

- (ii) the candidate must possess a degree preferably in one of the Social Sciences;
- (iii) the candidate must be working as a Labour Officer or a Labour Inspector, or a Labour Welfare Officer in Central and/or State Government or holding a post having allied duties and functions; and
- (iv) the candidate must be expected in the normal course to become a Labour Officer or a Labour Inspector or a Labour Welfare Officer.

No precise information is available but it is understood that only graduates of recognised Universities are eligible for admission to these Institutes.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the number employed in the private sector?

Shri V. V. Giri: Notice, Sir.

श्री जांगडे : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस श्रम मंत्रालय ने लेबर वेलफेयर इंस्पेक्टरों को लंदन भेजा है और अगर भेजा है तो कितनी संख्या में भेजा है।

Shri V. V. Giri: None have been sent.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister gave a list of colleges and institutes which specialise in this particular training. May I know how many have so far undergone this training and out of them how many are in employment and how many are unemployed?

Shri V. V. Giri: 224 have been trained. I cannot exactly say how many are employed.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact, Sir, that some of the Universities are having Social Service as one of the subjects? Is it necessary for those graduate.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are arguing this matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it necessary for those graduates that have taken Degrees in Social Service in the Universities to be once again trained in these Institutes in Madras, Calcutta and Delhi?

Shri V. V. Giri: It may not be necessary.

Shri Punnoose: Will the hon. Minister inform us as to what percentage of the Labour Welfare Officers now employed have any of the qualifications which have been stated?

Shri V. V. Giri: Many of them have.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether these men are expected to learn the labour laws and legislation and rules before they want to get employed?

Shri V. V. Giri: If they want to be successful Labour Officers, they cannot but study them.

श्री गणपति राम : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि लेबर वेलफेयर आफिसर्स के सेलेक्शन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के रिजर्वेशन का भी ख्याल किया गया है और अगर ऐसा है तो कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कितने कैंडिडेट्स उसमें लिये गये ह।

Shri V. V. Giri: I think so, Sir.

X-RAY PLANT IN BARKUI HOSPITAL

*817. **Shri R. B. Shah:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the X-Ray Plant supplied on Labour Welfare Account to Barkui Hospital of Fench Valley Mines in District Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh, is idle, since the last four years, for want of a Transformer and X-Ray Tube?

(b) By what probable time, the said X-Ray Plant will be put into operation for service to Mine workers?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). The Plant was used for screening till the end of March 1952 and is being used again for the purpose. It will shortly be equipped to enable photographs also to be taken.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF PADDY AND RICE

*818. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the fact that as a result of recent restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice in Uttar Pradesh, the price of these grains has gone up; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) It is not a fact that the recent ban on the movement of paddy and rice within U.P. has led to rise in their prices.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri B. N. Roy: Why were these restrictions imposed before the next paddy season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): These restrictions have been placed to accelerate procurement.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know Sir, the actual price of rice till the recent restrictions and the price now, in U.P.?

Shri Kidwai: The position is this. The price of rice in U.P. is always higher than in South India or East India or West India.

Shri Gopala Rao: What was the price of paddy before the introduction of the restrictions and what is the present price after the introduction of the restrictions?

Shri Kidwai: The restrictions were introduced sometime in 1939 or '40.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, we want to know the price before the recent restrictions.

Shri Kidwai: The restrictions were imposed first in the Eastern districts, which is a rice-eating area so that the rice from that area may not go out of that area. The prices went down by several rupees. The people and retailers purchased at a lower price because the restrictions were placed and the rice could not be taken out of that area. Therefore the prices went down. Then, in another region where the movement was free, the Government is reported to have seized all the stocks to supply them to the deficit areas and States. That created a sort of nervousness in the traders and I am told that even in this restricted area of the Eastern district rice went underground and the prices went a little high but they are quite normal now.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध जनता में चोरी की भावना नहीं पैदा करते ?

श्री किदवाई : कभी कभी ऐसा होता है ।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाये गये हैं ?

श्री किदवाई : यह सवाल यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट से किया जा सकता है ।

RETRENCHMENT OF JUTE MILL WORKERS

*819. **Shri Ramananda Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to

state whether there has been retrenchment and discharge of jute mill workers recently in West Bengal jute mills?

(b) If so, what is the number of jute mill workers retrenched and discharged during the last three months in West Bengal?

(c) Have Government received any representation from the National Union of Workers and other labour organisations to this effect seeking remedies?

(d) If so, what steps have Government taken or contemplate to take to stop this kind of retrenchment and discharge of jute mill workers?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have intimated that no large scale retrenchment has yet been effected in jute mills. The managements of some of the jute mills, however, propose to retrench some workers who have been considered surplus to their requirements. The number of workers proposed to be retrenched is not known.

(c) Copies of a Memorandum submitted by the National Union of Jute Workers to the Government of West Bengal on the subject have been received by the Government of India. The Union has also suggested, *inter alia*, the appointment of an Inquiry Commission to study the position of the Jute Mills—their business, finance, conditions of workmen etc.

(d) The State Labour Directorate has taken up the question of proposed retrenchment with parties concerned for settlement under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know whether any workers have been discharged in these three months?

Shri V. V. Giri: I have already said that I do not know the exact number.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the Government are aware that recently there was a major demonstration by all Central trade organisations before the West Bengal Legislature to protest against the large-scale retrenchment of workers?

Shri V. V. Giri: I take the information from the hon. Member.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether about 50 thousand workers are threatened to be retrenched and whether 10 thousand workers have already been retrenched in the jute mills in Bengal? Do Government know it, and if so, what steps are they going to take?