

Manufacture of
Nuclear Weapons

डेलीब्रेशन है, तब तक दुनिया में नई चीजें इशोल्व होती रहेंगी। यह भी कोई तय बात नहीं है कि यति का धर्म दूसरा है और एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर का धर्म दूसरा है। इस तरीके से भी आप इस को डिवाइड नहीं कर सकते हैं। आखिर इस देश की फ्रीडम वॉटिल को, इस देश की आजादी की लड़ाई को एक पति ने चलाया था और जिस टैकनीक का उसने भारत की स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में प्रयोग किया था और उसको चलाया था वही टैकनीक उस के बाद तमाम दुनिया में डेवेलप की गई। आज तक दुनिया में किसी ने इतने बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं की थी जैसी कि हम ने की। मैं ने कहा कि नौन वाएलेंस इंडिविजुएल्स के धर्म की चीज रही लेकिन गांधी जी ने उस टैकनीक को डेवेलप कर के उस नौन वाएलेंस को फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल का लाखों आदमियों का एक बँपन बनाया। इसलिए इंडिया को ही इस चीज को प्रोड्यूस करने का श्रेय हासिल है। यह टैकनीक वही डेवेलप कर सकता था क्योंकि उस देश में गांधी जी जैसे एक आदमी रँदा हुए। इसलिए यह कह देना कि यति और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बिलकुल अलग हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। यह हमारे देश की परम्परा रही है कि अर्जुन के पीछे कृष्ण थे और आप के ही प्रदेश में शिवा जी के पीछे कौन था, एक साधू और संत था। यह हमारे देश की परम्परा रही है इसको न भूलियेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kachhavaia will reply the next day.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Call attention notice. Shri Banerjee.

17.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(ii) LOCKOUT IN NEW JEMEHARI KHAS COLLIERY

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The lockout in new Jemehari Khas colliery without notice involving unemployment to nearly one thousand workers."

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The Chief Labour Commissioner (C), New Delhi, received two telegrams dated the 20th November, 1964 and 21st November, 1964 from Shri Sunil Sen, Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha Asansol and the Manager of the New Jemehari Khas Colliery, respectively. While the Sabha alleged that the management of New Jemehari Khas Colliery had locked out all the workmen with effect from the 20th November, 1964, the management of the colliery complained that workers, numbering about 340, had illegally stopped work from 1st shift of the 20th November, 1964.

2. According to reports the facts of the case are that the management of New Jemehari Khas Colliery had to stop all underground working on the 27th and 28th August, 1964 in pursuance of the orders issued by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines in their Pits No 18 and 19 on grounds of safety. Consequent upon this closure, the workers of Nos. 18 and 19 Pits, numbering about 371, were laid off on 31-8-1964. Since the management had not given any notice of lay-off and had also not paid any lay-off compensation to the entitled workmen, the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha by its

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

notice dated the 25th September, 1964 threatened to go on strike on any day after 10th October, 1964 on the issues of alleged lockout, non-payment of bonus, etc., Due to the intervention of the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, both the management and the union came to a certain agreement on the 2nd October, 1964. According to the terms of this agreement the workers, who had been laid-off, were granted one month's leave without pay. A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3474/64].

3. At the time, when the agreement referred to in the preceding paragraph was entered into, the management had expected that they would be in a position to restart work in Nos. 18 and 19 Pits sometime in the 1st week of November, 1964. Unfortunately, it was not possible for the management to restart the said pits by this time. However, the workmen concerned started coming to the colliery, and by 20th November, about 150 workers had reported for duty in the colliery. In order to accommodate these workers in Pits No. 21 and 22 of the colliery, the management decided to transfer new workers working in these pits to their another colliery named, Nirsha Khas Colliery. On the morning of the 20th November, 1964 sixty-five workers were ordered to collect transfer orders and their dues and to report to Nirsha Khas Colliery. These workmen felt aggrieved at the sudden issue of transfer orders and refused to accept them. In protest against the transfer orders the rest of the workers also stopped going to work in the 1st shift of the 20th November, 1964. In the 2nd shift also, which was to start 4 p.m., the workers turned up, marked their attendances, took oil and went back to their homes instead of going for duty.

