

EIGHTH REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE  
(1999-2000)

(THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR

*[Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations  
contained in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on  
Labour and Welfare on Ministry of Labour—  
Demands for Grants—2000-2001]*

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



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
*November, 2000/Kartika, 1922 (Saka)*

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND  
WELFARE (1999-2000)**

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora— *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

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3. Shri Alam Amir
4. Shri Ashok Argal
5. Shri Denzil B. Atkinson
6. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
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36. Shri C.O. Poullose
37. Shri Mirza Abdul Rashid

38. Shri Ka. Ra Subbian
39. Ms. Frida Topno

SECRETARIAT

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Shri Joginder Singh | Joint Secretary   |
| 2. Shri J.P. Sharma    | Deputy Secretary  |
| 3. Shri B.D. Swan      | Under Secretary   |
| 4 Shri SK Savpna       | Committee Officer |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eighth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Labour—Demands for Grants-2000-2001.

2. The Third Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 25th April, 2000. The Ministry of Labour furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report on 7th August, 2000. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare at their sitting held on 15th November, 2000.

3. The Report has been divided into the following chapters:—

- I. Report.
- II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government.
- III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply.
- 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 contained in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA  
*Chairman, 24 Kartika, 1922 (Saka)*  
*Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare.*

NEW DELHI;  
15 November, 2000

## **CHAPTER I REPORT**

1.1 This Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Labour and Welfare on the Ministry of Labour—Demands for Grants-2000-2001.

1.2 The Third Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 25th April, 2000. It contained 24 recommendations. Replies of Government in respect of all recommendations have been examined and are categorised as under:

(i) Recommendations and observations which have been accepted by the Government:

SI. Nos. 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 24.

(Total 8 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:

SI. Nos. 1, 7, 10, 19 and 21.

(Total 5 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:

SI. Nos. 4, 12 and 22.

(Total 3 included in Chapter IV of the Report)

(iv) Recommendations and observations in respect of which final replies have not been received:

SI. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 18, 20 and 23.

(Total 8 included in Chapter V of the Report)

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

### **A. WELFARE OF PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES**

#### **Recommendation (SI. No. 4, Para No. 1.14)**

1.4 The Committee had recommended that the issue relating to statutory dues of the public sector employees representing the provident fund, ESI, gratuity, bonus, workmen's compensation etc. due to

industrial sickness should be resolved on priority so that the workers' interest could be protected. In their reply the Ministry has stated that a meeting of the Group of Ministers was held on 10.4.2000 in which it was decided that each of the important Ministries

having administrative charge of the major defaulting units should work out a unit-wise strategy for liquidation of statutory dues of workers for discussion in the next meeting of the Group of Ministers.

**1.5 The Committee express their grave concern that the question of payment of statutory dues of the workers affected by industrial sickness has not been settled so far. This matter stated to have been last discussed on 10.4.2000 in the Group of Ministers indicate that the Government is not serious about the problems of workers of sick industries. The concern of the Committee may be conveyed to the Government and the progress made in this regard may be communicated to the Committee.**

## **B. APPOINTMENT OF SAFETY OFFICERS AT MAJOR PORTS AND DOCK LABOUR BOARDS**

### **Recommendation (SI. No. 12, Para 2.33)**

1.6 Taking note of the fact that some of the Major Port Authorities and Dock Labour Boards had not appointed requisite number of safety officers as required under the statute, the Committee had recommended that the Ministry of Labour should take up the issue with the Ministry of Surface Transport. The Ministry in their action taken note furnished to the Committee has stated that the matter for appointment of safety officers has been pursued by DGFASLI with the Chairmen of Paradip and Tuticorin Ports which was turned down by the Ministry of Surface Transport. The Ministry has further stated that the Paradip Port has informed that they have assigned the duties and responsibilities of safety officer to one Asstt. Engineer (Electrical), as additional responsibility. The matter was also brought to the notice of the Director (Labour), Ministry of Surface Transport, who agreed to look into the matter.

1.7 As regards appointment of safety officers in Dockyards, the Ministry has further stated that with the merger of Mormugao Dock Labour Board and the Cochin Dock Labour Board with the respective Port Trusts, there is a requirement of 7 safety officers at Dock Labour Boards of Kandia, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai and Calcutta. At present, only one safety officer is in position at Chennai Dock Labour Board.

1.8 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply and functioning of the Ministry particularly on such a vital issue concerning the safety of workers in Dock Labour Boards where statutory posts of safety officers have not been filled up so far. The Ministry has not shown any seriousness in the matter. The Committee, while reiterating their earlier recommendation, are of the view that no compromise should be made insofar as safety and health of the workers in ports and docks are concerned and, therefore, strongly recommend that the Ministry of Labour should take up the matter with the Ministry of Surface Transport and ensure that the Safety Officers are appointed in all Major Ports and Dock Labour Boards as required under the statute within six months.

## **C. AMENDMENT TO EPF & MP ACT TO BRING ORDINARY WORKER WITHIN ITS PURVIEW**

### **Recommendation (Si. No. 22, Para 2.79)**

1.9 The Committee had recommended to amend the provisions relating to quantum of employment and scheduled industries restrictions in the EPF&MP Act, 1952 so that an ordinary labourer is not deprived of his right of social security. Ministry of Labour .in their reply has stated that the matter has been examined. However, so far the same has not got the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

1.10 The Committee are not satisfied that the Ministry of Finance has not yet given its approval to amend the provisions relating to reducing the quantum of employment from 20 to 10 and removing of scheduled industries restrictions in the EPF&MP Act, 1952. In the opinion of the Committee, in the era of globalisation and modern technology, most of the establishments employing less than 20 persons escape themselves from the purview of the EPF&MP Act, 1952. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and urge upon the Ministry to convey the feelings of the Committee to the Ministry of Finance and impress upon them to amend the provisions relating to quantum of employment and scheduled industries restrictions in the EPF & MP Act, 1952 so as to check the unfair practice of unscrupulous employers.

