has been a big bluff. I cannot imagine how this Government functions or runs its affairs. I am not frustrated, as I am an optimist. I believe that one day it is Utopia, the next day it becomes a philosophy and the third day it becomes a practice. Kisan-Mazdoor Raj must materialise. I feel that the labour will rise up to the occasion and demand food, clothing, shelter, medical facilities and education and they will get it.

I submit that Government should take every step to protect workers against violation by employers of the labour laws and take to task officers who are failing to implement them. The Labour Ministry should protect the trade union rights and the rights of workers in Public Sector to contest

for municipal elections and other civic elections should be enforced. It should be ensured that the cases of Government employees who were retrenched, removed or dismissed from service are sent to the Union Public Service Commission, as per recommendations of the Second Central Pay Commission. Now there is a lapse in it.

I again thank the present Labour Minister for trying to solve the problems of labour in a way befitting the ideals this country is wedded to, and I am sure he will take to task those in administration who are defaulting in enforcing the same.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the demands of this Ministry. While doing so, may I draw the attention of this House to the difficult period that the Ministry had gone through during this year? Unemployment has been increasing day by day, and in lakhs; the cost of living had gone up and it became a very sore point some months ago and even today it is, though some improvement has been recorded, the position is not satisfactory for the working classes. The housing scheme which this Ministry had formulated for the working class has not at all been fulfilled and the workers are asking every day whether it is the houses for the industrial plant or houses and better health for the working class which is more important, because lakhs of rupees are spent every year on plants and equipments and houses to house them while the workers are neglected altogether. Industrial relations have also shown not a favourable condition last year. The man-days lost has been enormous. In very many other fields also things have not at all been bright.

Even so, I must congratulate the Ministry for two outstanding achievements in the labour fields which give hope for a better future. One is the Central Institute, an institute for

training of Government Labour Officers that has been started recently in Delhi. I had occasion to visit that institute. The starting of this Institute is a very beneficial thing. The labour officers should know what is happening in the country; they should be up to the mark and they should be able to deliver the goods. This kind of refresher courses are really useful.

On very many occasions in the past I have said that the Labour Department should be the watchdog of the working classes in this country. It may be a department of the Government but, as in the case of a doctor in the jail, who, though a Government servant, supports the grievances of a convict and gives him the benefit of relief, irrespective of what the Government or the jailor may feel in the matter, here also the officers of the Labour Department have got to be bold and in case the Government themselves commit some wrong in the field of labour they should be able to stand up and tell the Government that they are doing something wrong. Unless this bold stand is taken by the Labour Department, protecting the genuine rights of the working class, they will not be doing justice to the work which has been entrusted to them. But this approach or attitude is not to be seen from the officers of Labour Ministry to a sufficient degree.

Another welcome feature of the report which has been presented to us, which makes very interesting reading, is that a large number of Labour officers have been detailed for work in many of the public sector undertakings and on a number of occasions they have done Yeoman service to the cause of labour and industry. The report as presented is very sketchy and it does not give full details, but even so it says that, so far as some of public sector undertakings are concerned, they have been able to do a good job of the work and out of thousands of cases of disputes which arose almost none of them came even

to the stage of conciliation. It is a credit to the officers and the department. These officers deserve our congratulations. It is good for the country that Government has ensured that strikes do not take place in some of the essential undertakings in the public sector by detailing the above type of good Labour officers. At the same time, Government should consider whether in the private sector also many of the man-days lost could not have been reduced, if not completely stopped by posting similar officers. I do not know why this type of betterment of industrial relations is not extended to all the public and private sectors. Is it because of lack of man-power, or lack of trained officers or is it because of lack of will or lack of a bold policy by the department itself? I do not know why this aspect has not been considered. If Government can depute labour officers to one sector and there they are able to deliver the goods, I am sure those officers will be able to deliver goods in other sectors also. I hope Government will look into this matter and will try to improve in the coming years.

These two aspects I have mentioned above give us reason for a good deal of hope that in future a better deal to the working class would be offered by the officers of this Department.

13 hrs.

Then, Sir, there is the question of the national income. The workers wages has been continuously eroded with the cost of living going up and the DA offered not being commensurate with the increased cost of living. The overall policy of the Government, in a socialist pattern of society, should be that the increased national income should be redistributed so that the common man is made to feel the benefit of such progress in the country. For the past 15 years we have been wondering why this type of fiscal policy has not been adumbrated by the Government. Government says that it is a democratic gov-

[Dr. Melkote]

ernment, and it is socialist policy that it is implementing; but, unless the impact of the idea of socialism is felt by the working class and the poorer section directly, they will not believe what the Government says about socialism.

There has been, no doubt, certain improvement in the pay-scales, wages and DA, but the impact of the increased national wealth for the past 15 years is yet to be felt and unless a very clear policy is adumbrated and implemented by the Government so that the workers and the population feel the impact of this, people will feel frustrated and they will complain against the Government. This aspect of it has come to the forefront in the recent months, particularly with regard to the middle-class people.

I have nowhere seen nor heard in any part of the world where the middle-class people, the white-collared people, have thought it fit to go on a strike; but, recently there was a strike by gazetted officers of the LIC, teachers of Government schools and even doctors. It is not a normal malady with these people. These are not the people who usually complain. They put up with a lot of suffering and if these people are made to feel that unless they demonstrate Government is not going to pay them any attention makes one question the method of redressal of genuine grievances by the Government.

If this is the feeling of the middle-class people, what about the working class which has been producing all this wealth in the country? If from Rs. 3,000 crores or Rs. 4,000 crores of the annual national income which was supposed to be the national income in 1947-48 and which has gone up now nearly to Rs. 15,000 crores per year—it is somewhere about this figure—this increased national wealth that has been created by the Kisans and the working class must be redistributed properly. When it gets

properly redistributed, naturally, the condition of the working class is bound to improve very much. No doubt this redistribution is taking place but this has not touched the lower rung of the people.

While something is being done for the industrial labour class—I would say, the industrial labour class is even a little better off—agriculture labour as such—there are crores of them; 20 per cent of the total population of India constitute the agriculture labour class—has had no benefit whatsoever. The policy and the enactment with regard to minimum wages for that class has been enunciated, but in its implementation nothing worthwhile has been done. An agricultural labourer who does not get proper wages from his master, if he has to get redressal, has got to go to the nearest town which may be seven or eight miles away.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): But the Central Government does not recognise that agriculture is an industry.

Dr. Melkote: Whether it is an industry or not, they are a working class. I am saying that it should be the policy of the Central Government to look after the welfare of this working class which constitutes nearly one-fifth of the total population. If they have got to go a distance of seven or eight miles to complain and go on repeating such visits often enough in order to get redressal which may come after months or may not come at all, for a paltry sum of a few annas or a few rupees they will be wasting away even their daily wages which they would have otherwise earned. Government should at least see to this aspect of the question and see what relief in increased wages could be given to them. Unless relief is given to them, one-fifth of the total population of India will be made to suffer continuously.

Sir, I was saying that national wealth has gone up; but, it is increasingly being felt that concentration of power in a few hands is taking place. In a socialist economy this is a thing that should not be allowed to continue. Our Constitution lays down that concentration of power in a few hands should not be encouraged and that redistribution of wealth should take place; but yet by and large this is taking place. Everybody knows it; the Government itself knows it. That is why I am stressing this over and over again such that Government in the Labour Department and Government as a whole should think of the easiest and the best method of finding out means for redistribution of national wealth such that every person feels the glow of such impact. If that is done, the working class would feel happier.

I was speaking about the price policy and said that prices had gone up enormously. The index now may have come down to 152, but last April it was somewhere about 144 and this April it was nearly 164. There was nearly 14 per cent increase in the cost of living. To that extent DA and wages have been eroded. In the Government sector and in many of the industries some relief is being given to make good this loss though not cent per cent. But what about many of those industries where this is not being applied? They constitute a larger proportion of the working class than those who are in the organised industry. Government has not done anything to relieve this group of the working class and this working class is yet the greatest asset to the country because they are working in various fields of industry and in small country towns. What is the policy of Government with regard to these people? How will they see to it that their pay-scales and DA are not eroded on account of the increased cost of living? Government has not announced its policy in this regard, nor has anything been done so far to ameliorate their condition.

Sir, the question of bonus is engaging the attention of Government and workers very much. Bonus is said to be distributed on making a profit. Profit should be calculated only if a need-based wage, a living wage, is given. At present in the majority of the industries, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, need-based wage is not being given. Therefore, if proper wage is not given and profit is shown, that profit is no profit. This term 'profit', therefore, is a misnomer. What we are demanding is that proper wages should first be paid and then the profit should be calculated. Even so, the Bonus Commission, which was set up, has given its report and the majority report ought at least to be followed by Government. Government has been extremely tardy and there is restlessness among the working class. The Labour Minister recently declared that he would bring up an enactment in the present session of Parliament. I hope, he will do it; otherwise it will cause a lot of trouble and unrest both to the Government and to the people.

Then, the question of employment and unemployment is another factor which is worrying the working class. Population is increasing. In many of the Employees' State Insurance schemes, which I had the occasion to visit in some parts of the country, that is, Rajasthan, Bihar, Travancore-Cochin and other places, the womenfolk are ready and want some kind of a contraceptive which they would use easily, but it is the menfolk, it appears, that come in the way. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation is aware of this situation. This is being handled by the Labour Department.

Mr. Speaker: He might have read in today's newspapers that women, who take pills, become more masculine. Therefore, men must stand in their way!

Shri Bade (Khargone): He has become sufficiently old.

Dr. Melkote: Some more workers should be sent to these areas to tell what exactly ought to be done so that population control is made more effective.

There have been more mandays lost, it is said, this year. There have been a lot of strikes in many of the industries. Government is wedded to democracy. Government says, it is wedded to socialism. People pay money to the Government in order to encourage a democratic set-up and a socialist pattern of society. This code of discipline is the way. Government treats all alike. There is no quality-based assessment of the situation. Workers are either Peking inspired or are Russia inspired and if these people who have ultra territorial loyalties are encouraged, how can democracy sustain? I would like to draw particular attention to this that it should not merely be numbers but it should be quality based in assessing the strength of the unions. Therefore, people, who are patriotic and who are working for a democratic system of Government, those people ought to be encouraged and the other people discouraged to the maximum extent. Government now appear to treat everyone alike. The Indian National Trade Union Congress whose working committee met recently, on account of the recent anti-national trends in the Communist Party, passed a resolution that the Communist Party itself should be banned. Today Russia and China may be divided but tomorrow they may come together and these people may do something to subvert the Government and create trouble in the country. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. Melkote: Therefore, I feel that Government should assess the strength of the working class not

merely from their numbers but from the quality of work.

I commend the demands of the Labour Ministry to this House and I have pleasure to support the same.

श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा (पटना) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चंद दिनों पहले इस सदन को बगना चुकी हूँ कि यदि औद्योगीकरण राष्ट्र की प्रगति का मापदंड है तो मजदूर राष्ट्र का मेरुदंड हैं। मेरा मजदूर आन्दोलन से बहुत घना सम्बन्ध रहा है और अभी भी है। इसलिये मैं इस मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों का समर्थन करने हुए अपने चंद बुनियादी मुद्दाय सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ।

मैं ने श्रम विभाग की रिपोर्ट को गौर से पढ़ा और पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि धीरे धीरे अनजाने ही सही इस विभाग को खोखला और कमजोर बनाया जा रहा है। श्रम विभाग के मातहत हार्जिसिंग और सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड का भी समावेश होना चाहिये था लेकिन इसे सोशल सिक्योरिटी विभाग तक को अलग कर दिया गया है जब कि यह इस का एक अभिन्न अंग है। एक और समाजवाद की दुहाई देना और दूसरी ओर श्रम विभाग को दुबला पतला और महत्वहीन बनाते जाना—परस्पर विरोधी बातें हैं क्योंकि समाजवाद का आधार स्तम्भ ही श्रमिक-वर्ग है। आज यह विभाग केवल ट्रेड डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट का विभाग रह गया है जब कि इसे केन्द्र और राज्यों में समाजवाद प्रोग्रामों का रहनुमा विभाग होना चाहिये था। मैं इस की तह में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से श्रम मंत्री महोदय को सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि आज देश के अन्दर खेतों में काम करने वाली महिला मजदूरों की संख्या की ही प्रचुरता नहीं है बल्कि कारखानों में, आफिसों में, बिजिनेस तथा चाय इत्यादि उद्योगों में, माइका फैक्टरियों में और अनेकों नये

[श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा]

चाहिये कि स्टेट कैपिटलिज्म में ढालना चाहते हैं ? नेशनलाइजेशन समाजवाद का एक अभिन्न अंग है और नेशनलाइज्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स की ऐसी परिस्थिति रही तो समाजवाद के सपने अधूरे रह जायेंगे । यदि नेशनलाइज्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स में भी श्रमिकों के फायदे के कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जाता है तो हमें ऐसा लगता है कि हम समाजवाद के अपने कार्यक्रम को पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे । क्या हम अपने समाजवाद के सपने को केवल सपना ही रखना चाहेंगे ?

मालिक और मजदूरों के बीच में मानवोचित और न्यायोचित सम्बन्ध की बात कही गई थी और यह कहा गया था कि उद्योगों के विकास में जो नफ़ा होगा उस मुनाफ़े में श्रमिकों को भी हिस्सा दिया जायगा लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जब से वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा और योजना आयोग की रिपोर्ट में भी पढ़ने से पता लगता है कि उत्पादन में पिछले साल से 8 प्रतिशत और राष्ट्रीय आय में साढ़े 4 प्रतिशत इजाफ़ा हुआ है तो यह जो साढ़े 4 प्रतिशत नेशनल इनकम में वृद्धि हुई है तो मजदूरों को उस में कितना हिस्सा मिला है ? यह आप के सामने एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिसका कि जवाब आप को देना चाहिये । आज जब महंगाई का आलम आसमान छू रहा है और हम यदि कोस्ट आफ़ लिविंग इंडेक्स का बेस 1939 और 1949 ही मानें तो हम देखेंगे कि महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि होने के बावजूद भी उनकी क्रय शक्ति का ह्रास हुआ है ।

एक बीज प्रघटन महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जो प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनइम्प्लायमेंट का बैकलाग 53 लाख था वह द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में

बढ़ कर 90 लाख हो गया और आज इसका बैकलॉग एक करोड़ से भी अधिक हो गया है आज पापुलेशन के एक्पेंशन के युग में मैं चाहूंगी कि यह बेकारी को समस्या तेज़ी से हल की जाय और उत्पादन की भी गति-शीलता आगे से आगे बढ़ायी जाय ।

हमारे सामने अभी पांडे जी ने अपना सुझाव रखा था कि आज जो कोड आफ़ डिसिप्लिन मजदूरों के लिए है वह मालिकों के लिए नहीं है । वह सरकार मालिक हो या कोई प्राइवेट आदमी उसका मालिक हो, इंडस्ट्रियल टूल्स की हालत भी वैसी है वरना दामों को बांधा जा सकता था । आज हम चाहते हैं कि देश जिस संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है वैसी स्थिति में कहीं किसी तरह की हड़ताल न होने दें, हम अपने उद्योगों की चक्की की शक्ति को आगे अनवरत बढ़ाते रहें । हमारी जिम्मेदारियों का धुआँ अनवरत निकलता रहे क्योंकि अगर जिम्मेदारियों का धुआँ रुका, यदि उद्योगों की चक्की रुकी, मशीनों की चक्की रुकी तो राइफल की गोलियाँ भी रुक जायेंगी । मैं इस मौके पर मंत्री महोदय को यह याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि जहां अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और अन्य प्रगतिशील व शक्तिशाली देशों ने लेबर को सेकेंड लाइन आफ़ डिफेंस मान लिया है तो हमारा भी अपना कर्तव्य है कि इस संकट की घड़ी में जब हमें पाकिस्तान और चीन जैसे दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करना है तो हमें भी लेबर को सेकेंड लाइन आफ़ डिफेंस में रखना चाहिए । मजदूरों के दुःख दर्द और अन्य मजबूरियों को मिटा कर उन्हें मानवोचित व्यवहार व उदारता देनी ही होगी । जो एग्रीमेंट्स होते हैं, जो एवार्ड्स होते हैं, जो फैसले होते हैं उनको शीघ्रता से लागू करना और तत्परता से उनको अमल में लाना आज हमारी सरकार का कर्तव्य है ।

मैं मजदूरों में काम करने वाली एक कार्यकर्त्री होने के नाते अपनी जिम्मेदारी

से मुंह नहीं माड़ सकती हूँ। जिस संघ की घड़ी में से हो कर देश गुजर रहा है उसमें मैं यहां इस सदन के जरिये अपनी आवाज देश के कोने कोने में पहुंचाना चाहती हूँ कि आज भारतवर्ष की जो परिस्थिति है उसमें आर्थिक विकास को करने हुए अपनी सीमाओं की हमें रक्षा करनी है और समाजवाद के लक्ष्य को हमें पूरा करना है। गांधी और जवाहरलाल के नेतृत्व में जो हमने अपना कार्यक्रम और स्कीम्स बनाई हैं, आईडियालिजी और ऊंचा आदर्श बनाया है उसे हमें पूरा करना है। तो आज हम हड़ताल की घंटी कतई नहीं बजा सकते। लेकिन इस विभागीय रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जहां 1963 में 33 लाख मैन-डेज लास्ट हुए थे, वहां 1964 में 63 लाख मैन-डेज लास्ट हो गए। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि एंवार्डज और एपीमेंट्स का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन समुचित तरीके से और सही समय पर नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन इसका एक दूसरा कारण भी है। लेबर क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले साथी यहां मौजूद हैं। वह दूसरा कारण है हमारी आपस का दलबन्दी लेकर लीडर्ज और यूनियनों की आपस की फूटपरस्ती। जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ तो ब्रह्मपुत्र के जहाजों में हड़ताल हुई और आसाम के चाय बागानों में देश विरोधियों के लाल पच्चे बांटे गए। मैं नहीं चाहती—और कोई भी देशभक्त यह नहीं चहेगा—कि इन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति हो।

आज शिक्षालयों में, अनेक संस्थानों में, सचिवालयों में, यातायात में, तमाम जगहों में हालत यह है कि एक अमतांश की लहर आई हुई है हम लोग चाहे लाख प्रयास करें, लेकिन यदि श्रम विभाग और श्रम मंत्री एक ठोस और उचित श्रम-नीति को ले कर सही दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे, तो देश का मजदूर गुमराह होता चला जायेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगी, लेकिन साथ ही उनको यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि चूँकि वर्कर्स एजुकेशन के कार्यक्रमों और

उनके वेल्फेयर के कार्यक्रमों को सही दिशा नहीं दी गई है, इसलिए भी देश में हड़ताल की बाढ़ आई हुई है। मैं जानती हूँ—और माननीय मंत्री जी भी अपने जवाब में कहेंगे—कि वर्कर्स एजुकेशन की स्कीम 1958 में चल रही है, लेकिन उस को एक इंप्रोकेटिक तरीके पर चलाया गया है। यदि प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से और मजदूरों के कार्यकर्ताओं से पूछ कर इन शिक्षण संस्थानों और वेल्फेयर के कार्यक्रमों को चलाया गया होता, तो मजदूर अपने हित को, अपने हक को और अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझते हुए देश के उत्पादन की चक्की को निरन्तर चलाए रखता और उससे देश का अधिक से अधिक लाभ होता।

मैं कांग्रेस की सदस्या हूँ, इसका मुझे फ़क़ है। गांधी और जवाहर के नेतृत्व में हमारा देश आगे बढ़ा है, उसने आज़ादी ली है और समाजवाद के लक्ष्य को अपने लिए निर्धारित किया है, इसका भी हमें फ़क़ है। तो मैं श्रम मंत्री महोदय और श्रम विभाग से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि गांधी और जवाहर के नेतृत्व की रीणमनी में अगर यह विभाग जक शांतिमय और क्रांतिकारी तरीके से आगे बढ़े, तो देश के मजदूरों का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा।

मैंने रिपोर्ट में देखा है कि मंत्रालय ने बेरोजगार मजदूरों की ट्रेनिंग के लिए एक प्रोग्राम बनाया है। उससे मुझे और मजदूर कार्यकर्ताओं को बड़ी खुशी हुई है, क्योंकि हमारा उद्देश्य भारतवर्ष को एक माडर्न इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट बनाना है और इस कार्यक्रम के द्वारा देश के विभिन्न उद्योगों में गतिशीलता पैदा हो रही है। ऐसी हालत में बेरोजगार मजदूरों को शिक्षित करना ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छा है। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इन केन्द्रों और शिक्षण संस्थानों से शिक्षा पाए हुए मजदूरों को कितने ही उद्योग नहीं ले पाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इन गड़बड़ियों को दूर करना होगा।

[श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा]

आज कारखानों के मजदूरों की हालत यह है, जो कि एक कवि ने इस प्रकार वर्णन किया है,

छप्पर से एक धुंध्रा निकला बहुत दिनों के बाद,
कौवे ने दो लोल चलाई बहुत दिनों के बाद।

महंगाई के इस आलम में उनकी वृद्धता पर और उनके दुख पर मंत्री महोदय का कक्षा करनी ही होगी और एक सही रास्ता अपनाना होगा।

कारखानों के बाद मैं मंत्री महोदय को खेतों की हरियालियों की ओर ले जाना चाहती हूँ, जहाँ श्रमिक वालायेँ, मजदूरिनेँ, गँहूँ को काटती हैं, सरसों के फूलों को काटती हैं और बांधती हैं। खेत के मजदूरों से भी मुझे कम सहानुभूति नहीं है। उनका भी संगठन करने का मुझे मौका मिला है और मैं अपना कुछ समय इसमें देती हूँ। खेतिहर मजदूर बारह महीनों में मुश्किल से केवल चार महीने खेती का काम कर पाता है और बाकी दिन ऐसे ही गुजारता है। उन को कर्ज भी नहीं मिलो कि वे कपड़े खरीद कर पहन सकें या अपना पेट भर सकें।

जब उन लोगों के खुशी के दिन आए, तो एक लड़की पहले दिन खेत काटने गई। उसका पेट नहीं भरा था और अधनंगा बदन था। वह खेत में बालियों को काटती थी और बांधती थी। मैंने जिन शब्दों में उसके हृदय की वेदना को बांधा है, उसको मुनिये। उसके बाद मैं धन्यवाद दे कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगी। उस कृषक बाला को देख कर मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने कहा था,

हम भाग्य लिए फिरते हैं, सच्चा काम

परन्तु हमारे कृषक ही करते हैं।

मैंने उस कृषक बाला की वेदना को इन शक्तियों में बांधने का प्रयत्न किया है,

अहा देख तो लां वाला को,
यहाँ समीप अकेली है

काट रही कुछ गाली है,
अती जानी अलखेली है।

काट काट फिर बांध बांध,
निन धथा हृदय की उकमानी,

मुनों मुनों जग-प्राणी,
जियसे आज तराई भर जाती है।

हंसिया भाथ हृदय चलता था,
उस को मैंने लख पाया,

गिरि-श्रंगों पर जाने पर भी,
कानों में था गूज रहा,

किन्तु दूर हो गया पलों में,
लगी देखने यहाँ वहाँ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूँ इन मुझावों के साथ और इन उम्मीदों के साथ कि वह मेरे मुझावों की ओर ध्यान देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बड़े। क्या वह भी कविता में लेक्चर सुनायेंगे ?

श्री बड़े : मैं कविता में जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ, क्योंकि हिन्दी मेरी मातृभाषा नहीं है—लेकिन मराठी में जरूर दे सकता हूँ।

लेबर और एम्प्लायमेंट इस मंत्रालय के दो विंग हैं। इस मंत्रालय की डिमांड पर बोलते हुए हमारे सामने एक विचार यह आता है कि क्या इस ने कैपिटलिस्ट्स और नान-कैपिटलिस्ट्स की को-एक्सिस्टेंस और ईक्विलीब्रियम आफ अरबन एंड रूरल लेबर को साध्य किया है। ग्रामीण जनता की ओर से चुन कर आने के कारण मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेषतः ग्रामों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ हजारों मजदूर किसानों का धन्य करते हैं, लेकिन उनकी तरफ श्रम मंत्रालय का ध्यान ही नहीं है। आज शासन का ध्यान ज्यादातर कम्पनिस्टों

या इनटुक की यूनियनों की तरफ है, जो गड़बड़ करते हैं और हड़ताल करते हैं, लेकिन खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की तरफ उम्मा कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

एक और तो यह कहा जाता है कि यह किसान-प्रधान देश है और इस में किसान ज्यादा बसते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ किसानों की समस्याओं की तरफ शासन का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में ईक्विलिब्रियम न साधने से गड़बड़ी होती है। मैं ने देखा है कि चूँकि ग्रामों में उन मजदूरों की कोई यूनियन नहीं है, उन की तरफ से बोलने वाले कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं, इसलिए उन की तरफ शासन का ध्यान नहीं है।

एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 3 में लिखा है :

"Nearly 70 per cent of the total number of workers in 1961 were engaged in cultivation or employed as agricultural labourers and only a little over 27 per cent in non-agricultural categories. As against this, the percentage of workers engaged in agricultural activities is very low in most of the advanced countries. The United States of America has only 10 per cent of workers engaged in agriculture."

