

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is not at all directed to the Minister of Rehabilitation. I have nothing to ask from him.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On the face of it, Sir, the first part of the question refers to the extent of exodus of Muslims from India to Pakistan. The Minister of Rehabilitation has nothing whatever to do with this.

Mr. Speaker: We may see what answer is given and, if it is necessary to ask the Prime Minister, I will certainly put it to the Prime Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Having taken a Member into confidence and come to a settlement, to decide unilaterally on his back is not fair to the Member at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have got a hand-book of the Secretariat which gives the subjects for which the various Ministries are responsible. The first part of the question is not in the list of subjects for which the Rehabilitation Minister is responsible, viz., exodus of Muslims from India to Pakistan. I do not know how it has been transferred to the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. At best or rather at worst, the question might have been split into two questions, and one assigned to the Minister of Rehabilitation and the other to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: If questions are put without notice and objections taken when the correct list is there, I do not have all the facts with me. I have not seen the original question. I cannot remember all the facts that were there. Now that it has been brought to my notice, I will look it up again.

Contract System in Coal Mines

*907. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to stop contract system in coal mines;

(b) whether a review meeting has taken place to find out how far it has been implemented; and

(c) whether C.R.O. (Gorakhpur) labour of New Ghusick Colliery, Chaperi Khas, Shri Amritnagar Selected Colliery, Adjai Second Colliery in West Bengal have been made permanent workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) The Court of Enquiry (Coal Mining Industry), appointed for the purpose, accepted the bipartite agreement arrived at between the Central Organisations of employers and workers, and the Central Industrial Relations Machinery and the employers' and workers' organisations have been persuading the collieries and their affiliates to abolish the contract system on that basis.

(b) A review meeting between the parties took place on 16th May, 1963.

(c) In Amritnagar Selected Colliery 11 workers have been working for 3 years, 321 workers from 6 to 12 months and 541 workers up to 6 months. In the Chapui Khas Colliery, the total number of workers is 128, workers with less than six months service is 30, there are no workers within 6 to 12 months' service and there are 98 workers with more than 12 months' service. In the New Ghusick Colliery, out of a total number of 160 workers, 120 are with less than six months' service, 40 are within 6 to 12 months' service and there are no workers with more than 12 months' service. In the Adjai Second Colliery, out of a total number of 36 workers, 18 are with less than six months' service and 18 are within 6 to 12 months' service. There are no workers with more than 12 months' service.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to take it that the figures which have been just now read out about C.R.O. (Gorakhpur) labour have been submitted to the Ministry by the management, and may I know whe-

ther the fact that there are very few workers who have been shown on the record as being workers working there for more than 12 months is not a clear indication that actually this contract system continues and that a majority of these people have not been made permanent?

Shri R. K. Malviya: From the figures that I have read out it is very clear that the workers have not been made permanent, although a direction has been issued to all the employing collieries and their organisations that it should be left to the workers themselves if they want to continue for more than 12 months and they should be allowed to do so without any restriction.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I may add, Sir, that Gorakhpur labour themselves do not want that they should be made permanent. They want to go back after 12 months and then come again.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I am not able to accept that position because there has been an enquiry committee and a bipartite agreement between the workers organisations representing the Gorakhpur labour and the management as a result of which it was clearly decided that the contract system would be ended and the workers will be made permanent. In view of the fact that this has not been proceeded with satisfactorily, may I know what steps Government propose to take to see that this bipartite agreement is implemented? May I also know what machinery has been set up by the Government to see that this is being done?

Shri R. K. Malviya: This bi-partite agreement is not with regard to Gorakhpur labour. This agreement is with regard to the abolition of contract system in the collieries themselves, that is, so far as production of coal is concerned, from raising of coal from the colliery to the loading in

wagons point, and as far as coke is concerned; from manufacture to loading—a system for abolition has been evolved. I may submit for the information of the hon. Member that out of 227 collieries where this system prevailed, 120 collieries have abolished this system before the date when the agreement came into operation, that is, 30th September 1962, 83 collieries after this date, and only 24 collieries remain where contract system has not been abolished. We have written to the employers' organisations to see that this system is abolished from those collieries also.

श्री विधाम प्रसाद : इन कोलियरीज में ज्यादातर वरकर टेम्परेरी हैं और जो यह पैसा कमाते हैं उसका ५० पर सेंट कंट्रैक्टर ले लेता है और वह पैसा कंट्रैक्टर और एम्प्लायर के बीच हज़म हो जाता है और इसी लिए वे परमानेंट नहीं किये जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कब तक इनको परमानेंट करने की कृपा करेंगे, और जो वरकर काम करते में मर जाते हैं, या दब जाते हैं या जिन के हाथ पांव टूट जाते हैं, उनके लिये आप क्या करने की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : जहाँ तक ट्रेक्ट सिस्टम का ताल्लुक है यह हर एक आपरेशन में नहीं है। जिन जिन आपरेशन्स में यह सिस्टम काम करती थी, उनमें में, जैसा कि मैंने अभी बतलाया, कितने ही मुहकमों में यह हटा दी गयी है, और एग्ज़ीमेंट के मुताबिक कई मुहकमों में अभी जारी है। मगर यह शर्त है कि मालिक कोलरी के आफिस में पेमेंट करे, और अगर कंट्रैक्टर पेमेंट करता है तो वह कोलरी मैनेजर या कोलरी के किसी दूसरे आफिसर के सामने करे, जिससे मजदूर को नुकसान न हो।

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : वरकर को जो फम या ज्यादा पेमेंट होता है क्या उस पर मैनेजर दस्तखत करता है ?