## CHAPTER II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### Recommendation (SI. No. 5, Para No. 1.15)

2.1 The Committee note with concern that despite a statutory provision for constituting the Vigilance Committees at the district and sub-divisional levels to identify and release of bonded labourers, the Vigilance Committees in as many as 535 districts in the country have not been constituted so far. The Committee also note that since the enactment of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, 2,80,340 bonded labourers have been identified upto 31st March, 1999 and out of these 2,43,375 bonded labourers have been reported to be rehabilitated by the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 17003 are awaiting for rehabilitation and others are not traceable. The Committee are of the opinion that the monitoring of the Ministry is not very effective and desire that the Ministry should impress upon the concerned State Governments/UTs to constitute the Vigilance Committees in all the remaining districts so that the bonded labourers are released and rehabilitated.

#### Reply of the Government

2.2 Information relating to implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and progress of rehabilitation process of freed bonded labourers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme are collected on monthly basis as per a prescribed proforma (copy of the proforma is enclosed) from the State Governments/UTs. Incidence of Bonded Labour has been reported from 13 States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Kamataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. These State Governments had been requested in May, 1999 to send specific Status report of implementation of Section 13 of the Bonded Labour Act, 1976. As per the information received from these State Governments, Vigilance Committees under Section 13 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 have been constituted in 404 districts in 13 States where prevalence of bonded labour system has been reported. Since enactment of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 2,80,411 bonded labourers have been identified and released by these Vigilance Committees upto 31.03.2000. Out of these 2,51,569 bonded labourers have reportedly been rehabilitated by the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. As many as 19,962 bonded labourers have either died or migrated to other areas without leaving their addresses and remaining 8880\_ identified bonded labourers are in the process of rehabilitation.

2.3 Regular meetings with the State Government representatives are held and field visits are undertaken by the officers of the Ministry to review the implementation of the various provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, and utilization of funds

released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers to the State/District concerned. In the last meeting held on 13.04.2000 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour) with the representatives of the State Governments, they have, *inter-alia*, been advised to ensure institution of the Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-Divisional [evels and hold regular meetings.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

*Monthly Progress Report on Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976*

Name of the State/  
Union Territories

**(A) Identification of Bonded Labour**

	S.C.		S.T.		Others		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of bonded labourers Identified since enactment of the Act.								
(b) No. of migrant workers identified as bonded labour and repatriated to their native place. Please give names of the States.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(c) Bonded Labourers Identified during the month.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(d) Total number of bonded child labourers (below 14 years) identified since enactment of the Act. [Out of Column (a).]	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(e) Number of bonded child labourers identified during the month.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Name of the State/  
Union Territories

(f) Industry-wise/occupation-wise  
break-up of bonded labourers

S.C.		S.T.		Others		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

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Name of the State/  
Union Territories

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- (2) Amount spent till date.
- (3) Reasons for shortfall, if any.
- (4) Grants received from Central Government under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour.
  - (a) Till date.
  - (b) During the current financial year.

(E) **Vigilance Committees**

- (1) Number of Vigilance Committees
    - (i) At District level.
    - (ii) At sub-Division level.
  - (2) Whether Chairman and Members are in position in all the Vigilance Committees
  - (3) The number of vacancies, if any, in the Vigilance Committees and action taken to fill them up
  - (4) Number of Meetings held by Vigilance Committees:
    - (i) At District level.
    - (ii) At sub-Division level.
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**Recommendation (SI. No. 9, Para 2.30)**

2.4 The Committee noted that after a great deal of persuasion for five years with the Haryana Urban Development Authority, the Ministry has been able to take possession of land for construction of building for Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad. The Committee desire that the Ministry should now make all possible efforts to construct its building with full infrastructure within two years as promised by them during the course of evidence and make it fully functional. Reply of the Government

2.5 The estimates submitted by CPWD for construction of the boundary wall around the land acquired for RLI, Faridabad has been approved. The CPWD has been requested to submit the final/firm estimates of construction plan for the RLI, after which approval of Competent Authority would be obtained and the CPWD would be requested to start construction of the building to make the RLI functional.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

**Recommendation (SI. No. 13, Para 2.44)**

2.6 The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Ministry that out of total 100 National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for Ninth Five Year Plan, they have already set up 91 NCLPs for rehabilitation of 1.9 lakh working children. The Committee desire that the Ministry may continue their endeavour to release and rehabilitate the working children and also approach the Planning Commission for sanctioning of additional NCLPs alongwith additional budgetary provision.

