

the year ending the 31st day of March 1982 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands

No. 14 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Communications.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of the Ministry of Communications Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3		4
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS					
14.	Ministry of Communications	52,70,000	2,69,41,000	2,63,50,000	13,45,41,000
15.	Overseas Communications Service	3,56,36,000	4,46,77,000	17,81,81,000	17,77,82,000
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	159,46,35,000		757,31,74,000	
17.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	42,82,22,000		214,11,12,000	
18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		85,33,46,000		426,67,27,000

17.34 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—
contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour, for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members 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 they would like to move.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions desired to be 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.

Motion 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 charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the Second Column thereof against Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour.”

Demands for Grants 1981-82 in respect of the Ministry of Labour Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

65.	Ministry of Labour	16,21,000	—	81,06,000	—
66.	Labour and Employment	12,11,60,000	2,12,000	60,58,03,000	10,63,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Ananda Pathak, Your Party has been allotted only 14 minutes.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour because the performance of the Ministry during the last year can only be characterized as dismal, since the entire functioning was lacking in direction.

The Labour Ministry has ceased to perform any role during the industrial disputes. During the last three years there have been three Labour Ministers at the Centre. For two of them, the Labour Ministry practically became a stepping stone to become the Chief Minister of a State. The present Labour Minister is more in the Planning Commission than in the Labour Ministry, and has literally no time to pay any attention to the Labour portfolio. He is rightly called 'absentee landlord' of the Labour Ministry—In the corridors of his own Ministry. It only shows how the Labour Ministry has been downgraded by the present Government.

The uselessness of the Labour Ministry was clearly seen during the recent strike of Bangalore based industries which continued for about 80 days involving about 1 lakh 25 thousand workers. Though the Government undertakings refused to honour the commitments given to the workers, the Labour Ministry could not ensure amicable settlement of the

dispute. In a meeting convened by the Labour Ministry on this question, the major talking was done by the Communications Minister while the Labour Minister was playing the role of a silent spectator without making any effort to suggest some solution to the problem.

The Bangalore strike has brought down the credibility of the Government's Labour Policy. All the public undertaking employees had to observe one day's strike on the 11th March 1981 in protest against the Government's policy.

This together with the Government's decision to modify the Supreme Court judgement through Ordinance in L.I.C. is making a mockery of the very concept of collective bargaining in the country. The Government will not honour any agreement—it will not honour Supreme Court judgement.

This has become the foundation of the Government's labour policy. One can imagine how these developments are gladdening the hearts of the private sector because it has now given them a green signal to dishonour the agreements as well as court awards.

However, the class conscious L.I.C. employees throughout the country have accepted the challenge and started indefinite strike from 2nd April in Protest against the anti-labour policy of the Government.

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The official spokesmen have been saying that the Government of India is not implementing the Bhoothalingam Commission's Report on Wages and Income Policy.

However, the report is being implemented to freeze the wages of the workers. When inflation is increasing at the double digit rate, the working class is experiencing substantial reduction in the standard of living.

Naturally they are agitating to maintain their real wages while the Government's wage policy is virtually trying to impose a cut in the real standard of living of the workers.

When the Government thinks about the National Wage Policy, it mainly considers the so-called disparity within the workers.

The real disparity in our society is between the wages of the workers and the earning of the capitalist class, between the wages of the agricultural workers and the income of the landlords.

The Government does not propose to touch these richer classes. It only wants to hit the wages of the organised workers. However, the official figures show that the real wages of the organised workers have gone down during the last 20 years. The Government again proposes to hit them which will only reduce their real wages much more, if the Government's plans are allowed to be carried out.

The directive issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to keep the D.A. of the public sector undertakings restricted to Rs. 1.30 per point rise is cutting down neutralisation of these workers considerably.

The Labour Ministry in 1979 tried to arrange a dialogue between the trade union representatives and Bureau of Public Enterprises but due

to recalcitrant attitude of the officials of the Bureau the meetings resulted in a failure.

Though the Bangalore struggle has been withdrawn, the discontent among the public sector employees is still there and it may burst again somewhere if prompt steps are not taken to settle the longstanding grievance of public sector employees.

There are several laws in the country which require revision in the light of past experience. The Government is moving at a snail's pace to amend the laws. If they are at all amended, they are made more derogatory.

Take the question of Industrial Dispute, Act. It is heavily loaded against the workers. The machinery to settle the dispute is time consuming and helps the managements. Now the Government is conspiring to bring back the notorious Industrial Relations Bill through amendments to the Industrial Dispute Act. It will further restrict the workers' right to strike. It will impose a restriction on trade union activity under the garb of checking the unfair labour practices by the trade unions.

