

23

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
LABOUR AND WELFARE

(1995-96)

TENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

*Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/
Observations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Standing
Committee on Labour and Welfare on Ministry of
Labour—Demands for Grants—1995-96*

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

February, 1996/Magha, 1917 (Saka)

**TWENTY THIRD REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
AND WELFARE
(1995-96)**

(TENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

*(Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations
contained in the Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and
Welfare on Ministry of Labour)*

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1995-96

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 6.3.96
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 6.3.96*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February, 1996/Magha, 1917 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

		PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.....		(iii)
INTRODUCTION.....		(v)
CHAPTER I	Report	1
CHAPTER II	Recommendations/Observations, which have been accepted by the Government.....	7
CHAPTER III	Recommendations/Observations, which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government replies	16
CHAPTER IV	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration	19
CHAPTER V	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government have not been received	20
APPENDICES	(I) Minutes of the sitting of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare held on 29.2.96	24
	(II) Analysis of the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Tenth Lok Sabha)	26

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR &
WELFARE
(1995-96)**

Smt. Chandra Prabha Urs—Chairperson

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3. Shri Dattatraya Bandaru
4. Shri Ram Narain Berwa
5. Shri Shiv Raj Singh Chauhan
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Rajya Sabha

31. Maulana Obaidulla Khan Azmi
32. Shri Sushil Barongpa
33. Smt. Vidya Beniwal
34. Shri B. K. Hariprasad
35. Shri Mohinder Singh Kalyan

* Passed away on 19.02.1996.

(iv)

36. Shri Kanak Mal Katara
37. Shri Gundappa Korwar
38. Shri Muthu Mani
39. Shri Mool Chand Meena
40. Shri Kameshwar Paswan
41. Shri Ram Ratan Ram
42. Shri Vayalar Ravi
43. Shri Jibon Roy
44. Shri Joyanta Roy

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G. C. Malhotra — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Babu Ram — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri R. S. Misra — *Under Secretary*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-Third Report, Tenth Lok Sabha on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report, Tenth Lok Sabha on the Ministry of Labour—Demands for Grants, 1995-96.

2. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on 29 February, 1996.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:

I. Report.

II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government.

III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government replies.

IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.

V. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government have not been received.

4. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee is given in Appendix. It would be observed that out of 19 recommendations made in Report, 10 recommendations i.e. 53% have been accepted by the Government. The Committee do not desire to pursue 3 recommendations i.e. 16% of their recommendations in view of the Government reply; 1 recommendation i.e. 5% in respect of which reply of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration and 5 recommendations i.e. 26% in respect of which final replies of the Government have not been received.

NEW DELHI;
29 February, 1996

10 Phalgun, 1917 (Saka)

CHANDRA PRABHA URS,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Labour and Welfare.

CHAPTER I REPORT

1. The Report of the Committee deals with the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Labour and Welfare on the Ministry of Labour—Demands for Grants, 1995-96.

1.2. The Eleventh Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 5 May, 1995. It contained 19 recommendations. Replies of Government in respect of these recommendations have been examined and are categorised as under:—

- (i) Recommendations and observations which have been accepted by the Government:
Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19 = 10
(Total 10 included in Chapter II of the Report).
- (ii) Recommendations and observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue taking into consideration the replies of the Government:
Sl. Nos. 7, 8, 14 = 3
(Total 3 included in Chapter III of the Report).
- (iii) Recommendations and observations, replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration:
Sl. No. 16 = 1
(Total 1 included in Chapter IV of the Report).
- (iv) Recommendations and observations in respect of which final replies have not been received:
Sl. Nos. 6, 11, 15, 17, 18 = 5
(Total 5 included in Chapter V of the Report).

1.3. The Committee will now deal with those action taken replies of the Government which need reiteration or merit comments.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para 1.8)

1.4. The Committee had noted that the performance of the Ministry of Labour in so far as plan expenditure is concerned was not up to the mark. They had, therefore, recommended that the funds allocated for various schemes should be utilised during the financial year for which they are earmarked.

1.5. The Ministry of Labour in their reply furnished to the Committee has stated that the total expenditure of the Ministry of Labour during 1994-95 was Rs. 42.85 crores against B.E. of Rs. 112.50 crores giving a percentage expenditure of 38.09%. The Schemes pertaining to Industrial Safety, Mines Safety and Workers Education could use almost the entire funds allocated. All other schemes fell far short in expenditure as not even 40% of their allocated budget could be spent. The reasons for shortfall in expenditure for major schemes are summarized below:—

Training Schemes:

1.6. The major allocation of budget in the training schemes pertains to vocational Training Project undertaken in collaboration with the World Bank. The shortfall in this project has been due to the following:

- (1) Unjustified suspension of disbursements by the World Bank from July, 1994 to January, 1995 pending completion of benchmarks relating to software component like filling of staff positions, staff training plans and engagement of consultant to undertake package of field studies to review and analyse different segments of the National Vocational Training System.
- (2) Delays in World Bank clearance for Equipment Procurement under the Centrally sponsored scheme of 'Modernisation of Equipment' due to 1 above.
- (3) Delays in execution of the Civil Works (majority in State Sector Schemes) due to procedural issues.
- (4) Non utilisation of funds under the Central Schemes of 'Technical Assistance' and 'HiTech Training' pending negotiations with GTZ, a German Agency for Technical co-operation to provide technical assistance in the form of advisory inputs for implementation of the Training Programmes in HiTech disciplines compatible with Industry (The Agrément could be signed in July, 1995 only).