**Reply of the Government**

2.7 Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 20.01.1999 approved the continuance of the scheme of National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) during the Ninth Five Year Plan and also approved the increase in the number of projects from 76 to 100. So far, 93 NCLPs have been sanctioned for implementation in II child labour endemic states. Adequate budgetary provision has been made for funding the sanctioned child labour projects and also for opening new child labour projects as mandated by the CCEA.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

**Recommendation (SI. No. 14, Para 2.45)**

2.8 The Committee are constrained to note that the Project Societies have not been able to ensure timely release of funds to the NGOs for running these schools which indicated lack of co-ordination with the Project Societies and District Collectors whom the funds are released under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes directly. The Committee desire that

the Ministry should strengthen its monitoring over the project and also pursue with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to set up State Level Monitoring Committees where these have not been set up so far. In the opinion of the Committees, the State Level Monitoring Committee will be able to co-ordinate the activities of project societies and implementing agencies down to the grass-root level and will also be able to resolve the problems like late receipt of audited accounts, utilisation certificates and delay in timely release of funds.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.9 Timely release of funds to JCLPs and subsequent transmission of funds to the NGOs is central to the smooth functioning of the projects. A number of steps have been taken by the Ministry of Labour to ensure timely submission of financial returns and progress reports on the basis of which funds are released from the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry of Labour had organised three "Regional Training Workshop on Accounting Practices" for Project Directors and Accountants during the month of July and August 1999 at Hyderabad, (Andhra Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu) with a view to train them regarding the preparation and furnishing of financial documents and other reports which are pre-requisite for processing the release of funds. Subsequent to these orientation trainings, delay in release of funds has gone down considerably. The Ministry of Labour has constituted a Central Monitoring Committee for the overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the National Child Labour Projects. The State Governments have also been requested to constitute State Level Monitoring Committee on a pattern similar to Central Monitoring Committee to review the pace and progress of National Child Labour Projects in the respective States.

2.10 State Level Monitoring Committees have already been constituted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Other States are being pursued for setting up of the State Level Monitoring Committee.

### **Recommendation (SI. No. 15, Para 2.46)**

2.11 The Committee also desire that the existing amount of stipend paid to each child per month should be enhanced so that the income foregone by the working children will act as a great motivating factor for the parents to send their children for education. Also the honorarium paid to the teachers should be enhanced. The Committee further desire that awareness generation programmes at the District levels should be launched against this social evil of child labour in the child endemic areas in the country which may have a lasting effect on the minds of the public.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.12 An increase in the norms of honorarium paid to the personnel engaged in the Child Labour Project has been envisaged. There is, however, no proposal for increase in the amount to be paid to the students for stipend.

2.13 Awareness generation including through media is an important component of the strategy for elimination of child labour. Awareness Generation activities are already being undertaken by the project societies at the district level.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-(Coord.)  
dated 07.08.2000]  
Recommendation (SI. No. 16, Para 2.59)**

2.14 The Committee are surprised to note that though the DGET provides training facilities to women in the country to increase their employability and their participation in economy through NVTI/RVTIs yet the expenditure in most of these Institutes is in the range of 40 to 50%. The reason put forth by the Ministry *i.e.*, delay in taking up procurement of equipment, vacant posts are not acceptable to the Committee. The Committee are of the opinion that the monitoring of the Ministry over these projects has not been very effective. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to fill the vacant posts and procure the necessary equipment well in time so that the funds allocated for the purpose could be utilised in the same year and the objectives of the Vocational Training Institutes are properly achieved.

#### **Reply of the Government**

2.15 The report forwarded to the Committee for consideration, included expenditure for the period April 1999 to February 2000. It is submitted that total expenditure in NVTI/RVTIs during the Financial Year 1999-2000 (*i.e.* from April 1999 to March 2000) Institute-wise has been in the range of 69-100% and the overall being 72.46%. The enclosed statement indicates Institute-wise expenditure as reported earlier till Feb. 2000 & upto March 2000. The expenditure in equipment increased from Rs. 23.51 lakh in February to 67.03 lakh in March 2000. Therefore, recommendations of the Committee were duly attended to.

2.16 Regarding filling up of posts of training faculty, the position has also improved. Pre-recruitment formalities of 10 candidates is complete, posting orders to 6 Training officers have been issued, while those for 4 Training Officers is under issue. The fulfilment of recruitment formalities of another II Training Officers is under progress. The matter has been taken up with Ministry of Finance for the continuation/ revival of these posts. *Statement showing the amount of funds allocated to NVTI/RVTIs for the financial year 1999-2000 together with its actual expenditure incurred upto March 2000.*

Institute	(Rs. in lakh)		
	Funds allocated for the FY 1999-2000	Expenditure incurred upto Feb. 2000	Expenditure incurred upto March 2000

NVTI Noida	163.85	85.57	110.90
RVTI Mumbai	66.37	31.72	38.73
RVTI Bangalore	86.95	49.04	53.59
RVTI Trivandrum	62.77	30.53	52.59
RVTI Hissar	23.47	17.63	22.67
RVTI Calcutta	30.79	16.52	21.00
RVTI Tura	27.20	16.46	17.11
RVTI Allahabad	29.16	15.31	20.62
RVTI Indore	21.96	17.88	19.73
RVTI Vadodara	22.5	15.64	19.91
RVTI Jaipur	26.38	23.19	29.97

[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coid.  
dated 07.08.2000]

**Recommendation (SI. No. 17, Para No. 2.60)**

2.17 The Committee are constrained to note that most of the institutes have not their own buildings and the construction work at various places such as Calcutta, Tura, Allahabad, Jaipur and Vadodara have been badly delayed. The Ministry has thrown the onus for delay on the State Governments in allotting land for the construction of RVTIs. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Ministry should take up the issue with concerned State Governments so that RVTIs are established and become fully operational without further delay.