अगर इस देश की मैनपावर का चित्र हमारे सामने रखा जाये, तो उस में से 70 परसेंट मैनपावर एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर है, जिस के पास जमीन नहीं है और केवल दस बीस परसेंट कल्टीबेटर हैं।

मैंने देखा है कि जब आदिवासियों को श्रम नहीं मिलता है, मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है, तो वे जा कर जंगलों में कच्चा करते हैं और

वहाँ फसल का उत्पादन करते हैं। लेकिन जितने कांग्रेसी शासन हैं, वे उन को वहाँ से निकाल देते हैं, उन की औपड़ियां तोड़ दी जाती हैं, जला दी जाती हैं और उस के बाद उन को कहा जाता है कि जहाँ से आए, वहाँ वापस जाओ। इस पर इन आदिवासियों ने पूछा कि हम तो मां के पेट से आए हैं, हम मां के पेट में कैसे वापस जायें—हम जंगल में रहेंगे और जंगल में खेती करेंगे और मजदूरी करेंगे। मैं शासन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब आदिवासियों को गांवों में काम नहीं मिलता है, तो वे गांव खाली कर के शहरों में बस जाते हैं और जब शहरों में उन को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है, तो वे फिर ग्रामों में चले जाते हैं। इस प्रकार वे गांवों से शहरों में और शहरों से गांवों में घाते जाते हैं, लेकिन उन को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। शासन का उनकी समस्याओं की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

सरकार की ओर से एक मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट बनाया गया है, जिस के अनुसार मजदूरों को सर्वमिस्टेंस वेजिज, उन की बाड़ी और सोल को, उन के शरीर और आत्मा को, एक जगह रखने के लिये पर्याप्त बतन देने की व्यवस्था है। मैं शासन से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हर एक स्टेट में मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट लागू किया गया है। क्या शासन ने कभी गांवों के मजदूरों की तरफ कोई ध्यान दिया है या क्या वह केवल बोट मांगने के लिये ही गांवों में जाता है ? चूँकि उद्योगों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक हड़ताल करते हैं, इसलिये उनकी तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है, लेकिन गांवों के मजदूरों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। दरअसल सरकार को श्रमिकों के इन दो वर्गों में ईक्विलिब्रियम साधना चाहिए। जो श्रम है और जो ग्रामों में बसा हुआ है, ग्रामों में जो मैनपावर है, उस को ध्यान देखें। वहाँ पर 71 परसेंट है। उस की तरफ ध्यान को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट में हम ने देखा है कि कम्युनिस्ट और इंटक के जितने भी यहां पर रिप्रिजेंटेटिव

[श्री बड़े]

हैं वे तो आप का ध्यान शहरों में जो लेबर है, कारखानों में जो लेबर है, फैक्ट्रियों में जो लेबर है, उस की ओर तो अच्छी तरह से आकर्षित कर देते हैं, उन के बोनस के वास्ते, उन के लिए चीप ग्रेन शाप्स के वास्ते तो आप पर दबाव डाल देते हैं और आप का ध्यान इस लेबर की तरफ तो अच्छी तरह से आकर्षित कर देते हैं लेकिन ग्रामों में जो लेबर है, उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है। आप का कर्तव्य है कि आप ग्रामीण इलाकों में जो लेबर है, उस की तरफ भी देखें। वहाँ पर लेबर को बारह आने और एक रुपया भी नहीं मिलता है। बड़ी मुश्किल से बारह आने रोज उस को मिल पाते हैं। जहाँ तक महिलाओं का सम्बन्ध है उन को तो आठ आने और बारह आने ही मिलते हैं। इस मंहगाई के जमाने में वे किस तरह से अपना इतने पैसों में गुजर बसर कर सकते हैं, इस को आप को देखना चाहिये। ग्रामों में जो चीकीदार होता है उस को पच्चीस रुपये पगार मिलते हैं। यह कितनी हास्यस्पद बात है कि चीकीदार को पच्चीस रुपये मिलें। इस में क्या वह खुद खा सकता है और क्या अपने बीबी बच्चों को खिला सकता है। इस लेबर की तरफ आप का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि शासन के प्रति गांव गांव में अविश्वास की भावना पैदा हो रही है, असन्तोष फैल रहा है।

जहाँ तक आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ तो हालत और भी खराब है। 66 लाख आदिवासी मध्य प्रदेश में बसे हुए हैं। उन के जीवन के बारे में कोई सोचता ही प्रतीत नहीं होता है। जो जंगल खाली पड़े थे वहाँ जा कर उन्होंने ने जबर्दस्ती कब्जा कर लिया। वहाँ पर उन्होंने फसलें उगाना शुरू कर दिया। लेकिन मिलिट्री ने जा कर उन को बाहर निकाल दिया और उन के झोंपड़ों में आग लगा दी, उन को जला डाला। उन को जंगलों से भी बेदखल कर दिया गया है। इन की तरफ भी

श्रम मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अर्बन और रूरल मैनपावर में जो इनईक्विलिब्रियम है, उस को जब तक आप नहीं साधते हैं तब तक आप अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

अनएम्प्लायमेंट का क्या हाल है, वह किस हद तक बढ़ा चढ़ा है, इसको भी आप देखें मैं अपनी तरफ से कुछ न कह कर जा कुछ एस्टीमेटस कमेटी ने कहा है, वही आप के सामने रखता हूँ। उस ने अपना रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

"The Committee observe that there has not been any appreciable change in the aggregate percentage of cultivators and agricultural labour to the total number of working force in the country during 1951 to 1961. It has only slightly come down from 69.76 per cent in 1951 to 69.73 per cent in 1961. It would thus be patent from the above that no progress worth the name has been made so far in reducing the percentage of cultivators and agricultural labour."

जहाँ तक एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में उस का कहना है :

"The Committee consider it regrettable that as a result of 'mal-adjustment between the educational system and the socio-economic needs of our developing economy', there has been increase in the number of educated unemployed side by side with shortages of trained personnel."

सोशो इकोनोमिक कितनी गर्ज रखती है, उतने लोगों को आप ट्रेनिंग नहीं देते हैं। उतने लोगों को आप ने ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था

नहीं की है। जितनी इन की मांग है उस को पूरा करने के लिये आप ने इंस्टीट्यूशन क्या खोले हैं? केवल बम्बई, मद्रास, मैसूर में आप ने खोले हैं। या फिर केरल में जहां लोग ज्यादा गड़बड़ करते हैं, आप ने खोले हैं। जो वैकवर्ड टू बट्स हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश है, वहां आप ने कितने टैक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूशन खोले हैं, यह भी आप हमें बतावें। रिपोर्ट में टैक्नीकल और मैडीकल एजुकेशन के बारे में जो कुछ लिखा गया है, उसको आप देखें। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The Committee reproduce below a comparative statement showing the percentage of distribution of university enrolment (faculty-wise) in selected countries.... The Committee observe that in comparison with advanced countries, India is far behind in respect of technical and medical education while there is preponderance in humanities and natural sciences in our university enrolment pattern."

उन्होंने ने कहा है कि इंजीनियरिंग में जापान में 14 परसेंट है, यू० के० में दस परसेंट है और इंडिया में केवल पांच परसेंट है। मैडीकल में केवल इंडिया में चार परसेंट ही है।

टैक्नीकल हैडज की हमारे यहां कितनी कमी है इस को आप देखें। मैं पी० ए० सी० का मैन्यर होने के नाते कानपुर में गया था और वहां पर हम ने वन बी० आर० डी० बेस रिपेयर डिपू देखा था। वह खाली पड़ा हुआ है। जब मैं ने पूछा कि क्यों यह खाली पड़ा हुआ है तो हमें बताया गया कि यहां पर दो साल से रिपेयर नहीं होता है क्योंकि टैक्नीकल हैडज नहीं मिलते हैं, न फिटर्ज मिलते हैं, न दूसरे टैक्नीकल हैंड्स मिलते हैं और यहां से आठ सौ वर्कर निकाल कर के एब्रो एयरप्लेन की जो फ़ैक्ट्री है उस में ले लिये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस

तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इन की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया है।

अनएम्प्लायमेंट कितना बढ़ रहा है, एजुकेटिड अनएम्प्लायमेंट कितना बढ़ रहा है और इसकी फिगरजें जितनी भयानक है उन को देखने से समझ में नहीं आता है कि इनको स्वस्थता से नींद कैसे आती है। नेबर मिनिस्टर साहब को तकलीफ होनी चाहिये, उन को फिक्र होनी चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों है।

एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की फिगरजें मेरे पास मध्य प्रदेश की हैं। उन को मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं।

In Madhya Pradesh, the number of employment exchanges at the end of the period was 48, the number of registrations effected was 2,21,090; the number of vacancies notified was 62,593. From this we find that while about two lakhs persons had registered themselves, the number of vacancies notified was only about 63,000. The number of submissions made was 1,93,578, while the number of placements effected was only 37,811.

यह मध्य प्रदेश अकेले की बात है। इस तरह से अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान की फिगरजें को देखा जाए तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि यह मिनिस्ट्री इस समस्या को टैकल करने में होपलेसली फेल हुई है। इस समस्या को हल करने की तरफ क्या आप ने लक्ष्य किया है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहूंगा। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि अभी तक आप ने इस ओर कोई ध्यान दिया है। जब हम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जाते हैं तो वहां नौकरियों की तलाश में लोगों की लाइनें ही लाइनें खड़ी हुई पाते हैं। सुबह से शाम तक वे वहां खड़े रहते हैं। वे अपने कार्ड मांगते फिरते हैं। जब उन को इतनी हैरानी और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है और फिर भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो वे कहने लगते हैं कि यह क्या कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री है, इस में तो हमारी स्टेट ही अच्छी थी,

[श्री वड़े]

महाराजा का जमाना ही अच्छा था और उस के सामने जाने से ही नौकरी मिल जाया करती थी। तब जमाना भी सस्ता था। आज तो मंहगाई भी बहुत बढ़ गई है और टैक्सिस भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। अपने माता पिता की गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा खर्च कर के जब लड़के डिग्रियां प्राप्त करते हैं और प्राप्त करने के बाद उन को लाइनों में इस तरह से खड़े होना पड़ता है और फिर भी नौकरियां नहीं मिलनी हैं तो उन को कितना डिस्प्लॉन्टमेंट होता होगा, इस का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। आज ही के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह आया है :

"Madhya Pradesh will have to find jobs for 35 lakhs. Madhya Pradesh will be required in the Fourth Plan to provide jobs to more than 35,43,000 unemployed people who are expected to be registered this year and in the next five years."

आप देंगे कितनों को ? केवल 87,000 का ही प्राविजन आप ने किया है। पैंनीस लाख अनएम्प्लायड हैं और आप प्राविजन करते हैं 87,000 का। अनएम्प्लायमेंट लोगों के बाल बच्चे जब मरेंगे, जब ये मरेंगे तो नरक में जा कर भगवान को ये यही कहेंगे कि जिन्होंने हमें दुनिया में भूखा मार दिया वे वही लोग थे जो कि महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम लेते थे। महात्मा गांधी ने क्या कहा था ? आप उन के चेले बनते हैं। उन्होंने ने सैल्फ सैक्रिफाइस करने को कहा था। "सैल्फ सैक्रिफाइस एज ए लैसन" इस को हमारे यहां इंटरमिडिएट में टेक्स्ट बुक में पढ़ाया जाता है। लेकिन आप सैल्फ सैक्रिफाइस कहाँ कर रहे हैं, आप तो उन को सैक्रिफाइस कर रहे हैं। यह तो चेलों की बात नहीं है। थोड़ी सी मन लज्जा होती है और थोड़ी सी जन लज्जा होता है। आप में तो दोनोंमें से कोई नहीं है। जन लज्जा

यह होता है कि लोग जब इन फिगरज को, बेकारी की फिगरज को देखेंगे तो क्या कहेंगे ? वे क्या यह नहीं कहेंगे कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं ? इस जन लज्जा के डर से ही आप को कुछ करना चाहिये था। मन लज्जा यह है कि महात्मा गांधी के चेले होने के बावजूद भी आप इन के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, आप के मन में लज्जा नहीं आती है। फिर भी आप बड़े बड़े बंगलोज में रह रहे हैं, मोटरों में सवारी कर रहे हैं। हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर को चाहिये था कि दिल्ली में न रह कर, शहरों में न रह कर गांवों में जा कर वह रहते और वहां पर जो लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, जिन को खाना नहीं मिल रहा है उन को वह देखते उन के दुख दर्द में शरीक होते।

You have got no right to remain in big bungalows and enjoy motor-cars as long as your neighbour is starving.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : गवर्नमेंट कौन चलायेगा ?

श्री वड़े : अब भी ये नहीं चलाने हैं, सैक्रेटरीज ही गवर्नमेंट को चलाते हैं। वही रियल रूलर्स हैं।

लेबर रिलेशंस के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि मैनपावर कितनी है कितने लोग बेकार हैं और कितने लोग भूखे रहते हैं। उन्होंने क्या कहा है ? बोनस के बारे में इन्होंने कहा है कि ट्रापारटाइट कमीशन बैठेगा और जिन उद्योगों में तीन सौ लोग होंगे उन्हीं को बोनस दिया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी जो लोग हैं, बाकी जो कारखाने हैं उन में काम करने वालों ने क्या पाप किया है कि उन को बोनस न दिया जाए। आप तो छोटे कारखानों को बड़ावा दे रहे हैं आप तो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ा रहे हैं। इन में काम करने वाले लोगों को बोनस क्यों नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरे आप कहते हैं कि वेज बोर्ड का जो डिमीशन हो वह युनैनिमस होना चाहिये। अगर युनैनिमस होगा तभी गवर्नमेंट उस को सुनेगी, उस को मानेगी वना नहीं। इस का मतलब तो यह हुआ कि एम्प्लायज को आप ने वोटो का अधिकार दे दिया, वोटो की पावर दे दी। वे कह सकते हैं कि युनैनिमस नहीं है इस वास्ते इस को मानने को हम बाध्य नहीं हैं। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि वेज बोर्ड बोगस हो गया। आप जो लोगों को बतलाते हैं वह केवल भ्रम है। भ्रम में ही आप लोगों को कहते हैं कि वे झगड़ा करते हैं।

आपने कहा है कि चीप ग्रेन शाप्प खोलेंगे, फेयर प्राइस शाप्प खोलेंगे। वहां पर क्या मिलेगा। वहां पर राइस, व्हीट, शूगर, दाल, एडीबल आयल्ज और क्लाय ही तो मिलेगा। यही सामान तो मिलेगा। आप ने यह नहीं बताया है कि उस का डी० ए० कास्ट आफ लिविंग इंडेक्स के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा या नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा। उस को भी उस के साथ जोड़ा जाना चाहिये। जो वेज पालिसी है, मजदूरों को वेजिज देवें की जो पालिसी है वह नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज पालिसी होनी चाहिये। यही मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट में प्रोवाइड किया जाना चाहिये। रेलों में और मिलिट्री में उन को सस्ता भ्रनाज मिला करता था। लेकिन आप देखें कि आज रुपये की कीमत सतरह पैसे ही रह गई है। पहले जहां उन को एक रुपये में पांच सेर मिलता था वहां अब एक सेर मिलता है। इस प्रकार से उन की वेजिज बढ़ती जानी चाहिये, लेकिन इस की तरफ भी आप ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। आप केवल उन के नाम से ही चिल्लाते हैं कि यह जो लोग हैं वह सत्याग्रह करते हैं, हड़ताल करने हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर पेट खाली है या हाथ खाली है अगर पेट भूखा है और हाथ खाली है, तो आप की इंडस्ट्री नहीं बढ़ेगी। आप के मजदूरों में भ्रशान्ति रहेगी। मजदूरों नहीं बढ़ेगी, मजदूरों में भ्रशान्ति रहेगी तो जो हमारे सैनिक लड़ रहे

हैं पाकिस्तान बार्डर पर या दूसरे बार्डर पर उन सैनिकों में शान्ति नहीं आयेगी। उन में शान्ति आ नहीं सकती जब तक आप के मजदूरों के पेट खाली रहेंगे और हाथ खाली रहेंगे। आप को उस को सन्तुष्ट रखना चाहिये।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : बिना हाथ के परिश्रम के पेट कैसे भरेगा ?

श्री बड़े : उन को काम मिलता नहीं है।

इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि इसके लिये पूरी तौर से स्पेशल आर्गनाइजेशन होना चाहिये और मैनपावर के लिये स्टैटिस्टिक्स होनी चाहिये। उस के बाद आप को जो कुछ करना हो वह कीजिये। नहीं तो यहां यह होता है कि वेज बोर्ड की बात होती है और हड़ताल हो रही है। इस के बारे में एक्टिमेंट्स कमेटी का क्या कहना है, वह मैं आप की आज्ञा से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"The Committee are of the view that there is need for establishing closest possible working relations between the Institute on the one hand and the Census of India Organisation, Director General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Education and State Directorates of Technical Education on the other for the purpose of joint planning and mutual division of labour so as to avoid duplication of efforts in the compilation, analysis and interpretation of manpower information and statistics".

अन्त में मुझे यही कहना है कि केवल जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेने से और यह कह देने से कि हम लेबर एंड एम्प्लायमेंट का काम करते हैं, कुछ नहीं होगा। आप को पूरी तरह से सिम्पैथिटिक व्यू ले कर मैनपावर के हिसाब से काम करना चाहिये। जब तक आप किसान और मजदूर के लिये खाने का इन्तजाम नहीं

[श्री बड़े]

करेंगे, तब तक वह आप से नाराज रहेंगे। इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांव और शहरों के मजदूरों का समन्वय होना चाहिये और आप को देखना चाहिये कि इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए उन की प्रब्लैम्स कैसे हल हो सकती हैं। जब आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे तभी दरभस्त आप का काम ठीक से होगा नहीं तो खाली महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम लेने से हमारी प्रोब्लैम्स हल नहीं होंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी आदिवासी लेबर है उस का भी ध्यान रखा जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vidyalan-
kar.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I point out that I have been standing but could not catch your eye, while some Members are 'catching your eye', through paper. The ruling of the Speaker is clear on this point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please wait for your chance. Shri Vidyalan-
kar.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में इस समय कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

**Shri A. N. Vidyalan-
kar:** I hope this time will not be deducted from my time.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मजदूर विभाग की जो मांग हमारे सामने है हम उसके ऊपर दो पहलुओं से विचार कर सकते हैं। एक पहलू तो यह कि रोजमर्रा के काम में लेबर का महकमा कितना कुछ काम कर सका है और जो हर रोज सवाल पैदा होते हैं उनको कहां तक हल कर पाया है, दूसरा पहलू यह है कि हम अपने देश में जो एक नया समाज बनाने जा रहे हैं

और हम जो एक नया ढांचा बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें काम करने वालों और श्रम वालों का तथा दूसरे लोगों का पूरी तरह से सामंजस्य हो, उनका पूरी तरह से सहयोग हो, इस प्रकार का समाज बनाने में हमारा महकमा और उसकी नीतियां कहां तक मददगार हो रही हैं।

जहां तक हर रोज के कामों और सवालों को सुलझाने के पहलू का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हूँ कि लेबर के महकमे में काफी काम हुआ है और काफी कानून बने हैं। उन पर काफी भ्रमल-दरामद कराने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है और उसमें भी जहां तक मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, वह काफी काम करता है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आज जिन मन्त्री महोदय के हाथ में इस महकमे की बागडोर है वह काफी संजी-दगी के साथ, काफी हिम्मत के साथ, काफी दिलचस्पी लेते हुए इन सब कामों में, अपने कामों को करते हैं। उनका तरीका कुछ ऐसा है कि वह मधुरता से और मिठास से सब कामों को अपने हाथ में लेते हैं और बहुत से मामलों को आसानी से सुलझा लेते हैं। मैंने उन्हें कभी भी घबराते हुए नहीं देखा। काफी कठिन समस्या हो लेकिन वे उससे घबराते नहीं हैं। वे हंसते हंसते, मुकराते मुस्कराते उन सवालों को हल करते हैं। जहां तक सेक्टर के लेबर महकमे का सवाल है, महकमे के आफिसर्स का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस बात की मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि काफी अर्थ से उन्हें तजुर्बा है इस काम का और वे काफी मेहनत से काम करते हैं। ईमान-दारी से काम करते हैं। वह इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि जिस नीति को सरकार ने अपनाया है, उस पर चला जाये और उस पर चलते हुए काम हो।

लेकिन दो ऐसे स्पॉट्स अथवा स्थान हैं जहां कुछ दिक्कत पैदा होती है। एक तो वह जगह है जो हमारे स्टेट्स के महकमे है लेबर के, वहां दिक्कत पैदा होती है। दूसरी जगह है जो कि हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर हैं। उनमें काफी दिक्कत पैदा होती है। मुझे कभी कभी ऐसा

दिखाई देने लगता है कि कुछ ऐसे प्रेशर पब्लिक सेक्टर पर और गवर्नमेंट के दूसरे महकमों पर स्टेट्स के या दूसरे लोगों के पड़ते हैं, जिनमें लेबर महकमा काम करना चाहता है और आगे बढ़ना चाहता है। लेकिन उसमें रुकावट पैदा होती है। जैसा मैंने पहले जिक्र किया, हमारे मन्त्री महोदय काफी हिम्मत वाले हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह उन कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सकेंगे और हिम्मत से काम करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर संसद् का और जो लोग मजदूरों में काम करते हैं उनका पूरा सहयोग उन्हें मिलेगा।

जहां तक इम्प्लेमेंटेशन का ताल्लुक है, जैसा मैंने कहा काफी मजदूरों के कानून बने। लेकिन जब उन पर अमलदरामद को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि उस में काफी दिक्कत आती है। हमारा संविधान हम को कुछ बुनियादी चीजें बताता है। हमारे कानूनों की जो व्याख्यायें अदालतों ने की हैं, जो सम्मतियां उनके बारे में उन्होंने की हैं, कुछ स्थानों पर, बल्कि मैं कहूंगा कि काफी स्थानों पर, उनको पूरा करने में मजदूरों को अब भी बड़ी कशमकश करनी पड़ती है। खास तौर से जो फॅस्टिवल हालिडेज, त्योहारों की छुट्टियां मिलती हैं, जो हफ्तेवारी छुट्टियां मिलती हैं, ओवरटाइम पेमेंट्स में, रिट्रेंचमेंट अथवा छुट्टी के जो कानून हैं, रिटायरमेंट बेंनिफिट्स ग्रेचुएटी आदि के मामले जो हैं, जिन को हमारे कोर्टों ने कानूनों की व्याख्या करके हल कर दिया है, उन के सम्बन्ध में भी काफी दिक्कत पैदा होती है और उनके ऊपर पूरी तरह से अमलदरामद नहीं होता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में इस समय कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Now, here is quorum. The hon. Member may begin.

