(iii) G.S.R. No. 756(E), dated the 29th June, 1988, publishing the Tamil Administrative Nadu Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1988, [Placed in Library. Sec No. LT-6407-88 for (i) to (iii)]

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1988

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha : "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1988."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC **IMPORTANCE**

Problems of agricultural labour in the country and the action taken by Government in this regard.

[The Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal) : Madam, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the problems of agricultural labour in the country and the action taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : Madam, Hon'ble Members are aware, agricultural labour constitute about two-thirds of the total of those employed and is widely dispersed throughout the country. Many

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among agricultural workers consist of the rural poor among which may be numbered landless agricultural workers marginal and small farmers and other marginal workers. Various surveys and reports have highlighted the problems of agricultural labour. These range from unemployment unstable employment low wages, low productiviy where land is owned by agriculturl labour inadequate housing lack of organisation and access to social security. In order to reduce the incidence of rural poverty three broad policy options have been pursued as part of the Seventh Plan strategy : Firstly to increase the asset holding of the poor redistri-butive land reform measures have been adopted in the past and special programmes of assistance for creation of better productive asset base have been introduced in the more iecent years. Secondly augmentation of wage incomes has been sought through expansion of employment in agricultural and non-agricultural activities in the rural areas, and special employment generation programmes have been initiated to supplementary provide employment. Thirdly, provision for improved access for the poor to important services like-education and health has been sought to be made through other programmes like Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Further, efforts have been made to minimise the erosion of the real incomes of the poor due to price rise, by ensuring supplies of foodgrains and other essential commodities through the public distribution system. Besides, special programmes to provide opportunities for betterment of life have been developed for specially disadvantaged groups like, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women.

The thrust of Government's developmental strategy, with its primacy to agriculture and agriculture deved lopment is meant to address the problem of agricultural workers and

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the rural poor. The anti-poverty group of programmes are specifically geared to remove the assetlessness and insufficient wage employment among the poorest of the poor in the rural areas. Hon'ble Members are aware of the progress made in this regard. In respect of the antipoverty programmes, in the first three years of the Seventh Plan, over Rs. 5,400 crores has been spent.

The laws which cover the agricultural labour within their ambit are, the Minimum Wages Act 1948; The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970; The Interstate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions-of Service) Act 1979: The Plantation Labour Act 1951; The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976. The principal role in enforcing these Act in respect of agricultural labour is that of the State Governments, which for the most part are the appropriate Governments in this regard.

The Ministry of Labour has been active in devoting attention to pursuing with the State Governments the implementation of the Labour Laws which impact upon the wages and working conditions of the agricultural labour. To this end, the 36th the Labour of Ministers' session Conference held in New Delhi, on 20 May, J 987 devoted special consideration to the implementation and enforcement of the above-mentioned laws under which agricultural labour in the rural areas was covered. This was followed up by a series of regional meetings of the State Labour Ministers at which the implementation and enforcement of these laws was Northern, Eastern, reviewed in the Southern, and Western regions, State Governments alongwith the concerned.

Also, at the Labour Ministers' Conference on 20 May 1987, it was generally felt that a level of wages under the Minimum Wages Act 1948, not lower than Rs, 11/- per day should be fixed and the need for periodical revision of tire minimum wages—once in two years, or on a rise of 50 points of the Consumer Price Index Number, was reiterated.

Two Sub-Committees of the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Labour were constituted in December 1986. One of the Sub-Committees was constituted to go into the problems of unorganised agricultural labour, and it has visiled 8 States before submitting its report. It has made wide-ranging recommendations, and since many of the recommendations pertain for action to the State Governments, it has been forwarded to the State Governments.

Government have also set up in August 1987, a National Commission on Rural Labour with wide-ranging terms of reference which will go into the problems of identification, categorisation and quantification of rural labour and to study the economic, social and working conditions of rural labour and the disabilities that they may suffer, whether from legislative or from the socio-economic frame-work.

In conclusion. Government is fully alive to and aware of the problems and disabilities that agricultural labour is subjected to, and its planning and developmental strategy is geared to addressing these problems, and to their amelioration in the framework of socio-economic development and a multiaspected approach to identifying solutions most readily applicable to this class of the poor of our country. A committee of Experts has also been set up on employment planning by the Planning Commission which will, among other things, examine the criteria for investment allocations and choice of techniques, keeping in view the objective of generation of remunerative employment to all in the economy to identify the potential of different sectors of the economy for labour absorption, and

to suggest measures for tackling the problems of unemployment/ under employment of the really poor and of specific target groups, among which has been identified agricultural labour. The Government is, therefore, fully committed to evolve an approach and a strategy which, in the context of planned economic development deals with the problems of agricultural labour and the poor in our country.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : Madam, let me compliment the House and the Chairman of this House for admitting this Call Attention, because I do not find I have gone through the records as preserved in the Parliament Library that this House ever discussed the problems of this section of the down-trodden and the under privileged *of* the society. Therefore, by admitting the Call Attention the Government and the House give a respectability to the problems of the agricultural workers of the country.

Unfortunately, the statement made by the' Minister appears to me to be a novice essay on agricultural workers. But it does not reflect the problem in any way. Nor does it highlight the issues involved. He says that two-thirds of the total employed are agricultural workers. But what is the number ? The number of the agricultural workers will indicate the gigantic character of the problem. According to the census of 1981, the agricultural workers in the country were 6.44 crores. The expected increase is 2-1/2 per cent. Therefore, in 1987, the number of agricultural workers in our country is 7.5 crores. Thus, agricultural workers constitute 10 per cent of the total population of the country. Madam, if we include the marginal farmers who till their own land but have to sell their labour power to earn part of their living, then this number swells to 17 crores, which is a little over 20 per cent of the population of the

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country. Therefore, the number is stupendous. This number is increasing because of the pauperisation the peasantry of our country.

Madam, I see that the largest number of labour force of the country is outside the pale of any labour law. The Minister might be cataloguing the laws, but in actual practice, they are outside the pale of any labour law. The important Labour Law that he refers to is the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. But no agricultural worker receives minimum wages in any part of the country. There was a committee to which the Minister referred . That was the Subcommitiee appointed Labour bv Consultative Committee. I was a member of that committees We visited one hundred villages and gone to 8 States of the country. Our experience has been the same. The agricultural workers do not get the wage that is notified by the Government. Therefore, the Minimum Wage Act is observed in default.

Madam, let me give the House a brief instance from our own report. The lowest wage that we came across is in Madhya Pradesh, Village Bansakhi Block Sigma, District Raipur. There the wage is Rs. 3/-. It is unbelievable. In Bihar, the name of the village is Chotamurari. Block is Tharnar and District is Nalanda. There the wage if Rs. 5.50. In Changalpatti, near Madras, the wage is Rs. 5.50 for working for 12 hours. Now, it is a place where the industries are coming up. This is what the people earn there. This is the situation we have created for the biggest labour force of the country after 40 years of freedom and planning. Madam, there may be places where the wage is higher. But such places are limited to some pockets. The wages increase during the agricultural operations. But during the off-seasons, the wages decline to rock bottom. Therefore, the point

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is that the largest labour force of the country is without any protective cover of legislation enacted either by the Parliament or by any State Assembly. We have been informed of the largest number of violation of Minimum Wage Notification in the State of Bihar. We received complaints, but we did not come across a single in tance where offending landlord the has been punished because of the violation the Minimum Wages Act. The Minister speaks of revi; ion of minimum wage, the Minister speaks of increasing minimum wage as a result of 50 point rise. This may be a consolation to him in his Chamber but the reality we had faced going across the country is different. What is it ? We have gone to a Slate where the minimum wage has not been revised for four years, we have gone to a State where the minimum wage notification after being gazetted took eight months to reach the block office which means for eight long month- agiculiural workers were deprived of the revised wage made by the Government. It is in Andhra Pradesh. We had been to Andhra Pradesh. The announcement made on 27th October, 1986. It was published in Gazette on 9th February. 1987. It reached the District headquarters on lt July, 1987. For eight months, the agricultural workers were deprived of the revised wages. Therefore, Sir, the hon. Minister should not find consolation in cataloguing the number of laws that the Government had been kind enough to enact for them. The simple truth is that the largest volume of labour force of the country is out ...ide the pale of any Labour law.

Madam, when we had been going to the States, we had been meeting the officials as well as the trade union leaders. Let me give you one instance. In Andhra Pradesh, all ihe trade union leaders made complaints unanimously that the State Labour Board for Agricultural Labour met only for once in four years. That is not all. The unanimous recommendation of the Labour Advisory Board had been totally rejected by the State Government. Therefore, this is the situ? titution we are put in.

