

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि त्रि-पक्षीय सम्मेलन ने औद्योगिक-श्रमिक-गृह निर्माण के बारे में कुछ संकल्प स्वीकार किये थे ;

(ख) यदि सच है, तो यह संकल्प कब स्वीकार किये गये थे, और क्या इन में से कोई संकल्प स्थानीय अधिकारियों के अधीन काम करने वाले स्वास्थ्य श्रमिकों से सम्बन्धित है, और यदि सम्बन्धित है तो क्या सरकार उस संकल्प की एक प्रति पटल पर रखेगी ; और

(ग) भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में कहाँ कहाँ इस संकल्प को कार्यान्वित किया गया है और किस सीमा तक ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, one resolution was passed by the Tripartite Conference.

(b) The resolution which is commonly known as the Industrial Truce Resolution was passed in December 1947 but it does not cover the sanitary labour employed under local authorities. A copy of the resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 19.]

(c) In pursuance of the resolution mentioned above, a scheme for the housing of Industrial workers known as the 'Industrial Housing Scheme' was formulated in April 1949 under which 1712 houses have been constructed in Bombay and 400 houses are under construction in Madhya Pradesh, 108 in Bihar and 261 in Orissa.

HOUSES ON JALPAIGURI-DINAJPUR BORDER.

***929. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, as a result of partition, houses of some people on the border of Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur have fallen partly in India and partly in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether the nationalities of the owners of such houses have been determined and if so, how?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) None in Jalpaiguri. In West Dinajpur about a dozen houses are partly in India and partly in Pakistan.

(b) No occasion has arisen to consider this question.

MANUFACTURE OF JAPANESE MACHINERY

***930. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties of Japanese machineries, the manufacture of which has been undertaken in:

(i) the training-cum-work centre at Arab-ki-Sarai,

(ii) the polytechnics in the new townships of Nilokheri and Fulia, and

(iii) any other place;

(b) whether the manufacturing has proved to be a success;

(c) which of these machines are now available in the market for the use of (i) displaced persons (ii) other public;

(d) how many machines of each variety have been produced so far at each centre and what is the position of their disposal; and

(e) the number of trained persons in each centre and the position with regard to their employment either by Government or otherwise?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Japanese machineries are manufactured only at the Arab-ki-Sarai Centre. The machineries manufactured are:

- (1) Job Printing Presses.
- (2) Hand Oil Expellers.
- (3) Power Oil Expellers.
- (4) Plastic Injecting Machines.
- (5) Gem Clip Machines.
- (6) 10 spindle machines.
- (7) 20 spindle machines.
- (8) Rags turning machines.
- (9) Nail making machines.

(b) Yes.

(c) Job Printing Presses, Hand Oil Expellers, Power Oil Expellers and Plastic Injecting Machines are now available in the market and can be