

MR. SPEAKER: It is irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has to put some question which is tangible. I cannot allow you here a sixer unnecessarily.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The hon. Minister has just now made a statement that a cell was... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. I want a pertinent question.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The hon. Minister has just now made a statement that the cell was created. No doubt, being in Delhi, the cell exists but it does not function. It does not function, not because they do not want to function, but because they do not want to function, but because they do not have the powers. There have been cases many times when dowry deaths or attempts at suicide have been reported to the Police and action has not been taken. Only when they come to us, when we intervene and speak to the cells at different Police Stations action is taken. That means the Police has the power. And if they do have the power, why can they not take action in every case when it is reported? In case this particular cell does not have the power, they should be given an executive order so that they can deal with this kind of cases straightaway. This is important, because there are many cases which are reported, but there are many cases which go unreported.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Member has given a very valuable suggestion and it will certainly be considered and all possible steps on the lines suggested by him will certainly be taken.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The rising incidence of crime against women and children is a very serious matter and I would like to know from the Government, (a) whether they realise that

it is not only a problem in Delhi, it is a national problem and therefore will they take steps to make a law in this connection which is more stringent, if necessary by introducing central legislation; (b) whether the enforcement of these laws not only in the Union Territory of Delhi, because it is a national problem—and it is a disgrace to women anywhere—is to be stricter; (c) and what steps the Government will take to try and actively involve the voluntary organisations, women's organisations and other social organisations in our country to create a climate of public opinion?

It is a very serious matter. When a case like this happens, apart from what the Government may do, the society has got to keep off the family and the family has to be socially boycotted. What are they going to do to create public opinion in this country.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Apart from the administrative steps that are being taken by the State Governments and the Union Territories, the Central and State Social Welfare Boards have launched anti-dowry campaigns to bring about change in the public mind against this evil. However, the efforts at the Government level cannot alone provide an answer to the social evils of dowry. It is essential that all voluntary organisations and the people should involve themselves in creating a social awareness, to make dowry unacceptable. The mass media is also being utilised, through All India Radio and Doordarshan to highlight the evils in society. This is also being done simultaneously. About Central legislation which the hon. Member has mentioned, it is a suggestion for consideration.

Additional employment avenues for women

*147. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in para 27.32 of Sixth Five Year Plan, it has been stated

"Areas and Sectors where women's employment is either low or on the decline would be identified and corrective measures initiated to promote additional avenues for employment";

(b) if so, what has been done to identify such sectors and corrective measures initiated in last two years;

(c) organised industry being one of such sectors where women's share increased only by 1.4 per cent from 1971 and 1979, what measures have been taken to correct the situation in this sector; and

(d) what results have been obtained in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In the organised sectors, as per EMI data, the share of women's employment has increased from 11.0 per cent to 12.3 per cent between 1971 and 1981 (provisional). However, between 1975 and 1981 (provisional) the employment of women in absolute numbers has increased in all organised sectors except in construction. The percentage share of women in total employment also shows an increase in all sectors except a marginal decrease in mining & quarrying, construction and wholesale and retail trade.

A number of steps have been taken to improve the employability of women, such as increase of girls education, non-formal education of women, providing more training facilities and stipends, better implementation of existing laws for establishment of creches, conferment of joint titles on houses and land under Government programmes, etc.

(d) It is too early to assess the impact of the measures initiated during the last two years.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE.
My question was with reference to

the sixth plan. The first sentence of the answer reads:

"In the organised sectors, as per EMI data, the share of women's employment has increased from 11.0 per cent to 12.3 per cent between 1971 and 1981 (provisional)."

With your permission, I would like to quote from para 27.13 of the sixth plan document:

"In the organised sector, the women's share increased only slightly from 11 per cent in 1971 to 12.4 per cent in 1979."