Madam, we have also been reported of the widest possible wage discrimination. If the male worker receives Rs. 8 per day, a woman workers gets Rs. 5 and the minor child gets Rs. 3. Therefore, Madam, there is not only under-payment of wage, not only the notified wages are not being implemented, but there is also a wide range of wage discrimination on the basis of sex all over the conntry.

It is not only a question of underpayment, it is also a question of under-employment of this biggest labour force of the country. Madam, when we had gone to Kerala, the trade union leaders while speaking to us categorically stated that the agricultural workers even in the State of Kerala find work for 100 days in a year. If that is taken to be the naional pattern-maybe, that will be an under-statement. The fact is that in the irrigated areas, agricultural workers find work for 120 days. That had been our unanimous finding. Madam, you may kindly remember that the majority of the Members in this study team came from the ruling And our findings party. and recommendations have been unanimous. In the irrigated area, it is only 120 days in a year. In the non-irrigated areas, it is only 90 days in a year. Even the greatest protagonist or the person who will be speaking of the Government programme in this regard cannot claim work for the agricultural workers for more than 7 months in a year. If I go on the basis of that the Government speaks to us or the Government official speaks to us, then for five months at least the biggest labou

force does not get any work connected with agriculture in the place of their own living.

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Madam, then comes the question of going through and discussing the impact of the so-called anti poverty programme because the antipoverty programme was formulated specifically to generate additional mandays in the rural sector to give more employment to those who do not have jobs. What has been our finding ? We had been to Madhya Pradesh. We visited the district Raipur. What is the report the district administration submitted to us ? Let me quote ; In Raipur the district administration told us that there were about 7.14.750 agricultural workers in the district. One hundred additional mandays were necessary to give them the bare living and the number of additional mandays required generation of 7,14,75000. What was the fund made available ? The funds made available to that particular- district on account of NREP, RLEGP and Plan expenditue could only give them jobs for one-seventh of the requirement. Madam, nvnd it, only 100 days for a year additional employment generation and they are giving funds only to generate employment to the extent of 13 days, oneseventh of the requirement. This is the model of the impact of the so-called anti-poverty schemes on the living pattern of the biggest volume of labour force in the' country.

As you know. Madam, in most of the cases, agricultural workers are landless and the lartdlessness of agricultural workers and the paucity of the programme devoted to antipoverty schemes make them totally dependent on the landlord. This total dependence of the agricultural workers on the landlord on the work connected with agriculture deprives the agricultural working people of the requisite volume of bargaining power. The labour market in the

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rural belt is a buyers' market not a sellers' market, and, therefore, the price of labour is dictated by the landlord and they are left to work with that level or volume of wage which they are ready to pay. Therefore, this total absence of bargaining power among this section of the agricultural poor has become the main reason for the helplessness, destitution, poverty and misery of their own life. Moreover, Madam, you will kindly remember most of the areas of the country is non-irrigated and, therefore, is monocropped, lt is single crop and because of the single-crop preponderance the job opportunitites for the agricultural workers also shrink

While analysing the problems, let me have a word on the trade union movement also. It is an undeniable truth that the trade union movement in the country has not been able to make significant headway among the agricultural workers of our country and the lack of effective organisation and effective trade union movement and the lack of bargaining power of the agricultural workers generally creates a situation where the working people do not confront the problem of non-pay ment of the minimum wage and violation of minimum wage notification. Madam, let me give you an (Time Bell). instance. It is again in Bihar. This is a village Hassanchak. Here workers were on stri ke for five months from June to October 15, 1986. Three hundred workers were on strike. There was an agreement. The State Labour department was a party to the agreement. The landlords agreed to pay the minimum wage which was only Rs. 8 • 50. When the strike was withdrawn, the landlords refused to take them back to work. Instead they brought labour from other places even at a higher wage because they had to face the penalty because they had gone on strike against the landlords. This is the level of the social conditions in

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which tho agricultural workers have been put by the administration of the country. What has been our general experience? Our general experience lias been that the State administration is unsympathetic. It is unfriendly. In many cases, the State administration is hostile. In most cases, the administration is heavily loaded in favour of the people having lands. Therefore, the State administration is for the landlords, not for agricultural workers in the country even after 40 years of independence.

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The problem of agricultural workers, the biggest labour force in the country, is the problem of abject poverty, is the problem of total denial of minimum wage, is the problem of under-Pay ment, is the problem of total lack of bargaining power, is the problem of absence of trade-union movement and organisation. Therefore, the point is not . of doling out grants to them, the problem is not to sanction funds only for the RLEGP, NREP, IRDP. The point is, the State being the welfare State, must give its helping hand to these people, to this unorganised section of the poor, to make them an independent social force asserting its own right in the multi-class society based on social antagonism. That is the point. The State must come forward and give its helping hand to organise agricultural workers so that they can pick up bargaining power, so that they can build up the organisation, so that they can become a significant social force, so that they can fight for their own rights. That is the situation we are put in today. (Time bell rings). Madam, 1 seek your kind indulgence and take some more minutes because the problem we are confronted with had never been discussed and is of much grea-ter dimension today. Therefore.

the central point before the country is whether the Government is ready to come in for a Central legislation, Nothing short of a Central legislat ion by the Central Government, not by the State Governments, can bring about a change. And that question our hon. Minister has very skillfully avoided, that is the qustion not of Central enactment. And only Central enactment, there has to be decisive action; there has to be a political will; political will not only for the party which rules in Delhi, but political will for the political parties ruling in different States. Therefore, I plead for political will and I plead for decisive action not only by the Centre but in the different parts of the cuntry. Only with enactment of a Central law, can we create a situation where things may change. I call upon the Government; please don't surrender to the kulak lobby; you had been surrendering to the *kulak* lobby; you had been surrendering to the multinationals; I don't want you to surrender to either of the two. Therefore, you must pick up courage to have an enactment for the agricultural workers.

Before concluding, let me remind the Labour Minister. It was his esteemed predecessor Mr. Anjaiah who had categorically assured this House that the Government will bring about a legislation, after Mrs. Gandhi had come to power for the second time. Mr. Anjaiah's assurance could not be implemented. What is the reason ? The reason is, the Home Ministry had objected to the proposal put forward by Mr. Anjaiah. How do I come to know of it ? In the Consultative Committee itself, a background paper was prepared by the Labour Ministry and in that paper they had said that Mr. Anjaiah's assurance could not be carried out because the Home Ministry objected and it said if the enactment is made then there will be social strife; therefore, don't create a situation where agri149

cultural workers are encouraged to fight for their rights. Then, the Finance Ministry objected. Therefore, they could not carry out the assurance. Why did the Finance Ministry object ? They objected because they were not ready to pay funds involved. Therefore, the Act has not been forthcoming. And what did you do? You requested Ihe states to enact laws for agricultural workers. But how many States enacted laws ? It is only Kerala and Tripura and not a single more State enacted it. So, if you pass on the buck, Mr. Labour Minister, then it is going to be a case of default. Please tell us whether you are ready to enact the Central law. Please do not pass on the buck. This is because even if the States have the political will to enact the law, they cannot carry it out because the/ do not have the funds. Therefore, a Central law is a must and I want an assurance from the hon Minister that he is ready to consider the unanimous recommendation. ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I gave you more time ecause this is an important subject but you have to conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : I will just take two more minutes and conclude. This was the unanimous recommendation of our sub-Committee and this recommendation has been endorsed by the Consultative Committee attached to the Labour Ministry. This has endorsed unanimously. All the been people agreed and they requested the Minister. Therefore, the Minister is today with the confronted collective request of the sub-Committee which he had set up and the Consultative Committee attached to the Labour Ministry.

Therefore, I want a categorical assurance from him. It is not su-ficient to identify the problem.

The problems are identified, 1t is not sufficient to say that you will take a positive view. You had been taking a positive view for the last forty years. But why you did not enact a law ? Why can't there be a law? If there can be a law for the industrial workers, if there can be a law for the industries, if there can be a law for everything under the sky, why do you deprive this section of the population which is the most downtrodden but which is responsible for so-called Green the Revolution in Punjab and which is responsible for the advance in the agricultural sector ? Why are you depriving them Therefore, Madam, I want the Government to It is for the first time that we are act. discussing this. But while discussing this, 1 hope it will not be a fruitless academic discussion. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that he will look into it; not look into it with the idea of discussing the problem. It is the time to act. Government had been drifting for months. Government had been drifting for years. It is time for the Government to tell the people categorically whether the tears it shed for the Adivasis and the Scheduled Castes is crocodile tears or it has genuine sympathy for and Solidarity with them. But to have genuine sympathy and solidarity, there must be a Central law and this Central law must identify the problem. There should be a Central law for minimum wages. There should be a Central law for maternity benefit There should be a Central law for accident compensation. There should be a Central law for old age pension. There must be a Central law extending the of social security to this largest protection section of unprotected and unprivileged labour. (Time bell rings).

