

of equals. We want a republic of equals. We do not want a society of unequals. Government should take steps to bring this society of equals by reducing the disparity of income and disparity in the distribution of wealth. I appeal to him that he must radically change his opinion about his policy. Let him not think that the approach that he has so far made has worked. It has not worked. He must take into consideration the opinions that we have expressed on this side and adjust his policy accordingly

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COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Altekar: (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1955."

This report is in connection with the classification of two Bills and that classification is given in Appendix I. The allotment of time for certain other Bills that would come up in due course, is stated in Appendix II.

I commend the report for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1955."

The Motion was adopted.

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INDIAN TRADE UNIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new section 15A)

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion for consideration of the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Nambiar.

Out of the total time of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion of this Bill, 35 minutes were taken up on 4th March, 1955. The balance of time left for its further discussion is 1 hour and 35 minutes. The Mover and one Member have already spoken and concluded their speeches. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao had not concluded his speech on 4th March 1955, when the House adjourned for the day. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao will now continue his speech.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: (Khammam): Last time, I was referring to the formation of the Central trade union organisation. I would not have referred to it but for the fact that Shri Venkataraman referred to it. Now, I would take up this question of recognition of the unions. There have been many strikes in the past and there will be many strikes in the future also. In 1950 I remember the textile workers of Bombay, numbering about 240,000 were on strike. Their only demand was that their union should be recognised. The Government had recognised another union. I am not telling whether it is the I.N.T.U.C. or the H.M.S. or any other union. I am saying that the 58 day-old historic strike in 1950 was on that question of recognition. Nearly 85 or 90 per cent of the workers were involved in that strike. A thousand workers were arrested, firing was resorted to and 12 were shot dead. But, yet, even though the representative character of that organisation was proved beyond doubt, recognition was not granted.

I come now to another union under the railways. The National Federation of Indian Railwaymen is recognised by the Government and the Railway Board. No other union can be recognised unless and until it is affiliated to the National Federation of the Indian Railwaymen. It is very good that we should have only one union and we should strive for that end of one industry—one union'. In the present context when the workers are organised in different trade unions with different ideologies, you say that unless you affiliate yourself to the National Federation of Railwaymen, you cannot get recognition.