

whose orders, and at what cost to the exchequer?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: The Joint Committee of the Chairmen of the House Committees of both the Houses at its meeting held on 18th December, 1957, decided that chiks might be included in the scale furniture. The cost I have already given in the answer.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that when this furniture was changed questions were raised on the floor of the House, and this time also did he ascertain whether really Members of Parliament wanted these chiks? When they were previously being supplied on rent, where was the necessity of spending Rs. 50,000 on this unnecessary luxury?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: I have said, Sir, that it was the Joint Committee of the Chairmen of the House Committees of both the Houses which recommended that the chiks should be provided, and rent is being charged for these chiks as scale furniture.

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि बावजूद इन चिकों के बन्दर अक्सर फर्निचर में आया करते हैं ?

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: The Minister said that the Joint Committee of the Chairmen of the two House Committees decided this. May I know whether the House Committees of both the Houses considered this matter?

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Sir, I put a supplementary and it was not replied to.

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: How can I say that it will stop them. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is whether it is only the two Chairmen who met or the two House Committees.

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: I have not got the detailed information with me, but this was a matter which was referred to us by the Chairmen of the House Committees of both the Houses, and this matter was taken up with the Finance and they agreed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister said the two Joint Committees giving the impression that . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. He said the two Chairmen referred the matter to him.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know why in such cases we, the Members opposite, are not consulted? Very often I find things are brought into my house which I do not want. We are very simple people; we don't need such things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

*271. [Postponed to the 2nd March, 1959.]

TRAINING IN RURAL HOUSING

*272. **SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) which engineering colleges have been equipped by now with a separate wing for training and research in Rural Housing and;

(b) the number of trainees who are being trained in these wings in Rural Housing at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA): (a) and (b). Action is under way to set up new centres in certain engineering institutions—six of them—for undertaking work on Rural Housing relating to research, training and extension.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know if these trainees are likely to be given any stipend, and what would be the amount of such stipend?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: They would be generally the engineering staff already in employment and village level workers engaged in engineering work in those areas.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: I wanted to know if any stipend will be given to these trainees and if so what the amount of the stipend will be.

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: For the time being they will be people who are already employed by the Government and therefore the question of any special stipend does not arise.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: If the workers from the villages are going to be called, how will they be in engineering service?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: No, Sir. They will be the technical personnel. It is not that ordinary villagers will be called in for training.

SHRI M. D. TUMPALLIWAR: How many years' training will the trainees have to undergo?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: The training will be a sort of orientation course only for a period of three months because they will all be technical personnel.

आचार्य रघुवीर : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गांवों में जो घर बनेंगे वे, गांव के जो लोग उनमें रहना चाहते हैं, उनके लिये होंगे, अथवा शासन या पंचायतों की ओर से जो घर बनेंगे उनके लिये इनका प्रयोग होगा ?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: These will be training centres where research into the locally available material and in the construction of better type of houses with the material locally available would be taken up and studied.

आचार्य रघुवीर : क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि सीमेंट और लोहे का प्रयोग उनमें नहीं होगा और उनके स्थान पर कुछ और वस्तु ढूँढी जा रही है ? यदि वह ढूँढी जा रही है, तो उसमें कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: So far as village housing is concerned it is desired that no steel and cement should be used but locally available material, as far as possible, is to be used.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know whether any syllabus is fixed for this course and if so whether the trainees are expected to design on their own and to supervise the construction of these houses?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: Detailed syllabus for this course is being prepared by the six institutions.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: But part of my question has not been answered. I want to know whether the trainees are expected to design on their own and supervise the construction of these houses after three months of training.

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: I said, Sir, that detailed plans and syllabus are being prepared and it is not possible for me at this stage to go into the details.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: What is the purpose of this training unless this is undertaken by these people?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: It is a sort of regional research-cum-training centre for the purpose of promoting research in the use of local building materials and for improving construction techniques in village housing.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know if it is not a fact that Anand Engineering College is chosen for this work from next year?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: Yes, Sir, Viswakarma Vallabh Vidyalaya is one of the institutions.

कृषि मजदूरों के लिये कम से कम मजूरी

*२७३. श्रीमती सीता युद्धवीर : क्या अम तथा सेवानियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, १९४८ के अधीन अब तक किन-किन राज्यों ने कृषि मजदूरों के लिये मजूरी निर्धारित की है?

†[MINIMUM WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

*273. SHRIMATI SEETA YUDHVIR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the States which have so far fixed the wages for agricultural labour under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948?]

अम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार, बम्बई, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मेसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश और त्रिपुरा में वेतन निर्दिष्ट हो चुके हैं।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): Minimum wages have been so far fixed in the following States and Union Territories:—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U. P., West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.]

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know what is the percentage of agricultural labour for which this minimum wage is fixed?

SHRI ABID ALI: This information has been supplied from time to time

†[] English translation.

to hon. Members and papers have been laid on the Table. In case they have not received, I am prepared to furnish it if any hon. Member calls for it.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know whether the Ministry has conducted any enquiry as to why, when 5 per cent. of this agricultural labour is governed by the Minimum Wages Act, for the rest of the 95 per cent. the wages are not fixed?

SHRI ABID ALI: The matter rests with the State Governments.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know whether any efforts are made from the Centre to see that the Central Act is implemented?

SHRI ABID ALI: We write to the State Governments from time to time and also discuss this matter in the Labour Ministers Conference.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: May I know if there is any scheme with the Central Ministry to organise a sample survey in various States to find out the real position?

श्री आबिद अली : वह तो सब मालूम है कि क्या हालत है।

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: They do not want to do anything.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The hon. Minister said that minimum wages for agricultural labour have been fixed in Rajasthan. I would like to know whether it is a fact that in some places it is only a rupee per day for agricultural labour while in other parts of Rajasthan it is as much as Rs. 4/- a day. How are the minimum wages fixed, I would like to know.

SHRI ABID ALI: Yes, Sir. It is from ten annas to Rs. 4/-.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know whether any action is taken on the complaints that where minimum