Lastly, Madam, this Central law also provide for the funds. If you .eave it to the States, they do not

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have adequate funds. For example, in Kerala, the law could not be implemented and the Ministers were telling us that this was because they did not have funds. Therefore a Central law along with Central, funding is the only solution and the Government must rise to the occasion and categorically spell out its policy so far as this largest section of the working force is concerned. Thank you.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMAN THA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the proposals made by my hon. friend, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta. The point is, the sub-Committee made certain recommendations. The hon. Minister has not touched on all of them. He has mentioned briefly only some of them.

When this sub-Committee was formed, my party was not consulted I say this because my party represents the agricultural labour organisations and the peasant organisations to the extent of 11 million membership. A vast majority of the working population is not organised. But the party, my party, which represents the largest section of the organised agricultural labourers was not given representation in this sub-Committee. I do not know how it was missed. Therefore, while expressing my resentment over this fact, I say that it concerns would а vast of the rural population of our section country. And the largest working population is the most unorganised. When such is the situation, naturally the Central Government should have taken much care about it. But they did not care so much. They were promising so many, things, so many reform; which would ameliorate the condition of the agricultutral labour, the most downtrodden population of our

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country. They are the most exploited and all miseries come over their heads. If floods come, if any calamity comes, they are the victims. They do not have any first protection at al 1. Besides economic exploitation, all other difficulties make their lives very miserable. That is why when such a protection is required from the Government despite all the promises the Government has been making all forty years, their condition is no these better In fact, it is worsening because all the ameliorative steps basic or structural changes that were promised are not implemented at all. For instance, I can cite the example of land reforms. If land reforms are brought about, six crores of acres, according to the Mahalonobi Committee, would have been availa" ble for distribution among the lands less labourers. But what is the net result after all these years *1* They have not been implemented and the political will has not been there to implement them. Simply oral instructions orsome promises do not get these things implemented by the State Governments. So the implementation of land reforms now seem to be almost nothing, except in the left ruled States of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura where 30 per cent of the land distributed in the whole country has been under taken. So the land reforms have not been fully implemented in any other State.

The other day I was hearing a statement from the hon. Minister stating that 1 lakhs acres were in distributed Uttar Pradesh and another 1 lakh acres in Bihar as if big things have been done there. West Bengal itself has distributed to the tune of 10 lakh acres and it has recorded the rights of tenants to the extent of 13 to 14 lakhs whereby all these poor peasants who were working on the land were facilitated to get the land for themselves for cultivation. They get the guarantee of tenancy there. Like that so many eflorts

were made and they are being implemented. This is one factor which exposes the Central Government and the party that is ruling over the country for 40 years. I am speaking of this factor because if in a big State like Uttar Pradesh, li lakh acres are distributed and if in a big State like Bihar only 1 lakh acres are distributed Wherefrom can we distribute the land ? So, almost nothing is there. Madam, that is exactly why I say that land reforms have not been taken up seriously and land is not distributed to the agricultural labour. Unless the land is distributed to the agricultural labourer, he cannot get employment. Unless the land is distributed to the agricultural labour and the landless poor, they cannot increase their income. So, without increasing his income, how can anybody save him ? Therefore, all this phraseology like .socialism, garibi hatao, safeguarding Harijan and tribal interests, is useless. Tonnes of literature is used for this propaganda and nothing comes out of it. They dig up a whole mountain only to produce a rat. Like that, this whole thing is reduced to nothing.

For example, the Minimum Wages Act, of 1948 is there. From time to time the Central Government has heen instructing the State Government to implement that. It is only a directive and Some of the State nothing else. Governments have been following the directive mostly and some, to some extent, only in announcing the wages. Minimum wages were announced them were less than and some of what they were already getting. But, at the same time, the question is whether they are implemented. By a mere Gazette publication announcing' the rates. nothing happens. Who is going to operate. who is going to check, who is implement the rates that are going to ? Naturally, in the rural areas announced no body

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is there, nobody is instructed, nobody is appointed, particularly to look into this aspect and see that the agricultural labour get the minimum wages. Only mere promises have been there and nothing has been implemented. But the agricul-tral labour, wherever they are organized, wherever they fight for their rights, and wherever there is a serious demand for the agricultural labour, there only they are able to get some fair wages or better wages, but not at the instance of this Act itself. So, Madam, I say that though so many measures are said to be taken, like anti-poverty measures, none of them is able to solve this problem.

So many thingi are spoken of. Even in the statement by the honourable Minister it is stated that so many steps have been taken. But what do you find? Money is spent in crores of rupees and only some families may get the benefit of it. But more and more families are going below the poverty line. That is the fate of our country today despite so much talk about socialism and garibi What is the net result? The net hatao. result is that the agricultural labourer is thrown more and more into unemployment, he *i*:- thrown more and more into exploitation, because economic land reforms are not implemented. The landed gentry would not keep quiet. They organize their own senas in order to suppress and oppress the landless labourer who is a Harijan, who is a downtrodden man, who comes from the backward classes. All these people are there in this section of agircultural labour. So, sir, this thing is going on like this, and these anti-poverty measures taken or proposed by the Central Government are not helping in practice except of those families on whom some money is spent.

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Now, the figures are given that the poverty population has been, reduced from 50 per cent to 37 per cent and so on and sq forth. But they do not take into account that the rupee is going down in its value from 100 paise to 10 paise, to 12 paise, like that.

So, what is the wage you are fixing? You are not implementing the Minimum Wages Act. You are not giving them more income by distributing land to them or by giving more remunerative price to the peasants. When remunerative price for the peasants is guaranteed then only would he be able to employ labourers, would he be able to give more wage:;. When remunerative price itself is missing, we cannot expect the village folk to live better. So, while in the cities, particularly in big industrial houses, concentration of wealth is going up and up, while more and more population in the rural areas is going down below the poverty line. So, th the net result of this rule.

That is why, without taking all these aspects into consideration, if you simply take into account what you spend on thee ameliorative or palliative steps that are taken by the Central Government and say that the population below the poverty line is reduced, it gives only a bogous colour, and there is no quetion of ameliorating the real conditions of the agriculture labourers. That is why, Madam, I would say that there should be political will.

Madam, the minimum wage is guaranteed only where the Left Front Governments are ruling. Iu Kerala the minimum wage is implemented iu practice, not by act alone. In West Bengal it is sought to be implemented in every village. Why are such steps not being t a k e n in the Congress (I) ruled States? That is what I am asking because it is a big challenge. Only in two or three States do such things exist. In the majority of the States the Congress (I) is ruling, and at the Centre the Congress (I) is ruling. It speaks of Harijan welfare, Giri-jan welfare every day. But why is this not in practice implemented? That is my question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO : Just a minute. I am concluding.

So, thereby it shows that there is no political will on the part of the Central Government to see that this most unorganised and most oppressed section of our labour, the agriculture labour is cared for. That is why they are not able to live better. They were also promising, they were suggesting to the State Governments to do this to do that and so many other things. But a Central Act is required in order to protect them, in order to protect their wages, in order to protect their life, their health and welfare, That is why a labour legislation is most essential. In fact, in Kerala such a labour legislation has been The Central Government in existence. is also directing the State Governments to follow that thing. But what is the use? A Central Act only would be helpful to see that the agricultural labour conditions are bettered.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :

Shri V. Gopalsamy absent. Shri Chitta Basu - absent. Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh) : This House is discussing a matter of vital significance for this country. The

social fabric greatly depends on the condition of the people living in the villages, particularly the rural poor. I must complement my colleague, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, for having done comidetable work on the working conditions of the agricultural-workers, their present plight and the immediate need to emancipate these down-trodden sections of the society.

The agricultural workers constitute three-fifths of the total Work force in this country. As per the statistics, their number is about 75 million. It does not include more than 90 million small cultivators and small land-owners who are also partially dependent on working in the villages besides cultivating their land.