श्री प्र० ना० बिद्यालंकार : मजदूरों को बह सबाल उठाने पड़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बुनियादी चीजें हैं उनके बारे में ऐसा प्रबन्ध

होना चाहिये जिससे वह कठिनाइयां हल हों और मजदूरों को इसके लिये कोई तकलीफ न उठानी पड़े या उन्हें किसी प्रकार की हलचल न पैदा करनी पड़े।

अभी अभी जैसा कई मित्रों ने कहा, हमारे देश में प्राइसेज काफी बढ़ी हैं। कीमत जुलाई सन् 1963 से लेकर जनवरी, 1965 तक काफी बढ़ी हैं। जहां तक फूड प्राइसेस का ताल्लुक है, खुराक की कीमतों का ताल्लुक है, वह 35 फी सदी बढ़ गई है। जहां तक होलसेल प्राइसेज का ताल्लुक है, वह भी 24 फी सदी बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन मजदूरों की जो उजरतें हैं वह जो महंगाई है उसके अनुपात से नहीं बढ़ी हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो उनकी रिअल बेजेज हैं, जो असल उजरतें हैं, वह कम होती गई।

हमारे वर्क वेज बोर्ड बने, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि करीब 14 इंडस्ट्रीज में वेज बोर्ड बने और वेज बोर्ड अपना काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि इनका काम थोड़ा तेज होना चाहिए। वेज बोर्ड बने और उसके बाद उनका फैसला अगर काफी देर के बाद हो तो मजदूर को राहत मिलने में देर हो जाती है और तब तक मजदूर परेशान होता रहता है। तो हमको देखना चाहिए कि वेज बोर्ड तेजी से अपना काम करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि हम नया समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, तो हमारी नीति ऐसी हो कि काम करने वालों के साथ काफी बराबरी का बरताव किया जाए, उनकी कद्र हो, उनका पेट भरे, उनका आप सम्मान करें, और जो काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं उनको पीछे धकेला जाए। ऐसी सोसाइटी बनाने के लिए, जिसको हम समाजवादी सोसाइटी कहते हैं, ऐसी सोसाइटी को लाने के लिए और उसके लिए उचित वातावरण बनाने के लिए, मैं महमूस करता हूँ, हम काफी काम नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसमें जो बुनियादी बात है वह

[श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार]

यह है कि दोलत का बंटवारा कैसे होता है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में काफी दोलत पैदा हो। मैं उन लोगों से नहीं हूँ कि जो कहते हैं कि क्या हम पावर्टी का बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं। हम में से कोई पावर्टी का बंटवारा नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि जो दोलत देश की बढ़ती है, जो देश की ग्रामदनी बढ़ती है—ग्रौर ऐदाद शुमार देखने से पता चलता है कि देश की इनकम काफी बढ़ती है—उसका बंटवारा इस तरह से हो कि मजदूर का उत्साह भी बड़ और उसको ज्यादा हिम्मत आवे।

एक और चर्चा चलती है कि इंडस्ट्री को इंसेंटिव दिया जाए, कैपिटल को इंसेंटिव दिया जाए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इंसेंटिव हर जगह दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे लिए सब से बड़ा इंसेंटिव तो यह होना चाहिए कि हम देश को रक्षा के लिए मजबूत बना रहे हैं, देश को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। जो लोग यहां रोज इंसेंटिव की बात करते हैं, उनको समझना चाहिए कि सबसे बड़ा इंसेंटिव उनके लिए यह होना चाहिए कि वे देश को मजबूत बना रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि रोज इंडस्ट्री और कैपिटल की तरफ से इंसेंटिव की मांग करना उचित नहीं है। क्या कभी मजदूरों ने कहा कि हमको इंसेंटिव नहीं है, क्या कभी उनके नेताओं ने यह कहा? क्या कभी उनकी यूनियन्स ने इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पास किए कि हमें इंसेंटिव नहीं मिलता। हम कैसे काम करें। यह सवाल कैपिटल वालों और इंडस्ट्री वालों की तरफ से ही उठाया जाता है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि चलो, इंसेंटिव दे दिया जाए। लेकिन साथ ही मजदूर को भी इंसेंटिव मिलना चाहिए। उसके लिए सबसे बड़ा इंसेंटिव यह है कि उसको खाने को मिले। उसकी उजरत जो महंगाई की वजह से कम होती चली जाती है, उसकी जो उजरत सन १९६२ और १९६३ में थी वह महंगाई की वजह से कम हो गयी है, उसको पूरा किया जाए। अगर उसकी रियल वेज पूरी नहीं की जा सकती है तो जो फायदा होता है

उसमें उसका कुछ हिस्सा रखा जाए। आप कहते हैं कि अगर इनवेस्टर को इंसेंटिव नहीं होगा तो वह इनवेस्ट कैसे करेगा। इसी तरह से मजदूर को भी काम ठीक से करने के लिए इंसेंटिव चाहिए क्योंकि महंगाई की वजह से उसकी रियल वेज कम होती जाती है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को देखना भी बहुत ही जरूरी है।

अब मैं प्रोडक्शन कमेटीज के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है कि ये कमेटीज १६०० से बढ़ कर २००० हो गयी हैं, यानी पिछले साल में ४०० प्रोडक्शन कमेटी बढ़ी। लेकिन आप देखें कि ये फंक्शन किस तरह से करती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये ठीक तरह से फंक्शन करें। वे ठीक तरह से फंक्शन नहीं करतीं। अभी तक डिफाइन नहीं किया गया कि उनका फंक्शन क्या है। ऐसा कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है कि इनके जरिए मजदूर को उत्साह दिलाया जा सके। इसके लिए एक वातावरण पैदा किया जाना चाहिए।

हमने फैसला किया था कि जहां तीन सौ से ज्यादा मजदूर काम करते होंगे वहां के लिए फेयर प्राइस शाप्स लाजिमी तौर पर बनायी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन यह काम नहीं हो रहा है। कहा जाता है कि महंगाई कम हो रही है, महंगाई का जमाना खत्म होगा। लेकिन जिन फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के बारे में हम फैसला कर चुके हैं कि ये कम्पलसरीली होनी चाहिए, वे नहीं बनते हैं।

हमारी नए समाज की बुनियादी कल्पना यह थी कि हम नए समाज में मजदूर को उद्योग के इन्तिजाम में हिस्सेदार बनायेंगे। हमने इस चीज को यूगोस्लाविया आदि देशों में देखा और अपने यहां भी मजदूरों को उद्योग के प्रबन्ध में हिस्सेदार बनाने का विचार किया। लेकिन जो फिगर हमारे सामने हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि सिर्फ ६७ ऐसे यूनित हैं कि जिनमें ऐसी मैनेजमेंट काइउंसिल्स बनी हैं कि जिनके

जरिए मजदूर प्रबन्ध में हिस्सेदार बन सकें। इनमें से ३६ यूनियनों पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं और ६१ प्राइवेट सैक्टर में। हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में ज्यादा काउंसिल्स नहीं बना सके। जब गवर्नमेंट ने एक पालिसी बना ली है तो उसको पब्लिक सैक्टर में क्यों स्वीकार नहीं करती? और इन काउंसिल्स के वर्किंग को आप देखें। इनसे मजदूर के अन्दर कोई ऐसी भावना पैदा नहीं हो रही है कि वह भी इन्तिजाम में हिस्सेदार है। इनमें एक रूटिन सा काम होता है। अफसर जाते हैं, कुछ प्रेरणा देते हैं और उसके बाद काउंसिल बन जाती है लेकिन उससे कोई खास बात नहीं होती।

मैंने पहले दौलत के बंटवारे का जिक्र किया। मेरे मित्र श्री मैलकोटे ने कहा कि हम बोनस के शौकीन नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि नीड बैस्ट वैजेज हों। मजदूर को जितना मिलना चाहिए इतना नहीं मिलता, तो हम कहते हैं कि उनको बोनस दीजिए। जो आपको प्राफिट होता है उसमें से बाद में उनको बोनस के रूप में उनका हिस्सा दिया जाए। बोनस कमीशन बनाया गया। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ गयी। लेकिन उसकी सिफारिशों में अगर गवर्नमेंट कोई माडिफिकेशन करती है, या उसकी सिफारिशों को लागू करने में शिथिलता है और किसी दबाव में आकर उनमें कोई तबदीली करती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को इस दिशा में काफी हिम्मत के साथ कदम उठाना चाहिए और इस काम को जल्दी करना चाहिए।

वरकर्स एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पढ़ा। इसके बारे में काफी कहा गया है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका कुछ इवैल्यूएशन होना चाहिए कि वर्कर्स कितना सीख पाए हैं और जो इदारे हैं उन पर इसका कितना असर पड़ा है। मजदूरों पर क्या असर पड़ा है। आपको देखना चाहिए कि क्या इस वरकर एजुकेशन की वजह से ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट बढ़ा है, उसमें

कुछ जान आयी है। मैं देखता हूँ कि यह चीज भी रूटिन की तरह चल रही है। इसीलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसका इवैल्यूएशन होना चाहिए कि इससे क्या फायदा हुआ है और क्या नुकसान हुआ है। मेरा अन्दाजा है कि ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट कुछ कमजोर पड़ रहा है। ये मुकदमेबाजी की तरफ ज्यादा चले गए हैं और पाजिटिव साइड में काम कम हो रहा है। हम वरकर में देश की दौलत बढ़ाने की भावना और उस समाज को लाने की भावना, जो कि उसके लिए बनाया जाने वाला है, नहीं ला पाए हैं। यूनियन्स भी यह काम नहीं कर सकी हैं। मैं ट्रेड यूनियन में होते हुए भी यह समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में कोताही हो रही है और, उसकी बड़ी वजह यह है कि ट्रेड यूनियन्स में कुछ भ्रम भ्रम पाटियां काम कर रही हैं और कुछ ऐसी पाटियां हैं जिनका जिक्र मेरे मित्र श्री मैलकोटे ने किया है। जब तक नई ग्राइडियालाजी को लेकर ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट को नहीं चलाया जाएगा तब तक इस मूवमेंट को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकेगा और न ट्रेड यूनियन्स अपना काम ठीक से कर सकेंगी।

यह कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far I was very attentively hearing the speeches of the Congress members as well as the opposition. Everybody was discussing how it is that in spite of the fact that there has been an increase in the production and an increase in the national income the real condition of the workers has not improved.

I would say that the Labour Department is not a separate entity in the total set-up of the Government of India and inasmuch as the policy of the Government of India is for a long time past to see that the monopoly is developed here in this country and to speak of socialism only in words and not in deeds. The result of that

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

policy, monopoly-appeasing policy, is that the total direction of the economy is towards the development of monopoly and capitalism in India. The effect of that is all-round poverty and discontent among the masses, and especially among the workers. It is a misfortune that our young and enthusiastic Labour Minister will have to report to the nation at the end of the Third Plan, that in spite of the completion of three Plans, the wages of the workers have fallen below the 1951 level.

14 hrs.

If I had the time, I can prove that the real wages of the workers are below the level of 1951. In 1951 the real wages were below the level of 1939, that is the pre-war level. These are not my words. I would request the hon. Minister to read the speech of the President of West Bengal INTUC in Asansol, in Durgapur, in the last session some days back. What did he say? He said that it was a matter of regret that after three Plans and after more or less 18 years of Congress rule, the wages of the workers were still at the 1939 level. I do not know what figures are available with the Labour Minister and how he can dispute my point, but I assert that the wage policy has not been changed in spite of so many assurances.

It is true that some cash has gone into the pockets of the workers, but the Government and the big capitalists have taken it out from their pockets, and that is because of the unscientific, pro-capitalist and pro-hoarder price policy of the Government of India. So, I do not know what the poor Labour Minister can do, what authority he has got to bring about an over-all change in the policy. Until an over-all change is brought about, there is no hope, no future for the working class of India.

Last year, during his Budget speech, the Labour Minister was a bit angry and accused us of provoking the workers, but what has happened during the last one year? If you kindly see the reports which have been given to us, you will find that the number of man-days lost in 1964 is more than that of 1963. Not only that. The number of strikes has been more in 1964, and this has been progressively increasing from 1960. In 1960 6.5 million man-days were lost due to strikes; in 1961, 4.9 million.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Due to strike?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Due to strike and lock-out.

In 1962 it was 6.1 million; in 1963, 3.3 million, and in 1964, 7.3 million. So, I do not know how, by making the trade unionists and Communists the scapegoats and holding them responsible for these troubles, they can get out of their promise to introduce a need-based minimum wage. I do not say that nothing has been done. Some wage boards are there, some increments have been given, but the basic thing, the most vital thing is that the Government promised to hold the price line.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): They will hold it higher.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: They have got to do it. Prices are high due to their policy.

I can give one example. This year, an economic review has been circulated in West Bengal, which shows that the cost of living index rose by 22 per cent, while the wage increase has been only 16 per cent, leaving a gap of 6 per cent.

So, the over-all picture is that due to the price policy and wage policy of the Government, the workers are suffering. So, I would request the Minister to help the workers. I have

no quarrel with him. I know that he is trying. He was for some time President of the Congress and I had an expectation that he would do at least something, but how can he do anything when, as Shri Bade pointed out, he is at the mercy of the bureaucrats who are ruling him? It is not that the Minister is doing the job and actually functioning as the main functionary in the Labour Ministry. Some old bureaucrats, who have been there from the days of the British, are continuing the traditions of that time. So, how can he do it? Whatever may be his policy, everything will be damned and frustrated by this bureaucratic machinery everywhere, either in the State or at the Centre.

Last year, in the course of his reply, the Labour Minister confessed in this House that there were some defects or errors in the compilation of the price index. It was stated by him that the West Bengal Government would rectify it, but up till now nothing has been done. The situation there is the same as it was in 1964. The actual prices that are prevailing in the market are not taken into consideration when this compilation is made. So, I would humbly request the Labour Ministry to do something to bring about a change in the system in West Bengal, Bihar and some other States where this faulty compilation is continuing.

Reference has been made to the employment position. From the reports available to us, it seems that nothing can be expected from the Fourth Plan. After 18 years of Congress rule and completion of three Plans, what is the position? The official estimate is that 35 million job-seekers will chase 20 million jobs during the Fourth Plan. This is not my saying, this is what I have gathered from the official report. So, on the one side there is a cut in the real wages, while on the other side, there is dearth of employment everywhere. Government cannot solve the problems by this fraud in dearness allow-

ance. On the other hand they try to suppress the movement by the Defence of India Rules. The assistant secretary of the Hindustan Motor Workers' Union with which I am connected, Shri S. K. Dey, had been detained under the Defence of India Rules. I can lay on the Table of the House facts to show that during the Emergency, just after the Emergency was introduced, this union contributed Rs. 1,000 to the defence fund and very recently, just before his arrest, the West Bengal Government's labour directorate appreciated our functioning so far as collective bargaining is concerned, so far as the dealings with the employer were concerned and certified that union is taking a very reasonable stand. In spite of all that the union's assistant secretary had been arrested and detained without trial.

The tripartite labour committee decided that in the case of individual disputes, individual dismissals, the decision will be given by the labour department. I do not know what has happened to that. The Labour Ministry know that it is not done. But that is the main thing, main hurdle in the trade union movement. Anybody who takes the leadership in the union is suspended and then dismissed and if he goes to the labour department, his case is not taken up. Even in the cases where the trade union workers are punished or charge-sheeted, what happens? Under I.D. Act the employer is the sole party and because it is a domestic thing, there are provisions in the Act according to which the tribunal could not go into the merits of the case. If the Government does not look into this matter, I think it will be a real injustice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had already exceeded his time; he must conclude now.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: I will take two or three minutes—not more. This lacuna must be rectified; otherwise the workers are always at the

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

whims of the employers and the court has nothing to do.

In the case of a union going in appeal to the Supreme Court, they have to deposit Rs. 2,500 as security money. I will request the hon. Minister to take up the matter with the Law or the Home Ministry so that the workers may be exempted from this security deposit; otherwise the workers cannot take the opportunity of going to the Supreme Court.

Only one point. The most hopeless state of affairs is prevailing in the Coalmines Welfare Society. Any Minister who comes there comes with an officer of his own and there is no system of promotion or service conditions. It may be looked into.

One more point. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am calling Mr. Sinhasan Singh.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The Labour Minister assured that a wage board should be set for the film industry and I request that it may be done.

श्री सिंह: सिर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो प्रथम बार इस प्रक्रिया को अपनाया है कि जो सदस्य सदन में हों, अध्यक्ष के नेत्र के सामने आने पर उनको बुलाया जाये, न कि किसी लिस्ट के आधार पर किसी सदस्य को बुलाया जाये, उसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि आज यह मन्त्रालय एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के हाथ में है, जो लेबर की समस्याओं से भली प्रकार परिचित है और जिसने मुख्य मन्त्री की हैसियत से, कुछ दिनों कांग्रेस का प्रधान होने के नाते और फिर लेबर मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से सारे भारत का दौरा किया है और इस प्रकार जो सारे भारत के मजदूरों की समस्या से अवगत है। इसलिए इस बात की बहुत आशा है कि उनके मन्त्रित्व-

काल में मजदूरों की समस्याएँ सुलझेंगी और उनकी आपत्ति के दिन कम होंगे।

आज ही मझे अखबार में पढ़ने को मिला कि कानपुर के एक बड़े मिल मालिक ने 1961 में पचास मजदूरों को गलत तौर पर स्ट्राइक करने के नाम पर निकाल दिया। मजदूरों ने उसके खिलाफ आवेदन किया और वह आवेदन मंजूर हुआ। मिल मालिक उसके विरुद्ध हाईकोर्ट में गया और रिट पेटिशन लाया। चकि हाईकोर्ट न्याय का स्थान है, इसलिए उसने सही न्याय किया और उस रिट पेटिशन को खारिज किया। प्रश्न यह है कि जो मजदूर 1961 से 1965, तक पांच छः साल तक, काम से बाहर रहा, उसकी क्या गति और हालत हुई होगी। मजदूर किस प्रकार से मिल मालिक से लड़ सकता है, क्या उसमें मिल-मालिक से लड़ने का सामर्थ्य है, यह विचारणीय विषय है। आज स्थिति यह है कि मजदूर नहीं लड़ सकता है। आज मजदूरों के संगठन हैं, लेकिन मझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है—मजदूर संगठनों के कार्यकर्ता मुझे क्षमा करेंगे—कि मजदूर संगठन बहुत विघटित हैं।

सब मजदूरों का एक ही उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य है कि उनका रहन-सहन और वेतन ऊंचा हो और उनके बाल-बच्चों की हिराजत और उन के पढ़ने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद मजदूरों का संगठन इसी अभिप्राय से बना भी था और बना भी रहना चाहिए। लेकिन मजदूरों की जो संस्थाएँ बनी हैं, वे इस तरफ ध्यान न देकर मजदूरों के क्या राइट्स हैं, इस बात को लेकर प्रायः झगड़ा उठाया करती हैं। आज मजदूरों के लिए अधिक सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने की तरफ कम और उनके राइट्स की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है।

कुछ दिन पहले हमने देखा कि कोल-माइन्ज में दो तरह के मजदूर कहे जाते थे—एक इन्डेन्ट मजदूर, जो कि गोरखपुर से जाते हैं और दूसरे, स्वतन्त्र मजदूर, जो यूनियनों

द्वारा संचालित प्रोग्राम निम्नलिखित हैं। माननीय मालवीय जी, जो आज-कल इस मन्त्रालय के उपमन्त्री हैं, इससे भली भाँति परिचित हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी। मैं पहले भी मन्त्री महोदय से आग्रह कर चुका हूँ और आज भी आग्रह करना हूँ कि वह देखें कि इन दोनों वर्गों के मजदूरों में से किसकी कार्यकुशलता और क्षमता अधिक है और कौन ज्यादा काम कर रहे हैं। उनको देखना चाहिए कि क्या किसी संस्था के द्वारा डिसिप्लिन्ड, नियमित, मजदूर दूसरों से ज्यादा काम कर रहे हैं।

बार्डर पर जो रोडज बन रही हैं, वहाँ पर मजदूरों की बड़ी कमी है। गोरखपुर में एक मजदूर आर्गनाइजेशन बनी हुई है। गत महा-युद्ध में जब मजदूर लड़ाई के मैदान से आगता काम छोड़ कर भागने लगे, तो उस समय यह प्रश्न सामने आया कि मजदूर कहाँ से लाए जायें। तब तत्कालीन अधिकारियों के द्वारा गोरखपुर में एक संगठन बनाया गया, जिसके अन्तर्गत मजदूर भर्ती किये गए, डिसिप्लिन्ड किए गए, शिक्षित किये गए और उन स्थानों पर भेजे गए, जहाँ से स्थानीय मजदूर भाग गए थे और उन्होंने उस कार्य को सम्भाला। लड़ाई के बाद भी वह संस्था कुछ ग्रंथों में कायम रही और वह आज तक कोल फील्ड रिक्रूटिंग आर्गनाइजेशन के रूप में काम करती रही है। मैंने मन्त्री महोदय से कहा है कि कोल फील्ड रिक्रूटिंग आर्गनाइजेशन द्वारा भेजे गए मजदूरों और अन्य मजदूरों की कार्यक्षमता, रहन-सहन और स्वास्थ्य में आकाश-पाताल का अन्तर है। लेकिन कुछ शायद व्यक्तिगत नाराजी हो, इसलिए कुछ आघात पहुँचाना हों और इस कारण से शायद तोड़ दिया जाए। शायद इस वास्ते तोड़ देना हों कि वह स्वतन्त्र नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आप गौर करें और इसे आप संगठित और आर्गनाइज रखें। आज भी जो बोर्डर रोड का महकमा है उसमें मजदूरों की दिक्कत होती है तो गोरखपुर आर्गनाइजेशन है जिनको आपने सौभाग्य से मुस्तकिल कर दिया है और उसके तोड़ने का कोई खतरा

नहीं है, उस पर आप भरोसा करते हैं। उस गोरखपुर आर्गनाइजेशन में हजारों मजदूर हैं और आज वे देश के दूर दूर भागों में, पहाड़ी इलाकों में, बर्फीले स्थानों में गये हुए हैं और वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं। मैंने रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा कि ऐसे स्थानों पर जाने के लिए शिक्षित मजदूर चाहिये उनको कुछ मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिये ताकि वे थोड़ा रुक सकें और क्रमबद्ध काम कर सकें। वह ट्रेनिंग तभी हो सकती है जब इस तरह के मजदूरों का शिक्षण हो, जब उनकी भर्ती हो तो उनके घर की देखरेख का प्रबन्ध हो।

आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि गोरखपुर का मजदूर करोड़ों रुपया गवर्नमेंट ट्रेजरी में जमा रहता है। जब मजदूर काम से लौटने के बाद अपने घर वापिस जाता है तो शायद ही कोई ऐसा मजदूर होता हो जिसने हजार, बारह सौ और दो हजार रुपया साल के के अन्दर कमा कर बचा न लिया हो। वह रुपया गवर्नमेंट ट्रेजरी में रहता है। यह उसकी सेविंग होती है। इससे गवर्नमेंट को भी लाभ होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके प्रशिक्षण का प्रबन्ध किया जाए ताकि वह ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सके। ये जो प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें हैं, उनको और जिलों में भी उपलब्ध किया जाए।

मुझे पता लगा है कि ऐसे मजदूरों को पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० डिपार्टमेंट नहीं चाहता है और न ही कांटेक्टर चाहता है। कांटेक्टर तो उस मजदूर को चाहता है जिसको वह एक्सप्लायट कर सके, दाम कम दे और काम ज्यादा ले। गोरखपुर से जो मजदूर जाते हैं उनको वह एक्सप्लायट नहीं कर सकता है क्योंकि उनकी मजदूरी नियत होती है। वह पूरा काम करता है और पूरे पैसे लेता है। उनके बीच में कांटेक्टर नहीं है, स्वतः उनकी आर्गनाइजेशन है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों से मजदूर को बचाया जाए, कांटेक्टर से मजदूर को बचाया जाए। जितने विभाग हैं सबके अन्दर कांटेक्टर है। जहाँ पर सही मानों में मजदूर संगठन है वहाँ

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

पर तो उनको बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये। आज तो मजदूर मन्त्रित्व है। आज तो ऐसी जगह चालू होनी चाहिये जिससे मजदूरों को सहकारी समितियों को बढ़ावा मिल सके, उनको टोलियां बनें और उनको काम मिल सके काम कांटेक्ट को न मिल कर सहकारी समितियों को मिलना चाहिये। वे टायरेक्टली डिपार्टमेंट्स को कंसल्ट करके काम लें। देखने में आया कि जब मिट्टी का काम कांटेक्टर को दिया जाता है तो बीस रुपये हजार क्यूबिक फीट खोदने के उनको मिलते हैं। कांटेक्टर मजदूरों को कभी भी दस रुपये से अधिक नहीं देता है। बाकी दस रुपये वह माजिन रख लेता है, अपना और डिपार्टमेंट को देने का। अगर सहकारी समितियों को बीस रुपये के हिसाब से ठेका दिया जाए तो वे दो रुपये तो डिपार्टमेंट को देने और यूनियन को मजबूत करने के लिए रख लेंगी और बाकी अठारह रुपये मजदूरों को दे देगी। इससे मजदूरों का भी लाभ होगा और सहकारी आन्दोलन को भी देश में बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

1959 में आपने इसी सदन में एक कानून बनाया था जिसके अनुसार आपने यह कहा था कि जितनी भी नौकरियां हैं वे सब एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये से भरी जायें। हर स्टेट में जितनी भी स्टेट की या डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड की या जिला परिषद् की नौकरियां हैं वे सभी एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये भरी जानी चाहियें। जितनी भी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के नीचे की नौकरियां हैं जो कि मजदूर वर्ग की श्रेणी में आती हैं वे सब एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये भरी जाएं। देखने में आया है कि ऐसा नहीं होता है। गोरखपुर में मुझे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का जो अफसर है उससे मिलने का मौका मिला था और उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि कोई भी डिपार्टमेंट उनके जरिये से नौकरियां भर नहीं रहा है और कानून में यह व्यवस्था है कि जो ऐसा नहीं करेता है उसको प्रासीक्यूट

किया जा सकता है। ऐसा न करने पर सजा निर्धारित है। किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट के इंडेंट मेरे पास नहीं आते हैं, न रेलवे के और न ही रोडवेज के और न ही किसी दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट के। कलैक्टर खुद भी नहीं भेजता है। वहां का कलैक्टर भ्रष्टाचारवादी है। मैं उसके पास गया और उसको मैंने बताया कि फलां कानून की आप अवहेलना कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि मुझे इसका पता नहीं था। मैंने उनको बताया कि आपको पहले अपने आपको प्रासीक्यूट करना चाहिये क्योंकि आप इसका पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। खैर उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि आइन्दा ऐसा नहीं होगा। अब तक मुझे इस कानून का पता नहीं था। आइन्दा से अब वैसा हो रहा है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि ये जो कानून आप बनाते हैं इनको आप इम्प्लीमेंट भी करें और देखें कि इनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है या नहीं। जब एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये से आदमी नहीं लिये जाते हैं तो सिफारिशें भी बहुत चलती हैं। ये बहुत अंशों में दूर हो सकती हैं अगर सीधे आदमी न लेकर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये लिये जायें। हम तो जन सेवक हैं और लोग सिफारिशों के लिए भी आते हैं। कुछ ऐसी धारणा देश में फैल गई है कि सिफारिश के बिना कोई काम नहीं होता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। योग्यता के आधार पर और किसी महकमे के जरिये आप लोगों को नौकरी दें ताकि यह सिफारिश का रोग छूटे। आज होता यह है कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में भी कोई जाता है तो वह भी यही कहता है कि कहीं से सिफारिश करने वाला मिल जाए। मेरे पास भी इस तरह के एक सज्जन आये थे और उन्होंने सिफारिश करने के लिए कहा था। मैंने उनको कहा कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, इस तरह की नौबत अभी तक नहीं आई है। लेकिन लोगों को विश्वास ही नहीं होता है कि बगैर कुछ कहे इस राज्य की गाड़ों भी खिसकेगी। यह जो धारणा लोगों में फैली हुई है इसका भी अन्त होना चाहिये। अगर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज

के अन्दर भी कोई आज बुगई आ गई है तो उसको भी आप दूर करने की कोशिश करें। अगर वह भी वैसा ही दफ्तर बन गया है जैसे दूसरे हैं तो उसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये। जो गोरखपुर के अधिकारी हैं वह तो बड़े ढंग के आदमी हैं। बड़े ढंग से वह काम करते हैं। दस बजे आते हैं और दो बजे ठुट्टी करते हैं। सब को वहां मालूम है कि क्या क्या करना है। कागज निकलने में या मांगने में क्या होता होगा मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन अगर कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो उसको भी आपको दूर करना चाहिये, उसका भी आपको सुधार करना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गोरखपुर में जो सी०आर०ओ० है उसको किसी तरह से भी तोड़ने की कोशिश आप न करें। उसको अगर आपने तोड़ा तो पन्द्रह बीस हजार मजदूर गोरखपुर का जो कॉलकोल्ड्ज आर्गनाइजेशन में काम करता है वह बेकार हो जाएगा। अगर सी०आर०ओ० वहां कायम रहता है तो वह बेकार नहीं होगा। इसका नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि उसकी भरती वहां न हो कर दूसरी जगह जाकर होगी। उसको जो साठ रुपये मिलते हैं कम्बल के लिए, वर्दी के लिए, रेल यात्रा इत्यादि के लिए वे नहीं मिलेंगे। वे आपको भी नहीं मिलेंगे और मजदूरों को भी नहीं मिलेंगे। मजदूरों का यह रुपया अपने पास से खर्च करके वहां जाकर भर्ती होना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ इस और आप ध्यान दें। प्रधान मंत्री जो वहां गये थे। उनको भी लोगों ने यह बान कहां थी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस और आपका ध्यान जाएगा।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायर्स और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स को आप मजदूर करें कि बिना एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की मार्फत और किसी तरह से वे आदमी न लें।

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to preface my speech with certain observations on the speeches made by some of the speakers who preceded me. I particularly refer to the speech of Shri Bade who does not happen to be here just now. He castigated this Ministry for the unemployment that is prevailing in this country and he also passed some severe remarks on the ruling party. I also share his sentiments about the unemployment that is prevailing in this country and he also passed some severe remarks on the ruling party. I also share his sentiments about the unemployment that is prevailing in this country. I also share his concern, but I wonder whether this Ministry can particularly be castigated for the prevailing unemployment in this country. It is true that this Ministry is being styled as Labour and Employment, but when the word 'Employment' is used, it is more appropriate to say that it is employment regulation rather than employment creation. I wonder what else is there at the disposal of this Ministry to create employment potential in this country. I think it is the Planning Ministry which is the Ministry concerned with that aspect of our economy. If we look to the Introductory remarks of the report that is circulated to us, we will find that it has been stated there, as follows:

"In the matter of employment, the activities include the organisation of the National Employment Service for the referral of job seekers for the purpose of placement, implementation of programmes of vocational guidance, employment counselling and conduct of manpower studies and surveys."

