

CPSUs-wise	Salary and Wages	Other dues* (Salary & Wages)	Provi- dent Fund	Employ-ees State Insur-ance	Pension	Gratuity	Bonus	Other Statutory Dues
Deptt. of Fertilizer								
1. PDIL	2368.00	—	593.00	—	—	290.00	—	—
2. RCF	—	—	63.00	—	—	29.00	—	—
Ministry of Water Resources								
NPCC	625.00	—	397.00	—	—	—	—	260.00
Ministry of Steel								
1. BRC	—	—	310.38	—	116.01	—	—	—
2. SAIL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303.31
3. HSCL	5500.00	—	1515.28	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Food								
1. FCI	No Dues							
2. CWC	No Dues							
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No Dues								
Ministry of Communication								
1. ITI LTD.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.17
Ministry of Coal No Dues								
Ministry of Power								
NEEPCO	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	—
TOTAL	11166.33	2886.43	33389.37	8750.05	835.41	3988.69	479.35	2908.42
GRAND TOTAL								64513.05

* On account of wage and D.A. revision from time to time.

Report on Disposal of Labour Disputes

1279. DR. (MS) P. SELVIE DAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Mukhopadhyaya Committee headed by Joint Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India and constituted under the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has submitted the Report citing its recommendations to ensure timely disposal of Labour disputes pertaining to Government of Delhi;

(b) what are the accepted recommendations of the Mukhopadhyaya Committee;

(c) the reasons for which dispute accepting most of the recommendations follow up action on the Report is pending with Government; and

(d) what is the time limit to complete the follow up action?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) A Committee was constituted by the Government of NCT of Delhi consisting of Shri S.K. Mukhopadhyaya, Joint Chief

Labour Commissioner (Central) as Chairman with the representatives of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida and Labour Department of Government of Delhi as members. The aforesaid Committee submitted this report on 20.3.97 which was filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 20.1.98. The following are some of the main recommendations of the Committee:

- (1) Instead of forwarding almost all the disputes to the Labour Inspectors for investigation, only those disputes which require investigation should be referred to the Inspectors for investigation to save time.
- (2) As most of the disputes relating to public sector undertaking end in failure after protracted conciliation proceedings, Dy. Labour Commissioner should hold periodic meetings with the departmental heads of public sector undertaking, like NDMC and MCD to explore the possibilities of resolving disputes by way of settlement to save time.
- (3) Each of the 9 districts should be headed by a Dy. Labour Commissioner, assisted by 3 Asstt. Labour Commissioners. It means that the Deptt. will need 5 additional Dy. Labour Commissioner and 19 more Asstt. Labour Commissioners Six Labour Officers, who are performing the same and similar functions performed by the Asstt. Labour Commissioners, may be designated as Asstt. Labour Commissioners. Therefore, the requirement of additional Asstt. Labour Commissioners will be reduced to 13.
- (4) At present, only Labour Commissioner is empowered to make or reject reference of

disputes to a labour Court or Tribunal. The Committee recommended that to make reference faster, the powers should be delegated to Jt. Labour Commissioners.

- (5) Legal/Implementation Cell should be under the charge of a Jt. Labour Commissioner (Legal) with adequate supporting officers.
- (6) The Trade Union Section should be under the charge of Jt. Labour Commissioner (Legal) with adequate supporting officers.
- (7) Welfare/Housing Section should be placed under the charge of a Jt. Labour Commissioner.
- (8) Out of 3 sanctioned posts of Jt. Labour Commissioner, at present only one is in position. The committee recommended that the 2 posts of Jt. Labour Commissioner be revived with supporting staff to meet the requirement mentioned above.
- (9) The Committee observed that inadequate enforcement of labour laws also contributes to the delay in conciliation. Therefore, an adequate number of qualified inspectors should be appointed for better enforcement of labour laws.
- (10) The Committee also recommended improvement of existing infrastructure like proper office accommodation, office equipment, like furniture photocopyers, conference rooms, transport and communication like fax machine etc.

The report was duly examined and the Government of NCT of Delhi accepted the recommendations of the Committee in principle save the amendments proposed to appoint officers of the Labour Department as Presiding Officers of the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunals.

It has been reported by the Government of NCT of Delhi that at present all the posts of presiding officers of Labour Court/Industrial Tribunals have been filled up appointing officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service. The Labour and Employment Department of Government of NCT of Delhi thereafter formulated the proposals for the creation of various categories of posts and other infrastructure as recommended by the aforesaid committee and incorporated the same in the Annual Plan of the Department for the year 1998-99.

It has further been reported that separately action also been undertaken to review the pendency of cases before the conciliation officers and the Department has also set a target to bring down the period of conciliation to three months.

Child Labour In Gujarat

1280. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of child labour in Gujarat is around 13 to 15 lakhs and the budget allocation made for child labour projects being implemented by the Union and State Government is not sufficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c) As per 1991 census, the total number of working children in the State of Gujarat is 523, 585. Under the Scheme of National Child Labour Project, 76 projects have been sanctioned so far including two projects for the district of Surat and Panchmahal in the State of Gujarat. These projects are fully funded by the Central Government through the child labour project societies at the district level. There is no State-wise budget allocation under the scheme. It has been decided that the question of

expanding the coverage under National Child Labour Projects would be considered only after the revision of the existing scheme for which necessary action has already been initiated.

Planning and Implementation of New Labour Policies

1281. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek the services of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in planning and implementation of new labour policies;

(b) whether Government have taken fresh initiatives to recast/modify/amend the existing labour laws in the wake of liberalisation and globalisation process to facilitate accelerated growth of industry;

(c) what is the present status of the proposal initiated in this regard; and

(d) whether Government are considering setting up of Experts Committee to study the problem in-depth for evolving desirable changes in various laws?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) International Labour Organisation had sent a Project proposal to the Ministry of Labour in Feb., 1998 to assist the Govt. of India in reviewing the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(b) to (d) Labour laws have been enacted over a period of time to address a number of issues which assumed importance and attracted pointed attention at a particular point of time. While many of these issues are of continued nature, some of these might have ceased to be of importance, hence the need for review of labour policies, programmes and laws flowing from them. This question has also been discussed in the Tripartite meeting of the Standing Labour Committee and Indian Labour