

*Demands for Grants 1984-85 in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting  
voted by the Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14 March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House.	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	5		3		4
	<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>				
64.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	23,52,000	...	1,17,60,000	...
65.	Information and Publicity	5,89,54,000	21,83,000	29,47,68,000	1,09,17,000
66.	Broadcasting	23,20,07,000	19,88,70,000	116,00,36,000	99,43,51,000

16.58 hrs.

**\* DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85**

**Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation :**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 68 to 70 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation which may be discussed till 6 p.m. today only when guillotine will take place.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions only they would like to move. These cut motions only will be treated as moved.

\*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

**Motions moved :**

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charge that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 68 to 70 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation."

*Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation  
submitted to vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House.	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation</b>				
68.	Department of Labour	26,67,000	...	1,33,33,000	...
69.	Labour and Employment	16,23,72,000	5,34,000	1,18,59,000	26,67,009
70.	Department of Rehabilitation	3,46,02,000	1,10,32,000	17,30,09,000	5,51,60,000

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Shri Mohammed Ismail will now speak.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :** You are going to apply the guillotine at 6 P.M.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Yes.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Guillotine of the Ministries or Ministers ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I do not know.

17.00 hrs.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : ऐसा लग रहा था कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रांट भी गिल्लोटिन में जाएगी। कल तक भी यही अंदाज था। आज भी यकीन नहीं हो रहा था, लेकिन अब यकीन हो गया है कि इस पर भी कुछ चर्चा हो पाएगी।

मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहता। पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारे देश में आज से नहीं बल्कि काफी पहले से एक चीज चली आ रही थी। मैंने एक दिन यह कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट कन्फ्रेंशन में न जाए। लेकिन जिस

तरह से लेबर मिनिस्ट्री काम कर रही थी, उससे मुझे लगा कि गवर्नमेंट की यह पालिसी ठीक नहीं है। एक दफा वर्कर्स के साथ कन्फ्रेंशन में गए, मुकाबला किया और डटकर मुकाबला किया। जो भी ताकत इनके पास थी, जो भी दिमाग था, सब चीजों का इस्तेमाल किया। उस इम्तहान में ये सब जगह फेल हुए। एक जगह उन्होंने चतुराई से कामयाबी हासिल की। बंबई की मिलों के दो लाख 50 हजार आदमी थे, उनके साथ कन्फ्रेंशन किया इन्होंने। इससे देश का नुकसान हुआ वर्कर्स का नुकसान हुआ और बाहर भी हमारी इमेज ठीक नहीं बनी। यह सब काम हुआ। उसके बाद उस स्ट्राइक को इतनी चतुराई से फिजल आउट कर दिया। 13 मिलों को लेंगे। लेकिन हालत क्या है। एंप्लायर के हाथ में सारे अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं। जो मिलें चल रही हैं उनको माडर्नाइज कर रहे हैं। वर्कर्स पर इतना रेप्रेशन कर रहे हैं, जिससे वे बहुत परेशान हैं। अगर वर्कर कुछ भी कहता है तो गेट से बाहर कर दिया जाता है। पूरे आदर्मी भी नहीं लिए गए हैं। 50 परसेंट से भी कम

लोग लिए गए हैं और उनके सांघ बदले जैसा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। उनको कहा जाता है कि यह सब तुमने नुकसान किया है इसलिए तुमको ही भरना होगा। इस तरह की बातें एंजलायर कर रहे हैं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) :  
जो ये कह रहे हैं, ठीक नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल ज़ारी : इतना कन्फ्रंटेशन करने के बाद भी उनको ब्लफ दिया गया। यह कह कर के कि हम 13 मिलें ले रहे हैं, कमेटी बनी है, इसमें फैसला होगा बेजेज का, टेंपरेरी वर्करो का फैसला होगा। जो 70 हजार लोग थे, किसी का फैसला नहीं हुआ है। 50 परसेंट लोगों पर रेप्रेशन कर रहे हैं। उनको इतनी चतुराई से टैकल किया गया है, कन्फ्रंटेशन को सेबोटेज किया गया है। इसका परिणाम आपको मिलेगा, इसके लिए आप तैयार रहिए।

बहुत खुशी हुई है कि गवर्नमेंट ने अभी अपनी कन्फ्रंटेशन की पालिसी को छोड़कर बातचीत करके तय करने का रास्ता अपना लिया है। अब यह बात उनकी समझ में आई है। इसका सबूत है पोर्ट एण्ड डाक वर्कर्स की स्ट्राइक। इससे पहले जो जो एग््रीमेंट हुए थे, उनको गवर्नमेंट ने इंप्लीमेंट नहीं किया। घांघलेबाजी करते रहे, फंडरेशन से कहा गया दरखास्त दी गई, लेकिन वह भी कामयाब नहीं हुआ। आखिर में स्ट्राइक करनी पड़ी। इतना ऐतिहासिक स्ट्राइक बल्ड में किसी जगह पर नहीं हुआ। पहली मर्तवा सुना कि उनको लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पास भेज दिया गया कि इन्टरवीन करो। मिनिस्ट्री ने इन्टरवीन किया और कहा कि सात दिन का टाईम दो। तब जाकर उसका फैसला हुआ। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने एक स्कीम निकाली है जहां पर मैनेजमेंट के अन्दर इक्वल रिप्रिजेंटेशन की बात को मानते हैं और शॉप लेबर को भी