There have been various legislations in the past and it is wrong to say that this matter has not received attention. One particular legislation which has been repeatedly referred to- the Minimum Wages Actwas there way back in 1948. Since then there have been other legislations too, but the truth remains that for the three-fifths of the total work force in this country those legislations, which cover the industrial labour, the urban workers, do not cover, the. agricultural workers at all. There have been other legislations and just for the sake of record I may mention a few of them. arc: the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act. the Contract Labour Act of 1970. the Bonded Labour Abolition System of 1976, the Child Labour Act of 1986 and the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1986. In spite of these Acts, the living conditions and working conditions of this impor-tant section of the society is such that we are today virtually sitting on a powderkeg. Social tensions are rising and violence is on the rise. There are powerful mafias of land-owners, who are hindering

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and hampering the implementation of land reforms. The distribution of land reforms is not being done in a proper, just and fair manner. The land allotted to these poor people is not cultivable in a large number of cases; and even where land has been allotted, it is under litigation. The landowners or people insipred by them file cases in the courts of law. As a result the agricultural workers or the landless peasants do not get what even the Government intends them to get.

Coming to the minimum wages, this requires some serious thought and also stringent enforcement. As Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta has said in most of the States minimum wages are on paper. In reality they are not getting even half of what is described as the minimum wage. I disagree with my previous speaker. my esteemed colleague, Mr. Rao, who was saying that only in the Congress-ruled States this discrimination and exploitation is existing. It is wrong to say so.. This is not an issue to be polticised: This is a social issue. This ls a challenge for the entire country and we have to see how we can improve their plight.

SHRI MOTRU HANUMANTHA RAO : I never said there is no exploitation in the whole of the country and that it is there only in the Congress (I) ruled States. I only said that even certain steps which were recommended by the Government are not being undertaken by the Congress-I ruled States.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : I will come to that later. We may have differences of opinion there. I must appreciate the objective assessment of Mr. Das Gupta who has named only the two State-Tripura and Kerala where special reforms have been undertaken where minimum wages are paid

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than other States. He has not named the State of West Bengal and that is why I compliment him. He has done a sincere research.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maha-rasthra) : May I make a submission? I am a farmer and I know that whatever minimum wages have been recommended by the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra, are paid in my State. (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : In Maharashtra the minimum wage notified wa; the lowest in the country.. .(Interruptions).'.. I know how much they are paying ... (Interruptions)... You are depriving the agricultural workers. You belong to kulaks.

SHRI VITHAL FAO MAD-HAVRAO JADHAV : I Emmie socialist than you are. I don't belong to kulaks but you belong to that category.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : As I said earlier minimum wages are neither uniform nor there is any agency to monitor it. We do have Labour Inspectors to monitor but they hardly go to villages to oversee implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. What criterion is adopted to fix the Minimum Wages Act. Is it a scientific criterion ? Has it been pegged to the price index ? Unless and until you link the fixing of mini mum wages to t he price index we cannot be fair in cur approach and we cannot ensure justice for sharecroppers and landless labourers.

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Madam, exploitation in the case of women agricultural workers is still worse. A few days ago, I was reading in the newspapers a report on women beedi workers in Uttar Pradesh. First of all, they are not paid even half what their men counterparts are paid. Even the contractors charge commission from them on a weekly basis and on top of that the material given to them for making beedis is less than the material given to men. As a result of this, they produce less number of beedi. Then, what happens ? They charge that the 'quantity in shortage' is stolen and they make further deductions from their wages. Just get a pittance. They canonot sustain themselves. Contractors and other agencies exploit them to such an extent that there are thousands and thousands of cases of sexual harassment. How can we allow this to continue even after 41 years of our independence ? We should all apply our .minds seriously to the situation.

Madam, there are Government agencies which are trying to proiv-vide relief. We all know that there are programmes like NREP and IRDP. Even in these cases, the Government must know that there are many instances where minimum wages are not paid under these programmes. This is proven by the fact That in 1986-87 the claim was of 40 per cent increase in employment generation but there has not been any corresponding increase to the tune of 40 per cent in fund allocation or food distribution. How can we answer this ? The Government agencies also employ contractors and these contractors also indulge in some type of exploitation. When we talk of agricultural workers, we must remember that these are not people who get regular employment at all. Their employment depends 1 p.M. on the vageries of nature. If there is flood, their work is affected. If there is drought, they do not have any work on the fields.

Even under NREP programme or RLEGP programme, the duration of employment from 15 days to 50 days. Today, range going by the National Sample Survey statistics, there are more than 22 crores people living below the poverty line. So, as my esteemed colleague was saying the number is rising is not correct. But this again is a staggering figure and if one member, in each family has to be provided employment, it to more than 440 crores working comes days whereas the provisions to day are only for about 55 crores working d?ys. So, there is a vast gap in the demand and the provisions to meet same. We all are aware, there is a You cannot overnight resource crunch. change the situation. But we have to ensure that something is done to provide relief to them. We provided lelief to the weaker sections last year when there was drought. We did provide relief to the rural people who are farmers but does that relief go to the agricultural workers also, that is my question ? They do not have any land. They are landless. They have lost their work. They have no work and on top of that, there is no specific provision to provide relief for them. This is a very serious matter. They are not the one's who are covered by subsidies. That is not the section of the society. 'Madam, this is certainly a very dismal picture which my colleagues and I have painted. But to say that the political will is not there would be misplaced or to say that nothing has been done is again incorrect, because ever since independence the successive Congress Governments, right from the time when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, declared their resolve to improve the plight of the rural poor, the rural workers and there have been various legislations, various socio-economic reforms which are aimed at emancipating this section of the society. We must not

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forget that it was the Congress Go-vernment which abolished Jagirdari system. It was against the Congress Government which abolished the Zamindari system. It was the Congress which abolished the privy purses. It was the Congress which started with the land reforms and which imposed a ceiling, *{Interruptions*) ... due to conviction to the commitment, due to its identification with the poor. Madam, it was under Indiraji that this nation first witnessed implementation of land reforms which is - still continuing. But land ceilings were imposed surplus land distribution process was started. I myself sa'd that the implementation is not being done properly. I have myself also said that most of the land which has been allotted is under litigation or is not cultivable. But the fact remains that these steps were taken. Madam, it was again during the Congress Government that other rural development projects were initiated some of which I have already mentioned in another context. But given the seriousness of the situation, I think, Government presently also has been ?pplying its mind which is judged by the fact that in the Budget of this year, there has been a special security scheme fo the rural poor, for the landless labourers, a special security fund has been created. The amount earmarked is only Rs. 100 crores which the Government will also agree is inadequate. It must be increased. The Government has also gone in for LIC cover for the rural workers. Initially, last year, the intention was to cover four million families. But, as per the satatements of the Government, now. almost all rur?l families are to be given this insurance cover. I would not like to go into the details of that insurance cover, whether it is adequate or inadequate. It is inadequate. Yes, and there are certain steps which I feel must be taken on an urgent basis to check what is happening

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in many parts of the country, not only in Bihar. where there are people war groups and private armies are coming whch is the direct out come of social up tension owing to denial of justice, denial fundamental rights, to the poor people and the rural workers, but also in certain parts of Maharashtra, certain parts of Andhra Pradesh and certain parts of Tamil Nadu. This is spreading. This is spreading only because of this factor and we must intervene. We must act to emancipate this section. For that, I would only like to suggest to the Government, supporting my colleague, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, that there is urgent need for a Central legislation to project the agricultural workers. The Government must come forward with such a legislation which should have been done much before. There should also be a Central fund created for the rural workers. And, on a similar pattern. the State Governments may be advised to create State-level funds for the rural workers.

Madam, the Government, must ensute stringent enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. The Minister may consider the appointment of claim authorities under the Minimum Wages Act at the Tehsil headquarters, not only at the Block headqaurters as suggested, so that people are in. a position to reach the officials, the claim authorities, and get justice in case of denial of the same. Besides that, what else can be done when employment opportunities in rural areas are shrinking ? The only answer is agro-based industries. , We must concentrate on them. We must have our priorities very clear. It is a different thing to have consumer goods. But to absorb this large work force in tho rural areas we must have more and more agro-based industries and that should in

fact, be the first priority if we have to improve the situation. More allocations of funds should be made for the NREP and the IRDP. More scientific criteria should be adopted for fixing minimum wages. If this is done, if we start now, then we can certainly change the scene, the situation, in the rural areas; we can ensure justice, happiness and prosperity to the agriculural workers in this country and I hope the Government will seriously consider the suggestions made by my colleagues and by myself. Thank you, Madam.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAK-RAVARTY (Assam): Madam Deputy Chairman, if there is any most neglected sector in India, it is agricultural labour. Even after forty years of Independence the condition of this sector is every tragic. The people who are working almost throughout the day, with the hot sun above their head and mud and clay under their feet, are not able to earn sufficiently to cat and to rear their children. The more terrible thing is that there is no positive approach on the part of the Government to help these poor people. What is worse is, women labourers are the worst victims, worse still if they are widows with children. And, Madam, the condition of these per ple beggars description. No word is sufficient to describe the conditions of these poor people. I hail from the rural area and I have also travelled a lot and I have seen the conditions of these people and their conditions are the worst in which they are suffering, in which they are grovelling, and they are living in a state of great misery.