Later on it was reported that the workmen in the 3rd shift also abstained from work. Thus work in all the three shifts came to a standstill.

4. The Conciliation Officer (Central), Raniganj, visited the colliery on the same day and held discussion with the management's representative and Shri Sunil Sen, Organising Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha. During the discussions the representatives of the Sabha demanded that—

Pending discussions between the parties by the 28th November, 1964, the workers, who had reported for duty as per the agreement of 2nd October, 1964, should be given one week's wages as against their arrears dues in respect of lay-off wages etc, and *status quo* should be maintained and the transfer orders issued to the workers of 21 and 22 Pits be kept in abeyance.

5. The management, on the other hand, insisted that unless the workers withdrew the strike and resumed the work it would not be possible for them to consider the union's two demands. Further, the management wanted that the tactics of slowing down the work adopted by the union for two weeks prior to the strike should be stopped and the normal conditions should be restored in the colliery.

6. It has been reported that the workers of the colliery demonstrated before the office of the Conciliation Officer (C), Raniganj on the 25th November, 1964. The Conciliation Officer (Central) is still exploring the possibility of an amicable settlement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has given us an idea of the two versions, from the employees' side and the employers' side. I would like to know whether, after getting

the telegram, the Chief Labour Commissioner deputed any officer from Delhi or instructed the Regional Labour Commissioner to see whether the agreement had been violated by the employers, and if so, what is the present position of that case.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The Chief Labour Commissioner has not deputed anybody there, but at Raniganj, the Conciliation Officer is looking into the whole affair, and if necessary, the Regional Labour Commissioner will also go there. With regard to the violation of the agreement, I do not find anybody has in any way violated the agreement, but unfortunately, the two pits could not be re-started on account of safety reasons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has the situation improved?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kachhavaia.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन मजदूरों की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और उन की समस्या हल होने में विलम्ब का कारण क्या है। क्या किसी के द्वारा इस में अड़चन डाली जा रही है; यदि हाँ, तो वह अड़चन किन के द्वारा डाली जा रही है, जिस से यह समस्या सुलझ नहीं रही है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The workers who could not be allowed to work in pits 18 and 19 on account of safety reasons, the management wanted to shift them to pits 20 and 21. The result would be that the new workers employed in pits 20 and 21 would have to be transferred to some other place. The new workers did not like this transfer. Therefore, the difficulty arose.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि मजदूरों की मांगें क्या हैं और इस

समस्या को सुलझाने में विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है और क्या किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के द्वारा इस में अड़चन डाली जा रही है।

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री २० कि० मालवीय) : जैसा कि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है, असली मांग तो यह थी कि जो लोग काम पर वापस आये, उन को काम मिलना चाहिए। उन को काम पर लेने के लिए यह जरूरी हो गया कि जो नये वर्कर्स जो 20 और 21 पिट्स में काम कर रहे थे, उनको वहाँ से हटा कर दूसरी जगह काम दें, तब उन को काम दिया जाये। जब 20 और 21 पिट्स में काम करने वाले मजदूरों ने दूसरी जगह जाने से इन्कार कर दिया, तो वे स्ट्रिक पर चले गये। मेन डिमांड यह थी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने यह पूछा है कि समस्या के हल होने में बाधा क्या आ रही है और क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों के द्वारा अड़चन डाली जा रही है।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The position is clear. Those workers who are working in pits 18 and 19 cannot be employed there, because they were closed for safety, but the management were willing to provide them with work in pits 20 and 21. The result would be that the new workers in pits 20 and 21 will have to be transferred. The workers are not willing for transfer to the other pits.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर फिर नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने साफ शब्दों में यह पूछा कि यह झगड़ा सुलझ क्यों नहीं रहा है और क्या इस में कुछ व्यक्तियों के द्वारा बाधा डाली जा रही है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No more questions.

(iii) REPORTED STRIKE BY WORKERS OF
MARMAGAO PORT

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In response to the directions of the Speaker this morning, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement in connection with the Calling Attention Notice given by Shri S. M. Banerjee yester-

day with regard to Marmagao. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3475/64].

17.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 30th, 1964/Agrahayana 3, 1886 (Saka).