Labour Bureau:

1.7 In the case of Labour Bureau, an amount of Rs. 5.79 crores was allocated for the year 1994-95. As against that, they spent Rs. 2.28 crores by the end of the year. The shortfall was mainly because of the fact that one of their plan schemes viz. Family Income & Expenditure Survey where an amount of Rs. 2.25 crores was allocated, did not take off. This was due to the fact that the scheme required the approval of SIU, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance (EFC). Obtaining the approval of SIU and Planning Commission took considerable time. The approval of both the agencies has since been obtained and a meeting of the EFC Expenditure Committee has also since been held.

Child & Women Labour:

1.8. Under the Child & Women Labour Programmes, a sum of Rs. 4.55 crores was allocated for the year 1994-95. Out of this amount, only Rs. 1.65 crores were spent during the year. The shortfall was mainly on account of the fact that adequate number of viable proposals were not received from Voluntary Organisations & NGOs under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme of the Child & Women Labour Cell. There were also inordinate delays on the part of the Non Government Organisations in furnishing utilization certificates for initial instalments of assistance released to them without such certificates, further instalments could not be released.

Bonded Labour:

1.9 An amount of Rs.2.24 crores was allocated under the Scheme of Bonded Labour for the year 1994-95. Out of this, only an amount of Rs.86 lakhs could be spent. The shortfall was on account of the fact that the State Governments did not submit certificates in respect of expenditure incurred by them. As a result of which the share of Central Govt. could not be released to them. This lapse on the part of the State Governments took place despite repeated interaction with them including at quite high levels.

1.10 As regards the direction of the Committee that they should be informed about the progress made/expenditure incurred in various Schemes after every six months, information about plan expenditure till September, 1995 has already been sent by the Planning Unit to the Committee.

Recommendation

1.11 The Committee are not at all satisfied with the reply of the Ministry of Labour. In their view, the Ministry has tried to escape on one pretext or the other which is indicative of their poor monitoring. They are, therefore, of the firm view that the Ministry should make all out efforts for early completion of schemes in hand such as training schemes, labour bureau etc. As regards lapses on the part of State Governments towards non-utilisation of funds earmarked under various schemes, the matter should be taken up at the highest level. Steps taken and progress achieved in this regard should be communicated to the Committee within three months.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 5, Para 1.12)

1.12 The Committee had recommended that some kind of consensus between the States should be elicited, through the efforts of the Central Government for a common national minimum wage so that the problems of migration of workers or closure of establishments or other administrative problems could be tackled effectively.

1.13 The Ministry of Labour in their reply has stated that the issue relating to National Minimum Wage has been considered by various fora in the past. The question was repeatedly discussed by the Conference of Labour Ministers between the years 1982—85. The State Labour Ministers could not come to a definite conclusion and ultimately in 1985 it was

remitted to the Indian Labour Conference. The Indian Labour Conference expressed the view that "till such time a national wage is feasible, it would be desirable to have regional minimum wage in regard to which the Central Government may lay down the guidelines. The minimum wages should be linked to the rise in the cost of living." Accordingly as per the directions of the ILO, the Government issued guidelines on regional minimum wage in July 1987 to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations were also requested to provide for variable dearness allowance linked to Consumer Price Index, as a part of the minimum wage to be revised every six months. The country was divided as per the guidelines into six regions namely, Eastern Region, North Eastern Region, Northern Region, Southern Region, Western Region and Central Region. Two rounds of meetings of Regional Minimum Wage Advisory Committee, re-named as Regional Labour Ministers' Conference have been held. First round was held during 1987 and 1992 and second round of Conference was held in 1994 and 1995, where the question of reduction of disparities in minimum rate of Wages in the respective regions, has been discussed. The Ministry is also examining whether it will be feasible to have a national minimum floor level wage.

Recommendation

1.14 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government. In their view although two rounds of Regional Labour Minister's Conference have been held since 1987, in which question of reduction of disparities in minimum rate of wages in various regions of the country was discussed yet no decision has been arrived at. While reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee are of the firm view that the Ministry of Labour should make all out efforts to have a national minimum floor level wage at the earliest so that problems of migration of workers or closure of establishments can be tackled.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 9, Para 2.24)

1.15 The Committee had recommended that the Ministry of Labour should strengthen the DGFASLI organisation by allocating more funds and increasing their staff strength to enable them to carry out more number of inspections in factories and docks to indentify the causes leading to accidents as well as take measures for their prevention and reduction.

1.16 The Ministry of Labour in their reply furnished to the Committee has stated that while the Factories Act, 1948 has been enacted by the Central Government, it is being implemented by the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and as such inspection of factories falls in the States' sphere. The role of DGFASLI is only promotional and advisory in the area of industrial safety and health. For this, four Institutes i.e. Central Labour Institute at Bombay and Regional Labour Institutes one each at Kanpur, Madras and Calcutta have been set up. A plan scheme for

setting up of a New Regional Labour Institute near Delhi has been approved and further necessary action in this regard is being taken. With this, the effectiveness of DGFASLI would increase to a large extent. As regards inspections of ships and tankers, efforts are being made to increase the same. Efforts are also being made to fill up the vacancies in time. For the New Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Bombay, the question of sanctioning additional posts is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Recommendation

1.17 As regards dock safety, the Committee's experience have not been good. During their on-the-spot study tour to Calcutta Port Trust, the Committee have noted that although a number of accidents (fatal and non-fatal) have taken place during the last 3 years yet no safety officer has been appointed by the Port Trust and the Safety Committee has not met regularly. The Committee view the situation seriously. In their view the DGFASLI organisation should invariably be strengthened to enable them to carry out more number of inspections in factories and docks.