मैनेजमेंट में जगह देने के लिए माइन्ड मैक-अप किया है। इसको काम में लगाने के लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी है। ट्रेड यूनियनों ने साफ तौर से यह कहा है कि इक्वल रिप्रिजेंटेशन का मतलब यह है कि पहले आप इण्टक का रिप्रिजेंटेशन लेते थे और उनको मैनेजमेंट में रखते थे। यह सब खत्म हो गया। इसका मतलब है फेबरेटिज्म नहीं चलेगा और इक्वल रिप्रिजेंटेशन होगा। सैन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन का यही एक सवाल है कि शॉप लेबर में सीक्रेट बैलेट से इलैक्शन हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो इससे डेमोक्रेटिक सेन्स वर्करो में नहीं आ सकती है। कम से कम प्रोडक्टिव फोर्स रियलाइज करेगी कि हमारी सरकार इतने कन्फ्रंटेशन के बाद यह कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। अब जब यह इक्वल रिप्रिजेंटेशन किया है तो इससे आपका भी दिमाग ठीक हुआ होगा। सभी लोग यही चाहते हैं कि सीक्रेट बैलेट द्वारा इक्वल मैनेजमेंट होना चाहिए। प्रोडक्शन, परचेज, सेल और करप्शन के बारे में बोलने का हक होना चाहिए, तब जाकर वर्करो में कानफिडेंस आयेगा। इण्टक को बढ़ाया गया, वह भी आपने देख लिया। वर्करो ने किस तरह से बम्बई में इण्टक के खिलाफ पचास वर्षों के बाद रिबोल्ट किया। मजदूर महाजन यूनियन की भी यही हालत होने जा रही है। सरकार मिल बन्द करने जा रही है। वर्कर कहते हैं कि बंद होनी चाहिए। वहां कन्फ्रंटेशन हो जायेगा नहीं तो इक्वल मैनेजमेंट की पालिसी को भी सेटल करना चाहिए। सबसे हैल्पलैस मिनिस्ट्री, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री है। जितने एम्पलाइज मिनिस्ट्री में काम करते हैं, वे सब लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की पावर इस्तेमाल करके इन्टरवीन करते हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण स्टीफन साहब का है। उन्होंने कहा था कि बंगलोर में जाकर सैटल करूंगा क्योंकि मेरी मिनिस्ट्री का इससे ताल्लुक है। करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान

हुआ और वे फेल हुए। यह सब कन्फ्रंटेशन का नतीजा था जो हुआ। अब जाकर आपका दिमाग सही हुआ है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज कम से कम राइट लाइट पर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री जाने की कोशिश कर रही है। यदि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को ये पावर नहीं रहेंगी कि उसमें जितने एम्पलाईज हैं, उनके राइटस दिलवाने के लिए वह इंटरबीन करे तो उसको कौन देखेगा? जैसा यहां पर भगत साहब ने कहा, जो पिक्चर उन्होंने रखी, जब इनके इम्प्लॉयज का सवाल आता है तो उसका यूनियन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से कोई टाल्लुक नहीं। जब मैडिकल डिपार्टमेंट में किसी नर्स और एम्पलाईज का सवाल आता है तो डायरेक्टर जनरल हेल्थ उसका टैकल करते हैं। इसी तरह से सारी चीजें चलती हैं। आखिर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का क्या फंक्शन है। क्या यही कि आफिस में आओ, बैठो और चले जाओ, जो समझो करो, तुम भी जाओ और हम भी जाएं। क्यों सभी लोग लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को इग्नोर करते हैं। कम्प्यूटेशन मिनिस्ट्री में लाखों एम्पलाईज ऐसे हैं, जिनमें परमानेंट सर्विस वगैरह न होने की शिकायत है, लेकिन उनको परमानेंट करना तो दूर की बात है, टैम्पेरी और कंजुअल टैम्पेरी सब दूर की बात है, जिन लोगों को 160 या 200 या 150 रुपये मिलते हैं, उन तमाम कर्मचारियों को इस स्थिति में रखा गया है, जिनकी संख्या लाखों में है और उनके सम्बन्ध में मैंने यहाँ एक रिजोल्यूशन भी प्रस्तुत किया था, स्टीपन साहब ने उसे लैप्स करा दिया और कल भी यहाँ यह सवाल उठा था और मिनिस्टर साहब ने उत्तर दिया, उनका भविष्य क्या होगा, जो लाखों आदमी वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं, जो न टैम्पेरी हैं, न परमानेंट हैं, न डेलीवेज हैं, आखिर वे क्या हैं, कुछ भी तो नहीं है। फिर भी वे सब पी० एण्ड०टी० में काम कर रहे हैं। जब लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से पूछते हैं तो जवाब मिलता है,