I fail to understand how, if the percentage had already increased to 12.4 in 1979, it could be 12.3 in 1981? You have added another year but your figure is less by .1 per cent. Either the sixth plan figures are wrong or the EMI figures are wrong. In absolute terms there may be a little increase, but as far as the percentage is concerned, in the organised sector the increase is absolutely nothing or negligible. By your own figures it is borne out. Will you give us the actual figures of increase between 1979 to 1981 in the organised sector and in the unorganised sector?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: What the hon. member said is not borne out by the figures which have been collected by EMI organisation of the Labour department. If the hon. member is interested in getting the figures for 1980 and 1981, the figures are, the percentage increase in total employment in 1980 is 2.0 per cent and the percentage increase for women comes to 3.3 per cent. In 1981, the percentage increase in total employment is 2.7 per cent and increase for women in terms of percentage comes to 4.5 per cent.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Before putting my second supplementary, as far as this discrepancy is concerned, I want to say that if the sixth plan figures are to be relied upon, the EMI figures are wrong. Or, the sixth plan figures are wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given the answer. Put the second question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: He is the Planning Minister; let him say that the sixth plan figures are wrong. I would ask him to go through the sixth plan figures and get this discrepancy corrected. Let us know which is the correct figure.

About the implementation, as early as during the last Government's time—not the Janata Government but the last Government under Shrimati Indira Gandhi—a Commission on Status of Women was set up and the Commission recommended, in view of the precarious position of women's employment "the adoption of a well-defined policy to fulfil the constitutional directives and the Government's long-term objective of total involvement of women in national development. Such a policy should be framed by a Government resolution." You will remember that this was in 1974. So far as my knowledge goes up till now there has not been any Government resolution giving out the details of this policy. Will the hon. Minister kindly bring such a resolution before the House so as to take away the discrepancies that are existing and to plug the loopholes?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I do not think there is any discrepancy between the figures given in the Sixth Plan document and the figures I have now quoted.

About the latter part of the question, I will request the hon. Member to put this question to the Social Welfare Ministry because they will be able to give the right reply to that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister has admitted a decrease in the employment of women in mining and quarrying, construction, wholesale and retail trade and the rate of growth which he has claimed, does not commensurate with the increase of literacy

and skills amongst the women population. While he is drawing up plans, is he aware that a number of Government Departments have been issuing secret circulars asking them to discourage employment of women? Even the Prime Minister has said that women are not beautiful after the age of 35 and so they cannot become air hostesses. (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I have never made any such remark.

MR. SPEAKER: But what has a Swamy to do with this?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that in services like Police, Military, in varieties of trade, public sector organisations, there is a general culture. Women's organisations are complaining about it that women are being discouraged. In fact, even in the case of Indian Administrative Service, the share of women is going down. In formulating these plans, will the Planning Commission or the Planning Ministry take steps to issue a fresh circular to all the Ministries and Government Departments saying that they must increase the share of women's employment in the plan period?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: So far as I know there is no circular discouraging women from working. On the contrary, we are constantly laying stress on women's employment, specially in the Police and other such forces. As was mentioned in the earlier question, not only are the rights of women important, but we also need women in Police and various other services which deal with women.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What about the Government Resolution? You are the person who can assure us.

**Expunged as ordered the Chair.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I shall look into it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But there is one woman whose unemployment we are seeking.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That I know. Fortunately my employment is not confined to Government work. So I can never be unemployed.

आचार्य भगवान बबे : अध्यक्ष जी, **
या तां वे इसका गीता महाभारत में उद्धृत
करके दिखायें या फिर आप इसका मदन की
कार्यवाही में निकाल दीजिए ।

