

Rehabilitation of Workers of Bengal Potteries Ltd.

*375. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bengal Potteries Limited was taken over by Government in 1976;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was neither nationalised nor revived and has been closed since, 1985;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government will cease to be responsible for the company and its 4200 workers from 14th September, 1993; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the rehabilitation plan Government have for the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Government had taken over the management of Bengal potteries Limited (BPL) under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act since 15-9-76 with Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) as the authorised person. At the time of nationalisation, the company had 3 units for the manufacture of crockery, insulators, plaster of paris etc. with production capacity of Rs. 2 lakhs a month engaging about 3600 persons.

After its take over, several viability studies were conducted in 1979, 1982 and 1986. As the BPL was not considered to be viable, Government of India denotified the unit with effect from 1-11-87. However, the BPL Workers, Staff unions and some others filed a writ petition before the Calcutta High Court who had stayed the implementation of the Central Government's decision of denotifying the units.

The case is still sub-judice.

गुजरात में लम्बित श्रम संबंधी मामले

*376. श्री राम सिंह राठवा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के विभिन्न श्रम न्यायालयों में कुल कितने मामले लम्बित हैं; और

(ख) सबसे पुराने मामलों का व्यौरा क्या है और ये मामले कब से लम्बित पड़े हैं तथा इन मामलों का शीघ्र निपटान किये जाने में होने वाले विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी.ए. संगमा) : (क) और (ख) दिनांक 30-6-1993 तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र से संबंधित 941 मामले तथा अभ्यावेदन गुजरात के श्रम न्यायालयों/औद्योगिक अधिकरणों के समक्ष लम्बित थे। इनमें से 400 मामले तथा अभ्यावेदन तीन वर्ष से ज्यादा पुराने हैं। इसी अवधि के लिये राज्य क्षेत्र से संबंधित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, 31-12-1991 की स्थिति के अनुसार गुजरात के श्रम न्यायालयों/औद्योगिक अधिकरणों के समक्ष 40,444 मामले तथा 684 अभ्यावेदन लम्बित थे, जिसमें से 9657 मामले तथा 202 अभ्यावेदन तीन वर्षों से ज्यादा दिनों से लम्बित थे। श्रम न्यायालयों/औद्योगिक अधिकरणों में ज्यादा कार्यभार तथा उच्च न्यायालय/उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये स्थगन आदेशों के कारण इस लम्बित मामलों के निपटान में विलम्ब हो रहा है।

Non-compliance of rules by ration shop owners

*377. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 10 given in the Rajya

Sabha on the 26th April, 1993 and state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Central Government to State Governments to ensure that the ration shops presently operating adhere to the rules and refrain from withholding stocks meant for distribution amongst ration card holders;

(b) what steps are being taken to check ration shop owners from refusing to sell stocks on various grounds; and

(c) what punitive action has been initiated or recommended in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K. ANTHONY).

(a) to (c) Guidelines have been issued by the Central Government indicating the check list for inspection and enforcement of the Public Distribution System (PDS). Broadly, the check list covered points concerning coverage of population by the ration cards, frequency of issue of PDS items from the Fair Price Shops (FPS) including working hours, regularity in their functioning, adequacy of ration scales, benefits derived by the people, target for opening of FPSs, issue of ration cards etc.

The operational responsibility for implementing the Public Distribution System (PDS) rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Decisions regarding opening of Fair Price Shops, eligibility criteria, viability of the FPSs, licensing and regulation thereto are taken by the State Govts. and UT Admns, and form part of their administrative functions. Powers have been delegated under the Essential Commodities Act to State Govts. and UT Admns, to enforce its provisions and similar other legislations, to oversee the supply and distribution of essential com-

modities by the FPSs to consumers including proper quality of the items and proper functioning of the PDS. Officers of the State Govts. undertake visits and checks to curb unfair trade practices indulged in by the traders; prevent diversion of PDS commodities in the open market. State Govts. have been advised to set up Vigilance Committees at FPS/Village level by involving the card holders, women and persons belonging to SC/ST communities to monitor the supply and distribution of PDS items. Action is taken against those who violate the Control Orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and stringent action is taken against the hoarders and blackmarketeers.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के प्रबंध में कर्मचारियों की भागीदारी

* 378. श्री अजीत जोगी :

चौधरी हरि सिंह :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और उद्यमों में कर्मचारियों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु अभी तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) प्रवन्धक बोर्ड में कर्मचारियों को जितना प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान किया गया है और इस योजना में सम्मिलित उद्यमों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों की भागीदारी सभी क्षेत्रों में है और यदि नहीं, तो उनकी भागीदारी किन क्षेत्रों में है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी.ए. संगमा) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने उद्योग में शाप फ्लोर तथा प्लान्ट स्तर पर श्रमिकों की सहभागिता सम्बन्धी योजना 30 अक्टूबर, 1975 को शुरू की थी। इसे केवल सार्वजनिक, निजी तथा सहकारी क्षेत्रों में विनिर्माण तथा खनन इकाइयों और साथ ही साथ