

है। जहाँ मजदूरों, सुपरवाइजर्स की मजदूरी 65 रु० की वृद्धि का पुनरीक्षण हुआ जहाँ कार्यपालक अधिकारियों व्यवस्थापकों की वृद्धि 325 रु० से 1000 रु० हुई। यह यदि प्रतिशत में विचार किया जाए तो वह अधिकारियों की 30% वृद्धि तुलना में मजदूरों एवं सुपरवाइजर्स की वृद्धि मात्र 2% है, जो भेदभाव-मुलक तथा औद्योगिक अशांति का कारण है। इन्हीं कार्यवाहियों के कारण उत्पादन में भारी ह्रास तथा श्रमिक अशांति का सूत्रपात हुआ है।

सुपरवाइजर्स एवं शिक्षकों के वेतन स्तर (वेज स्ट्रक्चर) मजदूरों के समान मान कर 65 रु० किया है। यह नैतिकता के प्रतिकूल है। इसीलिए जनवरी-फरवरी, 1983 में लगभग 70 दिन तक शिक्षकों एवं पर्यवेक्षकों ने नैतिकता के आधार पर उन्हें मर्यादित करने के लिए धरना एवं सत्याग्रह किया। अंत में व्यवस्थापन ने 5 मार्च, 1983 को 36 रु० शिक्षकों एवं पर्यवेक्षकों को अधिक राशि प्रदान करने का समझौता किया गया और सत्याग्रह समाप्त हो गया। मैंने भी संसद में एसोसिएशन की मांगों की पूर्ति हेतु 27 अप्रैल, 1983 में एक अतारांकित प्रश्न के द्वारा उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया, अभी तक 36 रु० का भुगतान नहीं हो रहा है। अनुरोध है कि 36 रु० का मासिक भुगतान 1.1.82 से कराकर औद्योगिक संबंध में संतोष-प्रद सर्वमान्य किया जाए।

(vii) Demand for grant of an identical pay scale to the Ferro Printers of all the Central Government establishments

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vihnapur): Sir, the third pay commission while revising the pay scales of FERRO Printers into a consolidated one was not fair to those who were in higher scale. The scale of FERRO Printers in the Bureau of Public Enterprises is different and higher than the pay scales of FERRO Printers in other places. When

the FERRO Printers of other depts. are demanding revision of their scale, Government is taking the plea that the duties and responsibilities of Ferro Printers of B. P. E. are different. This is difficult to appreciate since the staff inspection unit after thoroughly examining the duties and responsibilities of Ferro Printers of all Departments recommended identical pay scale to all Ferro printers. Besides, the Supreme Court has upheld the principle of equal pay for equal work. The remedy lies in granting selection grade to these employees. The plea that the fourth Pay Commission will go into this problem is also untenable since the issue involves removal of an anomaly that crept in due to the recommendation of the third Pay Commission. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to grant the pay scale of Rs. 260—430 to the Ferro Printers of all the Central Government establishments.

(viii) Need for Streamlining and expanding the Cochin Shipyard

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): The Cochin shipyard is situated in 163 acres of land but barely 100 acres are used at present. It has 25000 employees working with modern equipments and layouts, with great potentialities for growth and expansion. Unfortunately, this establishment costing over Rs. 150 crores is lacking in managerial leadership and committed to labour.

It is the statutory requirement to dry-dock all the vessels. A study conducted by the Shipping and Transport Ministry has brought to light that 7,200 dock days are required for Indian vessels and the capacity is only 2,400 dock days. As a result, huge national tonnage has to go abroad, draining valuable foreign exchange.

Shri Lanka is expanding the facilities very rapidly. It is high time that we rise from any complacency in this matter. Cochin Shipyard has the largest dry dock in the country and other infrastructure for growth and expansion. There are two international study team reports, namely, MHI, IHI of Japan and also recently Admiral Narpathi Dutta has