

(b) Strengthening and upgrading the enforcement machinery of the State Governments with assistance from the Central Government, as may be required;

(c) Ensuring that inspection staff have the necessary mobility by giving them transport facility and extending to them security in the course of their work involving enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act and other Legislation governing agricultural and other labour especially in rural areas. Central Government may consider extending suitable assistance to State Governments for this.

(d) The assistance of other Departments of State Governments like the Revenue Department, Rural Development Department, Welfare and other Departments should also be taken, depending upon the conditions obtaining in individual States/ Union Territories for the effective enforcement and implementation of the laws above mentioned.

5. Claims authorities under the Minimum Wages Act and other Acts would be appointed at the block levels to see that workers get relief quickly; also, prosecuting authorities should exist, ideally, at block level.

6. State Level Advisory Boards and Tripartite Boards/Committees should meet regularly to review monitoring and implementation of the legislation governing unorganised labour.

7. In order to raise income levels of unorganised labour, States would also adopt an integrated approach involving increase in general awareness about the laws governing unorganised labour, acceleration of antipoverty programmes, accelerating employment generation programme, and the enforcement of minimum wages.

Bonded Labour

1368. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
PROF. CHANDRA BHANU
DEVI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have failed to liberate large number of bonded labour in their States;

(b) if so, whether guidelines were sent to the States by the Centre to expedite the liberation of large number of bonded labour in the States; and

(c) whether a time bound programme has been suggested by the Centre to fully solve the problem of bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers lies with the State Governments concerned. A statement showing the number of bonded labour identified and released as on 31.3 1987, as reported by the State Governments, is given below:-

State		Number of bonded labourers identified and released.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26,740
2.	Bihar	12,102
3.	Gujarat	62

1	2	3
4.	Haryana	295
5.	Karnataka	62,689
6.	Kerala	823
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5,911
8.	Maharashtra	933
9.	Orissa	45,777
10.	Rajasthan	6,920
11.	Tamil Nadu	33,180
12.	Uttar Pradesh	23,853
Total		2,19,285

(b) State Governments have been requested from time to time to conduct surveys etc. for identification of bonded labourers. They have also been advised to issue release certificates to the freed bonded labourers immediately after their release to enable them to be eligible for assistance under various programmes.

(c) Point No. 6 of New 20-Point Programme of 1986, *inter-alia*, envisages full implementation of laws relating to abolition of bonded labour system. Annual targets are fixed for rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the States. Progress of rehabilitation is monitored every month and suitable instructions are issued to State Governments where the progress is found inadequate.

[*Translation*]

Transfer of Civic Amenities of Maya Puri press colony

4369. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not transferring the civic amenities of Government Press Colony, Mayapuri, West Delhi to Delhi Municipal Corporation so far; and

(b) the difficulties in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The final assessment of deficiencies in regard to roads, drainage, sewerage system and water supply by the MCD and payment of deficiency charges to them are in process of finalization.

Storage facilities for germplasm

4370. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country could not preserve more than 48,000 accessions so far, though it had a rich resources for rice germplasm numbering over one lakh, due to poor storage facilities; and

(b) if so, the systematic efforts being made to collect preserve, test and utilise these accessions in the development of new varieties for increasing productivity and reducing cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) At National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, the present capacity of 48,000 accessions for long term storage is being enhanced to 2 lakh by the end of the current year.

(b) The National Bureau of Plant Ge-