श्री रं. कि० मालवीय : पेमेंट कोलरी के आफिस में होता है और जो आदमी वहां होता है और देखता है वह अपने दस्तखत भी करता है। उस आदमी के सामने पेमेंट होता है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that this CRO system, better known as Gorakhpur labour, was introduced for a specific purpose and, if so, whether Government has tried to ascertain the reaction of the labour unions on its abolition?

Shri R. K. Malviya: Yes, Sir. So far as labour organisations are concerned, all the Central organisations are unanimous with regard to the abolition of this system. This has got two parts—one is Gorakhpur labour organisation, which is administered by the Government; another is called CRO which is controlled completely by the employers. Gorakhpur labour organisation is doing very good service. It is supplying labour not only to employer, but also to Government, including Defence Ministry. Therefore, it has been made permanent; the staff has also been made permanent. So far as abolition of C.R.O. System is concerned, I am sorry to say that not much success has been achieved and a conference will be held shortly in which this subject will come up for discussion.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Am I to take it from the reply which has just come that the Government has turned down the unanimous request of all the labour organisations that recruitment of the Gorakhpur labour force should be stopped and that the Gorakhpur labour force should not be kept isolated from the other workers in separate camps with separate hostels? Has that been turned down?

Shri R. K. Malviya: No, Sir. I think I have been misunderstood, if I have said anything like that. So far as this labour at the work site is concerned, the only decision is that regimentation of the workers and the

differential treatment meted out to them from the rest of the workers at the work site was abolished. Every attempt is being made to do away with that regimentation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What steps do Government propose to take to see that this labour in these collieries which have been mentioned here is given permanency of service? It has not at all proceeded well according to the figures given. So, besides just persuasion, will Government see that permanency is given to them?

Shri R. K. Malviya: It is very clear. The position is that those who want to become permanent will be made permanent. Now it is for the workers and also for my hon. friend to see that they remain there. If they want to remain there and there is any obstruction, the hon. Member may point that out and we will look into the matter.

Dr. Govind Das: On a point of order, Sir. These clocks have stopped working.

Shri Tyagi: Why do you bother? We shall go by them.

Mr. Speaker: Has there been any violation of the Constitution?

Shri Tyagi: It is to our advantage.

Shri Hem Barua: The clocks are a part of the House.

Shri Joachim Alva: Government is running a large sector of coal production. Have you set up your own labour exchange where the labourers can go directly and file their names and do away with the contractor altogether? Have you also done some research so that you can find out whether contract system comes into the way of more production?

Shri R. K. Malviya: Special employment exchanges for coalfields have been established all over the country and workers are recruited through those exchanges.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri Sham Lal Saraf. . . Absent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I request you that Shri Saraf's question may be taken up for answering?

Mr. Speaker: That can be done when we exhaust the list.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Under rule 48(3) of the Rules of Procedure if a Member requests that a question may be answered, it will be answered then. If there is an authorisation by a Member, that is under rule 49, it is at the end that the question will be answered. Rule 48(3) says:—

"If on a question being called it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given."

Mr. Speaker: Not at that time but after we have completed the list.

सीमा पर पाकिस्तान की कार्यवाहियां

*६०६. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने जम्मू के पश्चिम में छम्ब के निकट सीमा पर हमारे क्षेत्र में हमला करने के लिये एक नई सड़क बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने उनको रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) छम्ब के पास तथा पश्चिम में अधिकृत कश्मीर के भीमवार क्षेत्र में यूड-विराम रेखा तक रास्ते आते थे। और दक्षिण में ये रास्ते पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के गूजरात जिले से हमारी सीमा तक आते थे। यह सम्भव है कि इनमें से कुछ रास्तों को सभी मौसमों में काम में आने वाली सड़कों

का रूप दे दिया गया हो। हमको पता नहीं कि उन्होंने क्यों ऐसा किया है।

(ख) आवश्यक सावधानी बरतने सम्बन्धी कदम उठाये गये हैं।

[(a) There were tracks coming upto the cease-fire line near Chhamb from Bhimbar area of occupied Kashmir in the west, and upto our border with Gujarat District of West Pakistan in the South. It is possible that some of them may have been developed into fair-weather roads. Their purpose in doing so is not known to us.

(b) Necessary precautions have been taken.]

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो सड़क बनायी गयी है क्या इसके बारे में भारत सरकार ने कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है ? यदि हां, तो उस का क्या जवाब आया है और अगर जवाब नहीं आया है तो उसके खिलाफ भारत सरकार की क्या कार्रवाई चल रही है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I do not think we have taken any objection to the development . . .

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिए। हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मैं कोशिश करना हूँ (Interruption).

You cannot force me to speak in Hindi then.

रास्तों के बारे में कुछ कम्प्लेंट हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। जहां तक उन रास्तों से डिफेंस प्रिपेरेशन का सवाल होता है, तब हो सकता है कि हम उन के बारे में कुछ कम्प्लेंट करें।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : ये रास्ते सीमा बार्डर से कितनी दूर हैं, और इनको रोकने