There are many more retrograde provisions which the Labour Ministry is planning to include in the Industrial Disputes Act which, however, will be strongly opposed by the trade unions. Today all the contract labourers are callously exploited by the unscrupulous contractors. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act is not deterrent to check on the malpractices and instead of abolishing the system. The number of contract workers is increasing year by year. Even the Public Sector Managements are passing on more jobs to the contractors. The principal employers are conniving the malpractices because they are also interested in cheap supply of labour.

Since 11th February, 1981 about ten thousand contract workers in Tata Iron and Steel Company have been on

strike demanding regularisation. They were working for several years under the contractors but the TISCO management is not abolishing the contract system under the law. The Bihar Government is feeling helpless before the Tata Management and the Police are fully backing the Tatas. Over 500 workers have been arrested while all the executive committee members of C.I.T.U and A.I.T.U.C. have been suspended by the Tatas. A reign of terror has been let loose on the workers but the Central Government is keeping mum. The contract workers demonstrated before the Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha but so far no action has been taken to stop them. What is surprising is that even existing law is not being enforced by the Government. Though the strike is not illegal the Tata management has recruited the black-legs. The Bihar Government characterised it as unfair labour practice but the Tatas are unconcerned about it. The monopoly house is obviously getting encouragement due to the Government's anti-labour policy.

The Government of West Bengal has already regularised the contract workers in the Indian Iron and Steel Industry and about 17,300 workers have been absorbed. Why should similar steps be not taken by the TISCO? It should be kept in mind that as per the tri-partite agreement in the National Joint Committee for Steel Industry the TISCO management is bound by the provision to abolish the contract system. But when the subject was being discussed in the National Joint Committee the Tata management walked out of the meeting and the Tata's trade union men on the Committee also walked out along with the Tata's representatives.

Now coming to the problem of unemployment, unemployment is growing at a very fast rate in the country and the latest figures show that registered unemployment is as high as one crore and 62 lakhs in urban areas alone. The West Bengal Government

has introduced an unemployment relief scheme, though in a limited manner. Why should not a similar scheme be introduced by the Central Government so that the unemployed can get some relief?

Now, coming to the point of recruitment, the Mathew Committee appointed by the Labour Ministry has regarded the registration of residents of the States for ten years as unconstitutional. In Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and in other States persons from the local area can only register. The so-called theory of sons of the soil is being practised in this manner. But despite the unconstitutional character of this provision the Government has not taken any steps to prevent such malpractices.

The Government has failed to implement the unanimous recommendation of the Rath Committee on Consumer Price Index.

The Government instead of taking cooperation of trade unions is going ahead with official committees only to conduct the new family budget surveys for the year 1981. The fraudulent practices in compilation of index are continuing endlessly. All the consultations have been reduced to a farce by this behaviour of the Labour Ministry. Moreover, the Government is trying to keep the consumers price index down since it is not keeping the prices of essential commodities down.

The Government has been systematically using dilatory tactics to determine the representative character of a trade union. All the central trade unions except INTUC have been advocating secret ballot as the method of determining the strength of each organisation. Yet the Government is not taking a firm stand on this question and allowing the INTUC to veto the opinion of all the other organisations. The present system of verification is favouring the INTUC unions since the Government officers are pressurised to give the report in favour of the INTUC Union. It is because of this that the INTUC is not

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in favour of secret ballot and the Government is favouring INTUC unions.

In a recent INTUC conference at Rajasthan, several public sector managements treated INTUC activists as on duty and paid there expenses—TA, DA, etc. I cite here only one example out of several hundreds of such cases. I quote from a circular issued by the Dy. Chief Sales Manager, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Dhanbad. It reads like this:

“Dear Sir,

Re: WBINTUC Annual Conference at Udaipur, Rajasthan.

We enclose herewith copies of the undernoted letters for your kind information and perusal.

1. Letter dated 8th Nov., 80 from Jt. Genl. Secretary WBINTUC to the Chief of Personnel Diven. CLI. Calcutta.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Are you aware of the rule that no Member is allowed to read his speech?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is only quoting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With that, please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: The letter further says:

“This matter was discussed with Shri Sinha Roy, Dy. Personnel Manager, Coal India Ltd., Calcutta. Shri Alok Shankar Mukherjee of this office has been granted special leave and allowed to attend the conference. He has also been paid advance towards usual TA., DA as admissible . . .”

Due to the Government's decision to accept the membership shown in

the records of Registrar of Trade Unions, several malpractices are raising their heads. The INTUC—Lenin Sarani had a membership of less than 3 lakhs according to the annual returns. When it was known that the Government was to take account of their membership, their membership rose to 10 lakh in one year. This is how the Government is encouraging malpractices in the trade union activities. That is why, they are opposing the system of secret ballot. There must be some check up of membership and secret ballot is the only accepted form of checking up the strength.