हम क्या करें, हम पूछेंगे। यदि वे कहेंगे तो इंटरबीन करेंगे। इसलिए इस मिनिस्ट्री की जो हैल्पलैसनस (लाचारी) है; आज से नहीं, मैं पिछले 10 सालों से इसकी कमेटी का मेम्बर चला आ रहा हूँ और जब भी यह सवाल उठता है तो यही जवाब दिया जाता है कि हमने रेफर किया हुआ है। मिनिस्ट्री का कोई जवाब नहीं आया। जब वहाँ से जवाब ही नहीं आया तो हम क्या करें। आप बताइये। मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ जवाब देते हैं, हम क्या करें। फिर हम क्या करें। इस हैल्पलैसनस तरीके से यह मिनिस्ट्री चल नहीं सकती। आपने जो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री इसका नाम रखा है, उसको बदल कर तब आप डेमी मिनिस्ट्री रख दीजिए। आप वर्कर्स के साथ जिस तरह का मजाक कर रहे हैं, उसका नतीजा आपको भुगताना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह रोजाना हमारी बाँखों के सामने अनफेयर प्रॉक्टिसेज हो रही है, डिस्प्यूट हो रहे हैं, फिर भी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री कुछ नहीं कर सकती। (व्यवधान)।

आप तो जनाब 10 लाख पब्लिक के नुमाइन्दे हैं, और आपके सामने मजबूरी यह है कि आपको वर्कर्स में जाकर जवाब देना पड़ता है जब वर्कर्स आपके सामने आकर पूछते हैं, वहाँ आपका मुँह बंद रहता है। इसलिए जैसा आपने किया, वैसा फल पाओगे। (व्यवधान)

आज हमारे यहाँ रोजाना मिलें सिक्क होती जा रही हैं, वर्कर्स बेकार हो रहे हैं, लेकिन आपका कोई इंटरबेशन नहीं। आखिर कौन इंटरबीन करेगा। आपकी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री बहुत मुश्किल में है। जा आपकी रिकमेंडेशन होगी, जो राय होगी, उसको कोई भी एम्पलाई मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं, कोई मिनिस्ट्री भी नहीं मानेगी। आखिर इस का सौल्यूशन क्या है। आज 26 हजार फैक्टोरियां बंद हैं, उनके वर्कर्स की तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है, उनका अपना प्रोविडेंट फण्ड नहीं मिल रहा

है। आखिर कौन इंटरवीन करेगा। अगर वर्कर इस्पेरेट हो तो कहते हैं कि इन्डिसिप्लिन हो गया, यदि आज इन्डिसिप्लिन है तो उसको कौन रोकेगा। आपकी गवर्नमेंट का डिप्लिन कहां है। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की जो फंक्शन्स होनी चाहिए, आप उन फंक्शन्स को करने में उसकी हेल्प क्यों नहीं करते। यदि आप बहुत सी लेबर कमेंटियों की प्रोसीडिंग्स को देखें, उनका इतना अजेंडा भेजते हैं लेकिन आपका जवाब आता है कि कुछ बाकी नहीं है या जानकारों एकत्रित की जा रही है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की आज पोजीशन क्या है। जब दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रियों का स्टैंड लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में ऐसा है और जो वहां से कोई चीज स्टेट में कन्सीडर करने के लिए भेजी जाती है तो वे भी जवाब नहीं देते। वह भी जवाब नहीं देती। हम जब उठाते हैं सवाल कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इंटरवीन नहीं कर पा रही है, उसकी ताकत नहीं है तो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री कुछ जवाब नहीं देती। क्या आप सब वर्कर्स को बौंडेड (बंधुवा) लेबर करना चाहते हैं? हमारे प्रोवीडेंट फंड का करोड़ों २० प्राइवेट कंपनियों मार जाती है, लेकिन किसी के खिलाफ एक भी केस नहीं होता। फंक्टीज बन्द हैं, आखिर इस को कौन हल करेगा? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करेगी? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पूछती है कि अगर हम हल करें तो क्या आप हमारी मदद करेंगे? तो यहाँ से कोई जवाब नहीं दिया जाता। तो इस बौंडेड लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को फ्री करना चाहिये, लेबर लाज की आपको इमप्लीमेंट कराना चाहिये।

कौलियीज में कांटेक्ट सिस्टम अवालिस हो गया, मगर इल्लीगली वहाँ सब काम हो रहा है। अधीरिटीज उनकी सुनती नहीं हैं। कांटेक्ट लेबर खत्म हो गया, मगर वहाँ सब कर रहे हैं क्योंकि स्टील अधीरिटी का डिबीजन फाइनल है। मैं पूछता हूँ फिर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री किस मर्ज की दबा है? हमने कहा क्या करें, आम लोग जो चाहो करो। फिर 1 दिन,

2 दिन की स्ट्राइक हुई, फिर और हॉमी और कनफ्रन्टेशन होगा जिसका नतीजा मुल्क के लिये बुरा होगा।

बोनस का सवाल लीजिये, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने दिया, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने दिया रेल और पी० एन्ड टी० में लेकिन और जगह नहीं दिया। क्या नतीजा हुआ? लोगों ने जलूस निकाला, धरना दिया तब आपने कहा अच्छा 15 दिन की बोनस देते हैं। तो पहले ही क्यों नहीं दे दिया? आप अपने आप कूप में गिरेंगे तो हम क्या करें? आप कहते हैं हमारी पौलिसी ठीक है। कहां ठीक है? आप गड्डे में जा रहे हैं।

प्रोवीडेंट फंड का कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। ई. एस. आई. का भी पैसा खा जाते हैं मालिकान। इतना करप्शन बढ़ गया है जिसकी इन्तहा नहीं। मेरी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से बड़ी हमदर्दी है क्योंकि यह एक हेल्पलैस मिनिस्ट्री है। इसको मजबूत बनाना चाहिये।

वहस में हमने बोला कि कर्नाटक मिल बन्द है, उसका क्या सील्यूशन है? कीमर्स मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि हम देखेंगे। तो कब देखेंगे? एन. टी. सी. के बारे में कहते हैं कि अब हमने उसको ठीक किया है। करोड़ों रु. बर्बाद कर दिया, वर्कर्स को हेल्पलैस हालत में छोड़ दिया है और अब कहते हैं कि उनको नेशनेलाइज कर के एन. टी. सी. के अधिन कर दिया। कहां सैटिफिकेशन है वर्कर्स का?