1.18 As regards appointment of safety officer in Calcutta Port Trust, the Committee urge upon the Ministry of Labour to take up the issue with the Ministry of Transport at the earliest.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para 2.51)

1.19 The Committee had noted that functioning of the scheme of strengthening of Employment Exchanges for promotion of self employment had deteriorated after the scheme was transferred to State/UT Governments w.e.f. 1.4.92. The Committee had further noted that though the number of self-employment promotion cells had been reduced the total on-live register of the cells had increased from 1.92 lakhs in December, 1993 to 2.25 lakhs in December, 1994. They had, therefore, recommended that the Ministry should take up the issue with NDC for reconsideration of the decision. They had also desired that scheme on computerisation which had been transferred to State/UT Governments should revert back under control of the Centre.

1.20 The Ministry of Labour in their written reply furnished to the Committee has stated that the scheme of strengthening of employment Exchanges for promotion of self-employment was transferred to the States only after a decision was taken by NDC to transfer such schemes to the State Governments. The suggestion of the Committee was taken up with the Planning Commission, who were requested to move the NDC for reconsideration of their earlier decision. But the Planning Commission did not agree with the suggestion.

Recommendation

1.21 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Ministry of Labour. In their view, the very purpose of initiating the scheme for

strengthening of Employment Exchanges for promotion of self employment has been defeated as the total on-live register of cells has increased from year to year regularly since the scheme was transferred to State/UT Governments. While reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee are of the firm view that the Ministry of Labour should take up the matter with the NDC for reconsideration of their decision at the highest level and the scheme should revert under control of the Centre.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para 1.8)

2.1 The Committee are not at all satisfied with the performance of the Ministry in so far as the plan expenditure is concerned. The total percentage of plan expenditure in the year 1994-95 as on 28.2.95 comes out to 21.19 which is far from being satisfactory. The Committee note that eighty percent of the plan allocation of Ministry of Labour for the last three financial years has been for training. The Ministry has however been able to spend only thirty two percent of the total outlays during the period. The expenditure on other plan schemes such as Research and Statistics, Child Labour, Women's Cell, Industrial Relations etc. has also been low. In thier Fourth Report on Demand for Grants, 1994-95, the Committee had recommended that the funds allocated for various schemes should be utilised during the financial year for which they are earmarked. While reiterating their earlier recommendation the Committee desired that they should be informed about the progress made/expenditure incurred in various plan schemes after every six months.

Reply of the Government

2.2 The total expenditure of the Ministry of Labour during 1994-95 was Rs. 42.85 crores against B.E. of Rs. 112.50 crores giving a percentage expenditure of 38.09%. The Schemes pertaining to Industrial Safety, Mines Safety and Workers Education could use almost the entire funds allocated. All other schemes fell far short in expenditure as not even 40% of their allocated budget could be spent. The reasons for shortfall in expenditure for major schemes are summarized below:—

Training Schemes:

2.3 The major allocation of budget in the training schemes pertains to Vocational Training Project undertaken in collaboration with the World Bank. The shortfall in this Project has been due to the following:

1. Unjustified suspension of disbursals by the World Bank from July, 1994 to January, 1995 pending completion of benchmarks relating to software component like filling of staff positions; staff training plans and engagement of consultant to undertake package of field studies to review and analyse different segments of the National Vocational Training System.

2. Delays in World Bank clearance for Equipment procurement under the Centrally sponsored scheme of 'Modernisation of Equipment' due to 1 above.
3. Delays in execution of the Civil Works (majority in State Sector Schemes) due to procedural issues.
4. Non utilisation of funds under the Central Schemes of 'Technical Assistance' and 'HiTech Training' pending negotiations with GTZ, a German Agency for Technical co-operation to provide technical assistance in the form of advisory inputs for implementation of the Training Programmes in HiTech disciplines compatible with Industry (The Agreement could be signed in July, 1995 only).

2.4 Further details in regard to the above items are furnished in pages 6 and 7 of this report.

Labour Bureau:

2.5 In the case of Labour Bureau, an amount of Rs. 5.79 crores was allocated for the year 1994-95. As against that, they spent Rs. 2.28 crores by the end of the year. The shortfall was mainly because of the fact that one of their plan schemes viz. Family Income & Expenditure Survey where an amount of Rs. 2.25 crores was allocated, did not take off. This was due to the fact that the scheme required the approval of SIU, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance (EFC). Obtaining the approval of SIU and Planning Commission took considerable time. The approval of both the agencies has since been obtained and a meeting of the EFC Expenditure Committee has also since been held.

Child & Women Labour:

2.6 Under the Child & Women Labour Programmes, a sum of Rs. 4.55 crores was allocated for the year 1994-95. Out of this amount, only Rs. 1.65 crores were spent during the year. The shortfall was mainly on account of the fact that adequate number of viable proposals were not received from Voluntary Organisations & NGOs under the Grants-Aid Scheme of the Child & Women Labour Cell. There were also inordinate delays on the part of the Non Government. Organisations in furnishing utilization certificates for initial instalments of assistance released to them without such certificates, further instalments could not be released.

Bonded Labour:

2.7 An amount of Rs. 2.24 crores was allocated under the Scheme of Bonded Labour for the year 1994-95. Out of this, only an amount of Rs. 86 lakhs could be spent. The shortfall was on account of the fact that the State Government did not submit certificates in respect of expenditure incurred by them. As a result of which the share of

Central Govt. could not be released to them. This lapse on the part of the state Governments took place despite repeated interaction with them including at quite high levels.

2.8 As regards the direction of the committee that they should be informed about the progress made/expenditure incurred in various Schemes after every six months, information about plan expenditure till September, 1995 has already been sent by the Planning Unit to the Committee.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995.]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para No. 1.11 of Chapter I)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2, Para 1.9)

2.9 The committee are pained to note that the Ministry has taken their recommendations very lightly. In their view, the Committee's recommendations should invariably be forwarded to the Planning Commission at the time of Annual Plan proposals of the Ministry. As regards creation of posts, release of funds for various schemes, the Committee's view should accompany the Ministry's request to M/o Finance.

Reply of the Government

2.10 The Committee's recommendations were forwarded to the Planning Commission before finalisation of the Annual Plan proposals by the Planning commission. The recommendation regarding forwarding the views of the Committee alongwith the proposals for creation of posts, release of funds for various schemes etc. has been noted for compliance. A Circular to this effect has been issued to all the Divisions.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995.]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 30, Para 1.10)

2.11 Although the Committee appreciate the efforts made by the Ministry in getting clearance of the proposal for procurement of equipment from the World Bank they are of the opinion that the matter should have been taken up with the World Bank after seeking help from the Department of Economic Affairs at an early stage. Nevertheless they desire that the Ministry of Labour should henceforth take steps in advance for early completion of the project and there should not be more slippages on any account. As regards poor response from some of the State Governments in providing matching grants, construction of buildings etc. under the World Bank Project, the matter should be taken up at the Minister's level. While reiterating their earlier recommendations, the Committee are of the view that progress reports pertaining to stages achieved in the implementation of various schemes under the World Bank project should invariably be furnished to the Committee every six months.

Reply of the Government

2.12 Department of Economic Affairs was aware of the action taken by the World Bank in imposing ban on disbursement and the benchmarks fixed for completion as a pre-condition for removal of the ban. DEA had also been kept informed of the various stages regarding action by DGE&T to have the ban removed.

2.13 DEG&T has been taking timely action for completion of various components of the World Bank Project. However, there have been slippages at various stages. Implementation of Hi-Tech Training scheme is one of the important components of Vocational Training Project. Action to engage GTZ, a German agency for technical Cooperation was initiated in November, 1993. Obtaining approval from Integrated Finance to Terms of Reference, submission of proposal by GTZ, "In Principle" approval for engagement of GTZ, revision of GTZ proposal based on issues raised by Integrated Finance and World Bank, legal vetting of Contract by Ministry of Law took a very long time and the contract could be signed only in July, 1995. This happened in spite of the fact that DGE&T followed up the proposal very closely and took immediate action at every stage.

2.14. Several letters have been addressed to the State Secretaries and State Directors at the level of Director General/Joint Secretary and director (Project) especially with regard to completion of civil works, keeping in view the short time left before the closing of the project. States, where the progress of Civil Works is slow have been requested separately at Minister's level for early completion of Civil Works.

2.15. Two joint DGET—World Bank reviews were undertaken during 1995 with the State Govts—first during Feb/March 1995 and second during Oct./Nov. 95. A wrap up meeting with the labour secretaries of the State Govts was held in New Delhi on 9.11.95. Recommendations and findings of the joint review were brought to their notice for follow up action. A time bound action plan has also been prepared to complete the remaining activities of the Project.

[The Ministry of Labour, O.M.No. 16/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 4, Para 1.11)

2.16 The Committee are concerned to note that though the Government have been impressing upon the State Governments and U.T. Administration for the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Bachawat wage Board and requesting them to create Tripati Committee/Special cells at the highest level in this regard, responses from some of the State Governments have been far from satisfactory. The Committee views the situation seriously. They urge upon the Ministry to take up the issue at the Minister's level for speedy

implementation of the recommendations. The Committee would like to be informed of the progress made in this regard at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

2.17 As per the provisions of the Working Journalists and other Newspapers Employees (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1945, the onus for implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board lies with the State Governments. After the acceptance of the recommendations of the last Wage Board (Bachawat Wage Boards) in December 1989, the then Union Labour Minister wrote to all the Chief Ministers for the implementation of the recommendations by newspaper establishment and to create a special cell in their respective States to oversee their implementation. This was followed by the setting up of a 'Group of Ministers' of the Central Government to review the status of implementation by seeking monthly report from the State Governments. Meanwhile a number of newspaper establishments filed writ petitions against the Bachawat award and the notification issued by the Government of India. The Supreme Court in an interim order in 1990 directed the newspaper establishments to implement the award with effect from 1-1-1990 and also directed the State Governments not to launch prosecution against newspaper establishments till final disposal of the writ petition. The then Deputy Labour Minister again wrote to all Chief Ministers of States and Union Territory Administrators in August 1991 to ensure the implementation of the recommendation of Bachawat Wage Board. The Central Government has been continuously monitoring the progress of the implementation of the recommendations of Bachawat Wage Board on the basis of monthly reports received from the State Governments. At present out of 1563 newspaper establishments, 619 have fully and 35 have partially implemented of the Bachawat award. Recently, the Union Labour Minister has again taken up the matter with the Chief Ministers of State Governments and Union Territory Administrators impressing upon them the need to take adequate measures for the implementation of the Bachawat Award.

[The Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 5, Para 1.12)

2.18 The Committee are of the view that it is urgent and of paramount importance that some kind of consensus between the States should be elicited, through the efforts of the Central Government to ensure that a common national minimum wage is fixed so that the problems of migration of workers or closure of establishments or other administrative problems can be tackled effectively.

Reply of the Government

2.19 The issue relating to national Minimum Wage has been considered by various fora in the past. The question was repeatedly discussed by the

Conference of Labour Ministers between the years 1982—85. The State Labour Ministers could not come to a definite conclusion and ultimately in 1985 it was remitted to the Indian Labour Conference. The Indian Labour Conference expressed the view that “till such time a national wage is feasible, it would be desirable to have regional minimum wage in regard to which the Central Government may lay down the guidelines. The minimum wages should be linked to the rise in the cost of living”. Accordingly as per the directions of the ILC, the Government issued guidelines on regional minimum wage in July 1987 to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations were also requested to provide for variable dearness allowance linked to Consumer Price Index, as a part of the minimum wage to be revised every six months. The country was divided as per the Guidelines into six regions namely, Eastern Region, North-Eastern Region, Northern Region, Southern Region, Western Region and Central Region. Two rounds of meetings of Regional Minimum Wage Advisory Committee, re-named as Regional Labour Ministers’ Conference have been held. First round was held during 1987 and 1992 and second round of Conference was held in 1994 and 1995, where the question of reduction of disparities in minimum rate of Wages in the respective regions, has been discussed. The Ministry is also examining whether it will be feasible to have a national minimum floor level Wage.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 161/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para No. 1.14 of Chapter I)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 9, Para 2.24)

2.20 The Committee are not happy with the functioning of the D.G.FASLI organisation keeping in view the reported accidents at some of the major ports of the country. The inspections of ships and oil tankers carried out by the organisation during the year 1994 are not satisfactory. The Committee note that although D.G.FASLI organisation is shouldering an important task of improving safety, health, productivity, working conditions in factories and ports, yet the Budget earmarked for 1995-96 is 1700 thousand only. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to strengthen the organization by allocating more funds and increasing their staff strength to enable them to carry out more number of inspections in factories and docks to identify the causes leading to accidents as well as take measures for their prevention and reduction.

Reply of the Government

2.21 While the Factories Act, 1948 has been enacted by the Central Government, it is being implemented by the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and as such inspection of factories falls in the States’ sphere. The role of D.G.FASLI is only promotional and advisory in

the area of industrial safety and health. For this, four Institutes i.e. Central Labour Institute at Bombay and Regional Labour Institutes one each at Kanpur, Madras and Calcutta have been set up. A plan scheme for setting up of a new Regional Labour Institute near Delhi has been approved and further necessary action in this regard is being taken. With this, the effectiveness of D.G.FASLI would increase to a large extent. As regards inspections of ships and tankers, efforts are being made to increase the same. Efforts are also being made to fill up the vacancies in time. For the New Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Bombay, the question of sanctioning additional posts is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Incidentally it may be clarified that the Budget Estimates, 1995-96 for the organization of D.G.FASLI as reflected in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour for 1995-96 are Rs. 5.61 crore (Rs. 2.06 crore—Plan and Rs. 3.55 crore Non-Plan).

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see para No. 1.17 and 1.18 of Chapter I)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 10, Para 2.32)

2.22 The Committee note with distress that although the Ministry realises that with the increase in mining activities a five fold increase in the staff complement is justified they have not been able to create additional posts due to economy measures. The Committee are not at all happy with the situation keeping in view the fact that the number of fatal accidents in the mines are increasing. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that more funds should be allocated to the Director General, Mines Safety so that they are equipped with the required staff strength without any further delay. They are also of the view that the number of inspections of mines should increase and safety conferences should be held every year.

Reply of the Government

2.23 A new Plan Scheme in the central sector titled "Human Resource Development" for improving health and safety standards in mines involving an outlay of Rs. 10.27 crores has been approved and further necessary action in the matter is being taken. The scheme envisages establishment of Mines Safety Academy comprising training institutes at Dhanbad and Nagpur for imparting structured training to DGMS officers with a view to updating and upgrading their technical and professional competence for enabling them to play their regulatory, enforcement and advisory roles more effectively. For this it is proposed to create 52 additional posts, purchase equipment and vehicles. Efforts are also being made to exempt the organisation of DGMS from implementation of 10% economy cut directions which are applicable to all government organisations. Efforts are also being made to fill up the vacancies caused due to retirement etc. in time. The existing staff complement is also being

put to a more rational use so that the number of inspections of mines could be increased. As regards holding of safety conferences, it may be mentioned that their recommendations are advisory in nature which are circulated by DGMS amongst the mining industry for implementation. Thereafter, the implementation status is monitored through meetings which are held once every six months. While it may not be useful to hold the safety conference every year, efforts would be made to organize such conferences at short intervals.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 12, Para 2.37)

2.24 The Committee desires that the Ministry should speed up recovery of outstanding dues by taking stern legal action against the defaulting establishments. Stern legal action should also be initiated to get the legal cases disposed off quickly.

Reply of the Government

2.25 The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have been instructed to take necessary legal and penal action to recover the Provident Fund arrears outstanding against the defaulting establishments. The strength of the recovery functionaries has also been augmented appropriately. Necessary steps are being taken by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for disposal of the pending legal cases. As a result, the quantum of outstanding dues has gone down.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 13, Para 2.48)

2.26 The Committee note with concern that the Ministry of Labour could finalise joint evaluation reports of the Employment Exchanges in respect of only four States during the last three years. The reason put forth by the Ministry that due to staff constraints in DGET they were not in a position to evaluate the work of employment exchanges in other States is not acceptable to the Committee. In the view of the Committee, the Ministry lacks in coordination and its monitoring is not up to the mark. They, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should take immediate steps to fill the vacant posts in the DGET in consultation with UPSC and the work of joint evaluation of employment exchanges in other States should be completed at the earliest. The Committee desire that progress made in this regard may be intimated to them within six months.

Reply of the Government

2.27 The programme of evaluation of Employment Exchanges in 20 States/Union Territories has already been drawn up. In 18 States/Union Territories Employment Exchanges have already been evaluated by the Officers of the DGET and evaluation of the rest is likely to be completed by the end of Feb. 1996. Work is in progress for conducting evaluation of

the remaining Employment Exchanges during the current year. At present two posts at the level of Assistant Director and post at the level of Deputy Director are vacant in Employment Directorate, which are being filled up in consultation with the UPSC and the Department of Statistics.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 19, Para 2.59)

2.28 The Committee are also of the view that greater attention should be given to the running of special schools under the National Child Labour Project so that the children admitted in these schools are not allowed to relapse into child labour. The performance of these schools should be monitored at regular intervals.

Reply of the Government

2.29 A series of recommendations have been made by the workshop on Child Labour which was held on 13-14 September, 1995. With a view to ensuring that children covered under special schools do not relapse into child labour, it has been decided to cover parents of child labour under income generating and/or poverty alleviation schemes on priority. A Committee headed by the district Collectors of the concerned districts will monitor the progress of convergence of schemes/programmes at the district level, for the benefit of the parents of child labour. The Ministry of Labour has already developed monitoring format for monitoring the activities under National Child Labour Project including performances of special schools.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Sl. No. 7, Para 2.17)

3. "The Committee regret to note that the Ministry has not given due priority to their earlier recommendation in regard to setting up of six more Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts and filling up of vacancies of Presiding Officers. This has in turn resulted in piling up of pending cases in various Courts. The Ministry's reply in this regard that owing to Budgetary constraints sanction for creation of only one Court at Jaipur could be accorded and that too could not be made functional so far due to non-availability of a suitable incumbent for the post of Presiding Officer is not at all acceptable to the Committee. While reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee are of the firm view that six more Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts should be set up and made functional by appointing Presiding Officers without any further loss of time. The Committee further note that in the Southern part of the country there is only one Labour Court at Bangalore and that too is not functioning for want of a Presiding Officer. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should take immediate steps for filling up of all the vacant posts of Presiding Officers in Labour Courts. As regards making terms and conditions for appointment of Presiding Officers in Labour Courts more attractive by placing them in suitable grades, the Ministry should take up the issue with Ministry of Finance for early clearance of the proposal."

Reply of the Government

3.2 The matter regarding setting up of more Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts during the remaining Eighth Plan period has already been taken up in right earnest. The question of appointing Presiding Officers to the new Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts can be taken up only after these Courts are sanctioned. At present the posts of Presiding Officers in all Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts except Asansol and Court No. 1, Dhanbad stand filled up. A statement showing the vacancies filled up during 1994-95 is annexed. The posts of Presiding Officers in Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts, Asansol and No. 1, Dhanbad have been vacant since 01.01.1994 and 01.12.1995 respectively. In so far as the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-

Labour Court, Asansol is concerned, on the basis of nominations received from the concerned High Courts, an offer of appointment to the selected candidate approved by the ACC was sent on 12.07.1994 but he did not join. The other nominated candidate was also not available by then as he had joined another deputation post. Fresh nominations were again called for from the concerned High Courts on 02.12.1994. On the basis of the nominations received, an officer has been selected and a proposal has been sent to the DOP&T for obtaining approval of ACC on 4.1.1996. As regards CGIT-cum-Labour Court No. 1 Dhanbad, a proposal for appointment of the officer nominated by the High Court of Patna was sent to the DOP&T on 5th September, 1995 for obtaining the approval of the ACC. The DOP&T had asked for some additional information which has been furnished to them on 2.1.1996. Efforts are also being made to fill up the post of Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur through Media Advertisement, since the High Courts of neighbouring States have shown their inability to nominate any eligible Judicial Officer for the post. The proposal for allowing flexibility of scale of pay of the post of Presiding Officer as per the entitlement of the selected incumbent in his parent cadre is under consideration of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance has asked for some further information in this regard which has already been furnished to them on 19.9.1995.

ANNEXURE-I

Sl. No.	Name of the CGIT-cum-LC	Date of vacancy	Post filled up on
1.	No. II Bombay	01.08.1993	28.04.1994
2.	Calcutta	11.11.1993	29.04.1994
3.	Jabalpur	04.09.1992	04.08.1994
4.	No. II Dhanbad	01.07.1994	13.12.1994
5.	Kanpur	30.07.1993	02.02.1995
6.	No. I Bombay	11.05.1995	09.08.1995
7.	Chandigarh	08.06.1995	15.09.1995
8.	Bangalore	01.11.1994	11.12.1995

[Ministry of Labour, OM No. 16/1/1/CLW/95. dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 8, Para 2.18)

3.3 The Committee are concerned to note that the Strikes/lockouts in private establishments are on the increase. The Committee would, appreciate if the Ministry looks into the problem in totality and brings out

suitable legislative or other changes that may be found necessary to curb this tendency.

Reply of the Government

3.4 According to the latest available information, the number of strikes and lockouts in the private sector during 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 (Jan.-Sept.) were 1097, 1034, 885 and 437 respectively, the percentage decline being 19.33% between 1992 and 1994. Correspondingly the mandays lost due to these strikes and lockouts were 29.33 million in 1992, 18.01 million in 1993, 19.67 million in 1994 and 6.45 million in 1995 (Jan. to Sept.). The percentage decline in the mandays lost was 32.93% between 1992 and 1994. The Government have been maintaining a close and continuous watch over the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States takes suitable steps to resolve disputes and reduce work stoppages through mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication.