Madam, in most cases the labour laws are not in operation for these poor people. We have heard that the Government has set up a sort of Commission to help these people. But all these Commissions or Committees are of no avail for 165

thesepeople. So far as the anti-poverty or the garibi hatao programmes are concerned, I feel that these programmes can never help these people. These are all programmes simply to miskead the people and these are launched with a sort of political motives up their sleeves. Eevery landlord in this country or every wealthy peasant in the country has discovered these measures to be a means to deprive these poor people and they dtprive these poor people even of their minimum wage which is notified by the Government it the country. These agricultural labourers, who carry the burden over their bent backs to feed the entire country's pupelation, cannot feed their own people. They are all half-naked, they are half-fed and they are utterly shelterless. The RLEGP, the NREP and the other programmes can never help thesepeople. These programmes simply help the middle class contractors. These programmes only help these middle-class contractors who always deprive these agricultural labourers of their dues. When there is no field work, these contractor who are a sort of political chamchas deorive these people of their dues and exploit these poor people and nobody is there, no law is there, to bring these people to book.

Madam, I know of some instances but T would not like to cite them here for want of time. It also happens that these people work for just three rupes In these programmes, generally rice is given. I know that in Assam and in some other States this is done. But generally these people are given only the minimum wages and sometimes it is Rs. 3/-aud sometimes it is just Rs. 1.50! The laws are made for these people. But if the laws cannot help those people for whom they are meant, what then is the value of these laws? Even after forty years of our Independence, we are now discussing here the injustice done to thosephor people. Madam, it is a criminal injustice which has been done to these people and it is also a case of criminal negligence. These

people have for long been deprived, have for long been betrayed and have for long been neglected. They are made the political pawns in the hands of political parties.

Madam, 1 urge upon the Government and the Minister concerned to handle the problems of these agricultural labourers with much political will and with a sincere approach to help them. Otherwise, Madam, these labourers will rise in revolt, trample upon the throne and plunder the people and crush them under their very feet. Thank you, Madam.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI

(Andhra Pradesh): Madam, under article 3 8 (2) cf the Constitution, the Directive Principles of State Policy, equal opportunity to ali for the development and growth is ensured. But I am sorry te say that the rural people, whether they are agricultural labourers or agriculturists or small and marginal farmers, are getting only a raw deal. There is a wide gap between the prices of inputs and outputs. But the Government is giving out every year ve luminous statistical data. But I do not understand why the Government of Irdia is failing to publish the comparative prices of the agricultural inputs and outputs.? During the period from 1980-81 to 1984-85, the net domestic product in agriculture in the country was to the tune of Rs. 2,38,449 crores. Due to the disparity of the prices between the inputs and outputs the agricultural sector lost something like Rs. 37,412 crores, taking into account that the agricultuial produce marketed is only 60 per cent and the remaining 40 per cent is being consumed by agricul-tutists and agricultural labourers for their own family purposes. The total investment in agricultural rural development and irrigation in this period is only Rs. 25,295 crores, whereas the amount lost in the terms of trade is much more; they lost more than Rs. 11,000 crcres. As regards the deposits in banks in rural as well as semirural areas, the drain is as

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high as Rs. 11,563 crores. The ratio of credit and deposit in the urban areas is 74.6 per cent. If the same principle is applied in the rural and semi-rural areas, the agricultural sector could have got much more share from the financial institutions.

All of us are aware that the State Farms Corporation during the five years ended in 1980-81 lost something like Rs. 3.5 crores. We know that this Government Corporation owned by the Union Government is equi-ped with the most sophisticated farm technology and the best technical supervision and with the facility to sell its produce at a premium, as improved seed. Yet it lost something like Rs. 3.5 crores. Similarly, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the total capital invested in agriculture is only 19 per cent, and at the same time the Government expects to generate 45 per cent of jobs in the agricultural sector. I do not understand this miracle, how 45 per cent of jobs can be generated with the investment of only 19 per cent share? The rural population in this country is 76.7 per cent, among which 86.7 per cent depend on agriculture. The purchasing power of the people that are dependent on agriculture is declining very fast. There are about 9.5 crores of cultivators in this country, among which more than 5 crores are marginal farmers or small farmers with land holding of less than one hectare. In addition, there are about 5.71 crores of agricultural labourers. The net domestic product from agriculture in the country is round about Rs. Sixty Thousand crores. So if among the small, marginal farmers as well as agricuetural labourers the entire amount is distributed, they get only

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less than Rs. 10 per day which is less than even the minimum wage. So what *I* mean to say is that to give minimum wage or, more wage or whatever it is the first principle should be that the share of agriculture should be enhanced, the productivity of agriculture should be enhanced and the agricultural sector should get remunerative prices and in these circumstances, it is easy to give a reasonable share to the agricultural labourer.

As all of us are aware, among every six people who are living below the poverty hne in the country only one is living in the urban areas. I am sorry to state that except in Andhra Pradesh, throughout the country among every six fair price shops only one is located in the rural areas and the remining five in the urban areas. Recently the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution appealing to the Central Government to see that a comprehensive Bill may be passed to protect the benefits of agricultural labour. Sir, in northern India there is a sweet called 'barfi'. 'Barfi' is prepared in some kettle. As we cannot eat the entire *barfi* at a time, the maker will cut it into pieces both horizontally and vertically so that we can eat one at a time. In the same way, the people at the helm of affairs in the urban areas are dividing the agricultural into small, marginal, kulaks, sector agricultural labourers, landlords, etc. so that they can eat each one at a time and thus kill agricultural sector completely. That the conspiracy is going on. What I would suggest to the Government is to see that the agricultural labour justice. There is about 3.7 crore hectares of barren

land in this country. The Government should also give priority so that the barren land is cultivated and distributed among the people in addition to the speedy implementation of the Land Ceiling Act. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think we will skip lunch so that others may also speak.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai) in the Chair]

SHRI S. **GURUPADASWAMY** M. (Karnataka): I have with me the Rural Labour Inquiry Report, 1977-78. I refer to this report and to certain figures which this report has brought out. According to the 1981 census, nearly 76.6 per cent of India's population lived in villages and produ ced 37.8 per cent of the net domestic product. Sir, the report gives very interesting figures later on. I give a few figures because they reveal the whole story of rural labour and agricultural labour and their condition. According to the report, Mr. Vice-Chairman, in 1977-78, there were 95.7 million rural house holds. The number was 82.1 million in 1974-75. Therefore there has been an increase of 16.6 per cent. There has been an increase in the number of all types and groups of households over this period. The number of agricultural labour households rose from 20.7 million in 1974-75 to 28.6 million in 1977-78, registering an increase of about 38 per cent. The number of labour households increased from 24.8 million to 35.2 million or by 42 per cent. It goes on to say that the number of Scheduled Cast agricultural labour force increased from 8.1 million in 1974-75 to 9.8 million in 1977-78 or by about 21 per cent. The number of Scheduled Tribe agricultural labour households has increased from 2.1 million to 3.7 million an, increase of about 76 per Cent. Similarly, the number of households in respect of the Scheduled Cast and the Scheduled Tribe rural labour households recorded an increase of about 24 and 64 per cent respectively. Then, it goes on to say

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that in 1977-78, about 49 per cent of agricultural labour households in the country possessed land, and the remaining 51 per cent were without land. The observation it makes is that these percentages were approximately the same in 1974-75; there is no variation, there is no change. These figures confirm the view that the conditions of rural labour and the agricultural labour which is included there have not changed much during these years. I am afraid, there is no improvement in their conditions in the subsequent years also.

