

3209. [Transferred to 20th August, 1992]

**Difficulties faced by workers in getting
Compensation**

3210. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI PRAVAT KUMAR
SAMANTARAY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to the existing sub-section 2 of section 21 of the workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, legal heirs of the claimant for the compensation have to appear before workmen die and since legal heirs mostly are illiterate and not conversant with the legal proceedings and language of the State in which the Workmen die are facing a lot of difficulties in getting compensation; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider to dispense with this particular section or propose to bring an amendment for allowing claimant to get compensation without harassment or allowing the claimants to file claim before the workmen Compensation Commissioner of the State to which the workmen belongs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Rehabilitation of workers

3211. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATARAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what alternative plan Government have to rehabilitate unemployed labourers who would be rendered surplus as a result of computerisation of Industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): The policy of the Government is that computerisation should not result in retrenchment. The question of having an alternative plan to rehabilitate labourers rendered surplus as a result of computerisation of industries does not, therefore, arise.

खतिहर श्रमिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजदूरी

3212. श्री वीरेन जे० शर्मा :

डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कुल श्रमिक बल का 25 प्रतिशत खेतिहर श्रमिक हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के कृषि जिलों में भी कृषि श्रमिकों को वर्षभर में केवल 150 दिन काम मिलता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी के संदाय को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई प्रभावी प्रशासनिक इकाई मौजूद नहीं है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पबन सिंह घटोवार) : (क) 1991 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश में कुल मुख्य कर्मकारों का 26.15% कृषि कर्मकार हैं ।

(ख) ग्रामीण श्रम जांच 1983 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार कृषि मजदूरी रोजगार में कृषि श्रमिक परिवारों के पुरुषों और महिलाओं द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कार्य किये गये दिनों की औसत संख्या क्रमशः 159 और 134 थी ।

(ग) से (ङ) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें दोनों ही समुचित सरकारें हैं । राज्य क्षेत्र में आने वाले अनसूचित नियोजनों के संबंध में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है । अधिकांश कृषि कर्मकार राज्य क्षेत्र में आते हैं और राज्य सरकारों से यह अपेक्षा है कि वे मजदूरी निर्धारित/संशोधित करें और उनका कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करें ।

Government establishments covered under Apprenticeship Act, 1961

3213. SHRIMATI KAILASHPATI:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Establishments falling under Government/Semi Government (Public Sectors Undertakings etc.) and Autonomous Organisations alongwith the names of parent Ministries/Departments which are covered by the Apprenticeship Act, 1961;

(b) the names of categories of apprentices alongwith the number of apprentices to be taken per category in each establishments in the current session and also the source and method of selection of the Apprentices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A statement showing the number of establishments covered under the Apprentices Act, 1961, Ministry/Department-wise is Annexed. (See below)

(b) There are at present 128 designated trades for trade apprentices, 87 subject fields in engineering and technology as designated trades for graduate/diploma apprentices and 20 subject fields designated for technician (vocational apprentices) under the Apprentices Act, 1961. The number of seats located for each of these categories of apprentices in the various establishments under the Central Ministries/Departments are as follows as in March, 1992:

(i) Trade Apprentices	44,315
(ii) Graduate Apprentices	4,924
(iii) Technician Apprentices (Diploma Holders).	7,434
(iv) Technician (Vocational) Apprentices	2,743*

*includes also for State and Private sectors as separate information is not compiled.

Apprentices are engaged in each of the 4 categories on the basis of the seats identified during each session in each establishment. Apprentices are selected on the basis of merit through Employment Exchanges, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, ITIs, schools and open market. Seats are also reserved for SC/ST candidates according to the norms prescribed by the Government.