This is the only aspect of employment with which this Ministry is concerned. I would leave it at that.

I would seek this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of dissatisfaction, if not of resentment, at the way in which this Ministry has been

[Shri Oza]

split up. We know that the Employees State Insurance Corporation and Provident Fund, these two things are taken away from the present Ministry and a separate Ministry has been created. I wonder what is the thinking that is prevailing in the Ministry about these things. I wonder whether it is being realised that labour discontent has a lot to do with labour insecurity. These schemes like Employees' State Insurance Corporation and Provident Fund primarily generate a sort of feeling, a social-security feeling, amongst the labourers. And to divorce this sense of security, economic security, from the discontent or contentment prevailing in the working classes, I think, is not a happy thing. Whenever one moves in the labour areas one comes across complaints about these schemes not properly functioning. Take the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. I had the good fortune of being associated with that activity for a pretty number of years; now I am not there. But I know, whenever we used to visit labour areas, in those places where the Employees' State Insurance Corporation was functioning properly, there was in a way some sort of satisfaction prevailing among the labour class. Complaints were brought before us. These things lead to some discontent, and they have also some effect on the labour relations and also on production. So I think the Government should give a re-thinking to this aspect and amalgamate these two schemes Employees' State Insurance Corporation and Provident Fund. These should be again placed with the Labour Ministry.

Sir, with the planning that we have adopted and with the strategy that is in-built in the various plans that we have accepted in the country, what is the main strategy there? If I may summarise it in one sentence, I may say that the main strategy of the various plans that we have started implementing in this country since 1951 is to shift our working population from the primary sector to the

secondary and tertiary sectors of production. We know that in our country a large size of the population is relying for their sustenance on agriculture. And unless and until we shift this working population from that primary sector and move it further on to the secondary sector, say, of industrial production, and to the tertiary sector of social services and other things, I think it will not be possible to give the go-by to poverty in this country. And I am very happy about the way planning has been conceived of and is being implemented. This is the initial period and we are of course passing through some teething trouble. It is true that we have come across some very bad obstacles in the path of our march towards prosperity, but that should not dishearten us.

Here comes the role of this particular Ministry, that we have to industrialise our country as rapidly as possible and bring about this shift in our working population. So, as the years will roll on, more and more people will be coming to industrial fields; and so this particular Ministry has to play a role of seeing that this period is smooth, that because of bad relations between the employers and employees our industrial production does not suffer and that the switch-over is not met with difficulties.

We find that in 1956 about 34 lakhs of people were relying on industries for their sustenance. Today their number has gone up to 43 lakhs. If one hundred is the index for the year 1956, during the last seven years or so, the index has gone up by 27 per cent in spite of the fact, as I have been observing a very often in this House, that a sort of unseen rationalisation is going on in this country. Not only in the new plants that are being set up in this country are we accommodating less and less labour, the new labour potential is at a very low level. With that I have no dispute, because we have to keep pace with the rest of the world in so many respects

We have to create an export market, and in the internal market also we have to make things cheap. Industries are not placed in that condition where we have to take a charitable view and out of sheer charity and mercy we have to engage people. That is not the way of industrialising any country, least of all our country. I have no quarrel with that. But even in the existing industries we find that a slow and steady process of rationalisation is going on. On that also to be very frank, I have very little quarrel, provided that the rationalisation is without tears. There we find that our trade union movement being very weak in some sectors, rationalisation with tears is also going on. The Ministry has to be very vigilant in seeing that in areas where the trade unionism has not grown and has not acquired some strength to safeguard and to protect its own interests, the labour is not thrown out simply because of the whims of making some economy here or there. We have to see this that the process of rationalisation, which may be inevitable, should be without tears, and not accompanied by recrimination: because of the person shifting to some other thing. In that way only should rationalisation be allowed to go on in this country.

We say in this country that we want to make rapid strides in our industrialisation, that we want a contented labour force. How is this contentment or satisfaction to be brought about? Unless the working class has a sort of faith, you know, howsoever we may cry in this country, with all our sympathies—and I have worked among the working classes and I have all my sympathies for the downtrodden—in spite of that we must recognise today that, situated as we are, a need-based wage is not possible, however much we may desire it. But at the same time, when I say this, I do not want to say that we should disregard all the requirements or all the necessities, all the demands of the labour class. But we have to strike a balance whereby

we could create a faith in them that whatever possible under the present context for them is being done.

Today, if we look at the reports of the responsible trade union organisations, we find that there is a sort of lurking apprehension amongst the working classes that they are not getting a fair deal either from the employers or from the Government. We have accepted so many schemes about discipline, code of discipline, code of conduct and so many things, of which I have no practical knowledge. But we find from even responsible organisations that they are not happy about all these things. This is a very bad augury. If we want to make our industrial progress smooth and rapid, we should see that a sort of satisfaction is generated amongst the working classes that they will always get a fair deal from the employer and that the Government will always step in where any injustice is being done to them.

Take this code of discipline, for example. What is the fundamental corner-stone of that? It is that there will be immediate arbitration if there is some dispute. These organisations complain that arbitrations are not given in time, and if at all they are given the awards are not implemented. And there is so much discontent on this. If discipline is to be enforced, it cannot be only on the employees, leaving the employers to their own power or strategy. That is not fair. If a code of discipline is to be enforced, we must see that wherever the parties cannot resolve their disputes between themselves, the Government should step in and give them immediate arbitration which can be effective, which can be also instantaneous. Protracted proceedings about arbitration and law courts and industrial tribunals also are not a healthy sign, and I do not think they are going to bring about any sense of satisfaction among the working classes. Unless this faith and satisfaction is generated in them, I am afraid to other thing is going to help us.

[Shri Oza]

Also here, as I said, both the employer and the Government are not playing their role properly. And when I say 'Government' I do not mean the Central Government, I mean the State Governments also. It is my personal experience. In so many States we have been seeing that somehow or other Government is absolutely indifferent to the demands and is not trying to step in at the right time to counsel or resolve the situation. Employers also are to be blamed.

I have also seen that more because of the bad management, personnel management, there are recriminations among the working class rather than because of their substantial demands. The personnel management of the employers must keep pace with modernisation. We are living in the year 1965. But we have got employers in this country who are absolutely outmoded in their thinking. They are absolutely indifferent to the legitimate demands of the workers, with the result that on account of such pin-pricks production suffers. There is discontentment among the employees. Employers are not dissatisfied about the wages only or other parts of the remuneration. Because of bad personnel management and indifference of the employers, we find that there is a lot of discontentment, and also production has suffered.

In this connection, the role of the trade unions also comes in. I have no time; otherwise, I would have referred to the figures. We find that the trade union movement in this country has expanded quantitatively. Lakhs of people are coming into the fold of trade unions. The trade unions submit their annual returns and those figures also are coming up. The income of the trade unions has now gone up to more than Rs. 1 crores. It is a good sign, but we still find that the trade union movement in this country has not developed on a healthy line, because so many reasons are there. One of the reasons is that prematurely, in this

country, along with the trade union movement, the vast floodgates of political freedom opened up, with the result that the trade union movement is also exploited by politicians who say that they have come to help them and for their economic uplift.

Here, I would like to say that the Ministry has initiated a very good workers' education programme. But I wonder why it is not being adopted by several States and why it is not being pushed up by several States. We must do away with outside agencies. It is no use being spoonfed all the while. Now, so many industries are coming up. These industries are still to inspire and instil a sort of confidence among the workers themselves so that they can safeguard their economic interests very much and so that the workers can have recourse to whatever remedies are available under the law. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to push up the workers' education scheme wherever it is possible.

Then, a word about the Joint Management Councils. I would say that let us wait for them. Let us not put the cart before the horse, because, unless the workers are educated and unless they know what are the minimum factors, cost accounts and so on, what is the use of being only satisfied and saying, just to show to the others, that in this country we have joint management councils? There is no time, as otherwise, I would have referred to certain observations made in this connection. I may say that all these things have utterly failed. We are under an illusion that in this country we have the joint management councils where both the employers and the employees sit across the table and solve the problems of the industry. That is not happening. Let us first intensively take up the workers' education programme and teach them the art of conducting the trade union activity well, and let us acquaint them with their rights and obligations and the laws

which we give them and the benefits and the protection that we offer them. Only by that process I think we will be able to have a healthy trade union movement, and that is what is absolutely necessary for a healthy shift-over from what is now a sort of primary economy towards a developed economy in this country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today, when we are discussing the grants of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, unfortunately, this Ministry is truncated. I do not know whether the separate Ministry which has been formed—the Ministry or the department of Social Security—will be to the interest of the workers. I still feel that these departments should remain with the Labour Ministry, because, labour is there and the problems are there. What is missing is a proper solution. I strongly feel that with this truncated state of affairs of the Ministry, it will be difficult for the Labour Minister to co-ordinate his activities with this newly-formed Ministry called the Social Security Ministry. Still, I hope that something will be done to have a perfect co-ordination so that the labourers may not suffer because of this decentralisation.

Now I come to the main point, and that is about the fall in wages. My hon. friend Shri Mohammad Elias and also others have very ably expressed how the wages are falling every year. If we take the statistics, we will find that even the wages which were given to the workers in 1951 have not been protected and are not protected in 1965. It is clearly revealed that with the rising cost of living, the workers are unable to keep pace, with the result that the worker is indebted to the extent of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600.

I should remind this House that a middle-class survey was taken in Bombay, and some middle class families had something very serious to show to us. What was the revelation? What was the result of that

survey? Persons who were getting Rs. 100—150 were indebted to the tune of Rs. 500; those who were in the pay-scale of Rs. 150—200 were indebted to the tune of Rs. 400 to Rs. 450, and persons who were in the pay-scale of Rs. 200—250 were also indebted to the tune of Rs. 300. If this is the state of affairs, are we reducing the indebtedness by raising the standard of living, by giving them more wages, or, are we forcing them, either by circumstances or by the misdeeds of the ruling party or their failure to hold the price-line, into further indebtedness? That is a matter to be considered.

With this background, I shall now straightaway come to the problem of the employees. Take for instance the public sector employees, or take the departments like the railways or the defence. What do the workers want? They want a wage board. The defence employees throughout the country are highly agitated because the life of the Pay Commission expired on 1st July, 1964, after, five years. The hon. Minister of Defence promised a sympathetic consideration for the appointment of a wage board. But nothing has been finalised and nearly three lakh defence employees throughout the country are agitated in respect of a wage board. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly come to the rescue of the defence employees and the railway employees who do not want any *ad hoc* increase in their wages immediately but they want the appointment of a wage board, both for the railways and for defence so that the wage board may consider all the aspects—wages, working conditions, their deplorable service conditions in certain places—and thus give Judgment which should be binding both on the Government and the employers. I am sure the hon. Minister will kindly look into this and will compel the Defence Ministry and the Railway Ministry to appoint a wage board.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Another wage board which is absolutely a 'must' is the wage board for the leather employees throughout the country. What are their wages? The hon. Minister Shri Sanjivayya knows it more than I, and Shri Malviya had been to Kanpur and I am sure he has seen the wretched condition of those workers in the tanneries and what wages they are getting. The minimum wages fixed by the Uttar Pradesh Government are being denied to those workers. Their conditions excite more horror than pity. You cannot pity them but they excite more horror. Even today they are denied the minimum wage which has been given to the textile workers, to the jute workers and all others. Now that the Government has very kindly accepted the appointment of a wage board in the major industries, there is nothing which stands in the way of appointing a wage board for leather workers. Even today, I requested the hon. Minister to grant an interview to the deputationists who came from all over the country,—from Madras, from Bata workshops and from Kanpur. Their only request is that a wage board should be appointed. I am sure the hon. Minister will consider this matter with sympathy and see that a wage board is appointed. It is an absolute 'must'.

Then I should like to say a few words about the Bonus Commission report. Though the hon. Minister has assured this House and even outside the House that a Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha in this session—I do not doubt his integrity, and I have the highest regard for him and for his deputy—I have a doubt lurking in my mind that this may not be done. This is because of the tremendous pressure by the employers. When the elections approach in 1967, the pressure will be more. The minister should put his foot down and say to the employers that this Bill has to become an Act in this session. Even if it is introduced, we

can take advantage of it, whether we belong to AITUC, INTUC, HMS or UTUC, and say to the employers, "This is now a statutory obligation; this Bill is going to be an Act. You cannot tinker with it any more and the bonus issue has to be decided."

We do not want strikes in the country at this hour, when all our borders are threatened by Pakistan and China and jointly by both of them, when our soliders are sacrificing their lives for their motherland. We know how much we are troubled by these forces who are out to humiliate India. At this hour, we do not want strikes. Decisions should be arrived at by tripartite negotiations and agreements. I am sure this can be achieved, if the labour ministry functions effectively with its able officers and the able ministers.

Coming to the question of retrenchment, the country is already facing unemployment. Shri Sinhasan Singh said that employment should be given through the employment exchanges. I am one with him. But if we go to the employment exchanges, what do we find? In Kanpur, 50 posts were advertised through the employment exchange for the anti-malaria department. There were 4000 people waiting at the exchange. The candidates were more than the mosquitoes they were supposed to kill. Sometimes we feel the name of "employment exchange" should be changed. If there is no employment, what is there to be exchanged? There is a race between starvation and hunger. The line is becoming thinner and once they meet, there is going to be chaos. We sincerely do not want any chaotic condition in our country. At this hour when our borders are threatened, can we afford the luxury of retrenchment in the defence department? 2400 employees of the E.M.E. army workshops throughout the country, having to

their credit a loyal and faithful service ranging from 10 to 22 years, have been served with notices. Alternative job is being given, but what kind of job? A person who has worked as a carpenter for 20 years is given the alternative job of a chowkidar from Delhi to Siliguri! People will laugh at this. Is India short of chowkidars? I am told we are short of technical hands, cabinet-makers, carpenters, turners, welders, etc. There is dearth of technical artisans, but forgetting his technical skill, a carpenter is offered the job of a chowkidar. This is really a sad commentary on the success of our planning.

The All-India Defence Employees Federation recently held an anti-re-trenchment conference in Delhi. All the delegates, numbering about 100 coming from all over the country, wanted to have a one day token strike. But I, Shri S. M. Joshi and other great leaders of the working class put our foot down and said, no strike at this hour when our borders are threatened. But what should I do? I am responsible to my workers, those who have served the army workshops and ordnance factories for so many years. Ultimately we have decided that I, as the President of this Federation, should start a hunger strike here, seven working committee members outside the Parliament and 5000 employees will start a hunger strike for 24 hours from 23rd April 1965 at the gates of their factories and workshops. We have taken this decision with great reluctance. It does not give us any pleasure. I have crossed that age of being happy at getting applause in the labour movement. I have become mature and old; I can see through many things now. I would request the minister to consider whether these things should be allowed, whether negotiations should not be held immediately. He should consider this and the labour machinery should start functioning immediately so that

it may not be too late, as it happened when the strike took place in 1960. It is a hunger strike today. But the hungry man knows no law. If people are really retrenched, it will be converted into a strike which may not be in the interests of the workers or of the country. At this hour, when our borders are threatened, this should not be allowed to happen.

Coming to negotiating machinery, we always talk of negotiations, agreements, settlements, no strike, arbitration, etc. But what is happening to the whitley councils? It has become a shuttle-cock, which Mr. Nanda and Mr. Sanjivayya are playing with their badminton rackets. I do not know in whose court it is now. Seeing the smile on the face of the Labour Minister, I think it is not in his court. It is in the court of Mr. Nanda. The expert, Mr. Leslie Williams, came all the way from England to advise us on the whitley council business. Our Home Minister was too busy to meet him. Actually just two hours before he was leaving, the Home Minister was kind enough to meet him. This was not a language agitation or CBI report or the arrest of left communists. So, it was not considered as important as those things. It is a sad commentary. The late lamented Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said in this House after the 1960 strike, we do not want strikes; we shall give a whitley council, a joint consultative machinery. But five years have passed and practically nothing has been done. We only want that the negotiating machinery should be restored to us. This was taken away after the 1960 strike. Let them take as much as they like on the whitley councils, which I am sure will never come. One agitation after another will come, but the Home Minister will not find any time. He is busy uprooting corruption, uprooting whitley councils, uprooting everything and uprooting himself! Unless the labour ministry is given full powers to deal with this, nothing will come out.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

In the public sector projects, the industrial relations are very bad. Mr. R. L. Mehta, one of the most efficient officers was appointed to go to Bhilai, Bhopal and other places. What happened to him? Does that appointment hold good or have those autonomous corporations, headed by a group of pensioners, have refused entry to Mr. R. L. Mehta? Is he still acting as the officer to look into the working conditions of the employees and to bring about some settlement in Bhopal and other places?

For the Press Trust of India, there should be a corporation. There is growing discontent among its employees and I request the minister to consider it.

There is a French news agency where some people have been working for the last 11 years. This French gentleman, who is famous for his anti national activities—I do not want to mention his name—has discharged correspondent without any proper notice and he is now threatening everyone, including the poor ordelies. This case is now before the Chief Labour Commissioner. I would request the minister kindly to consider this and see that the Chief Labour Commissioner gives his decision.

15 hrs.

With these words, Sir, I assure fullest support to Shri Sanjivayya. I would try to translate all his bold declarations as Congress President. I will give all support to him. Let him come out openly. Let him do something for the labour. If he is not helped by the Cabinet, if the Home Minister or the Finance Minister comes in his way, we are ready to protect his cause and we will see that Shri Sanjivayya is a success.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been admitted by every side of this House that this

Minister along with his Ministry has to play a very significant part in meeting the basic needs of this country. Judged from that point of view we feel that this Ministry could have done much more provided all others had co-operated in this task.

What do we actually find? There is shortage of food in the country. Production is also not very significant in every field. What is all this due to? I say that the bold policies of the Labour Ministry have not been implemented. That is the reason. Therefore, we should look at this Ministry and the Demands relating to this Ministry with a view to see that production in this country increases.

Of late there has been a realisation of this. I do not deny that. What I find is, in the implementation of these policies others have the upper hand and therefore it has not been possible to implement them properly. There is a realisation that this ministry has to play an important part. The Planning Commission is realising it. The Planning Commission has stated that at all stages of development and in all aspects labour has to play a very important part. They have instituted national awards, awards for safety measures and all these things. Therefore, there is that realisation.

But in the implementation of these things we do not see much. Of course, every one has stated that our Minister is very sympathetic to workers, coming as he does from that class of people. But sympathy alone is not enough. Boldness to act is necessary. He does not need any strength to be given by anybody. As has already been stated, he was the Chief Minister of a big State. He had occupied the most prominent place as President of the Indian National Congress. The whole House is behind him. He should not be afraid if other ministers try to put a check over his actions.

The other day I was very much pleased to see that when the question of a Wage Board for the Railways was being discussed and when the Railway Minister was reluctant to come forward with an answer, he was bold enough to come out with an assurance. Who is to decide whether there should be a Railway Wage Board or not? Is it the Railway Minister or is it for the Labour Minister to decide? We know the assurance that he gave at that time. We also know that when the time comes he will act.

In this whole game of planning and implementation of the Plans, the labour has been hit hard. That is the reason why there is so much of shortage of everything. I want to see the day when the large labour forces in this country will play a very significant part. Only then most of the evils in this country will go and the real socialistic pattern of society which we are aiming at will come true.

Our national income has increased. But the question asked is, where has it gone. The rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. In the matter of our railways, in the matter of defence and other things our labour force have shown how patriotic they are. But they have been asked to tighten their belts when others can inflate their bellies. There has been unfairness throughout, and this must be set right.

Whether you take the Code of Discipline or the voluntary arbitration clause or the joint management council or the workers' committees or even the awards of wage boards or the Bonus Commission, the Government finds itself helpless in the matter of implementation. So the industrialists or the employers are evading the whole issue and they are trying to stop giving any implementation to these policies. Therefore, it lies on the part of the Minister to see that these recommendations of the wage boards, Bonus Commission and other bodies are implemented. It should

not lie in the mouth of the employer himself to come out and say unilaterally what bonus or wages he will give. It will have to be wrested from his hands, and in that the Government has to play a very important part.

About the large force of landless agricultural labour much has been said. It has been said that they form 25 per cent of the rural population of the country. What is the standard of living of these people? What has been done for them? We have been told that large waste lands are there with the Government. Why should not all of them be pooled into co-operative farming. We talk of co-operative farming? For whom is it? Why should not the Government take a lead in this and solve the problems of these people who are under-employed and unemployed by having more of these labour co-operatives.

The Labour Minister, presiding over the Indian Labour Conference, has advised many things. He has advised the labour not to listen to the advice of despair. It is a very good advice. There are many means of improving their conditions. They should not resort to strikes and all those things. But when it comes to the question of putting things into action, when it is a question of establishing fair price shops, what do we find? Not many are forthcoming. There may be a few here and there, but they are not sufficient. Even the wages are not based on their needs. There is a lot of erosion into their earnings, as has already been stated—I need not enter into all those things now. One of the demands is that a portion of the wages may be paid in kind. If the employers can do that it will go a long way in ameliorating the distress of these people.

In the report we have been told a large number of strikes have taken place and the number of man-days lost is nearly 70 lakhs whereas in 1963 it was only 33 lakhs. Also, the report says, that in the matter of closing down of textile units the number of

[Shri Basappa]

workers gone without employment will be about 17,000 in 1964 whereas in 1963 it was only 6000. About ports, there is a great amount of dissatisfaction prevailing everywhere in the dockyards. There is need for re-constitution of the Port Board and advisory committee.

Coming to some specific points about my own State, there are a few thousands employed in the sugar factories, in the Hatti gold mines, in the biri factories and also in the plantations. When myself and my hon. friend Shri Sivamurthi Swamy met the Labour Minister in the Hatti gold mines, he was very sympathetic and he said that he would look into the matter. He did look into the matter, also and some understanding was reached in regard to a few thousand workers who were the worst hit. But the employers have gone back upon their assurances. Therefore, further action is necessary.

Again, we have a number of sugar factories in the country. Some are running well and some have given room for a lot of dissatisfaction. That is the case, particularly, in the Hospet sugar factories run by some people here and also some other employers. They control the working of the industry from here. So, thousands of workers are put to a lot of difficulty. The small peasants and the workers are not getting their due. Sugarcane is just dried up and it is not taken inside the factories. So, the sugarcane cultivators are not getting their due. At the same time, because the factories or mills are closed, the workers are put to a lot of difficulty and trouble. The people here, who happen to be Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees and other committees, they handle the affairs from here and they are not vigilant or careful enough to see that the workers get their proper share.

We are frequently talking about employment potential for workers. Bidi industry is one such industry which is labour-intensive. Yet, it is not being given sufficient encouragement.

In the case of the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works, the workers were assured bonus by the hon. Minister, Shri Sanjiva Reddy. I hope the Minister will look into it and ensure that the workers get their bonus quickly.

Most of the plantation labour have to work without housing facilities, and that too in very difficult circumstances. I hope something will be done for them also.

At one time we are told that there is educated unemployment and at another time that there is lack of technical personnel. How can we reconcile the two? If people with technical qualifications are not able to get employment at a time when there is shortage of technical personnel, it is really bad planning or lack of planning.