Sir, while dealing with the indebtedness of the rural labour, the Report says that nearly 50 per cent rural households are indebted. And it makes further an observation that the decline in rural indebtedness is not large in spite of various assistance programmes that have been introduced in rural areas. And of late the rural indebtedness is more or less the same or has slightly increased. This is the position.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, agricultural growth as a whole has been stagnant for the last two or three years. The mid-term appraisal of the Plan has given out some figures for two years. The Seventh Plan, as a whole, visualised 2.5 per cent growth in agriculture. But in 1985-86, it was only 0.3 per cent. In 1986-87, it was 2.6 per cent. My point is that agriculture growth has been lagging, and the target fixed was modest, i.e. 2.5 per cent. If the whole period of five years is taken, we will not be able to achieve this agricultural growth visualised by the Plan. With these figures, how do you tackle the problems of the poorest of the poor, the oppressed and the suppressed, the lowest and the least in our society? How do we tackle them? The Minister has given his approach. That was there in the Plan. I know that. Firstly, there has got to be an increase in the assets of the rural

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labour, agricultural labeur. Their income should be increased. There should be au augment ation in employment. There should be an increase in their productivity. There should be land reforms. And there should be concentration human on resource development like education, health and the like whch give benefits to the people. It is already there in the Plan. I expected him to take these things into consideration and the failures also. These tilings were there in the Plan but there have been failures also. He should have given to us the reasons for failures. We have been seeing for the last forty years. Mr. Vice-Chairman, that . promises are made, but' they are not promises performed. The bv the Government are made every year but these promises are not performed at all. Instead, of th?t what I would like from the Government is that performance should be promised. To repeat, instead of promising performance I would like performance to be promised. In this sector, in this area, where the largest submerged community is involved, we expect performance not promises. AU the anti-poverty programmes have failed. Why have they failed ? There are innumerable reports regarding that. But the Government does not study these reperts. When questions are raised in Parliament Government look up the reports and produce some sort of an answer. I would like them to see all these reports. AU the Tural programmes, agricultural programmes, and programmes meant for targeited groups in rural areas should have the impact. The poverty ratio is put at about 39.9 per cent in 1984-85 for rural areas and the country has been assured that this ratio will be brought down to 25 per cent. I am not sure that with the lack of performance this target can be achieved, the re-movol of poverty and unemployment on be solved. There has been wide-

unemployment spread and partial unemployment is equally acute and all the measures to provide productive employment have failed because the agricultural sector lagging behind. There is no adequate is growth. We have come to a sort of a standstill and with this tardy growth you cannot achieve greater employment, you cannot give gocd wages. My friend; have been talking about wages. The wages that we are giving to agricultural labour is shameful. There are men labourer, women labou, ers and cb'ld labourers. There has been discrimination between these categories of labour. This is the one country in the world, Sir, where chidren are employed in large numbers to provide the wherewithal for households. Nowhere in the world so many chidren are employed and exploited for this purpose. The rural scene is very critical and the rural areas have the largest concentration of population. As I read out earlier from the report, the general increase in the households is 16.6 per cent over the peri d which I mentioned, whereas agriculiural labour and rural labour households the increase is more, arn in respect of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe it is much more. Indebtedness remains where it is. In my view, unless you take very radcal and drastic steps. we cannot solve this problem: there cannot be social change and economic transformation in India unless the have-nots, the submerged communities in rural areas are uplifted. Our freed im has no meaning: your socitflism has no meaning, and your talk of ocial justice becomes irrelevant. What is requited is total integration of these anti-poverty programmes. That is number one. There is proliferation of programmes but there is no co-ordination. There has got to be coordination, integration, intensification and application of these programmes, and total abolition of corruption at the lower levels. Secondly, there has got

to be a structural transformation in our society. That is my m?in. point and m?in thrust. There has got to be institutional transformation to take the ru.^ral society to a md:ra age. It is stultified:'it is stagnant: it is stinking. with no facilities, no infrastructure, without any opportunity for a civilised tiving. What I want is, for this segment of society, a new institution at the all-Ind'a level, all over India. I advocate for, and I p:opose creation of a land army of agricultural labourers, which may also include other kinds of lab our in ruial areas. A. land army has got to be created: an institution has got to be given to rural labour, particularly agriculural labour, and this institution has got to take care of their training, their education, there health and the various community services and their welfare in general. And th; r skills have got to be improved. Unless and until you improve the skills of agriculural labour and rural labour, you cannot bring about radio? 1 transformation in rural, society. Therefore, your Commission on rural labour should examine this aspect. They should accept my proposal You should start a land army in every State and that land army shou'd be manned, manag'd, owned, controlled and run by the labourers themselves and by their representatives, and nebedy else. May I ask the Mmister to respond to my suggestion 7 Let him examine this concept. It is a new concept. You have got to examine it and after examining it, I hope and trust, you will create a new institution, a structure, an organisation and an instrument for the rural labour to function.

श्वी हरि सिंह (उतर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर देश में खेतिहर मजदूर और खेतों में, प्रामीण इलाकों में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं उनकी दशा कितनी दयनीय है इसका ग्रंदाज लगाना वड़ा मुश्किल है दशेषकर उन लोगों के लिए जो कभी रेद्वात में जाते न हों और गांव की जिंदगी

से जिन ता कभी वास्ता न रहा हो। हम देखते हैं कि देश के अंदर गांवों में बड़ी तादाद में खेतिहर मजदूर मेहनत से खेतों में सुवह से गाम तक काम करते हैं जिनका न कोई समा होता हैं न कोई लंच आवर होता है। वे सुवह से लेकर जाम तक वराबर काम करते रहते हैं। यही नहीं वह खीतिहर मजदूर खद तो काम करता ही है कभी-कभी उसके छोटे-छोटे बच्चे भी उसके काम में सहायता करते हैं और जनके मां और बाप की मजदरी उस को मिनती है। इस तरह खेतिहर मजदूर बहुत मुसीवत में काम कर अपने दिन गुजारते हैं। आप पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर जब से खेती का मॅकनाइ-जेमन हजा है आप देखें कटाई करते समय मनदरों के हाथ हमेजा के लिए कट जाते हैं और उन्हें जिंदगी के लाले पढ जाते हैं। उनके हाय-पैर कट जाते हैं और बे जिंदगी-भर तडपते रहते हैं। इस तरह हम देखरो हैं कि आज गांव के अंधर खेतिहर मजदूर किस मुसीवत में काम करते हैं। बडे किसान उन्हें मजदरी नहीं देते हैं। वे दस, बीस, दिन की मजदूरी इक्ट् जी करते रहते हैं। जब बे अपनी मजदूरी मांगते हैं तो वडे-वडे किसान उन्हें पुलिस के जरिए धमाकते हैं और झुठे मुकदमों में फंसा देते हैं। महोदय, कहीं-कहीं यह भी होता है वडे किसान जवान खेतिहर मज-दुरों का झरे मुकदमें में फंसा देते हैं और वे जेल में पड़े हत हैं और फिर उन मजदूरों की औरतों से काम लेते हैं। गांवों में इन खेतिहर मजदरों के रहने के लिए न महान होते हैं और न अन्य सुवि-धाएं होती हैं। ग्रगर वे वडे किसानों की सविधान्सार काम नहीं करते तो उनके ऊपर दबाव डालते हैं और कहते हैं जि अप गांव में नहीं रह सकते। इस गरह ग्राए दिन खेत मजदूरों के उपर वहें किसान ज्यादतियां करते हैं

महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने इन मज-दूरों की दशा सुधारने के लिए बहुत सारे उपाय किए हैं। नई-नई स्कीम्स चलाई हे. ताकि उन्हें अच्छे रोजगार के प्रवसर मिल सकें उनको और सुविधाएं मिल करें।

[श्री हरि सिंह]

लेकिन उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता क्योंकि ये सरक री कर्मचारी बड़े किसानों से प्रभावित होते हैं। इसलिए इस मौके पर मेरा यह मगविरा है कि जो खेत मजदूर हैं उनकी हर ब्लाक पर एक समिति होनी चाहिए । बड़े-बड़े किसान जो खेतिहर मजदरों को रखना चाहते हैं वे बाकायदा अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन कराएं कि हम को खेतिहर मजदूर की आवश्यकता है और इसी तरह खेतिहर मजदूर भी अपना नाम दर्ज कराएं। जो मिनिमन बेजज हैं उसके हिसाब से खेतिहर मजदूरों को मज-दूरी दी जाय। उनके साथ जब अन्याय होता है तो वे कचहरी में भागे-भागे फिरते हैं तब न कोई इंश्योरेंस की बात करता है न उन्हें पैसा दिलाने की बात कोई करता है। इसलिए हर जिले में खेति-हर मबदूरों की खुद की समितियां होनों चाहिए। ब्लाक लेवल पर होनी चाहिए। महोदय, आज दुनिया में कम्प्युटर युग छा गया है। इससे यह अंदाजा लगाया .जा सकता है कि कितने खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, कितनी जमीन की आवश्यकता है, उन्हें कितनी मजदूरी दी जाती है। महोदय, आज हमारा देश बड़ा वेलकेग्रर स्टेट है। हमें इस पंजी साही को देश से समाप्त करना है। आज जमींदारी खत्म की गई है, लेकिन जब तक हिंदुस्तान के खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत नहीं सुधरती जब तक उनके साथ न्याय नहीं होता उनको ग्रायिक न्याय नहीं मिलता तब तक देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता।