जहां तक प्रोमोशन का सवाल है सब जगह यह सवाल है कि सब जगह यह सवाल है कि सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री की कोई पालिसी नहीं है। लेबर का कोई डायरेक्शन नहीं है। जो जो चाहता है, अपना प्रमोशन ठीक कर के चला रहा है। यूनीफाइड प्रोमोशन पालिसी कम-से-कम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाइज के साथ होनी चाहिये। अगर नहीं होगी तो क्या होगा? लड़ाइयां होती हैं और फिर

गालियां देते हैं कि यह अपोजिशन वाले, सी०पी०एम० वाले, सी०पी०आई वाले आप कौन वाले हैं ?

क्या आपने तुजुर्वा कर के देखा ? अगर अब भी होश नहीं आयेगा तो कम आयेगा ? चुनाव में हंडिया फोड़ी जायेगी। सब जगह बीच बाजार में हंडिया फूटेंगी और वह हंडिया किस पर जायेगी हमको नहीं मालूम।

नेशनल कम्पेन कमेटी ने कह दिया, कल उसका मुजाहरा है। वहां पर आज मीटिंग हो रही है, वहां पर तमाम सवाल होंगे माइनर सवाल होंगे, स्टेट रिलेशन के सवाल होंगे। वहां पर रैज्यूलेशन पास हो रहा है। क्योंकि गिलोटीन का होआ बा गया, जो कुछ बोल सका बोल दिया। घन्यवाद।

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):**  
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Department of Labour be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to ensure payment of fixed wages to agricultural workers in rural areas] (1)

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani):**  
be I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour be reduced Rs. 100."

[Need of enforcing Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers in Bihar and other parts of the country] (3).

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour to reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of totally abolishing the system of bonded labour still prevalent in Bihar and other States.] (4)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of having one union in one industry, based on secret ballot]. (5).

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for workers' participation in management with responsibility and accountability.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the orders for payment of wage arrears under, the Minimum Wages Act to agricultural labourers of Porsoulia under Khaiouli block in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (7).

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring payment of legally fixed minimum wages to all the unorganised labourers including those employed by contractors and Government agencies.] (24)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for granting all earth work and other light work to unions of agricultural labourers.] (25)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Hon. Members, you all know that at 6 O'clock there is going to be guillotine. But the point is that some hon. Members can take part in the debate from both the sides. But they must be very brief in their speeches. I want that the hon. Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation should reply to the debate. He must at least be given 15

minutes for the reply. At 5.45 P.M. I will call him to reply to the debate. Now, Prof. Ranga to speak.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are many Members who would be very keen of speaking about the organised labour and their needs and demands. Therefore, I need not devote much time to it except by saying that I am also in favour of implementation of the Government assurance that there should be worker's participation in the management of the various industries. Although the Government is committed to this principle even from the days of Pandit Nehru, not much progress has been made. But during the last four years especially after this new orientation that has come into, the attitude of the Government towards labour, so much more progress has been made. Only yesterday, the Minister in charge of Commerce told us how in National Textile Corporation labour participation is being speeded up. In regard to the State owned and the State-managed industries, at the Centre and at the State level, I would like the Government to make much more progress and more rapidly and see to it that this labour participation becomes the order of the day so that they would be setting an example to the private industries also. Having said I would like the Government to continue to devote more and more attention towards the improvement of the conditions of the unorganised labour in our country. Organised labour is not even 1/10th as much as there is unorganised labour. So far as the unorganised labour is concerned, the agriculture sector is the biggest sector having agricultural labour and bonded labour. At one time we said that the bonded labour was a very limited factor. But now facts have come to light that unknown to most of our people in public life, a very large number of our country's labour are still working in bonded conditions and they have to be salvaged from that helpless condition. Something by way of policing authority or policing powers would have to be assumed by the Labour Ministry here at the Centre as well as at the State level in order to see and regulate how they are working, how they are kept bound and thereafter to salvage them and rehabilitate them. Then

there are agricultural labourers. Government of India has made a very progressive move and, if I may say so, without offending anybody's feelings, it was my suggestion that there should be honorary organizers for agricultural workers and they should be paid Rs. 250/ to Rs. 500/- per month not as salary, but as honorarium, and those people should be entitled to organise agricultural labour, and they should have the privilege of working up to the Zila Parishad, in all the local governmental institutions and cooperatives as representatives of labour and look after the interest of the agricultural workers.