**Reply of the Government**

2.18 For RVTIs at Calcutta, Tura, Allahabad, Jaipur and Vadodara lands were provided by the concerned States after several years of correspondence at senior levels. Construction of buildings at Calcutta, Tura, Allahabad and Jaipur has already been taken up. For RVH- Vadodara, building drawings are being prepared by CPWD. As per the schedule given/agreed to by CPWD the buildings are likely to be ready at Calcutta by March 2001, Tura by November 2000, Jaipur by March, 2002 and Allahabad by October, 2001 The progress is being monitored closely and review meetings were held under the Chairmanship of DG (Works) CPWD on 26.11.99 and 5.7.2000 where all the concerned Chief Engineers were present. All the Chief Engineers have been requested to further expedite the works. Land for RVTI Indore as identified by State Government is far away from the Indore city and it would be difficult and uneconomic for local women trainees to commute from Indore city. Therefore efforts are being made to find alternate site.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.dated 07.08.2000]**  
**Recommendation (SI. No. 24, Para 2.83)**

2.19 The Committee further note that the Wage Boards for Journalists and Non-journalists Newspaper and News-agency were constituted on 2.9.94 under the

Chairmanship of Justice Raj Kumar Manisana Singh, Retd. Chief Justice of Guwahati High Court for fixation and revision of wages and no time frame had been fixed for submission of the Report. The Committee, therefore, fail to understand that even after a lapse of 5 years the Wage Boards have not been able to finalise their reports. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should pursue the matter with the Wage Boards to finalise the reports expeditiously.

### **Reply of the Government**

2.20 The Chairman, Wage Boards was apprised of the recommendations/observations made by the Standing Committee and requested for expeditious submission of the report. The final report has since been submitted on 25.07.2000.

[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.~

dated 07.08.2000]

**CHAPTER III**  
**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE**  
**DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION**  
**THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT**  
**Recommendation (SI. No. I, Para 1.11)**

3.1 The Committee note that although the Ministry of Labour has improved their expenditure in non-plan allocations yet the plan expenditure is below 60% and in some of the schemes it is much below 25% which is far from being satisfactory. The reasons put forth by the Ministry for non-utilisation of funds such as not getting the audited statement of accounts, utilisation certificates and inspection reports from District Child Labour Societies in time are not at all convincing to the Committee. The Committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the Ministry is lacking coordination with the States and also its monitoring is not upto the mark. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Labour should have a thorough monitoring over the Central as well as the Centrally sponsored Schemes. The Committee expects that in future the Ministry should not only ensure that the funds allocated for various schemes are utilised during the same financial year for which these are earmarked but also devise effective steps to improve their monitoring over the schemes. Steps taken in this regard may be communicated to the Committee.

**Reply of the Government**

3.2 The Ministry has asked all its divisional heads to have a thorough monitoring over both the Central as well as the Centrally sponsored Schemes to improve the plan expenditure during 2000-2001. However, the Plan expenditure incurred upto March, 2000 is 74.60% as calculated to BE 1999-2000 and 92.93% as calculated to RE 1999-2000 (a statement of plan expenditure is enclosed). The Ministry would take all necessary steps to boost the plan expenditure during 2000-2001. However, as regards steps for improving the utilization of funds out of the budget allocation for child labour it may be stated that a number of workshops on Accounting Practices were organised during July-August, 1999 for imparting training for Project Directors and Accounting Personnel of the Child Labour Projects. Central Monitoring Committee as well as State Level Monitoring Committees have also been constituted for the review of the functioning of child labour projects. Periodic inspections and review of the functioning of the projects are also being undertaken at the State level. This has resulted in substantial improvement in the utilization of funds. During 1999-2000, Rs. 3744 *lakh* was released for all the child labour related schemes as against budget allocation of Rs. 3400 *lakh* (excluding Central Pool for North East) indicating a substantial improvement in the utilization of budgetary allocation.

[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]

### **Recommendation (SI. No. 7, Para 2.13)**

3.3 The Committee are constrained to note that safety, health and working conditions of workers employed in mines are in the domain of DGMS who besides inspection of mines undertake investigations into all fatal and non-fatal accidents in coal and non-coal mines yet the number of fatal accidents in coal and non-coal mines are increasing. The reasons put forth by the Ministry regarding accidents in coal and non-coal mines i.e. fall of roofs and sides in coal mines whereas death due to dumpers and trucks in non-coal mines are not acceptable to the Committee. The Committee are also not happy with the situation that a good number of posts of inspecting staff is lying vacant. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Ministry should take vigorous efforts to minimise the accidents in mines and make all out efforts to operationalise their scheme *viz.* "Strengthening of Mines Safety Enforcement Machinery" at the earliest. Also the Ministry should ensure that the Directorate General of Mines Safety Department should be strengthened by providing adequate staff.

### **Reply of the Government**

3.4 DGMS undertakes inspections of mines and investigations into all fatal accidents and some non-fatal (serious) accidents in coal and non-coal mines.

3.5 From analysis of accidents data, it is revealed that in case of fatal accidents in coal mines, there is decreasing trend during the last 10 years, whereas in case of non-fatal accidents, the number of fatal accidents is more or less static. It is also observed that average number of fatal accidents during 5 years period 1995-99 is less than the average of previous 5 years period 1990-94 in case of both coal and non-coal mines. The Table below gives the fatal and non-fatal accidents during the last 10 years both in Coal and Non-Coal mines:

Year	Coal	Non-Coal		
	No. of fatal accidents	Average	No. of fatal accidents	Average
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1990	151	—	63	—
1991	138	—	84	—

1	2	3	4	5
1992	165	153	68	67
1993	156	—	58	—
1994	156	—	61	—
1995	137	—	66	—
1996	131	—	72	—
1997	143	135	70	66
1998	131	—	60	—
1999	132	—	63	—

3.6 From the above, it is seen that the fatal accidents in coal and non-coal mines are not increasing. The situation is the *same* in case of non-fatal (serious) accidents.