महोदय थ्राज लोग गांव के ग्रंदर रहना इसलिए पसंद नहीं करते क्योंकि वह शहर में ज्यादा सेफ श्रौर सेक्योर्ड महसूस करते हैं। वे शहर के ग्रंदर कुली का काम कर के या कड़ा-करकट उठाकर, जीवन-याधन कर लेते हैं क्योंकि यहां पर उनके साथ ग्रन्थाय नहीं होत। है। ज्से मजदूरी मिलती है। इसलिए जो नियम हमारी सरकार ने बनाए हैं उन को ज्यादा कारगर बन ने को जरूरा है। अभी ग्रानंद शर्माजी ने कहा कि जो महिला मजदूर हैं उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है ही, साथ ही जो शेड्यल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं, उनकी हालत ग्रीर खराब होती है। बड़े किसान समझते हैं कि ये हमारे पुस्तैनी गुलाम हैं, बंधुग्रा मजदूर ही हैं। यह जो एक मनोवैज्ञानिक दोष है इसके लिए कांति की बड़ी ग्रावर-कता है और इस बात की जरूर हैं कि उन किसानों के ग्रंदर यह भावना भरी जाय कि वे खरीदे गुलाम नहीं हैं। तब तक यह शोषणहीन समाज बनाने की बात पूरी नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि खेतिहर मजदूर जो भ्रपने काम से, श्रपनी मेहनत से, ग्रपने देश के ग्रंदर, ग्रगर ग्राप गौर से देखें तो बडे-बडे किसान कौन खेत के ग्रंदर काम करते हैं, किस किसान का लड़का खेत में काम करता है ? यह खेतिहर मजदूर जो बेचारे हजारों-लाखों की तादाद में होते हैं वे ग्रपने बच्चों को घरों में छोड़कर सुबह, दिन निकले ही चले म्राते हैं और यह जो सरकार की पैदावार है खाद की, सिंचाई ग्रौर सब की उसमें खेतिहर मजदूर के पसीने झौर मेहनत के बावजूद ही ग्राज हिन्द्रस्तान ग्रन्न के मामले में अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हम्रा है। ग्राज-नए-नए प्रस्ताव जो नई एज ग्राई है, यह जो नया युग है इसके श्चंदर श्रगर हमने समानता दिलानी है, शोषण मक्त उनको बनाना है तो यह श्रावश्यक है कि हर लेवल पर, जो उनकी वेलफेयर स्कीम उनसे ताल्लक रखने वाली हैं; जो खेतिहर मजदूरों को उनकी मंजिल तय कराने का सवाल है। जो मिनिमम वेजिज है वह बहुत कम है इसको बढ़ाना तो है लेकिन इसके साथ साथ इसको इम्पलीमेंट कराने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमारे जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उनकी समिति जिले, तहसील और ब्लाक लेवल पर होनी चाहिए झौर उसमें उनके झपने ग्रादमी होने चाहिए । उनका बाकायदा रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिए। जैसे एम्पलाएमेंट एक्सचेंज होते हैं बाकी सर्विसिज के, वैसे ही उन किसानों, खेतिहर मजदूरों के भी एम्पलाएमेंट एक्सचेंज हर ब्लाक पर होने चाहिए।

इन्हीं ग्रल्फाज के साथ मैं कहना चाहुता हूं कि ग्रगर देश में समानता लायी

है, शोषण को दूर करना है तो खेतिहर मजदूरों के भाग्य को सुघारना होगा।

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu) : Sir our famous Tamil poet, Tiru-valluvar, in his Tirukkural has stated to the effect that—

"Only tillers of the soil live happily. Rest are worshipping them".

Now the position of the agriculturists is quite the opposite. The farmers are not living happily and they are worshipping others for their livelihood. The hon. Minister has enumerated some of the measures so far taken by the Government to improve the position of the rural workers. But he has not given any precise picture regarding the impact and results of these programmes and laws so far implemented by this Government. The hon. Minister has reminded us of some of the laws enacted by this august House. The former Minister, Mr. Sangma, also on so many occasions had mentioned that as many as 144 laws have been enacted by this House. But the result is not at all satisfactory. So what we would like to know from the hon. Minister is-what is the impact of these measures, what is the growth rate and what is the improvement in the standard of living in rural areas? The answer to these points is still quite unsatisfactory.

There is no difference of opinion that to improve the economic position of the agricultural labour, land reform is most eminent and imperative. This was the thrust in the First Five Year Plan. Because of some pressure from the Centre so many State Governments have come forward to introduce land reforms according to conditions prevailing in the respective states. But even after all this pressure from the Centre and initiative, what we see now is that at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, it has been reported that

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nearly 7.2 million acres of land have been declared surplus, 5.6 million acres of land have been taken possession of and 4.4 million acres of land have been distributed. Still 2.8 million acres of land declared surplus has not been distributed to the tillers of soil. Sir, in the absence of effective implementation of land reforms we cannot expect any improvement in the rural workers, especially in the agricultural sector. Because of this non-implementation of land reforms and other measures, the rate of growth in the income of the rural workers is very poor. It has been very clearly stated by an economist that "A study by Professor V.M. Dandekar showed that per capita NDP in agriculture has practically not increased at all in the past 34 years. From 1950-51 to 1984-85 it has been found to be growing at a constant rate of 0.0074 per cent as against rural growth rate of 2.487 in *per* capita NDP in the non-agricultural sector". So, the agriculture sector is a great casualty. There is no growth at all. So, what steps have been taken by the honourable Minister to improve the position

Sir, I would like to remind that in 1970-71 to 1984-85, the value of output in agriculture and allied activities has increased at the rate of 1.9 per cent, and the value addition increased at the rate of 1.5 per cent. So, the growth rate in agriculture is lower than the national annual average of 3.5 per cent. Then, Sir, if you take the increase in the prices of essential commodities, there is an increase of seven per cent but, as far as the wages of the rural workers are they have not increased concerned, proportionately to that extent. So, if you examine the increase in the prices of essential commodities, non-implementation of land reforms and other factors reflect in that. That is why the poor position of the labourers still continues in the rural areas.

Sir, anti-poverty programmes were initiated in the First Plan itself. We know it well that under the Fourth Plan, SFDA and MFAL were introduced. In the Fifth Plan, removal of poverty was most important. Now there are the IRDP, NREP and RLEGP. I would like to know what is the result of imple-senn of the Plans. We are not

Se to identify the beneficiary What impact has been, created by these Plans ?

Sir it has been stated that the desired result of the present anti-novertv programmes, mainly the IRDP are not available due to the many'problems. They are : (1) Tmproper identification of bene-Sies (2) Rampant corruption. rsToverlapping and integrated approach of ageneies handling these Programmes. (4) Bias towards animal Kandrv Then, administral-vc

infrastructure, absence of backward and forward linkage, absence of neonle's active participation, lack of coordination among the various schemes, inadequate monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. Why T mention all these things is LcTuse we cannot be complacent with he massive allotment for the Tti-poverty programmes because our Sets as desired, have not been achieved.

Sir the year before last, the honourable Prime Minister while he was the Finance Minister, announced a National Commission on Sal Labour. It was announced one vear before. You know well, Sir, there were so many commissions confuted or ordered by the Government A Royal Commission was Skted in 1929 The Rege Com-mittee was formed ra 1944. rne Planning Commission itself evolved a labour policy and a National Commission on Labour was const,-Tuted in 1966. Now another Com-S has been constituted by the recommendations ol the

and the

Commission.

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Then, Sir, I would like to know this The object of the Seventh Five-Year Plan is to reduce the number of people below the poverty line Sir it has been estimated that the number of people below the poverty line at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan was 39.9 pet cent So now it has been targeted that it should be reduced to 28.2 per cent in the rural areas. As far as the Plan neriod is concerned, three years are over. We are in the fourth year. I would like to know what has been done so far in reducing the number of people who live below the poverty line in the rural areas.

