

India Press, Calcutta was that the condition that clerks working as Time-Keepers, Paper Issuers and newly recruited clerks if posted in certain branches of the Government of India Press, Calcutta, should work the industrial hours should be withdrawn and that Government should give "compensation" to the clerks who have been required to work beyond 36 hours a week which is the usual duty hours in offices.

(c) The grievances of the staff in question were carefully considered by the Government of India. It was found that the orders requiring the staff to work industrial hours were not only in accordance with the Factories Act, 1948, but were also necessary in the interest of the efficient working of the Press. The Association was accordingly informed that its request could not be acceded to.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is it not a fact, Sir, that one of the grievances of the Association is that while recruiting new clerks, they are being made to sign an undertaking that they will work for 44 hours a week, whereas the hours prescribed by the Pay Commission are only 39 or 40 hours a week, including the daily interval for lunch?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is a fact that the new clerks who are being recruited are required to sign an undertaking that if posted in one of the specified positions they will have to work 44 hours. It has been considered that that condition is not unreasonable and new entrants who are joining there are doing so after fully understanding the implication of that undertaking.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: May I know, Sir, whether the jobs for which the new entrants are being recruited are new jobs for which a new analysis has been made; or are they being recruited to work on the old jobs and on the understanding that they will have to work for 44 hours a week?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Actually at the time of recruitment of a clerk, it is not specified that he is being recruited against this or that specified job. It is a sort of general agreement and this condition also is there that if they are posted against those jobs which are specified, then they will have to work 44 hours. It is based upon this fact that the type of work that they do while working in those specified posts is more or less of a routine nature and that they should put in extra hours of work.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: As regards the understanding, it is not a fact that due to the unemployment situation, any unemployed person will agree to work on the understanding that he will have to work 44 hours; and is it not taking undue advantage of the position of the unemployed person to make him sign that agreement?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I think, Sir, that is a point on which it is better that we agree to differ, because I do not feel that there is any undue advantage being taken of the position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

REQUIREMENT AND EXPORT OF CHILLIES

*292. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total annual requirements of chillies in the country and the surplus quantity available for export?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): Precise information is not available. The surpluses available are declared by the States concerned in the light of production and trends in market prices and suitable quotas are released for export.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Is it the policy of the Government to fix the quota for the exporters?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Normal availability minus normal requirement is the normal availability for export.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I asked about exporters, not about export.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I do not know what he wants; perhaps he wants the composition of the export. Normally we fix a quota for the exporters....

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The manner in which it is fixed?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Normally I think—that is subject to correction—it is available to the exporters. Recently we have been issuing some quota to co-operative societies.

SHRI V. VENKATARAMANA: Is it not a fact, Sir, that non-producing States are also being given export permits for chillies?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Non-producing States?

PROF. G. RANGA: States which do not produce chillies are also being given quotas for export.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Sir, the question precisely would be whether there are any exporters from the non-producing States.

PROF. G. RANGA: No. There are people who may go to non-producing States and then take advantage of the quotas that are given to those States in order to export; and they may be free to buy it somewhere else and then put it to the credit of the non-producing State.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There is no complication like that.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: Are the quotas given to the States as such, or to individuals?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: The quotas are given to the States in the sense that so much quantity is per-

mitted to be taken out of the State. The other question is implied, I thought—whether there are any actual exporters from the non-producing States. I cannot say that.

आयात और निर्यात के लाइसेंसों के आवेदन का विचाराधीन हैं

*२९३. श्री कृष्णकान्त व्यास : क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९५४ में आयात और निर्यात के लाइसेंसों के लिये दिये गये कुछ आवेदन अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आवेदनों की संख्या क्या है ?

†[PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES

*293. SHRI KRISHNAKANT VYAS: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications made during the year 1954 for import and export licences are still pending disposal; and

(b) if so, the number of such applications?]

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० कर्मकर):
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं ।

†[THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

श्री कृष्णकान्त व्यास : इस काल में किसी व्यक्ति अथवा फर्म को कितने अधिकतम और न्यूनतम राशि के निर्यात और आयात के लाइसेंस दिये गये ?