

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) It is regretted that no precise information is available regarding the number of persons who have left the nautical career. From all indications, however, it appears that the number of persons serving in non-nautical shore jobs is very small. The bulk of these persons are Engineers who have taken up employment in commercial firms and under State authorities. A very small number appears to have left sea service owing to personal or other reasons or preference for shore jobs.

WAGES OF LABOUR IN KOLAR GOLD FIELDS

70. SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Will the Minister for LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Minimum Wages Board was constituted by the Government of Mysore for the Kolar Gold Fields, and whether they submitted a report in February 1950 ; and

(b) whether the Board's recommendations have been given effect to ?

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI V. V. GIRI) : (a) The Kolar Gold Field Minimum Wages Committee set up by the Government of Mysore submitted its report in February 1950.

(b) Not yet.

GENEVA AND SEATTLE CONVENTIONS

72. SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Will the Minister for TRANSPORT be pleased to state what part of the Geneva and Seattle conventions has still to be ratified or implemented by the Government in regard to terms and conditions of service at sea ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI LAL BAHADUR) : A list of all the International Maritime Conventions is attached. As will be seen from this list, the International Labour Conference

held at Seattle in 1946 adopted nine Maritime Labour Conventions of which three were subsequently revised in the 32nd (Geneva) Session, 1949. India has not so far ratified any of these nine Conventions, she has, however, ratified three earlier Conventions, two of which were adopted at the 3rd Session (Geneva) in 1921 and the third at the 9th Session (Geneva) in 1926, namely:

- (1) No. 15—Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), 1921.
- (2) No. 16—Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea), 1921.
- (3) No. 22—Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926.

(2) Although India has not ratified any of the other Maritime Labour Conventions, she has implemented the main provisions of several of them, e.g.,—

- No. 7 (Minimum Age).
- No. 8 (Unemployment Indemnity).
- No. 23 (Repatriation of Seamen).
- No. 53 (Officers' Competency Certificate).
- No. 58 (Minimum Age).
- No. 73 (Medical Examination), etc.

It has not been possible for India to ratify these Conventions because the provisions contained in them do not fully correspond to the Indian laws and regulations in all details.

List of International Maritime Conventions

SECOND SESSION (Geneva), 1920—

7. Minimum Age (Sea).
8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck).
9. Placing of Seamen.

THIRD SESSION (Geneva), 1921—

15. Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers).
16. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea).