

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COAL
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2637

ANSWERED ON:17.08.2011

CONSTITUTION OF JBCCI

Mahto Shri Baidyanath Prasad;Nishad Capt.(Retd.) Jainarayan Prasad

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has any role in constituting Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry (JBCCI);
- (b) If so, the details thereof alongwith its aims and objectives and the tenure of the said committee;
- (c) the law/rule which empowers the JBCCI to solve industrial disputes regarding wages allowances and other facilities of coal workers;
- (d) the law under which the jurisdiction of JBCCI covers to all coal workers, coal companies and labour unions of the country;
- (e) the law under which labour unions are represented through JBCCI alongwith the criteria, constitution, tenure and rights thereof;
- (f) the number and name of labour unions which have objected to the formation of JBCCI during the last three years State-wise; and
- (g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL(SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL)

(a): Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI) is constituted by Coal India Limited (CIL) with the approval of the Government and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises.

(b): JBCCI is a committee consisting of the representatives of management and Central Trade Unions operating in the coal industry, which negotiates and decides the wages/ salaries and other allowances for the workers of the coal industry. In 1973, a Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiations Committee for the coal industry was set up which later came to be known as the JBCCI. The tenure of one JBCCI exists till the next committee is constituted.

(c) & (d): Prior to nationalization of Coal Industry, the wage structure and other service conditions including fringe benefits were covered under the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry. The report of the Coal Wage Board was implemented w.e.f. 15-8-1967 as accepted by the Central Government. The workmen in the Coal Industry demanded a review of the wage structure commensurate with the increase in other industries. Thereafter, the Government of India considered the matter and approved the setting up of a Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiating Committee for the Coal industry in the country. This Committee later came to be known as the Joint Bipartite committee. Industrial Disputes Act itself provides for solving any dispute regarding pay, allowances and other facilities. However, in National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) which is signed by JBCCI, there is a provision to constitute a standardization Committee which discusses any issue arising in regard to pay, allowances and other facilities. Decided issues are accepted by the management and employees of coal industry. After signing of the agreement, i.e. NCWA, instructions are issued for implementation of the provisions made under NCWA.

(e): At present, Ministry of Coal authorizes CIL to constitute JBCCI in consultation with participating trade unions of earlier JBCCI and in accordance with the existing guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises. CIL is also asked to consider the representations received from trade unions for membership of JBCCI as per the practice being followed. At present, JBCCI consists of 5 Central Trade Unions and the management of coal companies i.e. CIL & its subsidiary companies and Singareni Collieries Company Limited. The tenure of one JBCCI exists till the next committee is constituted.

(f) & (g): Mainly the National Front of Indian Trade Unions, Dhanbad (NFITU) (DHN) has objected to the formation of JBCCI and raised the issue of inclusion of their union also in JBCCI. Representation has also been received from All India Confederation of Central Trade Unions (AICTU). CIL was asked to consider the representations of both the Trade Unions for inclusion in JBCCI. However, in view of their not having significant presence in CIL and its subsidiaries, the unions failed to get their recognition in any forum in Industrial Relation system in CIL and hence could not be made member of JBCCI.