बध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका मैं दख लूंगा
और आपका दाद-बिदाद करता दूंगा ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Planning Minister has given figures regarding the ratio of increase in women employment and other employment—2 per cent increase in the general employment and three point something in the women employment. Growing unemployment is a matter of great national concern today. In every Plan, instead of decreasing unemployment is increasing. May I know whether the Government has given serious thought to have a re-orientation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, as also the next Plan, keeping in view the increased potentialities for employment? Will Government give serious thought to bringing about a radical change in the industrial policy and to put a ban on the establishment of heavy industries, which are producing consumer goods, which can very easily be produced in small-scale or cottage industries? Here I may say that even in highly developed industrial societies, countries like Japan, they have gone in for small-scale industries on a large scale. May I know whether Government will give serious thought to it so that they can make an impact on the mounting unemployment, which is a challenge to our country? *

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This is a very limited question about the share of employment for women. From the figures which I have given, though I am prepared to admit that the position is not very satisfactory and that more avenues will have to be created in order to see that more women are being employed, at the same time, the position is not as grim as the hon. Member is trying to paint it. So far as the other issues, like re-orientation of the Sixth Plan etc. are concerned, I do not think this is the proper occasion for me to make any comments.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rakesh.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, please allow Shrimati Pramila Dandavate to put a question.

बध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी वजह से बंदे
किनाफ तां प्रिवलेज मादन जान लगा बा ।

श्री नार. एन. राकेश : बध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना
चाहता हूँ कि हमारी से अभी एक
आई. ए. एम. टूनी, जो कि नई थी,
उसके साथ दूसरे आई. ए. एम. टूनी में
बलात्कार किया। बलात्कार का केस
रजिस्ट्रार हुआ। जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के
मुख्य मंत्री, शशी जी और केंद्र के एक मंत्री
इत्यादि हैं, तो क्या ए.पी. उटनायें होती
रहेंगी? इसके बावजूद भी क्या आप वह
समझते हैं कि आप महिलाओं को उसकी
तरफ करवा कर रहे हैं या हिमकरवा कर
रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you not asking a separate question? Not allowed.

श्री नार. एन. राकेश : गवर्नमेंट की
तस्वीर माहित हो रही है, तो आप कह
रहे हैं ।

(सबधान)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको क्या पता है, मैं क्या खबराना चाहता हूँ।

This has no relevance to the main question.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: It is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

केंचीहर मजदूरों की मजदूरी

* 149. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :

श्री माधव राव तिरुधिया :

क्या धन मंत्री निर्म्मालिखित जानकारी दमाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की क्या करणें कि :

(क) राज्यों में केंचीहर मजदूरों की दैनिक मजदूरी की दर क्या तय की गयी है और क्या मजदूरों का इस प्रकार तय की गयी मजदूरी दी जाती है और उनका नियमित रूप में मजदूरी मिलना गारंटीकृत करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं;

(ख) मार्ग क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के अनुसार समान मजदूरी तय करने में क्या कठिनाई है; और

(ग) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने न्यूनतम मजदूरी दाने राज्यों का इस बारे में कोई आदेश जारी किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापक क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) On the basis of the information supplied by State Governments and Administrations, a statement indicating the minimum rates of wages fixed by them for employment in agriculture is laid on the Table of the Sabha. Every effort is being made to ensure that the minimum wages fixed are actually paid to workers through various measures like tripartite committees at local levels and strengthening of enforcement machinery comprising inspectors appointed by the State Governments and officials of other departments.

(b) In view of the different stages of development in the various States and also in the region within the same State, varying pattern of consumption and cost of living, a uniform minimum wage is not considered feasible. The Conference of Labour Ministers in July, 1980 agreed that while absolute uniformity was not possible, there should not be too wide a disparity.

(c) The State Governments/Administrations have been requested to implement the recommendations of the 31st Conference of Labour Ministers in July 1980 that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once at least in 2 years or on a rise of 50 points in consumer price index numbers, whichever is earlier. The Ministry of Labour monitors the progress of action in this regard.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise minimum wages in Agriculture (for unskilled workers) as on 1-2-1982 as reported by State Governments/Administrations

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Rates of Wages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Central Government	15-9-1980	Rs. 5.10 to 7.50 according to area	Draft proposals for further revision were notified on 19-11-81.