

(v) by reason of his birth in any particular caste or community; he would—

(1) render, by himself or through any member of his family, or any person dependent on him, labour or service to the creditor, or for the benefit of the creditor, for a specified period or for an unspecified period, either without wages or for nominal wages; or

(2) forfeit the freedom of employment or other means of livelihood for a specified period; or

(3) forfeit the right to move freely throughout the territory of India; or

(4) forfeit the right to appropriate or sell at market value any of his property or product of his labour or the labour of a member of his family or any person dependent on him;

and includes the system of forced, or partly forced, labour under which a surety for a debtor enters, or has, or is presumed to have, entered, into an agreement with the creditor to the effect that in the event of the failure of the debtor to repay the debt, he would render the bonded labour on behalf of the debtor;”

One of the specific recommendations in the report of the Sub-Committee on Bonded Labour which is under Government's consideration was that “The Ministry of Labour may take note of any legal difficulties brought to their notice and clarify the position through a circular letter to the State Governments.’ The Thirty-first Session of the State Labour Ministers’ Conference also recommended amendments, if considered necessary, to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. In this regard, the concerned State Governments have been requested on 26th September, 1980 to furnish information on the subject. No instance of any specific legal difficulty has been

received so far. States have been requested to take effective steps, including undertaking intensive surveys to identify and rehabilitate bonded labour wherever existing. The details of a Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers are under Government's consideration, while measures are being formulated for the effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act.

कृषि श्रमिक

2353. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि श्रमिकों के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है तथा सरकार कृषि श्रमिकों की पहचान किस प्रकार मान्यता देगी और श्रम कानूनों के अन्तर्गत उनको किस प्रकार उन्हें संरक्षण दिया जाएगा ; और

(ख) कृषि श्रमिकों की मजूरी निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकट रेड्डी) (क) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये केन्द्रीय विधान के ब्योरे सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों को निर्धारित करने और संशोधित करने की प्रक्रिया न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 5 में निर्दिष्ट की गई है । संबंधित सरकार या तो समितियों/उप-समितियों की नियुक्ति करके मजदूरी दरों को निर्धारित/संशोधित कर सकती हैं जो जांच-पड़ताल करेगी और इसे परामर्श देगी या सरकारी राजपत्र में अभिसूचना द्वारा अपने प्रस्तावों को प्रकाशित कर सकती है, आपत्तियां मांग सकती हैं और न्यूनतम मजदूरी सलाहकार बोर्ड के साथ परामर्श करके उन्हें अन्तिम स्वयं कर सकती हैं