Thirdly, the Government should organise trade boards where agricultural labour, with farmers and peasants and local panchayats would be represented. It would be a tripartite representation, and it would be the duty of these trade boards to look after the interests of these people and also ensure implementation of Minimum Wages Act. In addition to that, the Workmen's Compensation Act should be extended for the protection of these agricultural labour, bonded labour as also what is known as migratory labour. The migratory labour has been neglected woefully. They move from one State to another, and their sanitary needs, their health needs, travel facilities, drinking water supply, their residence, return again to their place are all neglected. They are being socially exploited. All these have to be looked after, but nothing has been done till now. Urgent attention should be given to these aspects.

Among the unorganised labour there is the single largest sector of them is employed in the various aspects of house construction in the rural areas and cities. It starts right from collecting mud, making bricks, turning various things into some kind of building material, carpentry etc. and all sorts of things in a comprehensive manner. Now, serious attention should be given to them so that these people can be brought under some kind of an effective protective regulation unlike various other unorganised labour. Special attention would have to be given by the Labour Ministry with the cooperation of the Labour Ministries at the State level, so that they can make a beginning in protecting this iceberg of

unorganised labour and looking into its grievances and helplessness.

In regard to the various other aspects of this unorganised labour, apart from the agricultural labour, the system of honorary labour organisers should be extended. And I wish to congratulate the Planning Commission as also the Prime Minister and the Labour Ministry for having taken up this scheme seriously for implementation. They have already made very good progress and I hope these organisers will come to be appointed for every block before the end of this year.

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (ठाणे) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे लेबर एंड रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री पर बात करने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सरकार की जो नीति है, वह सरकार की कथनी और करनी में फर्क बताती है। सरकार हमेशा यह नारा लगाती है कि वह 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसार गरीबी, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, मजदूरों, पीड़ितों और शोषितों के लिए काम कर रही है। लेकिन गरीब बेचारे सरकार की इस नारेबाजी में विश्वास रखकर आखिर में फंस जाते हैं। जैसे अभी बम्बई का मिल मजदूर पिछले दो ढाई साल से हड़ताल में फंस गया और सरकार ने उस हड़ताल में से रास्ता निकालने के लिए बम्बई की 13 मिलें नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के अंडर में ले लीं। लेकिन जानकारी यह है कि ये 13 मिलें भी सरकार पूर्ण रूप से नहीं चला रही है। किंबहुना, वहां मजदूरों को जितना काम मिलना चाहिए वह काम मिलता नहीं और बम्बई का मिल मजदूर आज जैसे कि बेकारी की हालत में गिर पड़ा है। यह खाली बम्बई का मिल मजदूर नहीं बल्कि बम्बई से लेकर हमारा जो इलाका है, जो थाने डिस्ट्रिक्ट का इलाका आता है, अपने देश की सबसे बड़ी भारी इंडस्ट्रीज जितनी हैं चाहे टेक्सटाइल हो, केमिकल हो या अन्य तारीके

की इंडस्ट्री यो, इस सारे इलाके के अन्दर मजदूर लाक आउट में या स्ट्राइक में पड़ गए हैं और सरकार का जो लेबर कमिश्नर का दफ्तर है वह कंसल्टिंग के सिवाय और कुछ करना नहीं चाहता। इन सारे कारखानों में चाहे मीडियम कारखाने हों, चाहे स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हों या और बड़े उद्योग हों, इन सभी उद्योगों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट लागू नहीं होता है। बहुत कम पैसा मजदूरों को मिलता है। गवर्नमेंट के आफिसर चाहे वह लेबर आफिसर हों या फैक्ट्री इन्स्पेक्टर हों वह जब कारखाने में जांच करने के लिये जाते हैं तो उन की जेब में जहां 50 रुपये की पत्ती गिर गई, वहां वह वापस लौट कर रिपोर्ट अपनी दे देते हैं कि सारे कारखाने में हो कर आ गए। देश को स्वतंत्र हुए 36 साल हो गए, देश में आज भी बंधुवा मजदूर बड़ी भारी संख्या में मर रहे हैं। खेतिहार मजदूर जो संगठित नहीं हैं, असंगठित हैं ऐसे मजदूरों की हालत भी बहुत खराब है और बाल श्रमिक जो उम्र में बहुत कम होती है, उन से बहुत ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है। उन को जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए वह सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। कई कारखानों में माडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर मजदूरों की जो छंटनी की जाती है वह ठीक नहीं है। सरकार माडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर अन्य कारखानों को सुविधा देती है, यह चक तरह से जहां अच्छा है वही मजदूरों के खिलाफ में जो इस प्रकार की नीति का अवलम्बन होता है वह ठीक नहीं है।

बहुत कारखाने ऐसे हैं कि जहां मजदूरों की अपनी सैलरी से जो प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा कटता है और जो कांटीब्युशन उस में मिल-मालिक को करना चाहिए, वह सारा पैसा फंड में मिल मालिक भरते नहीं है और इस तरह से मजदूरों के लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये थपसेबाजी में चले जाते हैं।

ई एस आई के नाम पर जो मजदूरों के पैसे कटते हैं उस के बदले में उन को कुछ सुविधा देने का प्रावधान तो हम ने किया है लेकिन ई एस आई के अन्दर जो दवाई मिलनी चाहिए वह दवाई दवा की किसी दूकान पर या और कहीं भी मजदूरों को या कामगार भाइयों को नहीं मिलती है।

