

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Hon. Minister consider not allowing any expansion at all, under any conditions, in the city of Bombay because it is already polluted to the saturation point and there should be no conditional considerations for giving relaxations?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion; he has noted it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: In the Hon. Minister's reply, he has stated that under certain conditions rules are to be relaxed for setting up of certain industrial units. I would like to know whether such relaxations under certain conditions are to be given to new units to be constructed or only to the existing units.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have already replied; he wants me to reply to that once again. New units would not at all be allowed to come in. We are not, in fact, even giving exemptions to the existing units; we are not considering their expansion unless and until there is some specific case covered by the rules I have mentioned.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: May I know from the Hon. Minister, in spite of the clear directives given by the Government and the clear policy decisions taken by the State Governments and Metropolitan authorities, how many cases of violation have come to the notice of Government? I would also like to know what action is proposed to be taken against the units involved.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: This statistical information is not, in fact, readily available with me. I will have to see because, at the State level also, we have to collect this data.

Strike in Instrumentation Ltd. Projects

*353. **SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that nearly 1100 workers of Instrumentation Ltd. Projects in about 20

sites are on strike since 10th March, 1980;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) whether any memorandum has been submitted by the Union to Government;

(d) whether Government have taken steps to settle the dispute; and

(e) if so, the nature of steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Out of the 905 workers employed on casual/temporary basis at 22 project sites of Instrumentation Limited, Kota, 836 workers went on strike at 19 sites with effect from 10-3-1980.

(b) The demands are listed in the Annexure.

(c) Yes, Sir. Copies of memorandum submitted to the Management have been received by Government.

(d) and (e). As the Project sites are situated in different States, and the dispute within the purview of State Governments, the Labour Departments of the concerned State Governments were approached to assist in resolving the dispute. Conciliation meetings were called but as they did not yield results, efforts are being continued towards finding an amicable solution to the problem.

Annexure

1. Regularisation of services of all casual/temporary workers who have completed 240 days of services.

2. Stop victimisation and unfair labour practice.

3. Uniform & proper wages be fixed in accordance with the principle adopted in All India Tripartite Conference held in the year 1957.

4. Grant D.A. in accordance with the instruction of Public Enterprises, Government of India to all the employees.

5. Retrenchment be banned completely and workers be transferred from one site to other in the whole of the country according to necessity and requirement.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that, instead of coming forward for settling the issue, the management has declared a lock-out at Bokaro and has started police cases in Satpura, Ukai and Korba, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: In the turnkey projects, the type of lock-out which the hon. Member is talking of has not come to my notice at all.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: The 1100 workers of the All India Instrumentation Limited in 20 sites are on strike from 10th March, 1980, followed by a hunger strike on 7th April, 1980, for their genuine demands. They have adopted all the steps and procedures for the strike. But the management is adamant. The power crisis in our country is well known to us. This strike is hampering the work in power plant construction. Therefore, settling this dispute without delay is an urgent necessity. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it will be possible for him to take personal initiative for a peaceful negotiation and effect a solution to the dispute?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member would correct the number of workers. It is 905, and the project sites are 22 where ILK, in fact, is working with turn-key projects.

As far as the strike is concerned, I have only to inform the hon. Member that the management is pursuing the matter with the State Labour Department and informal discussions are also being held with the labour at various project sites. The Central Government Regional Labour Commissioner has called a meeting at Ajmer on the 5th July, 1980, and the management would be attending the same. I would, therefore, say that it is better, since the matter is practically *sub judice*, to see what is the decision of this particular meeting.

As far as casual labour and temporary labour are concerned, I would only request the hon. Member to appreciate that they have a different treatment altogether and their contractual obligation is also different. But, in spite of all that, the ILK's attitude is to absorb and accommodate labour as much as possible.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The Minister has stated that the Labour Departments of various States are being approached. The employees who are on strike are very much employees under a Central Government undertaking. Has there been a dialogue between the management and the labour? Why are you calling the Labour Department unnecessarily? The workers and that department are very much under the Minister; that department is very much under the Central Government. This strike has been going on for a long time. The workers there are starving. Some of them have left for their homes. What is the delay in meeting directly the workers and the departmental officers and settling the dispute? Why has it been demanded that unless and until the strike is withdrawn, he management is not going to sit with the workers? Why has such a demand been made?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a request which you can accept.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Let him answer, Sir. Why is it being demanded that the strike should be withdrawn first and then only they will talk?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Once the strike is declared illegal by a State Government, then it is the State Government which takes a decision in the matter. Then, the management and the labour become a part of the tri-partite composition.