The Government is showing special discrimination against CITU. It has no nominee on the ESI Corporation and its Medical Benefit Council. Its nominees are not there on the Provident Fund Boards. There are several such Committees where CITU has been denied position and representation.

Therefore, a proper system of determining the strength must be sorted out. The Government's refusal to accept the principle of secret ballot is delaying the issue.

Now, I come to the condition of the workers in the Coal Mines. The working conditions in coal mines are extremely unsafe and a large number of accidents occur every year. On an average one person dies while more than 4 persons are seriously injured out of 200 workers employed in coal mines every year.

Many instances can be cited, but I have got no time. Apart from these accidents, several coal miners die due to occupational diseases. The Director General of Mines Safety has no staff to inspect every mine even once in two years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the course of your speech, if you do not waste time on details, you will get more time for the important points. I could give even 30 minutes for them, but I cannot give you now

because you have already wasted a lot of time.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: I will try to summarise them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on a very good point, but I am not able to allow him more time. Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: The Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee is an organisation under the Ministry of Labour. But the valuable service of this organisation is hampered due to shortage of spare parts of life-saving breathing equipments, ambulance and other essentials. The central Coal Mines Rescue Station Committee is facing a lot of handicaps and it is unable to meet its day-to-day expenditure. Most of the Rescue Stations are on the verge of closure. I demand that a detailed inquiry should be made into it and remedial measures to activate these stations should be taken urgently.

Now, I come to the strike in Radha Textile Mill. Over 3,300 workers of the Radha Textile Mill at Rampur in U.P. are now virtually facing starvation. They are on strikes for the last four months. But the management is adamant and is unwilling to concede to their demands for better pay scales etc. Instead of effectively intervening in the dispute and bring about a reasonable settlement, the Government authorities have become a willing tool in the hands of textile barons. The workers are being terrorised and harassed. Striking workers have been arrested and beaten up by the police. Services of many workers have been terminated and now steps are being taken to evict them from the labour colony.

The Central Government is the custodian of most of the labour laws. But it is not raising its finger against the police interference with the trade

union activities of the workers. Out of innumerable such cases, I cite here only one instance of Krishna Kali and Chapar Tea Estates at Goalpara district of Assam . . .

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is the first speaker. He has initiated the debate. Therefore, we cannot be very strict

(Interruptions).

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: where police is terrorising the workers on the whims of the management and I have been telegraphically informed that— may read the telegram, would you kindly allow it? This is the telegram which I received from Assam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will have to be examined. You can put it here, it will have to be examined.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: It shows how the police terrorisation is going on and how the workers are beaten up.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVTE (Rajapur): It has been examined by the Telegraph office.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: The content of the telegram is that the workers are being beaten up. Their services are being terminated. Even the police is going in the villages. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You at least conclude by six O'Clock.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: This is the face of your labour policy.

Now coming to the question of Provident Fund, the performance of the Department is not free from criticism. The employers of a large number of units and undertakings are not regularly depositing the workers' hard earned money deducted from their wages to the tune of thousands and lakhs of rupees. They are misappro-

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appropriating the money with impunity but your law is not bold enough to compel them to deposit the entire money.

The workers and their nominees are not getting their claims settled for months and years together.

After years of representations the Provident Fund Authorities had agreed to open a sub-Regional P. F. Office at Siliguri for the benefit of lakhs of workers employed in tea gardens and other undertakings in North Bengal. But even after the lapses of so many years no files have yet been sent to this Sub-Regional Office from Regional Office at Calcutta pertaining to different districts of North Bengal excepting Darjeeling. The Sub-Regional Office was meant for the benefit of the workers of entire North Bengal. But the workers of these districts have been deprived of the benefit.

I request the Labour Minister to look into this specific case so that the sub-Regional Office at Siliguri may function as a fullfledged office and all the files are sent there immediately.

Now I come to Plantation Labour Amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak upto 6 O'Clock.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: In your Report 1980-81, you have mentioned about the Plantation Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973. But even after 8 years of its introduction the Government have failed to bring it before the Parliament for consideration. Whenever we put question about it, the stereotyped answer comes—"The Bill is likely to come up soon" I have put the question five or six times but the same reply came.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): It has not become clear to us about

which Bill is the hon. Member referring to?

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Plantation Labour Amendment Bill. It was introduced in 1973.

I request that the Minister may clearly state when will this Bill be brought for consideration.

Although there are many other points, I have no time at my disposal. I thank you for the patient hearing.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for more workers' participation in Management] (3).

