

the other Ministry to solve this problem?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I shall give the information. For a few months, this was being worked properly, and I think about eleven meetings were held. Some details have just been given as to why the experiment had to be suspended, and I have taken up the matter personally, and I have gone and met the representatives and spokesmen of all the parties; and the matter is in the hands of the Labour Minister of the Mysore Government who has been requested to look into the complaints on all sides and to recommend some kind of a settlement.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that the negotiations broke down because of outside interference?

Shri Nanda: Outside interference prevails in many places.

Dr. Melkote: Is it not a fact that the inspiration to start rival unions first started from the Communists themselves?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have no knowledge.

Shri Nanda: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether rival unions were not first started by the Communists.

Shri Nanda: In other places but not in this place.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि मजदूरों को उस यूनिन से बहुत असन्तोष होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में उन्होंने सही दिशा में काम करना शुरू किया था और मजदूरों पर गलत असर डालने के लिये मैनेजमेंट के साथ पहले उस यूनिन ने अपनी खटपट शुरू की ?

Shri Nanda: I am not going into the merits of the various claims here.

The matter has been under inquiry by the Labour Department of the Mysore State and the Labour Minister.

Shri K. N. Pandey: As this scheme of participation of workers in management is not progressing satisfactorily, will the hon. Minister think it desirable to train the parties, and especially, those who are working in the factories, in order to operate this scheme satisfactorily?

Shri Nanda: It is a very wrong impression. I too was not prepared for what I saw at the last seminar of those who were connected with the workers, and the employers and the States concerned in the units where this experiment of participation has been tried. I found that out of the 24 units which had been selected, in respect of 20 units, the employers' representatives, the workers' representatives and the States all testified to the fact that the experiment was successful, it had given very good results and it had proved very beneficial. It was a very encouraging thing to know all that.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether those representing the workers' interests are workers or some trade union leaders not connected with the actual factory labour?

Shri Nanda: In practically all the cases, they are workers themselves, that is, workers who are actually employed in these concerns.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

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*1011. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and if so, when;

(b) whether he is also visiting certain European countries;

(c) if so, which are they; and

(d) which of the African countries he is visiting on his way back to India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. The Conference is due to commence on the 3rd May 1960.

(b) to (d). The Prime Minister has no plans at present to visit any other country in the course of his journey to or from the United Kingdom.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the hon. Prime Minister has received an invitation recently from the Prime Minister of France?

Shri Raghunath Singh: President of France, not Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have received an informal message to the effect that the President of France would be pleased if I could visit Paris for a talk, in the course of my stay in the United Kingdom, and I have replied that I would most gladly welcome this opportunity, if it could be fixed up and arranged, in view of the numerous engagements in London during that period.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that discussions on disarmament as also on the summit conference are going to dominate the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, and if so, whether our Government propose to make any specific suggestions on this issue for discussion at the conference, and if so, what they are?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is an astounding question. The position of India in regard to disarmament is very well known. We are in favour of it to the largest extent possible. The detailed working out of it depends so

much on the agreement of the principal Powers concerned that India does not wish to come in the way of any agreement that they can arrive at. We can offer suggestions. We have offered suggestions in the United Nations, which are well known.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: It has been published in some papers in Pakistan that the President of Pakistan will discuss the question of the canal water dispute with the Prime Minister during his stay in London. How far is this true, and is there any formal or informal agenda to this effect?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The canal water dispute is being discussed and attended to in Washington by the representatives of both countries as well as the World Bank. And they have gone a long way towards arriving at an agreement. There are certain matters still pending, and some of them require further discussion. So, I do not see how any necessity need arise for any discussion elsewhere.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Prime Minister is likely to take up the question of the former French possessions, with the President of France?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That arose a little while ago in another connection. I really do not know what I can take up and what I cannot take up. It depends on many factors. If I have the advantage of meeting President De Gaulle, I do not go with any agenda; I do not go with any demands, to make on him; I go to discuss, to have a talk with him, about current matters. What will come in the course of talk, I cannot say at the present moment.

Shri Tyagi: For how long will the Prime Minister be away from India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally, this conference lasts in London for about two weeks, and probably, I shall come back at the end of that period. It is not my present intention to visit any other country, but

I do not rule out the possibility of stopping *en route* somewhere.

Shri Raghunath Singh: At present India is the second nation in the Commonwealth as far as shipping goes; and it is being hardly competed by the English lines. May I know whether this question will be taken up in the Commonwealth Conference that English shipping will not try to obstruct Indian lines?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am almost sure that this will not be taken up.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister just now said that when he visits Paris current matters might be discussed with Gen. De Gaulle. May I know whether the current matters would include the French atomic test in the Sahara and the infringement of the U.N. resolution and something about the resolution that is pending in the U.N.O.?

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members may pass on suggestions to the hon. Prime Minister as to what he ought to do.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Certainly, these suggestions, if I may say so with all respect, of hon. Members will not carry us very far, because these talks are not talks about specific issues and demands. The whole nature of the talks disappears when one goes to discuss particular issues like this—and demands and other things. That is not the way we have normal talks on such occasions.

Shri Hem Barua: If this test in Sahara is not a current matter, what is the current matter to be discussed with Gen. De Gaulle?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the hon. Prime Minister bring up the question of World Government at the Conference? That will settle all questions of the Commonwealth.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That too is very unlikely, Sir.

Mussafar Khanas at Jedda and Mecca

*1012. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Mussafar Khanas were built by citizens and rulers of undivided India at Jedda and Mecca before 1947;

(b) whether Government have taken over their custody;

(c) whether any repairs have been made in these Mussafar Khanas for adding sanitary and other conveniences for the Haj pilgrims; and

(d) the amount spent on such repairs at Jedda and Mecca during the last three years?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. The Musafarkhanas (Rubats) built by the former States of Hyderabad and Bhopal are under the control of the Embassy of India, Jeddah. Other Musafarkhanas are being managed directly by the donors or charitable institutions responsible for their construction originally.

(c) Repairs are carried out in the 'rubats' built by the former States of Hyderabad and Bhopal as and when needed.

(d) No major repairs were considered necessary during the last three years but repairs and improvements have been effected in earlier years.

Shri Yajnik: May I know if the pilgrims find it very uncomfortable to lodge in these musafarkhanas for want of elementary sanitary facilities?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It is a fact that most of these musafarkhanas are not serving the purpose for which they were built by the endowers because a large number of unauthorised persons are permanently residing in them and thus, as the hon. Member says, there is very little room left for accommodating the pilgrims.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know about the amenities there.