Regarding the second point, I would only draw the kind attention of the hon. Member to the statement that I have made only two minutes back, namely, that informal discussions were being held with labour at various project sites. The other thing is—in fact it is not in the question—that I would only request and I have been requesting whenever the trade union leaders, including the Members of Parliament, have come to me, to kindly appreciate the situation of this particular unit. Let us not forget that this is a public sector unit and, therefore, you are part-owners of this unit. For that reason, my request to you is: kindly don't apply those cases which are not applicable to the private sector to this unit only because it is a public sector unit. Public sector is our sector. It is not nobody's sector anymore after our Prime Minister has taken over this. I would appreciate if the hon. Members take that attitude...

PROF. N. G. RANGA:....and cooperate..... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister, I do not think, is very much familiar with this whole complex of industrial relations. For workers he is referring to as casual or temporary, it is true, but, among them, are also semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled workers. He knows that, I think, Sir, among the demands of the workers which are also given here in his statement, it will be seen that these are all demands of an all India character. They are general demands—of an all India character. They cannot possibly be dealt with by the State governments

severally. They are not competent to do it. Sir, I have no time to go through the demands. He surely knows that. These demands can be settled, if they are to be settled at all, at the central level. You cannot leave it to the State Governments. For example, they demand that when a work is finished at one project site, all the workers are transferred to another project site. Then, these men also among whom are skilled, semi-skilled and highly skilled workers, should also be transferred. Instead of that, they are retrenched and again appointed. Therefore, how can any State Government decide such an issue? Therefore, what I want to know is: why has the government allowed so much time to be wasted by passing on the buck to the State governments when it could have been settled much earlier by dealing with it at the central level—both by the Industry Ministry and the Labour Ministry and settling the matter.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I thank the hon. Member for having given me an orientation on industrial relations. I would only draw your kind attention to a statement I have made only a few minutes back, that informal discussions are already taking place with the workers ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After so long. Why so much delay?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: ... because the matter is *sub judice* otherwise. In spite of that, we are having discussions with the labour.... (Interruptions).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: How does the matter become *sub judice*—I have not understood. A matter becomes *sub judice* when it is in the court. Here, it is the Labour Department which is making the inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Have I allowed that? ... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The demand of the workers is that they should not be transferred from one place to another. Sir, when the industry is having their work in 20 places, how is it justified for the workers to make such a demand? Whether the government is going to yield to such a demand—I want to know.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I am thankful to the hon. Member who is only trying to enlighten the members on the other side. This is the actual thing—that after the turnkey project is over—I appreciate the hon. member for having deleted the word 'unskilled workers' and he was only talking about skilled and highly skilled ones—after the project work is completed, all efforts are made to absorb them. But, as far as the local unskilled workers are concerned, it is not possible for them to be shifted. For example—you understand it better—if I try to shift the people from Punjab to Assam what would be the complication? Then, would the State people there like the local people to be refused employment when it is a turnkey project which includes buildings and all the other things there?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Why not in the same State?

पुलिस और अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के डाक्टरों के बीच संघर्ष

* 354 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 6 जून, 1980 को पुलिस और अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के हड़ताली डाक्टरों के बीच संघर्ष हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) इस संघर्ष में घायल हुए व्यक्तियों का व्योम क्या है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Security Officer, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, filed a report at Police Station, Vinay Nagar in the afternoon of 5th June, 1980 stating that one Dr. V. K. Patole, who had been on indefinite hunger strike since 1st June, 1980 was attempting to commit suicide by continuing hunger strike. He further added that as per the latest medical report submitted on June, 5, 1980 by a panel of Doctors, who had examined Dr. Patole, the condition of Dr. Patole was fast deteriorating and that he had been advised immediate hospitalisation. The police were requested to take immediate cognisance of the matter. In the evening of 5th June, 1980, a police party, sent to take Dr. Patole to the Hospital for Medical Examination, found a large number of demonstrators present at the spot. Therefore, it was decided to take Dr. Patole to the hospital later.

2. Early in the morning on 6th June, 1980, a police party headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (South), along with Police Ambulance, was sent to take Dr. Patole to the hospital, but he could not be found. The resident doctors present at the place of hunger strike refused to disclose the whereabouts of Dr. Patole. They questioned the presence of Police. There were four other resident doctors also reportedly on hunger strike. They said that if a Medical Examination was to be conducted, all the four of them should be taken for Medical Examination. They were, therefore, taken into the Police Ambulance. When the Police Ambulance was moving, out, groups of resident doctors who had gone to the hostel, came back in reinforced number and started manhandling the police party. In the medical examination, the condition of all the four doctors was found as excellent/good. No external injury was found on any of the four doctors, and they were brought back to the Medical Institute at about 8.00 A.M.