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100".

[Slow progress of State Governments in regard to Employment Guarantee Scheme] (4).

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to solve the problem of educated unemployed during last three years, with special reference to scientists and engineers] (5).

SHRI VIJYA KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make desired changes in conditions of service of workers engaged in various industries and other sectors in the country.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to implement the awards and agreements made among workers, employers and the Government strictly, all over the country.] (7)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to regularise construction workers in Bokaro and accept their demands.] (8).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to regularise contract workers in Jamshedpur and foil the attempts of ousting them from job.] (9).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take the contract workers of Jamshedpur back on their job.] (10).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide fool-proof safety measures for workers of coal mines, steel factories and other industrial organisations.] (11).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to formulate a national labour policy.] (12).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fix the rate of national wages for Bidi workers.] (13).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to raise the wages of Bidi workers all over the country in view of the rise in prices.] (14).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give equal wages to both, men and women workers, engaged in Bidi making industry.] (15).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fix uniform rate of wages of Rs. 10.50 per thousand for bidi workers throughout the country] (16).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to enforce provision of Provident Fund Act in respect of Bidi workers.] (17).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give pension to Bidi workers.] (18).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to enforce life insurance scheme for Bidi workers.] (19).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide adequate medical help to Bidi workers suffering from T. B. in Nalanda district and other places in Bihar] (20).

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give full amount of dearness allowance to Bidi workers wherever it is due.] (21)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give houses to landless Bidi workers or to provide them loans for construction of houses.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate scholarship to Bidi workers and their children.] (23)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give arrears of dearness allowance to lakhs of Bidi workers, in the country, particularly those in Nalanda district of Bihar.] (24)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to get service cards for all Bidi workers throughout the country.] (25)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check heavy exploitation of 30 lakh Bidi workers by factory owners throughout the country.] (26)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure workers' participation in the management of Bidi industry.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to save the trade union activities from Government repression.] (55)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make sufficient allotment in the Bidi Workers' Welfare fund for medical, housing, scholarships and other benefits to their employees.] (56)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring the agricultural labour under life Insurance Scheme.] (57)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute a State Advisory Committee in Bihar for the better utilisation of Bidi Workers Fund.] (58)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provisions for the pension of all types of workers including Bidi Workers and agricultural labours.] (59)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a hospital building for the Bidi Workers at Bihar Sharif in Nalanda district.] (60)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the demand of wage revision of the construction workers of H.S.C.L. of Bhilai, Bokaro, Koraba, Kudremukh and Supa.] (74)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the demand for the guarantee of service to the construction workers of all the steel plants in the country, i.e. Bokaro, Bhilai and Jamshedpur.] (75)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the 24 points demand of the construction workers of H.S.C.L. of Bhilai, Bokaro, Koraba, Kudremukh and Supa] (76)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assure the construction workers of H.S.C.L. of Bokaro against the threatened retrenchment.] (77)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give protection against retrenchment to the contract labour of TISCO and make them regular.] (78)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper medical facilities, free of cost, to the workers all over the country.] (79)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to frame a National Wage Policy for all the workers of the country.] (80)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the driving out of all the contract workers of Jamshedpur.] (81)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix national wage for 30 lakhs of bidi workers.] (82)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix rupees ten and fifty paise the wage for enrolling one thousand bidis for all the bidi workers of the country.] (83)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement Bonus Act in the Bidi industry throughout the country, including Bihar State.] (84)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the State Governments to apply Provident force in bidi industry.] (85)
force in bid industry.] (85)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give equal wages to the women, bidi workers at par with male workers all over the country, including Bihar State.] (86)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give protection to the agricultural workers from the exploitation of the landlords.] (87)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix an all India Minimum Need Based Wage for the agricultural workers.] (88)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for pension on all India basis for the agricultural labour.] (89)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for free medical help to the agricultural labourers at the place of working and also at place of residence.] (90)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give financial help to all the bidi majdoor students and their ward students.] (91)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open a full fledged hospital for bidi workers at Bihar Sharif in Nalanda district in Bihar State out of the Welfare Fund.] (92)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give radio sets free of cost to bidi workers in their factories.] (93)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for the security of employment of the agricultural labour.] (94)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for the regularisation of working hours for the agricultural labourers.] (95)

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

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to check anti-labour policy of industrialists who do not pay the amount of provident fund to their employees] (28)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to make adequate arrangement of medicines, doctors and beds in ESI hospitals] (29)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to safeguard the trade union rights] (30)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Failure to abolish completely the bonded labour system] (31)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Re. 1"