3.7 The present status *i.e.* decreasing trend of accident in case of coal mines and more or less static position in case of accidents in non-coal mines has been possible due to regular and vigorous inspections of mines by DGMS officers and adoption of various safety measures / in mines taken by management as suggested by DGMS. /

3.8 Different safety measures taken by DGMS, besides the legislative measures, are as follows:

1. Conference on safety in mines;
2. Self-regulation by managements;
3. Workers' participation in safety management;
4. Tripartite and Bipartite reviews at various levels;
5. Training of work persons;
6. Observance of safety weeks and safety campaigns;
7. National Safety Awards.

3.9 Further reduction in accidents is, however, possible by strengthening of mines safety enforcement machinery thereby increasing number of inspections of mines. Necessary steps for strengthening of DGMS have been initiated.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]  
Recommendation (Sl. No. 10, Para 2.31)**

3.10 The Committee noted that DGFASLI Organisation is entrusted with an important task of improving safety, health, productivity, working conditions in factories and ports

yet there is an increase in reported accidents in some of the Major Ports. The inspections of ships and oil tankers carried out by the organisation during the year 1998-99 are also not satisfactory. The Committee further note that a number of posts are lying vacant in the Organisation. The Committee are not at all happy with the situation keeping in view the fact that number of fatal accidents in ports are increasing. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Organisation should carry out more number of inspections in factories and docks to identify the causes leading to accidents and suggest the remedial measures to minimise the accidents. Also, urge upon the Ministry to strengthen the organisation by providing adequate manpower.

### **Reply of the Government**

3.11 The number of ships and oil tankers inspected has been satisfactory and efforts are made to increase the number of inspections. Simultaneously, DGFASLI has analysed the causes of these accidents and have taken remedial measures to minimise the accidents in ports. The details of these measures are given in Annexure. Action to fill up the vacant posts of inspecting officers is a continuous process. In some cases requisitions stand placed with UPSC and in some cases pre- appointment formalities are under process. However, the available manpower and infrastructure is being optimally utilized to carry out inspections.

[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coid.  
dated 07.08.2000]

## ***ANNEXURE***

During the last four years from 1995-96 to 1998-99, the total number of accidents in major ports have shown continuous downward trend. The number of accidents in 1995-96 was 402 including fatal accidents and it has reduced to 284 in 1998-99. However, the fatal accidents during the same period have registered an upward trend. There were 16 fatal accidents in 1995-96 which has increased to 24 in 1998-99 and about 50% of these fatalities have occurred due to the transport equipment.

2. After the analysis of these fatal accidents due to transport equipment, DGFSALI has undertaken number of steps/measures to minimise/eliminate these accidents, especially road accidents. Some of the important measures taken are as below:

(i) The Chief Inspector of Dock Safety conducted meetings with transport owners, port officials and trade union representatives, region-wise at Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai and emphasised on the need for providing twist locks on the trailers carrying containers.

(ii) A National Study was undertaken by the Industrial, Psychology Division of the DGFASLI organisation on psycho- social and the related factors contributing to road accidents / in ports' in 1996-97 and sent the report containing measures' to the Chairman of the Ports to minimise accidents in ports' Based on the recommendation of this study, DGFASLI organisation conducted series of training programmes for the Drivers of transport equipment on defensive driving in various major ports.

(iii) In some ports, with the initiative of Inspectorate of Dock Safety, a traffic squad has been established by the port to keep vigil on transport equipment.

(iv) All the Chairman of Major Ports have been advised to display safety hoardings on road safety, speed limits, traffic signals etc. and to install traffic islands at suitable points etc.

(v) Stem action, including prosecutions, is taken within the framework of the law, against the defaulters.

(vi) All Inspectorates of Dock Safety at Major Ports have been advised to carry out more number of inspections in docks to identify the causes/remedial measures to minimise the accidents.

Recommendation (SI. No. 19, Para 2.76)

3.12 The Committee takes a serious note of the fact that out of 320 million workforce, only about 24 million have so far been covered under the EPF & MP Act, 1952. The Committee are not happy with the situation. In the opinion of the Committee, the

enforcement machinery of the organization is not very effective. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that in order to provide social security to an ordinary labourer, the responsibility should be fixed on enforcement officers of the area and the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.

### **Reply of the Government**

3.13 The EPF & MP Act is applicable to factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons and engaged in 177 industries/activities notified by the Government. The establishments which are outside the schedule and the establishments which are employing less than 20 persons are not coverable under the Act. These conditional applicability requirements preclude the EPF Organisation to reach the entire working population in the country. However, the Organisation has stepped up its effort to increase the coverage of the Act within the target group. During 1998-99, the coverage of the EPF Scheme increased to 2.31 crore employees from 2.12 crore in 1997-98. The EPF Organisation has decided to observe financial year 2000-2001 as 'compliance programme year'. The field enforcement machinery has been restructured to focus on non-compliance, under reporting and evasion by the establishments. Under the compliance programme proper accountability both at the field level and the supervisory level is required to be enforced strictly.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 21, Para 2.78)**

3.14 The Committee regret to note that a large number of cases under Sections 7A, 7Q, 8B, 14 and 14B of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 and also under Sections 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code are pending for a long time. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to have a thorough monitoring over the Scheme and ensure that the pending cases under the aforementioned statutes are disposed of at the earliest.