अपने जो लेबर कानून बने हैं वह कई सालों से चलते आ रहे हैं। इस में कुछ चेंज करने की जरूरत है। इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक हो या इल्लीगल लाक आउट हो जो भी कुछ हो, यह सब 15 दिन में समाप्त हो जाय, ऐसा कुछ कानून में सुधार लेबर मिनिस्टर सहाय करें तो अच्छा होगा। 15 दिन में इसलिए चाहता हूँ कि जो कारखानों में इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक या इल्लीगल लाक आउट बगैरह हो रहे हैं ये मामले दिनों दिन बढ़ रहे हैं और उस से बहुत तकलीफ बढ़ रही है।

ऐसे ही कुछ छोटे छोटे स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स हैं जो किन्हीं लोगों के स्वयं कंट्रोल में है और कुछ मजदूरों को साथ में ले कर या कुछ मजदूर अपने कारखाने में भर्ती कर के अपनी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वह चलाते हैं। यह जो टेक्नोक्रेट्स कारखाने चलाते हैं उनके लिए सेल्स टैक्स और एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी में थोड़ी सी सुविधा बढ़नी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) कल सारे देश की ट्रेड यूनियन के लोग सरकार की कामगार विरोधी नीति के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं जिसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और जो सरकार की मजदूर विरोधी नीतियाँ हैं उनको सुधारना चाहिए। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो मजदूर उन नीतियों को सुधारने के लिए आपको मजबूर करेंगे।

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tonkasi) :**  
I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the

Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for the year 1984-85.

Sir, Labour in its broad sense is the source of all productive activity in an economy. Efficient use of this prime factor of production is an imperative task of government that desires to manage the economy efficiently. An economy may be full of natural resources—forest, mineral, wealth and the requisite capital tools and implements. Yet, if the prime factor labour is absent, no productive activity is possible.

We know that productive capacity is determined by effective labour force of a country. Economically, effective labour force may be a particular percentage of the total population excluding children and those beyond sixty years. No doubt, the children are potential but they should be developed to become effective labour in later periods.

I would like to confine myself to the unorganised sectors in my district and in my constituency like the ;

- (a) Labours employed in Beedi industry ;
- (b) Labourers in agricultural sector ;
- (c) Labourers in tea gardens of Mancholai Estates ;
- (c) Labourers in handloom and power loom Sectors ;
- (e) workers in weaving industry ; and
- (f) workers in the textile industry like Madura Coats.

In organised sectors the trade unions play a major role in getting better wages, better housing and working conditions. The bargaining power of labour is well known when they unite and function as trade unions.

However, major portion of such organised labour line is in larger industrial towns and gets these facilities in addition to those the city environment itself provides

to them. But, unfortunately, this urban organised labour constitutes only a small percentage of total effective labour force in this country.

The major portion of effective labour force in the economy is still working in the rural economy of our country. They are unorganised by the very nature of their being spread all over the vast rural area of their sub-continent. The Government of India is tackling this colossal problem of exploitation of unorganised labour force in this country. Yet, one cannot sit complacent over this problem since in many inner reaches of rural India the problem of inadequate facilities should be obviated and minimum conditions for subsistence and existence should be ensured to the labourers employed in these remote parts of our country.

Let me take first the Labourers employed in beedi industry. The beedi industry flourishes in some towns and villages of my district—Mukkudal, Thachanallur, Kovilpatt Surandai, Alankulam, Pavoorchatram, Kadayam, Vesudevanallur, Sankarankovil and Sendamaram, etc. Ladies and children are employed in this industry. It is a good source of income to the poor families. Hence, instead of abolition of child labour in these cottage industries, the children should be given a few hours of compulsory education each day, aided by the State/Central Government. This will enable the poor families to deploy their children to earn a living and at the same time, to pursue some educational programme. Moreover, the beedi industry labourers have not organised themselves into a trade union because they are scattered over many villages. The employers conveniently take advantages of this unorganised portion of these labourers and they have not even provided minimum conditions for an economically efficient living. The hon'ble Minister for labour should appoint a special committee to enquire into the conditions of beedi workers in India and in particular in my districts so that some remedial measures to alleviate their hardships and ameliorate their living conditions could be worked out by the Government of India. Sir, now, I would like to say about the agricultural Labourers. Despite all our efforts for industrialisation, our country

still is dominated by an agrarian economy. The landless labourers in agriculture are the most unorganised. There is no effective organisation which could bind them across this vast country. As a consequence, they are still in poverty without any basic medical aid, facility for drinking water etc. Above all, there is no legislation to take care of the poor landless labourers to provide minimum living conditions.

The purpose of minimum wage law or providing minimum facility to workers is two-fold: First, to increase their welfare or consumption standard which is after all the ultimate purpose of all economic progress, and secondly to keep the labour efficient so that their productivity can be maintained if not increased.

From the labour essential point of view, if one looks at the proposal for providing minimum facility to the working class, the advantage flows really to the employers. The people working in the agricultural sector also should be looked after. Who are the major labour force in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar.

Now the hon. Members know the value of time. I am very happy. You all now understand the value of time. Yes, Mr. Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity for submitting a few sentences.