[Ministry of Labour, OM No. 16/1/CLW/95, dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 14, Para 2.49)

3.5 The Committee regret to note that the Ministry is not having an authentic data of unemployed as on date. In their view unless the Ministry has an authentic data of unemployed, they will not be in a position to combat unemployment problem. They, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should have regular surveys for having an authentic data of unemployed in the country on yearly basis.

Reply of the Government

3.6 Detailed surveys to ascertain the position of employment, unemployment and labour force are conducted quinquennially by the NSSO. They also carry out survey of employment, unemployment on the basis of thin samples every year. The Planning Commission is the main source of data on projections of unemployment and employment on the basis of NSSO surveys and other data. Through the Employment Market Information Programme, Ministry of Labour obtains employment details, sector-wise and with reference to occupations and levels of education on census basis, periodically for the organised sector. Since NSSO with professionally qualified statistical manpower through their exhaustive surveys, cover both rural and urban areas throughout the country, it is felt that another survey by the Ministry of Labour is not desirable.

[Ministry of Labour, OM No. 16/1/CLW/95, dated 5.05.1995]

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS, REPLIES TO WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para 2.51)

The Committee note with distress that functioning of the scheme of strengthening of Employment Exchanges for promotion of self employment has deteriorated after the scheme was transferred to State/UT Governments w.e.f. 1.4.1992. (not 1.4.1990). The Committee further note that though the number of self-employment promotion cells has been reduced the total on-live register of the cells has increased from 1.92 lakhs in December, 1993 to 2.25 lakhs in December, 1994. They view the situation very seriously and recommend that the Ministry should take up the issue with NDC for reconsideration of the decision. They also desire that scheme on computerisation which has been transferred to State/UT Governments should revert back under control of the Centre.

Reply of the Government

4.2 The scheme of strengthening of Employment Exchanges for promotion of self-employment was transferred to the States only after a decision was taken by NDC to transfer such schemes to the State Governments. The suggestion of the Committee was taken up with the Planning Commission, who were requested to move the NDC for reconsideration of their earlier decision. But the Planning Commission did not agree with the suggestion.

[Ministry of Labour, OM No. 16/1/CLW/95, dated 5.05.1995]

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.21 of Chapter I.)

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED

Recommendation (Sl. No. 6, Para 2.7)

The Committee note that the Working Class Family Income & Expenditure Survey which was due in 1991-92 could not be initiated for want of clearance by the Government. Although the recommendations of Staff Inspection Unit of Ministry of Finance for creation of additional posts, was received by the Ministry in October, 1993, no further action in this regard has been taken by the Ministry. The Committee are not at all happy with the situation. The Ministry's monitoring in this regard seems to be very poor. In their view, such surveys are very useful and steps should be taken up for their speedy and timely processing. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the working class family income and expenditure survey should start without any further loss of time and the Ministry should complete the survey as early as possible. The Committee would like to be informed of the progress made by the Ministry in launching the survey. The Committee desire that in order to have proper information regarding the surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau they should hence-forth be supplied copies of all the released reports on a regular basis.

Reply of the Government

5.2 Launching the New Working Class Family Income and Expenditure required approval of Expenditure Finance Committee comprising representatives of various concerned Ministries-Departments. A Memorandum for consideration of the Committee was circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments inviting their comments. Having received the comments a meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee has also since been held on 29.1.1996.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/CLW/95, dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 11, Para 2.36)

5.3 The Committee note that although the country has a 315 million work force, only 17 million have so far been covered under the EPF and FP Act, 1952. The reply of the Ministry that EPF and FP Act, 1952 applies on its own vigour is not acceptable to the Committee. Keeping in view the fact that Employees' Provident Fund is a social security for labour, the Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry should conduct a survey

to ascertain the number of coverable establishments at the earliest. The job may be entrusted to either Labour Bureau or NSSO. The Committee also note that quantum of employment, infancy period, and scheduled industries restrictions incorporated in the PF and FP Act, 1952 had relevance earlier but have now become a source of unfair practice by unscrupulous employers. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to amend the Act so that a ordinary labourer is not deprived of his rights.

Reply of the Government

5.4 In pursuance of the recommendation of the committee, a special drive to augment coverage of establishments under the EPF Scheme was launched by the EPF Organisation during the month of June, 1995. In order to carry out the survey/fresh coverage programme successfully, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners were advised to collect statistical details from various agencies like Industries Departments, Factory Directorates, ESIC etc. As a result of the coverage drive, 3679 new establishments have been covered under the scheme. The recommendations of the Committee relating to infancy period, scheduled industries restrictions etc. have been noted for examination in consultation with sister Ministries.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 15, Para 2.50)

5.5 The Committee take a serious note of the fact that the Employment Exchange are functioning in a manner which is archaic without using any of the new techniques offered by modern technology and management. They, therefore, strongly recommend that the operations and overall functioning of the Employment Exchanges should be improved, with the help of computers, where necessary, so that these important establishments move with the times. The Committee are also of the view that there should be regular monitoring of the functioning of the Employment Exchanges by the Ministry.