[Need to further strengthen the collective bargaining power of working class] (32)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to enact legislation for grant of bonus permanently to workers] (33)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to grant bonus to workers of bidi and cigar industries] (34)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to make adequate safety arrangements in coal mines for workers] (35)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to grant 8.33 per cent minimum bonus to all the workers in the country unconditionally] (36)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check mounting unemployment in the country] (37)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure that Employment exchanges do not indulge in malpractices] (38)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to abolish contract labour system] (39)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to take action against TISCO at Jamshedpur for violation of the law regarding abolition of contract labour system] (40)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to avoid reduction in the salary, bonus and other benefits of insurance employees] (41)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to introduce uniform pay scales for the workers in all the public undertakings] (42)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to enact suitable legislation to ameliorate the lot of agricultural labour] (43)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement the Minimum Wages Act for the agricultural labour] (44)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement labour laws effectively] (45)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to enact a comprehensive labour law to improve industrial relations] (46)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to follow a pro-labour policy] (47)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to change the pro-monopoly labour policy of Government] (48)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to fix need-based pay scales for all workers in accordance with the decisions of 17th Labour Conference] (49)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to follow a uniform labour policy for all workers throughout the country] (50)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to grant bonus to the employees of universities, colleges, hospitals, AIR, Television and semi-Government undertakings] (51)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to safeguard the right of workers to strike] (52)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set at rest repeated rumour regarding wage freeze] (53)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check discrimination in according recognition to pro-ruling party trade unions and trade unions run by opposition parties] (54)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: (Bangalore South); I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to make Industrial Training Institutions to be more job based] (61)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give assistance to unorganised labourers and better wages as per price index] (62)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give proper training to unemployed youth of rural areas to get regular work] (63)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give full relief and alternative work to those who are in the grip of bonded labour] (64)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give better assistance to workers in respect of housing, recreation and cooperative stores] (65)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check effectively the employment of child labour] (66)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to get permanent jobs to those workers who are doing casual labour from a long time in various industries] (67)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to solve the problem of increasing unemployment in the country] (68)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to introduce in an effective way the employment scheme to benefit the poor unemployed] (69)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to tone up the working of the employment exchanges so as to help to get jobs to the poorer section of the people] (70)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to bring into effect the scheme of payment of wages on the basis of work done] (71)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to make vocational and technical scheme for Craftsmen a success] (72)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give proper legal assistance to the unorganised labour] (73)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodama): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to set up a welfare fund and corporation for mill workers on the lines of mica

mines workers welfare fund corporation] (131)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to constitute a Mica Wage Board for fixing remunerative wages for mica workers] (132)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to regularise the services of contract labour who have been working from 5 to 10 years in public sector undertakings] (135)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to fix uniform wage rates for beedi workers throughout the country] (136)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to bring 5 crore agricultural Labourers under Labour Law and to take steps for their development] (137)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give incentive to the Indian Telecommunication Technicians Union though they adopted the Japanese style of working for 2 hours more than their duty hours instead of going on strike] (138)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to regularise the services of construction workers of H.S.C.L. in Bokaro, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Burnpur, Kulti, Kudremukh, Bhilai and Supa] (139)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide medical facilities to casual workers] (140)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to formulate a national wage policy] (141)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect the interests of casual workers being retrenched in TISCO, TELCO and other Companies of Birla Group in the private sector] (142)

श्री मन्त्र चन्द्र डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा अहसान मानता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी जो कि हमारे योजना मंत्री जी भी हैं यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है। मैं इस बात के लिए उनका बड़ा शुक्रगुजार हूँ जो वे कहते हैं—

The provisional figure of mandays lost in 1980 was 12.90 million as against 43.87 million in 1979.

यह तो बहुत अच्छी बात आपने कही उसके बाद आपने कह दिया—

The State of West Bengal accounted for maximum time loss of 3.60 million mandays followed by Maharashtra and other States.

लेकिन मैं एक बात अगले श्रम और योजना मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ।

18.00 hrs.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में बेकारी एक अभिशाप के रूप में है। हिन्दुस्तान में बेकारी के जो आंकड़े आपके द्वारा बताए गए हैं, वे दो करोड़ हैं। देश में दो करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। योजना मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1 करोड़ 10 लाख लोगों को काम पर लगाया जाएगा। मेरे पास जो फिगर हैं, उनसे मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इर्जा नियस बेकार है, डाक्टर्स बेकार हैं, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स बेकार हैं, बहुत से एम० बी० बी० एस० और साइंटिस्ट बेकार हैं। ये सारे लोग बेकार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, you can Continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to re-assembled tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 7, 1981/Chaitra 17, 1903 (Saka)