For the rehabilitation of the refugees from Sri Lanka we wanted the Government to open a refugee camp at Madras. Sir, I demanded, on 25th August 1983, that this Government should open a few camps to provide shelter, food etc., to refugees coming from Sri Lanka, in Madras. You are sending some money, food, medicines, and so many things. But they do not reach them. You have been doing a job, to a limited extent. The Tamil Nadu Government is not rendering any assistance to them. It is not doing anything in support of your service to the refugees. Therefore, I demand that the refugees should be looked after and

some camps should be provided to render assistance, give them food, shelter, and jobs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You Stress that point and stops.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I want to mention about child labour and womenworking in Sivakasi and Satur. Small children, more or less aged about five to fifteen years are working there and they are exploited. But this Government and the Tamil Nadu Government could not do anything in this matter. I made this demand many times. They are forced to do work there from 7 AM to 10 PM. The children of Sivakasi and Satur are exploited. This is to be eradicated.

There are five mills that were closed, including the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and others in Tamil Nadu. All these Mills in Tamil Nadu and one in Pondicherry were closed. About 50,000 people are out of job I want the Minister to look into this, to reopen these mills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, Now Mr. K.A. Rajan.

MR. K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : I only want to mention one or two points.

I want the Government to bring forward a comprehensive legislation to provide medical relief for all labourers in general. Unfortunately this has been left by the Government. This has been neglected.

Secondly, there is some disparity in the wages paid to electricity workers. There are different wages paid in different places. There is some disparity between the wage Board standards and the wages paid to the workers. The wage structure of the wage Board has to be enforced.

The third point which I would like to highlight is that you should immediately amend the provisions of the Bonus Act which is not at all in conformity with the present conditions of the wage level of the workers.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : In this capitalist society, there is bound to be con-

flict between the labour and the capital. And the role of the labour Ministry is that of a fire brigade and to make the fire brigade effective, it must establish its credibility, a neutral credibility. The Labour Department should not appear that it is concerned more with the employer than the labour. Last year, the amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act was passed. We did not approve of it. We opposed it. But still forcibly you passed it. But you could not notify it because the employers protested against some of its sections. It means when the labour protests, when the workers protest, you could ignore but when the employers protest, you could not ignore-

17.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Regarding the Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act, there is section 10 which prohibits employment of contract labour in perennial jobs. But it does not say what will happen to the contract labour. I would like to know whether you are coming with some interpretation or amendment to section 10 of the Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act.

As the miners come in the central sector, similarly to give justice and fair policy, are you ready, capable or willing to bring the disorganised labour like the agricultural labour under the Central Labour Department and not the State Labour Department of which you have got no control ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I want to know : what arrangements he is making for the protection of labour that is being sent to Gulf countries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, the time at my disposal in replying to several points that the hon. Members have raised while discussing the Demands pertaining to my Ministry, is very very short. I am aware of the fact that several hon. Members were very anxious to participate in the discussion and to express their views. But hardly we had one hour to discuss these Demands.

Before I make my observations with regard to the points that have been made out, I would like to give a bird's eye—view about the activities and the achievements of the Ministry. So far as the industrial relations situation in the country is concerned, it has showed a marked improvement during the year 1983 compared to the year 1982. The number of mandays lost fell from 32.21 million in 1982 of course, excluding the loss of mandays due to Bombay textiles strike—to 25.05 million in 1983. The number of strikes and lock-outs were 2423 in 1982 which came down to 1826 in 1983. There were, of course, stresses and strains in some parts of the country like the textiles strike in Bombay city or strikes and lock-outs in jute industry in West Bengal, but on the whole the production, both in industrial and agricultural sector showed a steep rise during the year. During this session, if possible, I would try to introduce the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill to re-phrase Section 25M dealing with lay-off and Section 25N relating to retrenchment, of the Industrial Disputes Act. Hon. Members may be aware of the fact that these sections have been struck down by some High Courts and one section was struck down by the Supreme Court also because they found certain snags, they found certain deficiencies in these sections. So, we are now restructuring these sections and I will be in a position to introduce the Bill during the current session itself. If time permits, I will see that this Bill is passed otherwise I hope that during the Monsoon session this Bill should be passed without any difficulty.

Since the time is very short, I would like to avail of this opportunity to make an appeal to both employers and employees for full cooperation. They must work with full cooperation, zeal and energy in the national interest. Increased production is the need of the day and this cannot be achieved without the wholehearted cooperation of both the labour and the employers.

Hon. Members are aware that Government has recently introduced a new Scheme of Worker's participation in the Management. The details of this Scheme have been published in the Gazette on 30th December 1983. We are very keen to see

that this new Scheme becomes successful and it can become successful only with the cooperation of both the management and the employees. So, again on this occasion I would like to avail of this opportunity and would like to call upon both the management and the employees to make this Scheme successful. I would also like to call upon the private sector to contribute its share of cooperation in this regard because we have not introduced this Scheme in the private sector. It is a voluntary scheme but we want to encourage the private sector also to adopt this scheme. So far as this Scheme is concerned, we have started the Scheme. To begin with, we have introduced the Scheme in the public sector undertakings. We have already written to all the State Governments to introduce this Scheme in public sectors within their States and at the same time we want to see that private sector also should not lag behind them and should adopt this scheme and make this scheme a success.