Reply of the Government

5.6. The Employment Exchanges in the country are under the direct administrative and financial control of the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government (Ministry of Labour) is responsible for laying down Employment Exchange Policy, Standards and Procedures for Implementation by the State Governments. Necessary guidelines/instructions are already contained in the National

Employment Service Manual for the State Governments to take appropriate measures for effective monitoring of the functioning of the Employment Exchanges. The Ministry of Labour also conducts, on a selective basis, joint evaluation of the Employment Exchanges and the deficiencies, if any, noticed, during such evaluations are brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments for taking corrective measures. In order that Employment Exchanges render operative services, both to the employers and the job-seekers, 117 Employment Exchanges have already been computerised under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which has since been transferred alongwith the corresponding share of funds to the State Sector w.e.f. 1992-93 in pursuance of the decision of the NDC. Now the State Governments have been getting the funds approved in their Annual Plan for computerising the operations of the Employment Exchanges in a phased manner.

5.7 The matter of re-defining and restructuring of Employment Exchanges was placed before the 32nd Session of Indian Labour Conference held in New Delhi on 23rd and 24th November, 1995. The Indian Labour Conference after elaborate discussions on this subject recommended that the matter needs to be further discussed in the meeting of State Directors of Employment before taking a final decision. Accordingly, it is proposed to convene a meeting of State Directors in March, 1996. Planning Commission will also be consulted in this matter.

[Ministry of Labour, O.M. No. 16/1/CLW/95 dated 5.05.1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 17, Para 2.57)

5.8 The Committee note that although the Ministry have been allocated Rs. 33 crores under National Child Labour Project to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations in a phased manner, they are not having an authentic data of child labour as per 1991 census report. The Committee further note that only two States, namely, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have so far submitted their proposals for funding of surveys on child labour in their respective States. While reviewing the situation with concern, the Committee urge upon the Ministry to take up the issue at the highest level so that other States which account for more than 70% of the child labour population should submit their proposals for funding of surveys at the earliest. The Registrar General of Census should also be requested to release the 1991 Census report at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

5.9 A workshop of the collectors from most of the child labour endemic districts in 12 States of the country which altogether account for more than 90% of the child labour population in India was held on 13-14th September, 1995. In line with the recommendations made at the workshop, 12 districts have been sanctioned funds at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per district to carry out survey to identify child labour engaged in hazardous

occupations. The survey will categorise occupations hazardous intensity-wise to cover children engaged in most hazard occupations on priority. The V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, has been given the overall responsibility for coordination, preparation of questionnaire and compilation of data at the national level. Registrar General of Census who were requested for expeditious compilation of data on child labour on the basis of 1991 census have informed that district-wise data on working children are at various stages of processing.

[Ministry of Labour, OM No. 16/1/1/CLW/95 dated 5-05-1995]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 18, Para No. 2.58)

5.10 As regards amending the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1985, the Committee note that Ministry of Labour has furnished the same reply which they had furnished almost a year and half back. While reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee urge upon the Ministry to take up the issue with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to speed up the proposed amendment.

Reply of the Government

5.11 A series of recommendations have been made by the Working Group on Enforcement of the workshop on Child Labour held in New Delhi on 13-14 September, 1995 on the issue of possible amendment to Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. These issues alongwith the views of the Ministry of Law will require detailed examination and work in this regard is in progress. However, stress is being given for the proper enforcement of the existing provisions in the law as it is felt that lack of proper enforcement and follow up action seem to hamper the efforts of the Government in eliminating child labour more than serious deficiencies in the Law itself. Accordingly; State Governments have been advised to review the implementation of the child labour related provisions in various Acts and take necessary action to enforce the same effectively.

[Ministry of Labour, OM No. 16/1/1/CLW/95 dated 5-05-1995]

New Delhi;
29 February, 1996

10 Phalgun, 1917 (Saka)

CHANDRA PRABHA URS,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee
on Labour and Welfare.

APPENDIX-I

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FOURTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE HELD ON 29 FEBRUARY, 1996

The Committee sat from 15.00 hrs. to 18.00 hrs. in Committee Room 139 Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Smt. Chandra Prabha Urs—*Chairperson*

MEMBERS *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Mahendra Baitha
3. Shri Dattatraya Bandaru
4. Shri Ramesh Chennithala
5. Shri Anadi Charan Das
6. Smt. Kamala Kumari Karreodula
7. Smt. Padmasree Kudumula
8. Shri Bheru Lal Meena
9. Dr. Chinta Mohan
10. Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay
11. Shri Rup Chand Murmu
12. Shri D.K. Naikar
13. Shri Siddappa Bhimappa Nyamagoudar
14. Shri B. Akbar Pasha
15. Dr. P. Vallal Peruman
16. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat
17. Shri A. Prathap Sai
18. Shri Swami Sureshanand
19. Shri S.B. Thorat

Rajya Sabha

20. Shri Kanak Mal Katara
21. Shri Muthu Mani
22. Shri Ram Ratan Ram
23. Shri Vayalar Ravi
24. Shri Jibon Roy

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.C. Malhotra — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Babu Ram — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri R.S. Misra — *Under Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Committee passed a condolence resolution on the demise of Shri G.C. Munda, an honourable Member of the Committee. The Members stood in silence for two minutes.

3. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the Draft Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants, 1995-96 of the Ministry of Labour without any amendment.

4. The Committee authorised the Chairperson to finalise the Report and present the same to Parliament.

* * *

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX-II

(Vide Introduction of the Report)

Analysis of action taken by Government of the 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (Tenth Lok Sabha)

I. Total number of Recommendations		19
II. Recommendations/observations which have been accepted by Government (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19)	Total	10
Percentage		53%
III. Recommendations/observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government replies. (Nos. 7, 8, and 14)	Total	3
Percentage		16%
IV. Recommendations/observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee (No. 16)	Total	1
Percentage		5%
V. Recommendations/observations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited (Nos. 6, 11, 16, 17 and 18)	Total	5
Percentage		26%