### **Reply of the Government**

3.15 Performance of the EPFO relating to enforcement of the schemes, recovery of dues, disbursement of benefits etc. is being reviewed periodically by the Central Board of Trustees presided over by the Hon'ble Labour Minister. Performance of the EPFO is also monitored by the Ministry from time to time. The EPF Organisation has issued instructions for fixing minimum number of cases relating to Sections 7A, 7Q, 8B, etc. to be decided in a month by each officer.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

**CHAPTER IV**  
**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH**  
**REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT BEEN ACCEPTED**  
**BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION**  
**Recommendation (SI. No. 4, Para 1.14)**

4.1 The Committee express their serious concern over the miserable plight of the public sector employees whose statutory dues amount to Rs. 1800 crore representing the provident fund, ESI, gratuity, bonus, workmen's compensation etc. have not been paid months together as a result of industrial sickness in the Public Sector Undertakings. Although the matter is stated to be under consideration of the Committee of the Group of Ministers yet in the opinion of the Committee it is required to be resolved on priority so that the workers' interests are protected. The feelings of the Committee may be conveyed to the Group of Ministers.

**Reply of the Government**

4.2 The Group of Ministers in its meeting held on 10.04.2000 expressed its deep concern over the problem of outstanding statutory dues of workers. It recommended that each of the important Ministries having administrative charge of major defaulting units, should work out a unit-wise strategy for liquidation of statutory dues of workers for discussion in the next meeting of the Group of Ministers.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

**Comments of the Committee**

**(Please see Para 1.5 of Chapter-1 of the Report)**

**Recommendation (SI. No. 12, Para 2.33)**

4.3 The Committee further note with concern that out of 17 Safety Officers required to be appointed in Major Ports, only 14 Safety Officers were in position as on 1.2.2000 whereas Paradip and Tuticorin have no safety officers. The position in Dockyards is still worst as out of 9 Safety Officers required, only one was in position as on 1.2.2000 at Chennai Dock Labour Board. The Committee are not happy with *the* situation and are of the opinion that no compromise can be made in so far as safety and health of workers in ports and docks are concerned. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Ministry should take up the issue with the Ministry of Surface Transport and ensure that the Safety Officers are appointed in all the Major Ports and Dock Labour Boards as required under the Statute.

**Reply of the Government**

4.4 The matter for appointment of Safety Officers has been pursued by DGFASLI with the Chairmen of the Paradip and Tuticorin Ports. They have informed that their proposals for creation of the posts of Safety Officers was turned down by the Ministry of Surface Transport. They have further informed that they have taken up the matter again with the Ministry of Surface Transport, emphasizing the need for the creation of the post.

4.5 However, the Paradip Port has informed that they have assigned the duties and responsibilities of Safety Officer to one Asstt. Engineer (Electrical), as additional responsibility. During the 4th Advisory Committee Meeting held at Chennai in November, 1999, this matter was also brought to the notice of the Director (Labour), Ministry of Surface Transport, who agreed to look into the matter. 4.6 With the merger of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board and the Cochin Dock Labour Board with the respective Port Trusts, there is a requirement of 7 Safety Officers at the Dock Labour Boards of Kandia, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai and Calcutta. At present, only one safety officer is in position at Chennai Dock Labour Board.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

**Comments of the Committee**

**(Please see Para 1.8 of Chapter-1 of the Report)**

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 22, Para 2.79)**

4.7 The Committee also note that the provisions relating to quantum of employment and scheduled industries restrictions in the EPF & MP Act, 1952 are a source of unfair practice by unscrupulous employers and therefore, urge upon the Ministry to amend the Act so that an ordinary labourer is not deprived of his right of social security.

#### **Reply of the Government**

4.8 The matter has been examined. However, so far the same has not got the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

**Comments of the Committee**

**(Please see Para 1.10 of Chapter-1 of the Report)**

## CHAPTER V

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

#### **Recommendation (SI. No. 2, Para 1.12)**

5.1 The Committee express their serious concern that the agricultural workers who constitute by far the largest segment of workers in the unorganised sector and whose number according to 1991 Census was 74.6 million continue to be still dispersed and unorganised even after 50 years of independence. Despite this Committee's recommendation made in their Fourth Report (Twelfth Lok Sabha), the Government have not been able to provide an umbrella legislation for them. The reasons put forth by the Ministry that some of the State Governments have expressed certain reservations on some of the components of the draft legislation is not acceptable to the Committee. The Committee feel that the Ministry has not shown the seriousness in the matter which it deserved. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Ministry should make vigorous efforts in the right earnest to resolve the tangle among the States to get the consensus in the matter from all the State Governments so that a comprehensive legislation providing for social security and regulating conditions of service for the Agricultural Workers is brought before the Parliament without further delay.

#### **Reply of the Government**

5.2 The observations of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare have been noted for compliance. Government is actively considering the proposal for enactment of a central legislation for agricultural workers to give them certain welfare measures, in consultation with concerned Ministries.

[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]

#### **Recommendation (SI. No. 3, Para 1.13)**

5.3 The Committee are constained to note that there are 85 million handicapped in the country and only 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up for them in sixteen States. "The Committee feel that keeping in view the millions of handicapped in the country the number of these Rehabilitation Centres is quite inadequate to cater to their needs. The Committee while appreciating the Ministry's proposal to the Planning Commission for setting up at least one VRC in each State/UT desire that the matter should be pursued vigorously so that maximum number of handicapped are economically rehabilitated. Also efforts should be made with the State Government/ UTs to provide hostel facility in each Vocational Rehabilitation Centre.