Already, there is a backlog of 8 million of unemployed in the first two Plans. With the addition of 4 million during the Third Plan, it come to 12 million. It is said that that during the Fourth Plan another 20 millions will be added to it, making a total of 32 millions. I do not know how Government are going to absorb them. The rural works programme must be geared up to give employment to more people. We are talking of rehabilitation of people coming from East Pakistan. But what about the rehabilitation of our own people who are without employment for such a long time? I hope that will be looked into by the hon. Minister.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोपल)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय—

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (दमोह) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें भी समय मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय : दोनों का झगड़ा है लेकिन हाउस में कोरम ही नहीं है । हाउस में कोरम तो होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : मजदूरों की हालत सुधाने के बारे में जो यहां बहस हो रही है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। हमारे देश में मजदूरों की संख्या बीस करोड़ से भी ज्यादा है। उनकी भलाई के लिए काम करना इस मंत्रालय के लिए अशुभ जरूरी है। इस मंत्रालय के लिए जो चौदह करोड़ रुपया मुहैया किया गया है यह बहुत ही कम है। मजदूरों के जीवन स्तर को जो उठाना है, उनके भलाई के जो काम करने हैं, उन को करने के लिए इस महकमे के लिए और ज्यादा रुपया मुहैया किया जाना चाहिए। 2192 करोड़ रुपये के अन्दर सिर्फ दस बारह करोड़ रुपया इस मंत्रालय के लिए रखना अन्याय है और इतने से रुपये में यह मंत्रालय कोई भलाई के काम नहीं कर सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अधिक प्रयास कर के अधिक पैसे की मांग करें और उस को मंजूर करवायें।

आज शिकायत यह है कि मुल्क में जो मजदूर वर्ग है उस में से अधिकतर ऐसे मजदूर हैं जो अनप्रागेनाइज्ड लेबर की कैटेगरी में आते हैं। उन के लिए न कोई डिपार्टमेंट है, न कोई एक अफसर है और न ही कोई योजना है। उन की देखभाल करने के लिए कोई भी मशीनरी इस मंत्रालय के अन्दर नहीं है। अगर अनप्रागेनाइज्ड लेबर के लिए इस मंत्रालय को कायम रखना है तो मैं समझता हूं कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का जो वास्तविक अर्थ है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। उस का जो मूल उद्देश्य है उस की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। पूरे मुल्क में जो गरीब अनप्रागेनाइज्ड लेबरर्स हैं उन की ओर आप को जरूर लक्ष्य करना होगा, उन की भलाई के लिए कम से कम इतना प्रयास तो आप को करना होगा, इतना कष्ट तो आप को करना होगा कि रहने के लिए उनको प्लाट मिल जाए ताकि वे हाउ-

सिंग बोर्ड वगैरह से पैसे ले कर अपने रहने के लिए मकान इत्यादि बना सकें।

अब मैं अपने मुख्य विषय की ओर आता हूं। श्री वासप्पा ने मैसूर स्टेट के बारे में आप को बताया है। वहां की लेबर फॉर्स के बारे में और खास तौर से मेरे क्षेत्र की लेबर फॉर्स के बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें इस मंत्रालय के पास आई हैं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मंत्रालय के पास ताकत होते हुए भी उन को दूर करने के लिए यह कुछ नहीं कर रहा है। जो जो भी झगड़े वहां हैं जो जो भी डिसप्यूट्स वहां हैं, उन को जब जब रिप्रिजेंट किया गया है तब तब देखा गया है कि इस मंत्रालय ने कमजोरी का परिचय दिया है और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो मैनेजमेंट है या जो फील्ड्री मालिक है उन के हाथ और भी ज्यादा अन्याय की तरफ बढ़ने चले गये हैं। उन को और भी ज्यादा अन्याय करने का प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। बे कितना अन्याय कर रहे हैं, इस का हम अंदाजा भी नहीं लगा पा रहे हैं। इस का मैं एक नमूना पेश करना चाहता हूं।

हमें एक पत्र मिला है हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्ड एम्प्लायीज एसोसिएशन की तरफ से। यह 12-4-1965 का लिखा हुआ है। आज ही वह मुझे मिला है। उस में लिखा हुआ है :

"After exhausting all means of redressal through continued representations before the entire Labour Department (Central) you were kind enough in moving the matter with the Labour Minister, Central, along with our President on 30th March, 1965.

All assurances and attempts are foiled by the foreign manager, Shri L. C. Curtis. . ."

यह जो मैनेजर हैं हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्ड के यह एक अमरीकी हैं और वह उस को

[श्री शिवमुनि स्वामि]

कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। मैसूर गवर्नमेंट का पचास परसेंट इस में शेयर है। फिर भी यह कहते हैं कि हमारी प्राइवेट कम्पनी है। सत्तर दिन से झगड़ा चल रहा है। अब लाक आउट कर के बन्द किया गया है। आज देश में एमरजेंसी है और सोने की हमें कितनी जरूरत है यह सब को मालूम है। मुल्क में सोना अगर पैदा हो सकता है तो मैसूर स्टेट में ही हो सकता है और मैसूर स्टेट में भी सिर्फ दो जगहों पर, एक कोलार में और दूसरे हट्टी में। वहां पर लाक आउट कर दिया गया है। उस को शुरू करने के लिए सत्तर दिन से झगड़ा चल रहा है। वह झगड़ा क्यों है, किस लिए है? इसी डिपार्टमेंट के, इसी मंत्रालय के कंसल्टेशन अफसर ने हैदराबाद से जा कर एक एग्रीमेंट तैयार किया। उस एग्रीमेंट को अमल में लाने के लिए ही वर्कर्स गजबूर कर रहे हैं। इस से अधिक उन की कोई मांग नहीं है। कोई स्पेशल मांग उन्होंने ऐसी नहीं रखी है जोकि आप की लेबर पालिसी या लेबर एक्ट के बाहर की हो। उस पर अमल कराने के लिए आप के मंत्रालय का क्या जिम्मा नहीं है? क्या कानून आप को इस की इजाजत नहीं देता है? क्या बजह है कि उस को अभी तक भी बन्द रखा गया है। यदि सोने की पैदावार कम होगी तो इस से मजदूरों के नुक्सान के साथ साथ देश का भी नुक्सान होगा। उधर लेबर सत्तर दिन से भूखी मर रही है। पत्र में आगे कहा गया है :

"....and the Labour Welfare Officer, Mr. A. T. S. Rao by paying frequent visits to the concern-end offices. At Hyderabad and as well as at Delhi. 70 solid days of hunger and suffering are peacefully passed by about 2,000 workers' families and children. The Management doing a partial operation of the industry cont-

rary to their version of lock-out is terrorising the whole lot of workers on the plea of indefinite continuity of the lock-out and mass dismissals."

जो 350 लोग अपनी मांग को पूरा करवाने के लिए स्ट्राइक करना चाहते थे उन को डिसमिस किया गया है। इन डिसमिसल्स के बारे में स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी ने रिकमेन्डेशन किया था कि अगर इन्डिविजुअल वर्कर्स का डिसमिसल होता है तो उन के मामलों को आप लेबर कोर्ट, ट्राइब्यूनल या आर-बिट्रेशन के पास ले जायें। लेकिन वह रिकमेन्डेशन आप की कैबिनेट मंजूर नहीं कर सकी क्योंकि कौन से लोग योग्य थे और कौन से अयोग्य, इस पर विचार पूरा नहीं हो सका। इस कारण जो कुछ हो रहा था इस झगड़े के सम्बन्ध में वह भी अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया है।

"We have to only regret that the Government of the people and for the people is silent thereby encouraging all the anti-national acts let loose by the management."

Having no alternative to get a solution our workmen have resolved to go on a Hunger strike as from date and place specified in the attached notice.

We pray for your sympathy and immediate help."

आप देखिये कि जिन लोगों ने हंगर स्ट्राइक की नोटिस दी है उन की कंडिशन क्या है।

"Some of the workers who are affected by the illegal Lock-out of the company forced upon them as from 1st February 1965 have resolved to offer a HUNGER STRIKE unto last, so that they get justice and therefrom the full redressal of their just demands specified as under."

The illegal Lock-out forced upon about 2000 employees as from 1st February 1965 was on the point of bayonet."

मैं इस सब को छोड़ता हूँ, जो असली कंडिशनस हैं उन को आप के सामने पेश करता हूँ ।

"The issues involved are, (a) Lifting the Lock-out with immediate effect, paying the affected employees due compensation for illegal Lock-out under provisions of Law, (b) Implementation of the terms in the memorandum of settlement dated 26th January 1965 arrived at in the presence of the Conciliation Officer (Central) Hyderabad."

इस ऐग्रिमेंट के होने के बाद उन का कहना है कि यह फोर्सर्ड ऐग्रिमेंट था । अगर फोर्सर्ड ऐग्रिमेंट था तो इस को हफ्ते तक चलाया क्यों गया । अगर यह फोर्सर्ड ऐग्रिमेंट था तो क्या कानून तोड़ने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर किया गया था ।

"To put an end to the anti-labour policy lashed out at the peace-loving employees at the instance of the Labour Welfare Officer for ever."

We will be obliged in making the management responsible for all consequences."

इस के लिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से, और खास तौर पर मंत्रालय के अफसरों से जो इस से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस का फैसला किया जाये । वह लोग 20 तारीख से हंगर स्ट्राइक करने वाले हैं । मैं इस चीज का समर्थन नहीं करता कि वह लोग हंगर स्ट्राइक करें, लेकिन वे लोग तीन महीने से कोशिश कर रहे हैं और मामला हल नहीं हो पाया है । अगर स्टेट प्रोटी हेल्पलेसनेस जाहूर करती है तो वर्कर्स के पास इस के भलावा और ताकत ही क्या है कि वे लोग उपवास करें और घर में

उपवास करने के बजाय फैक्ट्री के सामने उपवास कर के मर जायें । इसलिये मैं बहुत जोर से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि एक दो दिन में इस का तत्फिया कर के फैसला किया जाये ।

इस के भलावा मैं एक दूसरी बात भी लेबर ट्रेवल के बारे में पेश करना चाहता हूँ । अगर फोर्स से, ताकत से जो शूगर फैक्ट्री मेरे क्षेत्र में हास्पेट में चल रही है, उस की लेबर ट्रेवल को जल्दी से जल्दी हल कर लिया जाता तो आज जो किसानों का लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है वह न होता । 15 लाख रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है, और वह किस का हो रहा है । बेचारे किसानों का । उन्होंने ने यह गन्ना मेरे पास भेजा है और कहा है कि देखो इस गन्ने की हालत क्या है । क्या इस में कुछ रस है । किस वास्ते इस की हालत ऐसी हो गई है । आप को जानना चाहिये कि सिर्फ तीन महीने गन्ने की कृषि होती है । तीन महीने तक लेबर और मैनेजमेंट की ट्रेवल चलती रही । वह ट्रेवल कोई अनयुजभल ट्रेवल नहीं थी । सिर्फ इस मामूली सी बात पर थी कि वहाँ के वर्कर्स ने यूनियन बना ली थी । जिन लोगों ने यूनियन बना ली थी उन को डिसमिस कर दिया गया था । उन के डिसमिसल पर स्ट्राइक हो गया । एक महीने तक स्ट्राइक चलते रहने की वजह से गन्ना कृषा नहीं हो सका । एक हजार एकड़ का गन्ना बिल्कुल सूख कर जलाने लायक हो रह गया । आप को कोप्रोपरेटिव बना कर एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेंशल तैयार कर के फैक्ट्री बनानी चाहिये । लेकिन आप ने फैक्ट्री को लाइसेंस तक नहीं दिया । आप पैसा न दीजिये, फैक्ट्री का लाइसेंस दीजिये । जहाँ तक एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेंशल क्रिएट करने का सवाल है, वह पूरा नहीं होता । मैं चाहता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्टर अपनी ताकत लगा कर एक हजार लोगों की जिन्दगी को सुधारने की कोशिश करें । एक हजार लोगों की जिन्दगी को अच्छा बनाने

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

के लिये और कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बढ़ावा देने के लिये गुगुर फैक्ट्री के लिये लाइसेंस दीजिये ।

लेबर ट्रबल के बारे में मैं ने कई बार उन के सामने प्रतिनिधित्व किया है कि इस दौरान में अगर कोई कोशिश हो जाये तो काम चल जाये । मैं अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर के आया हूँ । वहाँ जो लेबर ट्रबल हुई है वह इस वजह से कि फैक्ट्री को पन्द्रह बीस दिन के लिये बन्द कर दिया गया । वहाँ पर लोगों की गलती सिर्फ यह थी कि उन्होंने ने यूनियन बना ली थी । इस दृष्टि से किसानों का करीब 15 लाख रुप० का नुकसान इस मौसम में हो गया । जब भी कोई ऐसा सवाल आता है तो मंत्रालय को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर हाथ में ले कर भ्रमल करना चाहिये । रिपोर्ट के मंगाने में ही इतने दिन लग जाते हैं कि वहाँ किसानों की मौत हो जाती है । इसलिये आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताकत हाथ में ले कर इन दोनों मुश्किलों को हल करना चाहिये । किसानों ने दख्खान्त की है कि इस मौसम में कम से कम आप यह ट्रबल न उठावें । लेकिन मनेजमेंट ने दो तीन वर्कर्स को लेने में मजबूरी जाहिर कर के हमारी बात को नहीं माना । लेबर ने कहा कि इस मौसम के खतम होने तक वह काम करेंगे । अभी उन को डिस्प्यूट खतम नहीं हुई है । उस को आप को जल्दी से जल्दी खतम करना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हट्टी गोल्ड मिल्स और गुगुर फैक्ट्री के बारे में आप जल्दी से जल्दी एन्क्वायरी करायें ।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy--Speaker, there are three things about which I would like to say a few words today—firstly the desirability of appointing a commission on trade unions and employers' associations. What I have in mind is not just an ordinary sort of a commission, a customary commission, on trade

unions but a commission on trade union and employers' association where the two sides should come together and collaborate.

Secondly, I would say a few words about the inspectorate on dock safety which is functioning in three of the major ports—Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The time has now come for the Ministry to consider rather urgently the need for extending this inspectorate to other ports like Vizag, Cochin, Kandla and Marmagao. However, the immediate problem, I should think, is in Cochin where the number of accidents has lately been increasing. This inspectorate has done a fine job of dock safety work and it should be considered a question which deserves to be urgently taken up in hand.

Thirdly, I would say a word about productivity, particularly something about the productivity centre that has been functioning in Bombay. This centre has inaugurated some novel ways of approaching the problem and avoiding industrial disputes. I shall go into the details later on.

I shall also say something about the question to whom does the responsibility of increasing productivity belong. Does it belong exclusively or solely to the workers? Or, have the other parties some part to play such as, the management, the Government and the community at large? I do not think I shall have much time to say about some other things. For instance, there is the question of the security of employment. On this question, I think, the Government should consider doing something. What is really asked for is that the Industrial Disputes Act be suitably amended because, after all, it has the support of the recommendation of the standing Labour Committee. Therefore, it is worth exploring if Government has any good reasons to feel hesitant about taking the action along these lines. The Government should place

before this House its own case. It is time that something be done.

I do not think I need to labour the point about the bonus issue because, after all, the Government has agreed to bring forward a Bill on the bonus issue during this session and I am sure that the Government will do it.

Now, about the appointment of the Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. What I have in mind is a commission, something like what has been done in England recently, just about four weeks ago. They have appointed a Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. This commission should have as wide a scope for its terms of reference as possible. After all, we have a problem of our own in this country and all kinds of subjects should be included in the scope of this commission and it should be made as comprehensive as possible. In fact, I would quote here what the *Manchester Guardian* has said about the scope of the Royal Commission appointed in England. Their terms of reference provide "a brief that extends to almost the whole fabric of industrial society". That should be the scope of a commission to be appointed in India that I have in mind. It is needless to say that this Commission should be a high-level commission composed of men of top-ranking ability and experience in the industrial field as well as in the management field. I think our present Minister is a person from whom we can hope for very much in this direction.

Do we really need to have a commission of our own in this country? Can't we depend on the existing legislation in other advanced countries to guide us? My answer would be 'No'. No other country's legislation can be a complete guide to us in this country. We must have a commission of our own because our problems are different. Our problems are problems of a developing economy. They

are not problems of a developed, established and advanced economy as one sees in other countries. Our problems belong to a country in which the public sector is assuming increasing importance and also in which the socialist approach has been accepted as a goal or policy. Therefore, I think, we cannot shirk this responsibility.

Our existing legislation, as you know, has been almost out of touch with realities. There is very little relevance between the present situation and the present needs and the existing legislation. The existing Acts have been 20 years old and 40 years old. Therefore, something must be done now. The existing Acts have originated in an age of unemployment and exploitation. Those conditions do not exist today to that extent. The existing legislation came into being at a time before the new economics of growth came to be recognised as a new way of looking at the industrial problems. It came into existence at a time before the famous report of Sir William Beveridge was offered to the World, the report which has so profoundly influenced the ideas of men on full employment. The kind of things we expect from the report of a commission to be appointed are these. The Commission should come up with the right sort of a radical and firm programme of reforms. What we expect from the commission is to give us a new philosophy, a new thinking, that will provide us with guidance in reshaping our industrial relations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Just one word about the Inspectorate of Dock Safety. There are these three ports in which the Inspectorate is functioning. But the situation in Cochin, in particular, is such, where the rate of accidents has increased lately, that we cannot neglect it much longer. At present, it is a very unsatisfactory position under which it is the Inspector from

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

Madras who visits, I think, once in two months that port. The figures of accidents speak themselves.

श्रीमती सजोइरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय श्रम मंत्री की आभारी हूँ और उनके बजट का समर्थन करती हूँ। और साथ ही साथ आप को भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

सारे भारतवर्ष के हमारे माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं। मुझे ज्यादा बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं तो अपने मध्य प्रदेश के इलाके के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। जहाँ के दो तीन करोड़ मजदूर पचास साल से बीड़ी का काम करते हैं। हमारे माननीय मालवीय जी वहीं के रहने वाले हैं, सागर उन की जन्म भूमि है। पर जब से वह मिनिस्टर हुए हैं तब से उन्होंने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया है कि वहाँ की उन्नति हुई हो। मध्यप्रदेश के हमारे श्री मालवीय श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री हैं लेकिन मुझ खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश का कोई काम नहीं किया है। चाहे उन्हें बुरा लगे या भला लेकिन मैं साफ कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब से वह इस मंत्रालय में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बने हैं उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कुछ नहीं किया।

कम से कम 3 करोड़ व्यक्ति मध्यप्रदेश में इस बीड़ी के व्यवसाय में बतौर श्रमिक के काम कर रहे हैं। सागर, दमोह, कटनी, बीना, भोपाल, अहमदाबाद, जयपुर और रतलाम आदि जगहों पर जहाँ कि यह बीड़ी उद्योग चला है, मैं बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि इन स्थानों पर गुजराती लोग अहमदाबाद से इधर सिर्फ एक लोटा, डोर लेकर गुजरात चले आये थे और यहाँ उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश में बस कर और यह बीड़ी का धंधा आरम्भ कर के खूब पैसा कमाया है और आज वे लोग करोड़ों

की सम्पत्ति के स्वामी हो गये हैं। आज इन के बड़े बड़े बीड़ी के कारखाने मध्य प्रदेश में अनेकों स्थानों में चल रहे हैं। यह बीड़ी के कारखानेदार बीड़ी मजदूरों को अपने यहाँ सवा रुपये प्रति हजार बीड़ी की दर से ज्यादा मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं जब कि यह बीड़ी बेचते सात रुपया हजार है। इन कारखाने के मालिकों द्वारा इस प्रकार से बीड़ी मजदूरों का शोषण किया जाता है। मंत्री जी का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वे उन बीड़ी मजदूरों की आर्थिक दुर्दशा की ओर ध्यान दें और उस में सुधार लाने के लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था करें। अगर यह काम राज्य सरकार का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह काम नहीं है तो सेंटर को चाहिये कि वह इस काम को स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले कर करें या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से इस काम को वह कराये।

मजदूर लोग आज बहुत खस्ता हालत में हैं। वे बार बार सत्याग्रह करते हैं लेकिन उन की कोई भी सुनवाई नहीं होती है। बीड़ी कारखाने के मालिकान अपने कारखाने बन्द कर देते हैं जिस के कि कारण उन के भूखों मरने की नीबट आ जाती है। तीन करोड़ यह बीड़ी के धंधे में काम करते हैं और इस बात की बरी जरूरत है कि आप उन की मजदूरी निर्धारित कर दें। वजाय उन्हें मीजूदा सवा रुपये प्रति हजार के 3 रुपये प्रति हजार के हिसाब से मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये। आज के मंहगाई के जमाने में जबकि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें आस्मान छू रही हैं और एक रुपये का सवा किलो या डेढ़ किलो गेहूँ मिलता है तो यह दिन भर मेहनत करने का उसे केवल सवा रुपया देना क्या माने रखता है? हमारे मालवीय जी की सागर जन्मभूमि है लेकिन अब वे सरगुजा में रहने लगे हैं। लोग अपनी जन्मभूमि की ज्यादा कादर करते हैं लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि हमारे यह मंत्री जी इस बात का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं और कोई कदम

नहीं करते हैं। वे मंत्री जी तो बढ़िया बासमती चावल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं लेकिन हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूँ खाने वाले हैं और जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप उन गरीब श्रमिकों को भरपेट भोजन खिलाने की व्यवस्था करें और इस के लिये उन्हें पर्याप्त मजदूरी दिलयें। मैं अपने मंत्री मालवीय जी से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वे इस के लिये उपयुक्त कदम उठायें। या राज्य सरकार को इस के लिये सलाह दें और स्वयं अपनी जड़ को न काटें। काश्तकारी या बीड़ी कारखानों में मजदूरी करने के अलावा और कोई उन का धंधा नहीं है। जाहिर है कि अगर बीड़ी के कारखाने बंद हो जाते हैं तो गरीब मजदूर लोग भूखों मरने लगे। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह उन की सहायता करे। वहाँ के काश्तकारों को, खतिहर मजदूरों को सरकार उचित मजदूरी दिलाये।

वहाँ पर पानी बरसता नहीं है और सिंचाई को वहाँ कोई समुचित योजना नहीं है। इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि खेती का उत्पादन हो और मजदूरों को काम मिले। आज चूँकि खेती अधिक नहीं हो पाती है इसलिए उन को वहाँ पर मजदूरी नहीं मिल पाती है।

जमींदारों और बड़े लोगों को वहाँ घरेलू नौकर के रूप में भी हमारे अनेकों भाई काम कर रहे हैं और उन की भी मजदूरी निर्धारित होनी चाहिए। गांवों में महिलाएँ भी बरतन मांजने, भैंसों को चराने, दूध ले कर जाने और दूसरा काम कोठियों में सेवा टहल आदि का करती हैं, भले ही पुरुषों के मुकाबले उन्हें चाहे थोड़ा कम पैसा दिया जाय लेकिन यह बारह आने, रुपया या सवा रुपया जो दिन भर टहल करने का मिलता है वह तो बहुत ही कम है और उस में उन का पेट नहीं भर सकता है। इसलिए महिला मजदूरों की भी मजदूरी बढ़नी चाहिए। उन की भी मजदूरी

निर्धारित हो।

मध्यप्रदेश में केवल भिलाई और भूपाल में बिजलीघर के अलावा और कोई ऐसा धंधा नहीं है जिन में कि मजदूरों की खपत हो सके। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि उन लोगों के लिए उचित बेतन दर नियत करने के लिए स्टेट गर्वनमेंट को चाहिये और अगर वह उसे नहीं करती है तो सेन्ट्रल गर्वनमेंट खुद यह काम करे।

आज जो चौकीदारी और छोटी छोटी मजदूरी के काम करते हैं उन्हें कोई छुट्टियाँ नहीं मिलती हैं। उन को कच्ची नौकरी पर रखा जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि उन की नौकरियों को पक्की किया जाय और जिस तरह से अन्य कर्मचारियों को सारी छुट्टियाँ मिलती हैं उसी तरह से इन मजदूरों को भी वह तमाम छुट्टियाँ मिले। घरेलू नौकरों को जोकि बड़े लोगों या एम० पीज० आदि के यहां काम करते हैं उनको भी छुट्टियाँ मिलें। उनको भी राहत मिलनी चाहिये और उपयुक्त मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए।

इस के अलावा आज यह देखा जाता है कि अगर आफिसर अपने नीचे के छोटे नौकरों से नाराज हो गया तो चूँकि वह कच्चे होते हैं इसलिए झट से उन्हें हटा कर दूसरे आदमी को वह नियुक्त कर लेता है और उस हालत में उन बेचारों के सामने तबाही के अलावा और कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं रह जाती है। जरा जरा सी बात पर एक नौकर को हटा कर यह बड़े लोग दूसरा नौकर रख लिया करते हैं। इस तरह से बे तीस दिन में कम से कम 12 नौकर रख लेते हैं। उन की इस हरकत पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए और उन छोटे नौकरों को इस बारे में सिक्योरिटी मिलने की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि इस तरह से उन्हें परेशान न बर्बाद न किया जाय।

[श्रीमत् संहोदरा वाई राव]

यह एकमोस का मुकाम है कि मध्य प्रदेश की नये उद्योग, धंधे स्थापित करने के बारे में उपेक्षा की जा रही है। हम ने देखा कि वहां देवास में एक फैक्टरी खुलने वाली थी लेकिन वह अन्यत्र ले जायी गयी। यही हाल अस्यूमोनियम के कारखाने का हुआ और उसे भी मध्य प्रदेश से बाहर लगाने के वास्ते ले गये। आखिर मध्य प्रदेश ने क्या कसूर किया है जो कि इस तरह से उस को उपेक्षित किया जा रहा है? वहां पर आप नये नये उद्योग धंधे लगाइये ताकि गरीब मजदूरों को काम मिले, उन्हें उचित वेतन दिलाइये। आप वहीं के हैं और आपको उचित है कि आप अपने बड़े मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बारे में उचित सलाह दें।

आज मध्यप्रदेश में डकैतों की समस्या बनी हुई है लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर वहां पर नये, नये उद्योग धंधे सरकार स्थापित करवा दे तो यह डकैतियां वहां पर बंद हो जायेंगी। अभी चूँकि लोगों के पास वहां पर पर्याप्त जीविका के साधन नहीं हैं, कोई रोजगार आदि मुलभ नहीं है इसलिए लोग डाकेजनी पर विवश होते हैं।

आप वहां के बीड़ी मजदूरों को सवा रुपये हजार की जगह तीन रुपये हजार की दर से मजदूरी दिलवाइये। यह गुजराती बीड़ी कारखानों के मालिकान करोड़पति और अरबपति हैं और अगर जरा भी यह गरीब लोग उन से बड़ी हुई मजदूरी की मांग करते हैं तो वह झट से अपने कारखाने बन्द कर देते हैं और उस हालत में उन गरीब मजदूरों की भूखों मरने की नौबत आ जाती है। सरकार को समय रहते इस ओर देखना चाहिए और उन गरीब लोगों को राहत दिलाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए अन्यथा उन का अमृतोष अगर भड़क उठा तो आगामी चुनावों में हम डूब जाने वाले हैं। जय हिन्द।

श्री बाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। देश के अन्दर आज जो औद्योगिक स्थिति है और जिस प्रकार का औद्योगीकरण चल रहा है, उस के अन्दर यद्यपि धन और धनिकों का एक प्रकार से योगदान है, लेकिन उस औद्योगीकरण में जीवनधारा फूटने के लिये श्रमिकों का जो योगदान है, वह सब से बड़ा योगदान है। आज की अर्थ व्यवस्था में श्रम बल और पौरुष के धनी श्रमिक का क्या स्थान है? तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी उन का मान-मापदंड और उन के जीवन का कोई विशेष अस्तित्व जो एक विचारधारा के साथ इस देश में बना है, उधर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यह बात अवश्य है कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का प्रभाव विकास तथा उन्नति की योजनाओं का प्रभाव यद्यपि कठोर दिखाई देता है तो जो उद्योग के धनी हैं, जो धन के धनी हैं, जो आगम करते हैं और जो धूप में खड़े होने से कुम्हला जाते हैं, उन पर विशेष पड़ा है। यदि वह हजारपति थे तो लखपति हो गये, लखपति थे तो करोड़पति हो गये और करोड़पति थे तो वे अब अरबपति हो गये हैं। लेकिन श्रमिक की दृष्टि से कोई भी क्रम लिया जाय, वेतन का क्रम, या उन को उन की मजूरी वा मूल्य देने का क्रम, तो यह उचित होगा। श्रमिकों की ओर यदि आप देखें तो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पश्चात् भी उन के जीवन में किसी भी प्रकार का अन्तर नहीं आया है और उन के जीवन का मापदंड ऊंचा नहीं हुआ है। यह हो सकता है कि किसी विशेष काम में लगे हुए कुछ श्रमिक जो हैं वे अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत करते हों, लेकिन औद्योगिक तथा अन्य मजदूरों का वास्तविक जीवन अच्छा नहीं बना है। जब तक आप उन के प्रश्न को नहीं लेते हैं, जब तक आप उन के जीवन को ठीक करने का यत्न नहीं करते हैं, तब तक देश के अन्दर उत्पादन का जो प्रश्न है वह हल नहीं हो सकता है। आज देखना यह है कि देश के शम्बर यदि औद्योगीकरण के साथ सम्पत्ति का

जो उभार हो रहा है, सम्पत्ति बढ़ रही है, वह किस प्रकार से बढ़ रही है ? सम्पत्ति बढ़ाने के लिए और समृद्धि लाने के लिए श्रम की आवश्यकता है, पूँजी की आवश्यकता है और मिने-जुले संगठन की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन इस में सब से बड़ा योग्य श्रमिकों का है। आज इस देश में यह विचार प्रकट किया जाता है कि पैसा पैसे को बढ़ाता है। पैसा पैसे को कमाता है। धनी यदि कहीं से भी लुटिया और डोर ले कर चलता है, तो वह अपनी प्रवृत्तियों से, अपनी अजीब विचार-धाराओं से, मेहनत न कर के भी, ब्याज के द्वारा, चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज के माध्यम से, किसी भी प्रकार चल कर के अपने पैसे को बढ़ा लेता है।

15.51 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair.]