Now, hardly seven minutes are left, and within the time available, I would like to make my observations on certain points that have been made by the hon. Members. Hon. Members Mr. Ismail spoke and went away. He should have waited till I was in a position to reply. He is under the impression that the policy of the Government is confrontation with the workers. I humbly submit that the policy of the Government of India is not confrontation with workers; on the other hand, we want to save the workers. We are here for the welfare of the workers; we are here to see that the workers are not exploited. That is the job of the Labour Ministry, and we are doing that job with a full sense of responsibility and efficiency.

The hon. Member, Shri Ismail, was saying that although large sums of money in the provident fund accounts are being misused, defalcated or misappropriated, action is not being taken. I have got some figures with me. As on 30.9.1983, the employees' provident fund authorities had filed more than one lakh revenue recovery certificates against over 63,000 establishments. They had also filed 1,10,000 prosecution cases under the employees'

Provident Fund Act against 22,644 establishments and 2,604 prosecutions under sections 406 and 409 of the IPC. Besides, the EDF authorities have filed 2,368 prosecutions under sections 406 and 409 of the IPC against exempted establishments, which have defaulted in transferring the contribution to the respective Board of Trustees. I am giving these figures in order to impress upon the members that whoever is defaulting, whoever is misappropriating and whoever is not depositing the amount that is collected, either the share of the employees or the employers, they are being dealt with and they are being proceeded against. We are not lagging behind in taking action against the defaulters.

Prof. Ranga rightly emphasized the plight of the unorganised labour. I am sure many hon. Members are aware of the fact that out of the total work force, it is only 10 per cent of the work force which is in the organised sector. The remaining 90 per cent of the work force is in the unorganised sector. Compare to the condition of the workers in the organised sector, the plight of the unorganised sector workers is miserable. It is not at all satisfactory. Therefore, every effort has to be made to safeguard the interests of the 90 per cent workers, who are in the unorganised sector.

For that we have got so many legislation. But it all depends upon the implementation and enforcement of those legislation. For instance, we have got the Minimum Wages Act, Bonded Labour Abolition Act, Contract Labour Abolition Act, Inter-State Migrant Labour Act and separate Acts for bidi workers, agricultural labour and so on. In addition, we have got so many schemes in order to see that the welfare and the interests of the unorganised labour are properly protected. Unfortunately, although most of the Acts are Central Acts, the proper authority for implementation or enforcement of the Act are the State Governments. We are monitoring it and pursuing it with the State Governments. Periodically, we are writing to the State Governments and we are sending our senior officers to different States to see whether the Acts which are meant for the unorganised labour are being properly implemented or not.

Prof. Ranga suggested what that we should have honorary agricultural workers. We have already implemented that scheme. We have taken a step, we are going a step forward and several honorary agricultural workers in the rural areas have been appointed. In course of time, we want to appoint more honorary agricultural workers.

Coming to construction labour, there are a lot of people who are engaged in construction work, road construction, building construction and other construction work. We are preparing a Bill for their safety, for their help, for regulating their hours of work and all that. I hope that during the next session it may be possible for me to introduce a Bill and, with the co-operation of the hon. Members, I think it would be possible for me to see that the Bill is not only introduced but it is also passed.

The hon. Member, Shri Maya Thewar, referred to Sri Lanka refugees. There is our camp at Mandapam. Those who are coming from Sri Lanka are kept and looked after in the camps. Afterwards, the rehabilitation of those refugees is also looked after. We are asking the State Government to do it. If the hon. Member feels that whatever the State Government is doing is not upto the expectation of those people who are coming as refugees, he may pass on that information to me. I will take up the matter with the State Government and I will see that proper arrangements are made to see that these unfortunate people who are coming from Sri Lanka are looked after well.

18-00 hrs.

With regard to child labour also, the hon. Members will agree with me that so far as safeguarding the interests of the child labour is concerned, again the appropriate government is the State Government. My honourable colleague, Mr. Dharmavir had been to Siva Kasi, before that I had sent a team of officers to Siva Kasi, they made a Report, I sent that Report to the Tamil Nadu Government, and we have been repeatedly writing to the Tamil Nadu Government, and impressing upon them that child labour should not be exploited and their health and welfare should be looked after.

With these words, I am grateful to all the hon. Members that within the short time that was available to them they participated in the discussion and they expressed their views with regards to the Demands.

MR. SPEAKER : I think for the labour taken by the Labour Minister, we cut it short.

I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation to the vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 68 to 70 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you put the rest of the Demands to the vote of the House, which are 24 in number, I would draw your kind attention to the fact that I have checked up from the distribution counter that the Annual Report for Demand Nos. 82 and 83 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines has not been made available to

the Members. The Annual Reports with regard to the rest of the Ministries have been made available. So, I would request you to pull up the Minister for Steel and Mines on why the Annual Report for the Ministry of Steel and Mines has not been made available to the counter for distribution to the hon. Members. (Interruptions). That is my objection. You should call for the explanation of the Minister for Steel and Mines as to why the Hindi translation could not be ready. For other Ministries it was ready, why not with regard to the Minister of Steel and Mines, when the Minister himself is so efficient—I know him personally, he was a Member of my Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : I express my unqualified regret for my inability to do it. I had to table the two reports, the English Report was ready, but not the Hindi one and so did not like to table the English one. It will be laid day after tomorrow.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is with due apology, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : All right, Sir, thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : I can say, it is good on his part because it is my specific order that no paper in any one language will be allowed to be put. It should be both in Hindi and English.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : My compliments to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you for it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : We should congratulate him.

(Interruptions)