#### **Reply of the Government**

5.4 The Planning Commission has given conditional approval of the Scheme for opening seven VRCs during 9th Plan. Standing Finance Committee (SFC) of the Ministry of Labour is being approached for necessary approval.

5.5 Where feasible the State Governments/Institutions under the DGE&T are providing some hostel facilities for the disabled trainees approaching VRC.

[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]

**Recommendation (SI. No. 6, Para 1.16)**

5.6 The Committee note that there are about 8.5 million Building and other Construction Workers in the country and two comprehensive legislations *viz.* (a) The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; and (b) The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 have been brought on the Statute Book *w.e.f.* 20.8.1996 but no States except Kerala has constituted the Welfare Board. The Committee view this situation very seriously and urge the Ministry to take up the matter vigorously with all the remaining States for implementing the provisions of the said legislation's in letter and spirit so as to ameliorate the living conditions of workers engaged in the construction activity.

**Reply of the Government**

5.7 The observations of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare have been noted for compliance. The remaining State Governments are being reminded from time to time for implementing the provisions of the said legislations in letter and spirit so as to ameliorate the living conditions of workers engaged in the construction activity.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

**Recommendation (SI. No. 8, Para 2.14)**

5.8 The Committee regret to note that the number of cases against the erring managements are piling up year after year due to limitations of the present judicial system which lead to considerable delay in disposal of cases and also due to existing prescribed fees paid to panel lawyers/outside lawyers engaged by the DGMS is so meagre that panel lawyers hesitate to handle the cases. The Committee find that it is not a very happy situation and therefore desire that the matter may appropriately be taken with the concerned Ministries for revising their fees which will certainly reduce the pendency. Also for expeditious disposal of cases under the Mines Act, 1952, efforts should be made to set up designated/special courts.

## Reply of the Government

5.9 It is a fact that number of cases against the erring mine managements are piling up year after year due to limitations of the present judiciary system which lead to considerable delay in disposal of cases and also due to existing prescribed fees paid to panel lawyers/ outside lawyers engaged by the DGMS.

5.10 According to the terms and conditions laid down in connection with the appointment of panel lawyers the rates of counsel fees are as follows:—

### *Counsel Fee as per Terms and Conditions*

SI. No.	Terms and conditions	Fee (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	For cases filed for offences punishable under Section 72B or Sec. 72C(1)(a) maximum fees per case 50C	
2.	For all other cases under the Mines Act, 1952, maximum fees per case	
3.	If accused pleads guilty	
4.	If the case is withdrawn	
5.	In Appeals, Revisions & Other matters filed in the Court of District & Sessions Judge.	

250 100 100 200

5.11 As per the agreement, the amount of fee payable to the panel lawyers is payable after the disposal of the case. Due to general procedure of Courts and other contingencies, the trial takes number of years for completion of the case and counsel fee is payable only after the date of judgement. As a result, whenever it is required to engage a panel lawyer, it is very difficult to convince them for empanelment.

5.12 Proposal to amend Sec. 80 of the Mines Act, 1952 to provide for designated/special courts to deal with the cases under the Mines Act are under consideration of the Government.

[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]

Recommendation (SI. No. II, Para 2.32)

5.13 The Committee note with distress that Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust which is handling a large number of containers and bulk cargo does not have any Inspectorate of Dock Safety regulating it. The Committee are also not satisfied with the reason that the inspectorate will be opened shortly on receipt of the sanction in regard to the rent for office premises. The Committee fail to understand as to why the Inspectorate of Dock Safety at JNPT has not so far been set up as this Port started functioning as a major port in the year 1989 and, therefore, desire that the Inspectorate for JNPT be set up without further delay.

## **Reply of the Government**

5.14 Till such time, an Inspectorate of Dock Safety (IDS) is formally set up at JNPT, the important statutory functions at JNPT are being carried out by the IDS, Mumbai.

5.15 One post of Assistant Director has been sanctioned for IDS at JNPT and the requisition has been sent to UPSC. At the request of DGFASU, the JNPT have allotted 50 sq. mtrs. of land to DGFASLI for establishment of office of Inspectorate of Dock Safety at JNPT and DGFASLI is expected to take on lease this building shortly and the IDS will start functioning at the Port premises.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coid.  
dated 07.08.2000]**

### **Recommendation (SI. No. 18, Para 2.68)**

5.16 "The Committee note that V.V. Giri National labour Institute, NOIDA has been entrusted with responsibilities of providing training & education programmes, seminars, workshops, research, consultancy and publications but all these activities can not be carried out effeciently and effectively without sufficient funds and staff support. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should strengthen the Institute by allocating more funds particularly in non-plan side and also take vigorous steps for the approval of the Planning Commission for creation of posts so that the Institute could become a leading training institute in the South Asian Region. The Committee further recommend that NLI should take necessary steps for restructuring the core activities of the Institute in consonance with the emerging needs of the labour market and their impact on labour.

## **Reply of the Government**

5.17 A Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour has been constituted to go into the requirement of funds by the Institute under Non-Plan. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited. On receipt of the recommendations. Ministry of Finance will be approached for allocation of more non-plan funds for the Institute. The Scheme under which the posts for Library of the Institute are to be created is being taken up with the Planning Commission for their approval.

5.18 Keeping the background of the strengths and weaknesses of the Institute and the changing scenario in the labour market, the Institute has taken necessary steps for restructuring its activities through its Perspective Plan. In order to realize the perspective outlined in its plan in the area of research, the Institute has set up Centres as follows:—

- (a) Labour Market Studies.
- (b) Employment Relations and Regulations Studies.
- (c) Agrarian Relations and Rural Labour Studies.