चाहे लुटिया और डोर वाले धनी के पास कुछ भी न हो, लेकिन उस का धन बढ़ जाता है, लेकिन उस की तुलना में जो श्रमिक उस के धन को बढ़ाने में और उस के वैभव को लाने में मेहनत करते हैं, उन की स्थिति में किसी भी प्रकार का अन्तर नहीं आ पाता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का, हमारे विकास का, हमारी उन्नति की योजनाओं का एक ही प्रभाव होना चाहिए कि श्रमिकों के जीवन में आमूल परिवर्तन हो, उन के काम करने की पद्धति में, उन के वेतन क्रम में आमूल परिवर्तन हो—इस प्रकार का क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन हो कि जिस से देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सके। केवल उपदेश मात्र से, केवल कोरी बातें करते रहने से और देश में श्रमिकों की महत्ता को न मानने से वह काम अधूरा रह जाता है।

मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हमारे वर्तमान श्रम मंत्री श्रमिकों के दर्द और मर्म

को पहचानते हैं और वह स्वयं भी एक श्रमिक रहे हैं। उन्होंने 16 जनवरी को उत्पादकता परिषद् के सदस्यों के सामने जो शब्द कहे, मैं उन को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने ने कहा,

“श्रमिकों को आन्दोलन का मार्ग त्याग कर उत्पादन की वृद्धि के लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मतभेद तो मार्ग में आयेंगे ही, परन्तु इस से उत्पादन को क्षति नहीं पहुँचनी चाहिए। आर्थिक विकास की कोई योजना श्रमिकों के सहयोग के बिना सफल नहीं हो सकती। भारतवर्ष में जहाँ पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को ऐच्छिक प्रयत्नों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, व्यावसायिक संघों का उत्तरदायित्व और भी अधिक हो जाता है। समाजवादी व्यवस्था की दिशा में हमारी प्रगति इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि व्यावसायिक संघ अपना उत्तरदायित्व किस भाँति निभाते हैं।”

आगे उन्होंने कहा,

“हमारी आर्थिक आकांक्षाएँ तब तक पूरी नहीं हो सकतीं, जब तक श्रम के प्रति हमारा दृष्टिकोण परिवर्तित नहीं होता।”

इस तत्पश्चात् ध्यान देना आवश्यक है कि अब जमाना बदल रहा है, जमाने की विचार-धाराएँ बदल रही हैं। जब देश में प्रजातन्त्र और लोकतन्त्र की भावना जाग रही है, समाजवाद आ रहा है, तो उस में श्रमिक को अपने श्रम का फल ज्यादा प्राप्त करने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए। जैसा कि ग्राम तोर पर कहा जाता है, यदि श्रमिक मेहनत करता है, तो उस को उस के श्रम का फल अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त होना चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे इतने प्रयत्नों के बाद भी, समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के बाद भी, देश में मजदूर का शोषण होता है। उस शोषण को रोकना चाहिए और वह तभी

[श्री बालमीकी]

रुकेगा, जब सरकार इहू बारे में दृढ़ कदम उठायेगी। जब तक सरकार और हमारे व्यवसायी, जो धनी हैं, जो धन लगाते हैं, एक विचार से काम नहीं करते हैं और चाहें कारखाने हों या खेती हो, उन में श्रमिकों के हित का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है, तब तक हमारे देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

आज मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जो हमारे खेती में काम करने वाले भाई हैं या खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, या भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं, उन के न्यूनतम वेतन का प्रश्न भी हमारे सामने आता रहता है और वह अभी तक हल नहीं हो पाया है। आज भी देश के अनेक भागों में उन का वेतन, उन की डेली वेज, इतनी कम है कि उस से जीवन-यापन करना कठिन हो जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

यही नहीं, बल्कि म्युनिसिपलिटीज और कारपोरेशंस में काम करने वाले सफाई-मजदूरों को भी अभी तक न्यूनतम वेतन प्राप्त नहीं हो पाया है। प्रदेशों में न्यूनतम वेतन के सम्बन्ध में कमेटीयां कायम की गयीं, जिन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट्स भी दीं, लेकिन उन का कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के काम करने के तरीके, उनकी काम करने की पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और प्रयत्न किया जाय जिस से वे उचित वेतन पा सकें।

यह ठीक है कि सरकार की तरफ से उन की रिहायश की समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं ने स्वयं देश में बहुत सी कालोनीज को जा कर देखा है कि उन कालोनीज में पुराने ढंग से निर्माण का काम हो रहा है और उन में सर्विस लैट्रिन्ज ज्यादा हैं और माड्रन बेट टाइप की लैट्रिन्ज नहीं बन रही हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे और

मल्कानी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार काम करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विशेष कर उन की सैनिटरी कन्डीशन्ज को बदला जाय और यह मंत्रालय एक नये दृष्टिकोण से काम करे, ताकि हमारे सफाईपेशा भाइयों में एक नये प्रकार की जीवन-धारा पैदा हो और उन के जीवन में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन आ सके।

कहा जाता है कि यह मंत्रालय मजदूरों के अधिकारों की रक्षार्थ वाचडाग के समान है, लेकिन अगर श्रमिकों की कंडीशन्ज को देखा जाये, सरकारी स्टाफ के साथ हो रहे अन्याय को देखा जाये और विशेषकर मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित कानूनों को अमल की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, तो मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय वाचडाग नहीं है, बल्कि मिकी माउस है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये कि यह मंत्रालय मिकी माउस से एक सिंह बन सके, शेर बन सके और उन के हितार्थ जोरदार प्रयत्न कर सके।

आज हम देखते हैं कि डिसिप्लिनरी एक्शन और एन्क्वायरी के सम्बन्ध में स्टाफ के साथ अन्याय होता है। मुश्किल तो यह होती है कि जो व्यक्ति चार्जशीट लगाता है जो तलवार चलाता है, उसी से एन्क्वायरी कराई जाती है। इन लगातार अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिये एक उच्च स्तरीय कमिशन कायम किया जाये। डिसिप्लिनरी एक्शन और एन्क्वायरी का काम सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों से न करा कर निश्चय ही यू० पी० एस० सी० के सुपुर्द किया जाये और केवल उस की राय के अनुसार ही काम किया जाये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक अन्याय होता है, उस को रोकने के लिए यह मंत्रालय यत्न करेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma. She will take only

five minutes and then the Minister will be called.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): How is it possible to make my speech in five minutes?

Mr. Chairman: That is the condition.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: What my sister, Shrimati Sahodara Bai Rai, said in her speech is entirely correct. The situation especially in the rural areas and the hill areas is as she has described.

A few months ago I read in a paper a news item saying that a mother killed her child, a son. The son had gone to fetch rations. When he came back without rations, the mother hit him with a stick and the son died. We have to understand that no mother would kill her son. At the same time, the intensity of the problem is so great and the situation so serious that such things are happening in the country.

Because you said that I will have only five minutes I am not in a position to develop my arguments. Kindly give me at least ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: No. Please do not waste time, but conclude within the time allowed.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: If you had not said that, this confusion would not have arisen.

Mr. Chairman: If she does not want to speak, I shall call the Minister.

16 hrs.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: When the national Congress fought for the independence of the country, millions of people, workers, men and women participated in it. As far back as 1936, we had passed the Lucknow Resolution. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said: 'I am convinced

that the only solution to the world's problems and to India's problems lies in socialism; I do not use this word in a humanitarian way, but in a scientific economic sense'. Ever since that time, of course the people of India have been striving hard to achieve this cherished goal of all round prosperity, but recently China stabbed us in the back, attacked India contrary to all principles of socialism and diverted our attention from developmental activities, making us spend thrice the amount we were spending on defence. Recently, our Home Minister placed a statement on the Table of the House about the activities of the Peking Communists. We should be very alert as far as Communist workers in our institutions of national importance are concerned. In page 42 of the White Paper, the Home Minister has clearly stated that their policy is to capture the AITUC without splitting it and then take to sabotage and disruption in these big industries, the temples of our prosperity. Till recently we were under the false impression that the right CPI was against such things, but yesterday I read a news item that they are switching over to the left and going to organise a country-wide agitation. When we are facing such a situation on our borders, when China is threatening our freedom on the one side, and on the other side Pakistan is every time invading our border, I do not know what makes them take such a step and create unrest in the minds of the people. We know the incident of the dock workers' strike at Cochin. People were starving, but the dock workers would not unload the rice in the port so that it could be made available to the people.

Some hon. friends have referred to the Bonus Commission's recommendations. I have got here the resolution of the INTUC passed recently at Hyderabad. They are in favour of the Bonus Commission's recommendations; they also feel that this four per cent might in some cases go against those

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

who are already getting more than that, and they have requested the Government to bring an amount to protect their interests. So, no one is justified in saying that INTUC is not in favour of the Bonus Commission's recommendations.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had said in so many words that it was through understanding that labour should achieve its demands, that the double-edged weapon of strike should be very sparingly used in a socialist economy because it will hamper our Government, and because Government will always give favourable consideration to the grievances of the workers. He had also said that both the management and labour should see that the prize remained and did not disappear. Otherwise, there would be nothing to work or fight for.

I would like to say one or two things about my constituency. I come from Singareni. The Singareni Collieries are in my constituency, where there are thousands of workers. There was a recent experience there to show how the unsympathetic attitude of the management also sometimes leads to strikes. The workers there have asked me to ascertain from the Labour Minister whether the bonus is being distributed equitably between the big officers and the workers, how much was granted and how much was distributed among the workers. It is stated that the management distributed the bonus among the big officers and did not give it to the workers.

There are one or two more points about my constituency.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will remember your constituency, about Singareni.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: At the thermal power station under construction in my constituency, nearly 200 contract labourers died of

cholera because there was no water supply. So, whenever we undertake huge projects, we must first of all see that water facilities, housing etc., are provided.

Lastly, I would say that we must give importance to agricultural labour, especially women labourers. As my sister pointed out, we should see that the principle of equal wages for equal work is applied in their case as promised under the Constitution.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I am glad that as many as 21 hon. Members of this House have participated in the discussion on my Demands. They have given very useful and constructive suggestions. At the outset let me convey my grateful thanks to them.

Before I proceed further, it is my pleasure and duty to give expression to my great admiration of the commendable restraint the working classes as a whole in this country have shown during the last one year despite various difficulties and problems they had to face. Particularly I am happy that they have kept themselves all off from the disturbances relating to the language issue. The Chief Minister of Madras wrote to me saying that the organised labour generally had kept aloof from the recent disturbances over the language issue. I would like to congratulate the working class on this, and I hope and trust that the whole House would join me in paying this tribute.

Before I attempt to answer the points raised by hon. Members, I would like to refer to the assurances which I gave last year and state how far I have been able to fulfil them. One of the assurances that I gave last year related to the setting up of wage boards for the engineering industry, ports and docks and heavy chemicals and fertilisers. I am glad to report to the House that all these wage boards have been set up. In addition to this, the second textile wage

board and the second cement wage board have been set up.

Another assurance related to the question of minimum wages for agricultural labour. Last year when I reported to the House, in several States the minimum wages fixed for agricultural labour were less than Re. 1. Immediately I took up the matter with the Chief Ministers of various States, and I am glad to say that all the Chief Ministers and all the State Governments have agreed to look into this matter, to set up committees to revise the minimum wages in respect of agricultural labour and other scheduled industries too. While doing so, I hope they would certainly keep this point in view, namely that it should not, under any circumstances, be less than Re. 1.

I am glad that my hon. friend Shri K. N. Pande made out a point in this regard and said that, in view of the rising prices, in view of the cost of living, the minimum wage for agricultural labour should be Rs. 2. I have no hesitation in saying that I agree with him.

The other point that was raised during the discussion last year was the question regarding the financing of various cooperative societies in the coal fields. I am glad to report that the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation, either directly or through the Central co-operative banks, has been able to advance Rs. 46 lakhs to the various co-operatives. In a similar way, for the purchase of food-grains and stockpiling, the five Central co-operative societies have been given Rs. 30 lakhs, at the rate of Rs. 6 lakhs each.

Last year during the debate several points were made with regard to consumer price index and the methodology adopted and the defects found in various series. I promised to look into these defects. The State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat appointed expert committees and they did find certain defects in those series and they have been rectified. The All India series also have been revised

keeping in view the recommendations of those two expert committees. We had a conference of the labour secretaries last year in April and the whole question was discussed and it was decided that the State Governments might go ahead with setting up expert committees whenever and wherever it was found necessary. The Delhi Administration has set up an expert committee whose report is awaited; the Andhra Pradesh Government has set up an expert committee and its report is awaited.

The other point that was raised during the debate last year related to the revival of the coal miners' Bharat Darshan programme. On account of the emergency it was suspended and I am glad to say that it has been revived now. In December last a party of coal miners went round the country and saw how the country was progressing. The second batch of about 450 workers, including forty women workers left Dhanbad on the 29th March, 1965 and arrived here in Delhi on the 5th April. They saw the Vice President and the Prime Minister; they felt very happy about it. Selections had been made on the basis of their overall performance and on the basis of regular attendance in the multi-purpose institutes and feeder centres. The miners or their employers had to incur an expenditure only at the rate of Rs. 50 each while the other expenditure of about Rs. 41,000 will be paid by the coal-mines labour welfare organisation.

Some hon. Members made a reference to the number of man days lost during the year 1964. Of course this is much larger than the number of days lost in 1963, when it was only 33 lakhs. But 1963 is an abnormal year. In the wake of the Chinese aggression all the workers took a pledge that they would not resort to any strike and that they would not indulge in any kind of work stoppages. All kinds of work stoppages disappeared during that year. Instead of comparing the number of mandays lost during the last year, 1964, with the immediately

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

preceding year, probably it will be realistic and desirable to compare the number of mandays lost during the first four years of the Second Plan, the number of days lost during the first four years of the Second Plan. If we take these figures into account, we find that the number of days lost during the first four years of the Second Plan was 269 lakhs compared to 216 lakhs for the corresponding period of the Third Plan. Therefore, I feel that the labour situation has on the whole improved; a peaceful atmosphere was prevailing as in the earlier years, during the year 1964.

The Labour relations were governed by the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and other voluntary agreements like the Code of discipline and the Code of conduct and the Industrial Truce Resolution. There has been some criticism that the industrial relations machinery had not been very effective at all. One hon. Member observed that it takes as much as one year for the industrial relations machinery to solve the problems. I am glad to report to the House, it was able to dispose of 93 per cent of the disputes within two months of their being referred to the machinery. During last year the Machinery was able to bring about 1014 settlements whereas in 1963, the number of settlements was only 801. I do not want to take the precious time of the House but I can give quite a number of figures which would go to show that the performance of the machinery during 1964 has been much better than, during 1963. Even with regard to voluntary arbitration the percentage of cases settled by voluntary arbitration was 28.4 in 1964 compared to 25.6 in 1963. The number of inspections by the Machinery is 33,000 and the number of irregularities discovered or detected was 1,42,000.

We have a central implementation and evaluation division which looks into cases of violations of the Code of discipline or non-implementation of awards and other agreements. The

performance of this division is remarkable. Last year as many as 1710 cases were referred to this division whereas in 1963, it was 1236. Excluding 168 complaints in which no action was called for, of the remaining 1542 cases, 9 per cent were not substantiated on enquiry; another 37 per cent of the cases were such in which the breaches were set right or the parties were advised to avoid them in the future.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Is it confined only to the Central undertakings or its implementation has anything to do with the State matters?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am not sure about that. Mostly it relates to Centre. There are such implementation and evaluation committees also which are looking into the complaints relating to the State matters. The grievance procedure had been accepted in the public sector also and I am glad to announce that the public sector undertakings have chosen to be on par with the private sector with regard to the question of screening of cases before appeals are made.

A new scheme in the coalmines welfare organisation has been introduced and according to that if a coal miner who falls sick or is injured, is hospitalised for more than 21 days, he is eligible for subsistence allowance. This allowance is the difference between the pay that is being drawn after it was drawn by the miner before he fell ill or before he was injured and the pay that he gets after such injury or illness. But this subsistence allowance is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 only and this allowance is also subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 only and this allowance is also subject to another condition, namely, it will be only up to six months.

With regard to housing, now, 30,000 houses have been sanctioned under the new housing scheme; 21,000 have

been completed and 7,800 are under construction. Under the low-cost housing scheme, 25,000 houses were sanctioned; 5,500 have been completed, and 5,850 are under construction. In addition to that under the new housing scheme, 10,000 more houses have been sanctioned and 15,000 houses under the low-cost housing scheme have also been sanctioned. Last year, in 1964-65, a total amount of Rs. 2.33 crores has been spent on housing alone as against a sum of Rs. 1.58 crores which is credited under this account—housing. For the first time, it was possible to reduce the accumulation in the coal-mines welfare fund. With regard to regional hospitals that have been taken up, one at Kurasia and the other at Bhuli have been completed and they will begin functioning soon. The construction of a building for the regional hospital at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh is in progress.

With regard to the other regional hospitals, there has been some difficulty in respect of the question of acquiring land; sometimes we select a land but later, on examination, we found that that site becomes a coal-bearing area and we cannot possibly build houses on such sites and we have selected alternative sites. Therefore there is some delay in this regard.

16.22 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Last year during the discussion, I gave an assurance to the House that the coalmines welfare organisation will be converted into an autonomous body. In this respect, all preliminaries have been completed and probably, before long, I would be coming to the House with an amending Bill making the coalmines welfare fund an autonomous body.

Then, several times, during the Question Hour and probably during this debate also, hon. Members raised the question as to what the Government is doing with regard to the set-

ting up of fair price shops and consumer stores. Not a tripartite conference is held without discussing this question; at the standing labour committee, or at the Indian Labour Conference and probably sometimes at the standing committee of the industrial truce resolution, this problem was discussed, and it was resolved that all establishments which employ 300 and more workers should necessarily set up fair price shops and co-operative stores.

Shri Bade: 300 is too much: in the small-scale industries, it should be 50.

जो फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के तीन आने है उनको
को लेना चाहिये ।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: At this tripartite conference, where the representatives of labour and of management were also present, there has been an agreed solution for this problem; a solution on which everybody agreed. In July, 1964, at the Indian Labour Conference, it was ultimately decided that legislation should be undertaken in this regard. In fact, the standing committee on the industrial truce resolution met in November, 1964, and have given final shape to the Bill and before a Bill is brought into the House, probably other preliminaries will have to be gone through.

Of the 3,576 such establishments, namely, establishments which employ 300 and more workers, 2,193 have established either fair price shops or consumer co-operative stores.

In the non-coal mine sector, we have a mica mine welfare fund organisation functioning, and during 1964-65 as much as Rs. 34 lakhs have been spent on mica miners' welfare, whereas the income was only Rs. 27 lakhs. Similar cess was imposed on iron ore and it came into effect from 1st October, 1963, and this has been extended to Goa, Daman and Diu from 1st October, 1964. A tripartite sub-committee has been constituted to examine the feasibility of constituting a welfare fund for manganese mines. There are some difficulties so far as

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this particular mineral is concerned, and it is an exportable commodity, and the foreign market is not really very steady. The Government is also contemplating the constitution of a similar welfare fund for limestone.

Then, let me say a few words about dock labour. Hon. Members may be happy to know that the Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment) Act, 1948 has been extended to Mormugao port, and the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment) Scheme 1965, has been formulated and it is going to be inaugurated on the 21st of this month. So far as the Mormugao port is concerned, I would like to say a few words. This is almost a sick child so far as our ports are concerned. During the last one year, there have been quite a number of troubles. (Interruption). It is really unfortunate that the workers there, instead of adopting the conventional methods, resorted to somewhat unconventional methods. They should have tried to solve their problems by resorting to negotiation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. Anyway, since this scheme is to be enforced from the 21st of this month, I hope the conditions would improve there. In addition to this, a one-man court of enquiry has been appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act to study the whole situation as to why such problems arose in that port, as to what the root cause is for all the labour troubles there and so on. Further, everybody knows that a wage board has been appointed for ports and docks and Mormugao is included in that. In Visakhapatnam, the number of days in a month for which wages are guaranteed to each registered worker in the reserve pool has been increased from 16 to 17 days; in Cochin from 12 to 14; whereas in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras it remains at 21 days. We have a housing scheme, and under the third Five Year Plan, a provision has been made to the extent of about Rs. 2 crores. But unfortunately this amount

could not be utilised; there was some small trouble about the pattern of assistance. Only in March, 1964, a final decision could be taken and now, according to this decision, the Dock Labour Board are entitled to 20 per cent of subsidy and 35 per cent of loan. In view of this, only Rs. 60 lakhs have been set apart for housing the dock workers in the third Plan. During the last year, Rs. 19 lakhs have been spent. The Bombay Dock Labour Board had already constructed 571 houses. The Madras Dock Labour Board have already constructed 120 houses and on the 18th of this month they are going to get the foundation-stone laid for another batch of 120 houses to be constructed for the dockers there. The Calcutta Dock Labour Board have under construction 288 quarters for the dockers.

There is another important and significant event which has taken place in the Calcutta port; during the last several years, a scheme called the incentive tonnage scheme or piece-rate scheme has been under consideration, but it could not be introduced or implemented on account of the resentment or on account of the non-co-operation of the workers there. Ultimately, we have been able to convince them, and the scheme has been introduced from the 16th of March this year. I am glad to report to the House that the result is ery spectacular. The outturn of foodgrain workers' has been doubled, and the workers' wages have also been doubled. A similar incentive scheme for tally clerks in the same port is under formulation.

Last year, I reported to the House that a working group was appointed to examine the question relating of housing in plantations. They have submitted their report. This report was considered in the 11th session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations and they have recommended that the report should be accepted. One

recommendation in particular, which relates to the subsidy to be given, i.e. 25 per cent subsidy, has been accepted and other recommendations are under examination. There has been complaints that in the plantations, there was reduction of employment. Therefore, we have appointed a one-man fact finding committee and it has started working. In the same Industrial Committee on Plantations, several suggestions were made to amend the Plantation Labour Act. One relates to the compulsory registration of plantations and the other to deterrent punishment to employers for construction of defective houses for workers. I will have to come before the House with an amending Bill sometime.

With regard to safety of workers in mines and factories, it is really paramount. The National Council for Safety in Mines has organised many safety weeks and the result is that the workers have become safety-conscious and they have been trying to avoid accidents. In fact, it is a matter of some relief that for every 1000 persons employed in coal mines, serious injury rate declined from 5.62 in 1963 to 4.3 in 1964. In non-coal mines, the corresponding decline was from 6.23 to 4.81. Also the death rate per 1000 persons employed declined from 0.59 in 1963 to 0.41 in 1964 in coal mines. However, unfortunately, in the non-coal mines, during the same period, the death rate increased from 0.3 to 0.43. But I hope and trust that on account of the measures, taken so far as safety is concerned, this rate will also come down.

It is not merely by organising safety weeks and creating consciousness among the workers or employers that we will be able to reduce accidents. Proper training also will have to be given to the workers and the safety legislation also should be under constant review. We have now introduced some schemes for awards. One is the National Safety Award and the other is the Shram Vir Award. Those undertakings or industrial units

where preventive safety measures are taken will have to be recognised and rewarded. These rewards will be called National Safety Awards. We have to recognise the meritorious performance of the workers also. Such workers will be given Shram Vir National Awards and certificates. These awards, especially Shram Vir Awards apply to factories, mines, plantations, docks and they are only open to undertakings in which a suggestion scheme of their own is being implemented.

We have a Central Labour Institute at Bombay and 3 Regional Labour Institutes at Madras, Kanpur and Calcutta. These institutions have been doing very useful work. Their work relates to scientific study of all aspects of industrial developments relating to the human factor. While considerable emphasis is given in the work of the institutes to safety, health and good working conditions, the other human factors are also being tackled on scientific lines. The works physiology section is carrying out studies which will be of considerable significance in so far as they provide basic data which will be of help in laying down work-load standards and norms, taking into full account the conditions as they exist in the industry at present. Similarly their industrial psychological division is carrying out studies which will be important from the point of view of management development. The productivity centre has completed job evaluation projects in three factories. Job evaluation programme is a new development in labour-management relation and it has helped to solve many disputes emanating from misconception in industry. This programme aims at educating management and unions in productivity techniques on a common platform and has yielded very good results.

Reference was made by several hon. members to the joint management council. In 97 industrial undertakings, this scheme is in operation. Of them 36 are in the public sector and 61 in

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the private sector. I myself am not satisfied with the progress, made, but when I heard Shri Oza, I got a little comfort, because he said, this is not a scheme with which government should go ahead with speed. However, I will try my best to dispel any misconceptions or misunderstandings lurking in the minds of workers or management about this scheme.

The workers' education scheme aims at giving instruction to the workers in trade union philosophy, rights and duties of workers, collective bargaining and allied matters. During 1964-65, 5 more regional centres and 15 sub-regional centres have been opened. Their total today is regional centres 27 and sub-regional centres 38. Last year, nearly 1500 worker-teachers were trained. As many as 87,000 workers were given training as against 67,000 a year ago.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो निष्पत्ति दी जा रही है उसमें सभी इष्टक के लोग थे। उन्होंने जो यह दिया गया बाकी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी के लोगों को नहीं दिया गया।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Questions may be asked after I finish my speech.

The total number of unit classes started till 1964-65 was 1030 as against 887 during 1963-64. Special leaflets and pamphlets have been published on behalf of this organisation on workers' education. The number of pamphlets was 13 in English and 93 in the regional languages. These booklets are on popular topics such as industrial Truce Resolution, working conditions, tripartite machinery, our labour movement, self-improvement by workers and industrial welfare.

Under this scheme, special films have been produced on Code of Discipline, safety and joint management councils. We propose to produce many more films, because the workers will be impressed more by seeing films rather than hearing speeches, etc.

Several industrial committees have been appointed. They have met and taken a number of decisions. I shall not take the time of the House by giving details. Let me come to the most important subject which has been discussed in this House during the last 4 or 5 years by quite a number of hon. members. This relates to the problem of unemployment in our country. Hon. members have not correctly appreciated the role to be played by this ministry. It is not as though the labour ministry would create employment opportunities. As my hon. friend, Shri Oza, correctly put it, the duty of this Ministry is as to how best we can utilise the available employment opportunities in the country and how to give information and pass on information to those employment-seekers in the country. In the recent past, the national base of employment situation has been widened considerably by the Manpower Study and surveys covering different areas. In particular, I may refer to the Madras Labour Market Study completed only last year. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan there were 307 employment exchanges including 5 special exchanges for collieries and 2 special exchanges for physically handicapped persons. In addition there were 5 university employment bureaux. Now, we have 366 employment exchanges including 7 colliery exchanges, and 8 special exchanges for physically handicapped persons. In addition 28 university employment bureaux are functioning in the country. To give guidance to under-graduates and other persons who wish to seek employment we have vocational guidance centres at 135 employment exchanges while it was only at 67 employment exchanges previously. To have a correct assessment of the employment situation we had 135 employment market areas, but today we have 271 employment market areas.

Now, only day before yesterday, I think, we had the Demands relating

to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Quite a large number of people have come from East Pakistan. Those refugees have got to be provided with employment and, probably, with land, with housing and all kinds of facilities so that they may be rehabilitated in a comfortable way. So far as this Ministry is concerned, we have opened a special employment exchange at Mana in Madhya Pradesh, and in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal we have liaison officers functioning. We are going to appoint similar officers in Assam and Tripura. Priority I is accorded to these migrants in the matter of employment. In the States of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Manipur and Tripura, priority is given for recruitment to the posts in Central Government establishments for these migrants. In a similar way, in the recent past, quite a number of persons of Indian origin have been coming from East African countries. We are trying to help them. Recently we had quite an influx of repatriates from Burma. The question of giving them priority in the matter of employment is under consideration of the Home Ministry.

Today, on the live registers we find 24.26 lakhs persons who are unemployed or who are trying to seek employment. But this figure we cannot take as a sort of precise one or definite figure. Firstly, all those who are unemployed do not go to the employment exchanges to register themselves. Employment exchanges are established only in the urban areas and the rural areas do not have such facilities. Secondly, often times those who are in employment will again go to the employment exchanges and register themselves in order to improve their own prospects. They may be getting Rs. 40, Rs. 50 or even Rs. 100 and they may wish to get a post carrying a higher salary. We have also been able to find out double or multiple registrations. Some persons go and register in employment exchange 'A' and later on go to employment exchange 'B' and register

themselves for employment. So we cannot just take these figures as precise figures. Anyway, the Planning Commission has tried to estimate the number of unemployed persons. According to that estimate, at the end of the Third Plan period 12 million people will be unemployed. During the Fourth Plan period the growth of labour force would be 23 million. Therefore, the total number will be 35 million requiring jobs. But the employment potential during the Fourth Plan would be of the order of 20 million. So, by the end of the Fourth Plan, the number of unemployed would be 15 million.

There is also the complaint that even the boys who have been given training in the industrial training institutes are unemployed. We conducted a survey sometime ago which revealed that only one per cent. remained unemployed.

The craftsmen training scheme is going on very well. The capacity today is going on very well. The capacity today is 95,350 seats. Only during the last year we added 17,150 seats. We are not really satisfied with the quantity or number alone. Our aim is to have 100,000 seats by the end of the Third Plan. Our objective is to double it during the Fourth Plan. But, as I said earlier, we are not merely satisfied with the number. What we really should care for is quality. Therefore, we have recently introduced what is known as All-India Skills Competition. The boys are allowed to compete at the institution level, then at the State level and then at the all-India level. With the kind permission of the President of our Indian Republic, a shield has been named as President's Shield. This year the shield was awarded to the Delhi State. Those boys who get these awards are given orientation courses in our country and, later on, sent to the United States of America for six months for a sort of study-cum-training programme.

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We have tried to improve the craft instructors' training programme also. During the last year we have added 60 seats and today the total is 1,840 seats.

We have another scheme called Apprentice Scheme which covers 127 industries. Today there are 14,375 apprentices. While the number was 4,415 at the end of December 1963, by the end of December 1964 it was 14,375.

We have established a Central Institute for Research Training in Employment Service. Here the employment officers are given training and some research relating to the problems of employment is carried on. Three batches have been trained and in all 61 officers were benefited.

To improve the quality of the officers manning industries relations machinery, a Central Institute of Training in Industrial Relations has also been started. Here the State Government officers and the Central industrial relations machinery officers get training. The objective is to increase their competence and effectiveness in maintaining industrial peace. This course is for three months. Two batches have been trained. During the last batch we had 5 officers from foreign countries—2 from Philippines, 2 from Malaysia and 1 from Thailand.

Representations have been received, demanding wage boards for electricity, paper, road transport, handloom and film industries.

Shri Priya Gupta: Railways also.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: These are under examination. With regard to the Railways, as I said during Question Hour some time ago, both the Federations have represented, or rather demanded, that a wage board should be set up and my answer was that the Ministry of Labour would

consult the Railway Ministry; but, meanwhile, the Railway Minister has made a statement on the floor of the House that he is going to give many more benefits than a wage board could give.

Shri Shinkre: How can he give more than what the wage board can give?

Shri Priya Gupta: These benefits were considered while fixing pay in the Second CPC.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In any case I cannot do it straightaway unless I consult the Railway Minister.

With regard to the setting up of industrial committees also there has been some demand for engineering industry and road transport. The Government would carefully examine these demands.

In this Ministry we have been carrying on research in various fields, but one important thing relates to crafts-men training. A central staff training and research institute is proposed to be set up to conduct evaluation surveys of working of different training schemes and to carry out research in the development of teaching techniques.

The routine or typical types of industrial training institutes will not be able to give specialised training for coalminers. Therefore, two mines mechanisation training institutes have been set up in the predominantly coal-mining areas.

A little while ago I referred to the question of safety. Unless some mass training is given to the miners in these methods of safety and also as to how to avoid accidents, it may not be possible to achieve any amount of success in this field. Therefore, we have a programme to train as many as 70,000 new workers and also give

refresher course to an equal number of old workers.

The workers' education scheme and the joint management council scheme, I hope and trust, would progress in the coming year.

I referred to the apprentice scheme and I said that by the end of December 1963 there were 4,000-and-odd; by December 1964 they were 14,000-and-odd and it is our hope that by the end of March 1966 they will be 20,000.

Several hon. Members referred to the condition of agricultural labour. In fact, the real difficulty is with regard to the implementation of minimum wages fixed for agricultural labour. Minimum wages have been fixed. Of course, in certain States they are very low; they have to be revised. As I said earlier, I have taken up the matter with the Chief Ministers and all the State Governments invariably have accepted the necessity of revising these minimum wages. But the real problem is how to implement it; how to set up a machinery which can effectively implement the minimum wages. I have been impressing it upon the Labour Ministers of various State Governments and, I am glad to announce here, the Andhra Pradesh Government have taken a decision and have appointed 20 inspectors at the rate of one in each district—they have 20 districts there—with effect from 1st April this year. In a similar way, the West Bengal Government have also taken a decision to appoint 12 inspectors specially for the purpose of implementing agricultural minimum wages. In other States, like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc., they have notified their own revenue officers as officers to look after this work.

Shri Badi: Are you satisfied with that?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In order to consider this problem in a comprehensive way I have been thinking of

holding a seminar in Delhi. I would like to invite representatives of the various ministries concerned, representatives of the State Governments and, probably, representatives of certain organisations which are interested in agricultural welfare. I always welcome such of those hon. Members, who are interested in the welfare of agricultural labour, to participate in such a seminar where probably fundamental decisions could be taken which would go a long way to improve the lot of agricultural labour.

Now, I would like to say a few words with regard to the legislative programme that I have before me. The most important Bill that is to be introduced relates to bonus. Invariably, everybody has been feeling that there has been some delay with regard to the introduction of this Bill. This report was submitted last year and the Government had also to examine various aspects of the question. The Government took a decision and then a draft Bill had to be placed before a tripartite body. It was placed before the Standing Labour Committee in December last. The Standing Labour Committee could not arrive at any agreed solution. They appointed a sub-committee with instructions that that sub-committee should report to the Standing Labour Committee within a month. The sub-committee met on 3rd January this year. They also could not find a solution. Ultimately, on 27th March this year, the Standing Labour Committee met and considered the sub-committee's report, which means nothing because the sub-committee had to report nothing as they could not come to any agreed solution. Even on 27th March this year, when the Standing Labour Committee met, it was not possible to have any agreed solution to this problem. Therefore, ultimately, I had to announce in the Standing Labour Committee that the Government would go ahead with the Bill, keeping in view the opinions expressed by the repre-

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representatives of workers and the representatives of management. The Bill is ready. It will be my endeavour to introduce the Bill during this session.

An hon. Member: Will it be passed during this session?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: All that I can say is that it will be my endeavour to introduce the Bill in this session and, provided time is found, probably it will be possible for us to pass the Bill.

The other Bill relates to regulating the contract labour. In fact, the Supreme Court sometime ago gave a judgment in which the learned Judges observed that in certain categories the contract labour should not remain as contract labour and that it should be abolished and regulated. Keeping that in view, we have drafted a Bill. We have consulted the various State Governments. Their views are before us and this draft Bill was also placed before the Standing Labour Committee. Again, a sub-committee was appointed. The sub-committee's report was considered on 27th March. There was agreement on most of the points except on two or three points. Therefore, we are going ahead with the Bill keeping in view the opinions expressed by various sections.

The third Bill is really very important in my view and this relates to the building and construction industry workers. There are quite a large number of workers. My own estimate is that 2 to 3 million workers are there in this country who are employed in the building and construction industry. Everywhere we see, in all big cities, buildings are going up and quite a large number of projects are being constructed—maybe irrigation projects; maybe electricity projects and so on. Even in the departments like Health and Education, they have to put up buildings for educational institutions, medical institutions and hospitals. So, building activity has

been going on on a large scale. But there is no legislation to give them some benefits, to regulate their employment conditions including hours of work, leave, welfare, safety, etc. I have had a feeling that probably the labour in the construction industry had a raw deal. I feel that a new deal, a fair deal, should be given to them. Therefore, this Bill is also being finalised and I hope to introduce this Bill during this year, if possible.

17 hrs.

Shri Priya Gupta: Medical facilities are not given to them.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The fourth Bill relates to the film production industry. A large number of representations has been received by Government with regard to the miserable conditions in which the employees of the film industry have been placed. Therefore, we examined this question and we had an inter-ministerial conference; the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Ministry of Law and Social Security and the Ministry of Finance and the Film Finance Corporation had their representatives and at this meeting there was a tentative agreement that the proposed Bill should be undertaken. Now, we are trying to collect information relating to this industry, and after collecting such information we in consultation with the Law Ministry would frame the Bill, but in any case this Bill will have to go before the tripartite body and then only it will be introduced in this House.

The fifth Bill relates to the Beedi industry. Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai and several other hon. Members made reference to this particular aspect namely the conditions of the beedi labour. Probably there are about 7 lakhs of such workers in our country employed in this industry and their conditions are really very bad. In

fact, in Madras, the Madras Government had passed a law in this connection, but they could not implement the law because if the law was implemented in the Madras State, there was a risk of this industry shifting or migrating to the neighbouring States. Therefore, all the State Governments have asked the Central Government to have Central legislation in this regard. The State Governments' views have been obtained; the views of the employers, workers and others concerned have also been obtained. The Bill is almost finalised. Probably during the course of the year or a little later I shall have to introduce the Bill in this House.

The sixth or the last new Bill is really a Bill which I myself feel has been long delayed. This relates to the setting up of fair price shops and co-operative stores. The Bill is being finalised by the Standing Committee on the Industrial Truce Resolution, and I hope to introduce the Bill very soon.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-west): In this session?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not think it is possible to do so in this session.

Then, there are various amending Bills which I propose. I do not want to tire the House with the details of these various Bills, but I would only mention the names of the various Acts to which we propose amendments, and they are the Industrial Disputes Act, the Mines Act, the Factories Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

So far as labour welfare is concerned, in the Third Five Year Plan, probably hon. Members feel that only a small sum of Rs. 10 crores has been provided. But as I have said earlier, we have various welfare funds, such as the coal mines welfare fund, the mica mines welfare fund, the iron ore

mines welfare fund etc. From these funds we would have spent by the end of the Third Plan period about Rs. 18 crores; so, in all Rs. 28 crores would have been spent by the end of the Third Plan on labour welfare. In a similar way, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, though we have provided Rs. 10 crores tentatively for labour welfare, under these various welfare fund schemes, we would be spending an amount of Rs. 25 crores. Therefore, we would be spending ultimately about Rs. 35 crores on labour welfare during the Fourth Plan.

Under the workers' education scheme, by the end of the Third Plan our intention was to train as many as between 2½ to 3½ lakhs workers, but we would be exceeding the target, and the figure would be 3.09 lakhs.

Before I resume my seat, let me take up one or two points raised by hon. Members. Shri Muhammad Elias said in the very beginning that Government is acting as an agent of the employers. In various tripartite meetings, the employers tell me that labour is my first love. Therefore, probably the attitude I have taken is a balanced one.

He referred to the Nutrition Advisory Committee's report. That report has been received by the Health Ministry. That Ministry is trying to publish it. After that, the report will have to go before the Indian Labour Conference.

With regard to the question of linking D.A. with the cost of living index, a decision has already been taken. Government have taken a decision to link D.A. suitably with the cost of living index or consumer price index. But the question of percentage of neutralisation is there. It varies from 60 to 70 to 90 to 100 in some cases.

Shri Muhammad Elias (Howrah): What about the calculation of cost of living index?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Probably the hon. Member was not here.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is no all-India cost of living index. There is no all-India consumer price index.

It is there only in a few States.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is there with 1949:100 as the base. That is called the interim series. It is there. Meanwhile, a new series is being constituted with 1960:100 as the base. 50 centres have been surveyed and 50 series have been compiled. Out of these, 41 have been published. With regard to 9, there is some difficulty. That also will be done soon. When that is completed, the all-India new series of consumer price index will be in vogue.

The hon. Member made an allegation that we discriminate in favour of INTUC. Probably he thinks that we are favouring them. So far as we are concerned, we have no such attitude. We treat all of them alike. But whenever trade unions try to mislead the workers, naturally we have to tell them and deal with those cases in a firm way.

With regard to the Vizag port, the hon. Member is under some sort of misapprehension. When the Trustees Board was constituted, it was made very clear that it was on an *ad hoc* basis and later on verification would be made. Verification was done and in that verification, Shri Bhadram's union did not have the majority; Shri Manavala Naidu's Union had the majority; therefore, he was given the representation.

Shri Mohammad Elias: On both occasions, our Union was in a majority.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No. When first the Trustees Board was constituted, there was no verification. It was done on an *ad hoc* basis and it was made very clear that verification would be

done and keeping the verification figures in view, the Board would be finally constituted.

He referred to the Garden Reach Workshop case. I have thoroughly examined the matter. In fact the, appropriate government is the State Government of West Bengal. Probably they will have to consult the Defence Ministry who are dealing with the subject.

Shri Mohammad Elias: The State Government has instructed that there should be adjudication. Why they should come again to the Central Government and the Defence Ministry which is taking so much time to take a decision?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The appropriate government will have to consult the Central Government before they take a decision in this regard.

Shri Buta Singh referred to various problems, specially unemployment. I have already covered those points.

Last year during the discussion on this Ministry, I said that I would create a special wing, namely, social security wing in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. I am glad that instead of a wing, a separate Ministry of Social Security has been created. My hon. friends, Shri Oza and others, even Shri S. M. Banerjee included, felt that it should have been kept as part of the Labour Ministry and not separated from it. I should not give any comments on that.

Shri A. P. Sharma made a very pertinent point with regard to the attitude of employers in the public sector. I would like to tell him that the Labour Ministry has done quite a lot of work so far as the public sector is concerned. We have carried out evaluation studies with regard to the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, the Hindustan Housing Factory, Delhi, the Hindustan Insecticides, Delhi, the

Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, the Fertiliser Corporation of India, Sindri, Heavy Electricals, Bhopal and so on and so forth. There is an Additional Secretary specially to advise the public sector undertakings in this regard. Anyway, he has suggested that a small committee might be constituted to go into this question as to how these labour laws are being implemented in the public sector undertakings. I might say in all humility that we in the Labour Ministry are not very much satisfied with the way in which these labour laws are being implemented in the public sector. We would wish that they are implemented in a much better way. Anyway, Shri Sharma's suggestion will be examined.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki referred to one important factor which I cannot ignore. This related to starting of co-operative societies of plantation labour so that they can own the plantations as it has been done in Malaysia. It seems the hon. Minister there, Mr. Sambandan, has done this job. I would like to get information from him, and if it is possible, we would like to examine it here.

She wanted that appointments should be given to people of Assam whenever industries are started in the public sector by the Government of India in that State. This has been there in Bihar and other places. The cry has been that the job should be for the sons of the soil. I am really not able to understand the philosophy behind this. After all, when the Government of India money is invested, people all over India should have opportunities there, but the Government of India have taken a decision that posts which carry a salary up to Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 will be reserved for the local people.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No—where it is done.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: With regard to the others, it should be on merits,

and it should be open to the entire population of this country.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): That should not debar the people of Assam from getting an opportunity.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Shri Malai-chami suggested that a wage board should be constituted for the cardamom industry. This cannot be done in the Central sphere. We cannot think of a Central wage board because these plantations are only in Madras, Kerala and probably Mysore. We have requested these State Governments to examine this question whether they can set up a small wage board for these three States. I hope and trust that the State Governments will take speedy action in this regard.

He wanted that agricultural labour should be given more facilities, that the tenants should become the owners. Probably all these subjects will have to be dealt with by some other Ministry.

Shri K. N. Pande said that on account of the wage boards, as many as 20 lakhs of workers are benefited. Probably he could not get the correct figure. As many as 40 lakhs are being benefited by these wage boards.

He opposed automation. I also am not in favour of it unless we see to it that retrenchment is not effected.

Then, he wanted a second wage board for the sugar industry. Government will certainly examine this.

Both **Shri K. N. Pande** and **Shri Sinhasan Singh** referred to the Gorakhpur labour depot. Both the Members probably have some misunderstanding or misconception or misapprehension. It is my duty here to dispel such misconceptions or misunderstandings in their minds. Government have not taken any decision to abolish the Gorakhpur labour depot. In fact, I have taken a decision

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

to go there myself, to see the working of the depot, and I invite hon. Members Shri K. N. Pande and Shri Sinhasan Singh, and Shri Banarsidas, the Labour Minister of U.P., to come there. After studying the whole position, I will certainly convey the decision of the Government to the hon. Members.

In regard to the Bonus Commission's recommendations, Shri K. N. Pande said that 45 lakhs of workers who were never getting bonus will get it now. That is quite correct. Even if they get the minimum four per cent or Rs. 40, whichever is higher, it will be Rs. 18 crores. He said that about 10 lakhs of workers were going to be affected. Probably he meant that they would get less quantum of bonus than they were getting earlier. For that I came forward with an explanation or a clarification saying that workers would get bonus on the previous basis or on the basis of the present formula, whichever is higher. In view of that clarification, I hope he will be satisfied.

Shri Priya Gupta raised very many questions regarding Gomiah and other industries, railway workers etc. Gomiah, etc. are matters which fall under the State sphere....

Shri Priya Gupta: Excuse me. Mohini sugar mills is under Central control. Will you kindly examine it? The people are on hunger strike only because the orders of the Labour Ministry are not being carried out by the controller in charge over there. They have written a letter to Union Minister.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: If that is so, I will certainly look into it. I am glad that Dr. Melkote referred to the family planning aspect of it and we are trying to take advantage of it.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha referred to the conditions of agricultural labour

and women working in various fields and she wanted a special directorate to look after the working women. That question needs a thorough examination and I cannot straightaway give any assurance to her.

Vidyalankarji felt that the wage boards take quite a lot of time. He himself is a member of one of the wage boards and he knows the difficulties that these boards face and how they function. If he suggests certain methods by which we can reduce or avoid delays, we will certainly welcome it. He referred to the functioning of the emergency production councils. They were only 1600 last year. This year they are 2000. He is very apprehensive about the functioning of these bodies. I assure him that they are functioning quite satisfactorily and it is also our endeavour to see that they function more effectively than today. He wanted to know whether Government had at any time tried to find out how far the workers education scheme had benefited the workers. Quite a large number of batches of workers who had been benefited by this scheme visit Delhi and I spend at least half an hour or an hour with each batch. After some interrogation, I elicit some information from those boys and I find that they were greatly benefited.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya said that the Labour Minister is very good but he is guided by the bureaucratic machinery who are people who had been coming since the time of the British days, etc. It is an uncharitable remark and I must say that the officers in this Ministry have been working very hard and very efficiently and I also thank them for the cooperation that they have given me.

There was a demand for the setting up of a wage board for film industry and that also is being considered.

Before I resume my seat, I would like to inform the House as to what I propose to do during this year, 1965-66. Some of these may be very small schemes but from the labour point of view, they will go a long way to improve their conditions. There are two industrial tribunals one at Dhanbad and another at Bombay and two full time labour courts. There has been a lot of accumulation of work in spite of the fact that we have been entrusting these cases to State labour courts and labour tribunals. Therefore, I have taken a decision to appoint two full time Central Government tribunals, one at Jabalpur and another at Calcutta. In addition to this, I propose to utilise the services of the Chairman of the various wage boards—all of them are retired judges—and keeping in view their judicial experience and qualifications, I thought I should also notify them as labour courts or tribunals as the case may be. With this, I hope and trust that the cases will be disposed of expeditiously.

The verification of membership of the central organisations is normally done every year. Keeping in view the 84th report of the Estimates Committee, and after consulting the various central organisations, we have taken a decision that such verification would be every two years.

We have various welfare schemes which I have been referring to. I thought that a small committee should be appointed to examine all those schemes and see how they have been functioning and probably keeping in view as to how those schemes function elsewhere, abroad, they should suggest some modification, etc. That committee, I propose to appoint.