.iv A separate Wing for training has been set up to look after the training needs due to the changed scenario. The Centres have been meeting and have taken up projects towards achieving this goal. In order to provide the required direction and quality to the research activities Research Advisory Groups have been set up comprising renowned scholars and practitioners in the relevant field. Keeping the needs of the changing labour market scenario, project on Impact of Globalisation on Labour and Employment, Globalisation, Equity and Growth etc. have been taken up.

5.20 The first step towards adapting VVG NLI's training programmes to emerging labour market scenario in the wake of globalisation, liberalization and privatization was taken by redesigning the contents of the following topics to conform to the contemporary realities:

- (a) Political Economy of Labour
- (b) Economy and Labour
- (c) Political Economy of Labour Law, and
- (d) Critical Issues before Trade Unions

5.21 A new programme was also introduced on "Emerging Trends in Industrial Relations and Trade Unionism" in 1992. The Institute is engaged in a major exercise in restructuring its programmes in order to make it more relevant to the patrons. Task Groups on each of the programmes have completed their reports, which have been presented before the faculty and representatives of trade unions and employers.

5.22 The suggestions of the Unions, employers and experts have been considered and the courses are being restructured.

5.23 Similarly the focus of research is also changing along with the emerging needs of the labour market. Accordingly, projects on Impact on Globalisation on Labour and Employment, Globalisation, Equity and Growth, etc. have been taken up.

[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]

### **Recommendation (SI. No. 20, Para 2.77)**

5.24 The Committee are constrained to note that the provident fund areas have continuously been on the increase since 1990-91. As on 29.02.2000 an amount of Rs. 1033.86 crores was outstanding against defaulting units/establishments. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should make all out effort for recovery of outstanding dues by taking stern legal action against the defaulting establishments without further delay. Also a list of such defaulting establishments/units should be made public.

### **Reply of the Government**

5.25 Necessary legal and penal action as provided under Sections 7A, 7Q, 8, 8B, 14, 14B etc. is being taken by the EPF Organisation to recover the dues outstanding against the defaulting establishments. Criminal proceedings are also being launched against the employers who have deducted employees share of PF from the monthly wage but have not deposited the same with the EPF authorities. On 23.05.2000 the EPF Organisation has been directed to analyze the reasons for an increase in arrears and launch arrear recovery drive in the month of June 2000. The EPFO has also been asked to make the list of defaulters public through newspapers.

**[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord. dated 07.08.2000]  
Recommendation (Sl. No. 23, Para 2.82)**

5.26 The Committee are constrained to note the fact that the implementation of the recommendations of the Bachawat Wage Board regarding pay and allowances for the Working Journalists and for the Non-journalist Newspaper and news-agency employees is the responsibility of the State Governments but even after a lapse of 15 years, out of 1715 newspaper establishments only 642 have fully and 26 partially implemented the recommendations which indicates nothing but poor monitoring of the Central Government. The Committee view this situation seriously and strongly recommend that the State Governments be persuaded vigorously to implement the recommendations by the remaining newspaper establishments fully.

### **Reply of the Government**

5.27 After the acceptance of the recommendations of the Bachawat Wage Board in August, 1989, letters to State Governments were written periodically at the highest level to create "Special Cells" to oversee the implementation of the awards. More recently, on 8th May 2000, the Union Labour Secretary has asked State Labour Secretaries to take action for immediate implementation of the recommendations of Bachawat Wage Board and to constitute Tripartite Monitoring Committee and to gear up the State Labour Enforcement Machinery for speedy implementation of the recommendations. He has also requested States to intimate the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard.

[Ministry of Labour O.M. No. H-11013/6/2000-Coord.  
dated 07.08.2000]

NEW DELHI;  
15 November, 2000  
24 Kartika, 1922 (Saka)

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA,  
*Chairman,*  
*Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare.*

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE  
HELD ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 2000

The Committee met from 11.30 hrs. to 13.00 hrs. in Committee Room T)' Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora— *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Ashok Argal
3. Shri Denzil B. Atkinson
4. Smt. Sandhya Bauri
5. Shri Joachim Baxia
6. Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai Chaudhuri
7. Shri Virendra Kumar
8. Shri Brahma Nand Mandal
9. Shri Bherulal Meena
10. Shri Khelsai Singh
11. Dr. Ram Lakhan Singh
12. Dr. N. Venkataswamy

*Rajya Sabha*

13. Shri Ramachandra Khuntia
14. Shri C.O. Poullose
15. Shri Mirza Abdul Rashid
16. Shri Ka. Ra Subbian

SECRETARIAT

2. At the outset, Hon. Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee. The Committee first took up the draft Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendation/observations contained in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants—Ministry of Labour—2000-2001 and adopted the report with the following modifications:—

S.No.	Para No.	Lines	Amendment
1.	1.5	after the words "problems of workers" insert-	"of sick industries"
2.	1.8	add at the end- months"	"within six

5. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Report; in the light of above amendments and present the same to Parliament on their behalf.

6. The Committee then placed on record their deep appreciation and thanks to the officers and staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat for their hard work and valuable assistance rendered by them to facilitate the work of the Committee in all matters and in preparing their draft reports.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

## APPENDIX

### ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE THIRD REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE (THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)

- I. Total number of Recommendations
- II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government  
(Nos. 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 24)  
Percentage
- III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government replies  
(Nos. 1, 7, 10, 19 and 21)  
Percentage
- IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee  
(Nos. 4, 12 and 22)  
Percentage
- V. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited  
(Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8, II, 18, 20 and 23)  
Percentage