With regard to minimum wages, every time, not only with regard to agricultural labour but with regard to various other industries also, there have been complaints that they were fixed a long time ago, sometimes as long back as 1956 or 1967, and every

five years they have to be revised and that they have not been revised. Therefore, I thought I should designate an officer in my Ministry specially to examine these matters relating to the minimum wages and give me reports so that we can take speedy action with regard to revising of minimum wages for various industries.

There was a scheme—and various other schemes also—to give facilities of training abroad to trade unionists. On account of the emergency we had suspended those schemes. Several representations have been made to revive those schemes. I am glad to say that we have decided to revive the scheme of giving training to trade unionists in the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan.

We have been talking about voluntary arbitration; often times workers' representatives come and tell us that the employers are reluctant and so on and so forth. So, I thought that these matters should be examined thoroughly and the broad principles on which voluntary arbitration should take place should be devised and also some propaganda should be carried on as to how useful and beneficial this arbitration is. Therefore, I have decided to set up a National Arbitration Promotion Board to propagate the idea of arbitration, for evolving appropriate principles and for drawing a panel of arbitrators, but this Board will not deal with individual cases so far as arbitration is concerned.

Shri Priya Gupta: Then it will tantamount to curtailing the privileges conferred by the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No, Sir. Then there is the Labour Officers' Pool and the Industrial Relations machinery. The duties of these bodies are almost the same. So, we are thinking of integrating the two cadres.

Shri Priya Gupta: How can you discriminate between the disputes—individual disputes and the rest?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have been saying that there are quite a number of welfare schemes. In consultation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I would invite Hon'ble Members of Parliament who are interested to go and see some of our institutions like the workers' Education Centres, the Central Training Institutes and the central and regional Labour institutes.

One hon. Member has given me an idea of constituting an Industrial Welfare Society in India. This is a big scheme. I propose to examine this scheme and take a decision later on.

I have tried to cover as many points as possible. Hon. Members whose points I have not been able to cover will excuse me, but all the same I can give an assurance to them that all the points that have been raised here will be examined by my Ministry and replies will be given to the hon. Members concerned.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the interest and concern the Prime Minister has for the working classes. Even without programming to go to the Gorakhpur labour depot, the other day he suddenly went there and it was a pleasant surprise to everybody there. Recently, when the coalminers came he devoted a lot of time and enquired about their welfare. So, I feel that the welfare of labour is safe in the hands of our Prime Minister. Sir, I have taken much time of the House. I once again assure hon. members that regarding the points which I have not been able to answer now, replies will be sent to the hon. members.

Shri Bade: He promised to reply to some questions at the end.

Mr. Speaker: That was probably unintended. He has given a detailed reply and said that he will send replies to those points which have not been answered by him.

Shri Bade: In the H.A.L. Bhopal, for the last one year....

Mr. Speaker: He will take special notice of it. Any cut motions to be put separately?

Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 75 to 78 and 137 relating the Ministry of Labour and Employment."

The motion was adopted.

(The motions of Demand for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.)

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 76—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 77—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,24,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

17.27 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCIDENT TO IAF DAKOTA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, I regret to announce a serious air accident in which a Dakota of the Indian Air Force was involved yesterday morning. The aircraft carried four officers plus five air despatch crew. The aircraft was engaged in 241(ai)LSD—8.

supply dropping in the Mokokchung area of Naga hills. At 1051 hours it was asked to divert to Dimapur because there was a sudden storm over Jorhat. The message of diversion was acknowledged by the aircraft, but shortly afterwards all communications with the aircraft failed.

The wreckage of the aircraft was discovered by an Army patrol and so far six bodies have been recovered from the wreckage. The names of the personnel who died in the crash are as follows:

Aircrew

1. Fg. Offr. K. Kannan,
2. Plt. Offr. S. Bhargava
3. Fg. Offr. K. B. Sarma.
4. Fg. Offr. B. S. Dhaliwal.

Ejection Crew

5. Sepoy Kundan Singh.
6. Sepoy Chori Ramani Patni
7. Sepoy Lekh Raj.
8. Sepoy Ram Govind Rai.
9. Sepoy Ramji

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our deepest sympathies and condolences to the bereaved families. A court of Inquiry, according to the usual procedure, has proceeded to the spot to ascertain the cause of the accident. All possible relief and financial assistance to the bereaved families will be rendered with the utmost despatch.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It may be enquired into whether there was no sabotage.

Mr. Speaker: Condolences on behalf of the House may be conveyed to the bereaved families. That is the desire of all hon. members. Also, as Shri Sharma suggested, it might be enquired into whether the accident was not because of sabotage.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 89 to 94 and 141 to 143 relating to the Ministry of Transport for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 89—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 90—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 91—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,49,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 92—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,87,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Mercantile, Marine'."

DEMAND No. 93—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 94—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,36,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'."

The above demands are now before the House.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak in support of my cut motions Nos. 1 to 4, the first three of which deal with failures in regard to road and road transport and the last with the neglect of tourism in this country.

Las year, on 23rd March, I had ventured to draw attention to the inescapable shortages in transport capacity that seemed to be overtaking the country.

17.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I had also challenged the unjustifiable assumption regarding excess capacity on the railways, which was then the official thesis. It is no comfort to me that that warning has, unfortunately, come true and that, far from having any excess capacity on the railways, today there is an acute wagon shortage which is hurting our coal industry and our textile industry among others.

Shortage of wagons is paralysing our coal industry. I quote from the

Financial Express dated 2nd April, 1965. It says:

"It is learnt that the shortage of wagons began to be felt from January last. In February it became so serious that industries of high priority including a steel plant are reported to have failed to obtain wagons to move the required coal.... The shortage of wagons is felt not only in West Bengal, North Bihar and U.P. It has spread to other areas in Southern and Western India."

Only yesterday I received from a place near my own constituency, from a place called Patri in Surendranagar, a protest and a complaint from the Small-scale Salt Manufacturers, that their salt is lying stacked up there because the railways are unable to supply wagons. This shows that all this complacency which is shown before us year after year by the Railways and the Transport Ministry is not justified, and that this country is suffering from a transport bottleneck.

In spite of all this, the roads continue to be treated as cinderella of transport. They are made to play second fiddle to the favoured form of transport—the Railways. This, Sir, is a travesty of planning. The whole world is moving on to superior forms of transportation. We in our country talk a great deal about technological change, but in practice we are reactionary. We support, and pour more money into, a wasteful and inefficient form of transportation from which the whole world is turning away, namely, the rail-road, and we are starving of funds on up and coming form of transportation like roads, not to mention aviation. In Britain, France and Germany, for instance, put together, the percentage of freight by rail had declined during the years between 1930 and 1954 from 75 to 24 per cent while that by roads has increased during the same period from 10 to 34 per cent. On

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the other hand, here we find that while the Railways are given more and more foreign exchange and the starvation of roads continues.

In the Third Plan, there was a parsimonious allocation of Rs. 454 crores. In the Second Plan there was an allocation of Rs. 272 crores. The 20 year road development plan which was prepared many years ago had prescribed a figure of Rs. 590 crores. Even that is not being touched. In the current year's budget the outlay for roads is only Rs. 66.44 crores against a revenue of Rs. 232 crores derived by the Centre from road transportation. In other words, we put back in roads about one-fourth of what we get out of them. Is there any other economic activity in this country which is treated in this shabby manner?

No wonder our National Highways are in a shabby condition. Today, nearly 20 years after the Central Government took over our so-called National Highways, trucks in Vidarbha have to unload half their loads to cross certain substandard sections of so-called National Highways. The progress of numerous road schemes lags sadly behind. On the 25-mile by-pass from Calcutta to Saptagram on National Highway No. 2, barely 15 per cent progress of what was estimated has been recorded during the last year. Similarly, on the Ghodbunder-Manori section of National Highway No. 8 in Maharashtra, only 16 per cent of the work has been completed compared to what was expected, and not more than 4 per cent on the Bassein Creek project. What do you propose to do about it?

In the Fourth Plan, whose outline has been placed before us, the present allocation for roads is Rs. 750 crores for the period 1966—1971. For the same period, the Chief Engineers had recommended an allotment of Rs. 1,065 crores, while only recently

a Working Group within my hon. friend's own Ministry of Transport had recommended an allocation of Rs. 1,150 crores. I am told that even the Sub-Committee on Transport and Industries of the National Defence Council found that this allocation in the Fourth Plan is altogether inadequate. But, judging by past performance of this Ministry, I have very little hope that anything will be done. I am not referring to their efforts; I am referring to their capacity to deliver the goods.

Considering that road transport is plagued by excessive taxation year after year, which has no parallel in the world today—for 1965-66 the Centre and the States between them are going to net Rs. 317 crores from roads—would I be wrong in asking that this proposed allocation of Rs. 750 crores in the Fourth Plan should at least be doubled if any justice is to be done to road transport? Nothing less than that can possibly be acceptable to any one who wants to go by the merits.

It has been rightly said that every country pays for its roads, and it pays for those which it does not possess more than what it pays for the roads it possesses! We have not yet learnt the truth of this elementary proposition.

We shed crocodile tears about priority for Agriculture. How can agriculture thrive if the country is not opened up by a system of road transport? The Prime Minister talks of quick-yielding projects. Are not roads and road-transport quick-yielding projects? Don't they give a quick yield on every rupee that we sink in them? Yet, we starve them.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister on what principles these allocations are made and who makes them. I would be very happy if he enlightens this House about the manner in which these allocations for the Fourth Plan have been made. Is it

left to the bookish intellectuals in the Planning Commission to queer the pitch for this country in this manner, or does he and his Ministry have any say in this matter? If the Ministry is really as helpless as it seems to be, let him admit it to this House and we will support him.

Although this is primarily a matter that pertains to the Ministry of Industries, may I also point out how the automobile industry is similarly crippled and hamstrung? The automobile industry is prevented from developing in this country by two causes. One is the very high level of excise and import duties on cars, tyres and parts—it is about 50 per cent *ad valorem* and the other is the denial of necessary foreign exchange for essential parts to be imported.

It is wrong to look upon the automobile industry as a luxury. It is part of our infra-structure; it is part of the foundation on which the economic structure of the country today rests. Not only trucks, but even tourist cars are a necessity, and not a luxury. But, leaving aside tourist cars, let us see the progress with the manufacture of trucks. As against the installed capacity of 41,000 trucks in this country, in 1964 only 33,000 trucks were produced, because the people who manufacture the trucks were not given the raw materials and the imported components which were needed to work to capacity. By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is estimated that this country will need 120,000 commercial vehicles. How does the hon. Minister propose to see that this target may be met within the next six years?

It is the Government alone which is responsible for the high prices of trucks and automobiles and for crippling this essential industry by denying it the high priority that it deserves. Yet we see the ironic spectacle of this Government coming before this House, Ministers coming

before the House, and blaming the manufacturers for not doing what they have themselves failed to do. This is an example of the old saying:

उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डाँटे

The remedy is not a small car in the State sector. The remedy is that these shackles on car and truck production should be removed and that more people should be allowed to produce more cars to bring the prices down.

Then, we had hoped that the moratorium on nationalisation of road transport for goods at least would protect the industry from further damage and would help it to continue to serve the consumers. Now it is seen that the moratorium, which was to last at least till the end of the Third Plan, has already been violated or is being violated.

How is this done? In November 1962 in the face of the Chinese aggression a Central Road Transport organisation was created in Assam with half a dozen. The purpose then mentioned was that since this was the only possible way for transporting defence needs, these trucks would ply between the frontier and the supply bases. Now all that is forgotten. That little organisation has been converted into a limited company or corporation and this corporation now has 90 trucks. It has nothing to do with defence. Many of its trucks are entering into the transport trade. The transport industry is carrying goods between Assam on one side, Calcutta on the other and Delhi on the third. This is the danger that, after promising that the State would not enter the field of goods transport at least, even that field is now going to be invaded and a State Capitalist monopoly is sought to be asserted there. The Minister will say that there is no threat of establishing a monopoly, that this corporation is entering in a small way to supplement what private operators are doing; but the danger is always there that when the Government enters a

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field competition is given a go-by and a monopoly is established. Therefore, I would like an assurance from the hon. Minister when he replies that this transport organisation of the Government will merely function as a Private Carrier for civilian and defence needs of the Government itself and that it will not enter the general market for goods transport on hire. If this assurance is given, I would agree that there is no threat to transportation development in this country.

In Britain too the first Labour Government tried to nationalise goods transport, and what happened? Every big and middle-sized enterprise bought its own trucks and lorries and converted itself into a Private Carrier. Do we want this to happen in this country? That is exactly what will happen if you try to establish an inefficient State monopoly of goods transport. Then all the go-ahead people will buy their own buses and trucks and will do their own servicing which is not a healthy development because a public carrier serves the general public. That should be encouraged. There is no dearth of entrepreneurship in this country. These are small people. We always talk about helping the small men. Is the truck operator a big man—a man who has one, two, five or six trucks? Yet, these are the people we are hitting and are unnecessarily putting up a big bureaucratic apparatus and calling it socialism. So, I would like to suggest that rather than do this, it is for Government to encourage the small entrepreneur with one, two or five buses to carry on his trade in the national interest.

Many of these things were said in a report submitted to Government and Parliament in 1960 by the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee. I had the privilege to be the Chairman of that Committee and I

see at least one member—my hon. friend, Shri Mathur—sitting there, who was one of my colleagues.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): After all, it was a report of a committee.

Shri M. R. Masani: We made a unanimous report. Not only was the report unanimous, but this House unanimously in 1960 endorsed the wholehearted acceptance of its conclusions. My hon. friend there and his then chief, Shri S. K. Patil, who patted us all on the back, said what a wonderful report it was and Government would be only too happy to carry it out.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What more do you expect?

Shri M. R. Masani: The House gave the Minister the green light to go ahead. I am very sorry to say that with a few exceptions most of the recommendations of that Committee still await implementation although five years have passed.

The first blow was struck by appointing the Neogy Committee. The Neogy Committee was appointed five years ago. The Chairman has resigned, the Committee somehow is still supposed to exist and the report has not been made. This is how a good piece of work done by some of us at the instance of the hon. Minister has been wasted, and we still await the report of the Neogy Committee. I have a suspicion that one of the main purposes of appointing that committee was to see that our report was not implemented and that the inspiration for this came from the big vested interest in our country, the biggest vested interest and lobby, the Railway Board.

Shri Bade: The Neogy Committee has also gone underground.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why are you talking of lobbies?

Shri M. R. Masani: This year's Budget has given no relief to roads or road transport. We hoped that the Transport Ministry, which is aware of these problems, would have pulled their weight. Unfortunately, while taxation on motor cars remains where it was, taxation on tyres has gone up to the extent that the tyre industry will now have to pay an additional charge of Rs. 35 lakhs and the most efficient units which make tyres are particularly mulcted. Then there is the regulatory customs duty of 10 per cent which is going to send up and has already sent up the price of motor cars and will send up the price of trucks very shortly. One car manufacturer claims that 45 per cent of the on-the-road price of commercial vehicles represents direct or indirect taxes levied by the State or Central Government. So, half a truck is pawned to Government before it is made. The man who buys the truck thinks he is paying the manufacturers' price. He is paying half to the manufacturer and half to the Government.

Our Committee recommended single-point taxation. I am sorry to state that even now no legislation has been brought here to implement that recommendation that there should be single-point taxation.

We recommended the abolition of octroi duties. Only a few days ago we read that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been allowed to levy an octroi with the result that it is expected there will be a 30 per cent cut in the transportation by road to Bombay. We talk of export promotion. Bombay is the biggest export centre. Castor seed and other seeds come into Bombay to be converted into oil and exported and here a big blow has been struck at our export industry by allowing an octroi duty to be levied by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, because this has not been prohibited, as we desired, by legislation.

Licensing restrictions continue to be as harassing as before. All this goes on.

Formerly, one thought that the hon. Minister had political difficulties and that powerful Ministers were in charge of the Railway portfolio before whom he had to give way in the bargaining that goes on between the Ministries at the Cabinet level. But the fact is that the present Railway Minister is a great champion of road transport development. His whole record is there. He has said that as Railway Minister he will do nothing to come in the way of the legitimate development of road transport and road development in this country. I would like my hon. friend to tell us what he has taken up with Mr. S. K. Patil, what have been his demands on the Railway Minister, which have been accepted and which of them have been turned down. I think a very fine opportunity is being lost when we have a fair and judicious person who has now seen both sides of the fence and who has shown by his modernity, by keeping abreast of world trends, that he understands that roads must replace railways in due course. I am quite sure that the Railway Minister, in spite of being in charge of that portfolio, will be statesmanlike and big enough to take a detached view and cooperate with my hon. friend, and that my hon. friend and his Ministry would throw their weight, would assert themselves, which I regret to say they have not been doing in the last few years.

Now, I turn to the other topic to which I referred, that is, tourism. Tourism is a matter of tremendous potentialities for this country. Quite apart from anything else, it is a great earner of foreign exchange and foreign exchange is the one thing that we need desperately today, since we are practically bankrupt in so far

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as our balance of payments position is concerned.

What is the position about tourism? In 1964, only 156,000 foreign tourists came into India. It is not a very big number by world standards. It is a miserable number. The interesting thing is that 71 per cent of this number came from distant and prosperous countries like United States, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and, in Asia, only Japan. The reason for this is that our neighbours, like us, are following a short-sighted policy of stopping their people travelling and, therefore, we are not able to have that kind of interchange of people and culture that would be so desirable in our region. So, most people come from long distances and when you come from long distance, you spend a lot in coming. All the same, these people spent an estimated Rs. 23 crores in India, and Rs. 23 crores spent in India means Rs. 23 crores of foreign exchange obtained abroad. That is a big amount. Now, that excludes the foreign exchange earned by Air India by booking passages of people coming into this country and going back. It also excludes a crore of rupees which the I.A.C. gets on the Indian sector of international air tickets. So, let us say that at least Rs. 25 crores are brought into this country by foreign tourists, if not more. Why then are only 156,000 coming and not six or seven times that number, as could happen if we were doing our job properly?

There are various factors that deter the growth of tourism from abroad in our country. The first is the travel restrictions that we place on our own people. These are stupid, foolish restrictions. The amount of money that is saved by stopping our people travelling freely is infinitesimal compared to the problem. By doing this, we hurt the influx of foreign tourists into this country. All life is a two-way traffic; all human relations are reciprocal. You cannot

have it all your own way. You cannot have a one-way traffic in human relations or in international relations. We think we can; we are going to pay for it. We have a feeling that despite the amount of money that we throw away, a much larger amount of foreign exchange would come, but that would come in only if we allow unrestricted travel both ways. That is the first deterring factor.

The second deterrent factor is the neglect of essential steps to foster tourism through the shortage of facilities of various kinds. There is shortage of aircraft with the IAC. There is shortage of good hotel accommodation; there is shortage of good restaurants; there is shortage of good automobiles for long journeys and of tourist coaches. There is also the difficulty in obtaining, for foreign tourists, such things as camera films, mineral water and liquor permits.

Then, there are unsatisfactory arrangements at airports. I am not blaming the staff. I think the airport staff and the customs staff are good people. My own experience with them has been excellent. But they are hamstrung by rules. They have to make us fill up umpteen forms, give ridiculous information, and they have to ask impossible questions. A few days back or a few weeks back, a foreign tourist had come, whose main interest was photography; he came with 250 flash-bulbs. They had marked it and when he was taking off from India he was asked to produce the 250 exploded flash-bulbs! Imagine the absurdity of this, as if a man puts the exhausted or exploded flash-bulbs in his bag and comes with that bag and says 'Here are the 250 exploded flash-bulbs'. Everyone throws them away as soon as they are used. But this is the kind of churlishness with which we receive people, the suspicion being that he had sold them in the blackmarket.

So, the reception of people at the airports, customs facilities and airport arrangements leave a great deal

to be desired. Then, finally, there is the squalor and the insanitary conditions, the horrible slums and the horrible sights that are to be seen when people drive from airports into the city, in Bombay, Calcutta and other big cities.

The measures that are required to put this right are the following. There must be adequate funds allocated for publicity abroad, for promotion and for advertisement, both for Air India and for the Tourist Department. Both these agencies are starved today in so far as allocation of foreign exchange for promotion, publicity and advertisement is concerned. There should be a concerted effort here.

I, therefore, welcome the setting up of the India Tourism Corporation, one of the two corporations proposed to be set up as I find from the annual report of the Department. I think the terms of reference of that corporation are reasonable, and they will create a climate in which foreign tourism can function. But I do hope that this corporation will not enter the market as a travel agent. It should only create a climate for foreign tourists to come. Let the travel agencies do their legitimate work. I must sound this warning because, unfortunately, even when Government start by doing the right thing, they slip into the habit of a State capitalist monopoly; that is their nature. Therefore, I am warning the hon. Minister to stop short of entering the travel market and not to destroy the travel agencies by getting bigger and better cars and competing with them on unequal terms.

The second thing is to encourage more charter flights to India. This is a growing phenomenon all over the world. In 1964, 12 million tourists were carried by charter flights, that is, non-scheduled flights, throughout the world. How many came to India? Not even 20 came to India

out of those one thousand or more flights that took place.

Thirdly, the IAC must be given money to get more planes. The IAC earns about Rs. 3 crores of foreign exchange every year. Cannot at least that money be given to them to buy planes every year, to the extent of Rs. 2 to 3 crores?

Finally, there is the question of hotels. There is a shortage of good hotels. But I must oppose the establishment of the Hotels Corporation. I do not think that it is any part of Government's business to run hotels.

Shri Ranga: Let them become caterers also.

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, because they will cater in the hotels. It is not any part of Government's duties to run and manage hotels; hoteliery is not part of their functions.

So, Government should see to it that those who want to build hotels are given opportunities to do so. I make bold to say that far from encouraging people to build hotels, every obstacle is put in their way today. In Chowringhee in Calcutta, in the Fort area in Bombay, and in New Delhi, it is Government which owns the land, and when the hotel people want to build hotels, and go to Government for land, every obstacle is put to deny them that facility. I was told only this morning by somebody who knows that one of these parties was asked to pay a ground rent of Rs. 2600 per square mile in Bombay.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Per square yard.

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes. Rs. 2600 per square foot or square yard, I am sorry, I am not sure which it is. I am told that while this is the ground rent for other people, Government are given similar land very

[Shri M. R. Masani]

much cheaper. This discrimination against those who want to build hotels should be given up. Very fine foreign hoteliers like Hiltons and others are prepared to come to India and collaborate in putting up hotels. But they are kept dangling over the last year or so and many of them go away empty-handed, disappointed, that they cannot build good hotels in India, as they have built all over the world.

I do not wish to be unfair to the hon. Minister and his Ministry. I admit that a lot of good work is being done by Air India and by the Tourist Department. I travel a fair deal abroad and I must say that the prestige of the Indian tourist offices is high and that the standard of service and courtesy they give in foreign countries is also efficient.

I am very happy that our Director-General of Tourism is respected abroad and has been given many marks of appreciation. I am told that only the other day he has been made President of the Pacific Area Travel Association in the far east, one of the biggest international travel associations. We are glad about it. But no one man and no one department even can beat this problem. This is a national problem and calls for a national priority. Tourism is the fourth or third biggest source of foreign exchange earning for this country.

An hon. Member: Fourth.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is not being treated as having even the 20th important priority. Small industries that export only a fraction of what tourism gets are given a priority which the hotel industry and the tourist industry are denied. This, again, is a failure of the Transport Ministry.

I saw a suggestion in this morning's papers that, driven to desperation by the helplessness and passivity of my hon. friend's Ministry, somebody

made a suggestion that tourism should be transferred to the Ministry of International Trade.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): It was talked of long ago.

Shri M. R. Masani: Others have suggested that there should be a separate Ministry of Tourism because this Ministry is not able to give tourism the fairplay that it requires.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): No, no.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am quite sure that if my hon. friend will bestir himself, in place of the 156,000 people, we can get four or five times that number and instead of Rs. 23 crores that are brought into this country, we can get Rs. 100 crores in foreign exchange brought into India every year. But for that, I think the whole Government must make up its mind. My hon. friend should take this up at Cabinet level. He should get a decision of the Cabinet that tourism is a matter of national priority. And, if I may make a suggestion without any offence, I would like the Prime Minister to come here and make that announcement, so that the Finance Ministry and the other Ministries take it seriously. That, I think, is something that the Transport Ministry can and should do. I hope they will bestir themselves more actively in the months to come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Transport, subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to allocate adequate funds in the current year's budget and in the proposed Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of roads (1)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give effect to the recommendations of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee, 1959, despite repeated assurances. (2)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Danger to the development of Road Transport represented by the threat of Government to end the moratorium on the nationalisation of goods transport by entering the field of the transport of goods. (3)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Neglect of the vast potentialities of international tourist traffic in India (4)].

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to develop Maheswar in Madhya Pradesh as a Tourist Centre (21)].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Delay in taking over Pradip port as a Central project (22)].

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Communications (Including National Highways)' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give more funds to Madhya Pradesh for construction of roads in rural area. (23)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct a new bridge near Khalghat over river Narmada on Agra-Bombay Road (24)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to widen Agra-Bombay Road from Dhamnod to Sendhwa (25)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are also before the House.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my hon. friend, Shri Masani, dealt with the aspect of transport. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House to the border roads development organisation which the Ministry has. I do not know the detailed working of this organisation. I had the opportunity to go to some border areas, especially in Rajasthan, from where the hon. Minister hails.

18 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am glad that you went there.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We found five border districts, but there is no border road. Our jawans are stationed in outposts. They have no communication amongst themselves. Perhaps it is not the work of the Defence Ministry. I think it is the work of this Ministry to have border roads constructed. I would request the hon. Minister that, as danger is imminent, he should take immediate steps.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the Pakistan side? They have built roads.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 15, 1965/Chaitra 25, 1887 (Saka).