Mr. Anand Sharma spoke about the beedi workers in some areas. Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that nearly 2 lakh beedi workers are living in the Tirunalveli District in Tamil Nadu They are not able to get even the minimum wages. The companies who are not able to loot the income of the labourers. in other areas have come and settled in our district. Of course, to that extent we are benefited because we are getting the labour in the rural area employed because of the establishment of these beedi companies. But most of the companies are not at all giving the mini-mumwages. Now there is a settlement in other areas. All the workers here are ladies. So, there is no effective trade union. They are not in a position to fight for their wages. But the practice is that whatever settlement is arrived in other districts, used to be followed in our district. Now the wage has been fixed in a settlement at the rate of Rs 14 per thousand beedies. Now, some of the big companies which are employing more than a lakh of

beedi workers are refusing to implement this settlement. At the same time the workers are not in a position to fight against these beedi companies because they are women. There is. no effective trade union. So, the administrative machinery alone will help these beedi workers because they are ladies. That is why, I appeal to the hon. Minister in this context to use his good offices to see that the settlement reached in other districts is implemented in our district.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्रीं कैलाश पति मिश्र (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय गायब हैं जबकि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बहस चल रही है। भारत के कृषि श्रमिकों के बारे में ध्यानाकर्पण प्रस्ताव है ग्रौर ग्रादर-णीय दुबे जी के द्वारा जो स्टेटमेंट मिला है, बक्तव्य मिला है वह ग्रंग्रजी में प्राप्त हुआ है, हिन्दी में मुझे कम से कम प्राप्त नहीं हो सका है।

महोदय, श्रमिक मजदूरों के लिषय में यह है ग्रौर मैं देख रहा हूं कि पालिया-मेंट की कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की एक सब-कमेटी ने इस पर काम किया है ग्रौर मेरे मिन्न श्री गुरुदास दासगुप्त इसके सदस्य रहे हैं। कमेटी पहुंचते-पहुंचते वेस्ट ब गाल पहुंची है। मुख्यमंत्री से भेंट की है। मैं ग्राशा कर रहा था कि 11 वर्ष से लेफ्ट फंट सरकर काम कर रही है समाधान-कारक उत्तर मिलेगा। मैं पढ़ रहा हू:

"The West Bengal Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Bosu told us that they do not claim to have solved the problem of underemploy-ment or unemployment of the agricultural workers of the State."

2.00 р. м.

पश्चिम बंगाल में भी जाकर इसका समा-धान नहीं हो सका । बिहार की दुर्दशा की मैं तो चर्चा करना ही नहीं चाहता हूं। बिहार के श्रमिक का चित्र जब ग्रांखों के सामने ग्राता है तो भीतर से बहुत पीड़ा होने लगती है, दर्द होने लगता है । सुदूर प्रसम के चाय बागानों में काम करते हुए

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कोई मिलेगा तो विहार का मजदूर मिलेगा जो पंजाब जल रहा है, कब, किस समय किस निर्दोष की हत्या हो जाय इसका ठिकाना नहीं है तो उस पंजाब के खेतों पर आज भी अगर कोई काम करता हुआ विखाई देता है तो वह बिहार का मजदर दिखाई देता है। हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में फैला हुआ विहार का मजदूर दिखाई देता है। सबको अपना घर प्यारा होता है, बाल-बच्चे प्यारे होते हैं। जहां जो रहता है वहां का वातावरण उसे प्यारा लगता है। इसके लिए उन्हें दुर्दशा भी कितनी झेलनी पड़ती है। एक बार मुझे याद है। सोनपुर से मजदूर चढ़े रेल गाडी में उनको जगह नहीं मिली तो उस रेल गाडी के खोपडी पर चढ गये। ग्रागे जाकर नदी के ऊपर एक पुल था। पटरी पर रेल चल रही है ग्रौर रेल के खोपडी पर ये ग्रौर पूल ऊपर। इतना ग्रंतर इन दोनों में नहीं रहा कि अगर कोई मजदूर जग गया, खडा हो गया या ठीक हंग से सीघा बठ गया। तो मृत्य निश्चित है। ग्रौर यही हम्रा, रेल की खोपडी पर बैठे हए सैकडों मजदूर पूल से टकराकर नदी में गिर गये झौर वहीं मर गये। मुझे डर लगता है कि म्राज की यह बहस भी कहीं निष्कर्ष-हीन, दिशा-हीन बनकर न रह जाय। चर्चा जब इस पर गरू होती है तो हम श्रमिकों. मजदरों की एक अलग श्रेणी मानकर चलते हैं। मेरी दुष्टि में यह हमारी सबसे बड़ी भूल है। विचार यहां से करना चाहिए कि श्रमिक ग्रौर भुमिहीन श्रमिक भी तथा जिसके पास थोड़ी-सी जमीन भी है वह श्रमिक भी, या यह कहें कि किसान ग्रौर मजदूर ये एक यूनिट है, एक इकई हैं, अगर यह मानकर हम विचार करते तो इसके समाधान का रास्ता भी निकलता और हल भी दिखाई देता। ग्राप न्यनतम मजदूरी का कानून बनाते हैं लेकिन यह केवल बदी-बडी पोथियों के ग्रंदर है। मध्यप्रदेश में न्यनतम मजदूरी 3 रुपये मिलती है, आंध्र प्रदेश में 5 रुपये मिलती है। किसी भी राज्य में, प्रदेश में जो ग्रापने मिनिमम वेजेज बनाये हैं क्या वे किसी को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं? मैं एक सीधा सवाल सरकार से पूछना चाहता हं कि क्या मिनिमम वेजेज किसी को प्राप्त हैं, न्युनतम

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[श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र]

मजदूरी क्या किसी को प्राप्त है। साथ ही मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हं कि देने वाला कौन है, किससे ग्राप दिलाना चाहते हैं ? एक सीमांत किसान, लघु किसान स्वयं उसके खेतों से इतनी आय नहीं हो पा रही है कि वह अपने परिवार का पेट भर सके वह स्वयं दरिद्र बना हम्रा है, कानन का डंडा लगाकर कैसे ग्राप उसके सर पर खड़े होंगे, कौन इसका विचार करेगा कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी देने की क्षमता उसमें है या नहीं है। एक दिन इसी विषय पर बहस करते हुए मैंने कहा था कि निर्णय लेने में सरकार भाग रही है। कारखानों के अंदर उत्पादित होने वाली वस्तुओं का लागत मुल्य कितना है, उसकी कास्ट प्राइस कितनी है। जब इसका पता गोगा तब मालूम हो सकता है कि कार-अनों के मालिकों को कितना मनाफा ।ने की छूट दी जा सकती है। आप फैक्टरियों से निर्मित होने वाली चीजों के लागत मल्य तय नहीं करते ग्रौर हर ग्राटिकल के ऊपर आप उसको छापते नहीं हैं। इससे देश के उपभोक्ता तबाह हो रहे हैं। खेत के अंदर किसान जो पैदा करता है उसकी लागत मल्य कितनी है ग्रौर उस पर कितना लाभ होना चाहिए सरकार इसको तय नहीं कर पा रही है। इसके कारण किसान मर रहा है। आर किसान जब मरता रहेगां तो मजदूर भी मरे बिना नहीं रह सकेगा । सचम्च में ग्रगर विचार करना है इस सवाल पर तो जरा ठीक ढंग से विचार करना पडेगा। मान्यवर, दुबे जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसको पढ़ कर कष्ट हो रहा है। कष्ट इसलिए हो रहा है कि जिस एक विन्द पर यह काल अटेंशन है ग्रापने सारी दुनिया उस में समेटने की कोशिश की है केवल उसी बिन्दु को छोड़कर। कहा गया है कि सातबीं पचवर्षीय योजना के तीन वर्षों में गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए 5400 करोड़ घपये आभी तक खर्च हए किन्त किन गरीबों के लिए केवल खेत पर काम करने वाले मजदरों की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए या छोटें किसानों की गरीबी दूर करने के लिए या झौर भी 10 प्रकार के गरीब पड़ें हुए हैं उनकी गरीबी दूर करने के लिए ? आप शायद अलग-ग्रलग वर्गीकरण कर नहीं सकते अलग वर्गीकरण करने की स्थिति में ग्राज सरकार नहीं है । 5400 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हए, दबे जी भी बिहार से आते हैं, हमारे ग्रादरणीय नेता हैं वे भ्रच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस रुपये का दूरुपयोग किस प्रकार हो रहा है, किस नाली के ग्रन्दर यह रुपया बह रहा है । ग्राप इसका तर्क दे रहे हैं सचमुच में अगर इस प्रश्न का समाधान करना चाहते हैं तो शुरू यहां से करना पड़गा । राष्ट्रीय ग्राय जो देश की है उसमें से कितना ग्रश ग्राप भारत के तीन हजार शहरों पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं जहां केवल 22 प्रतिशत ग्राबादी रहनी है जहां 68 प्रतिशत की ग्राबादी है भारत के पौने छः लाख गांवों के ग्रन्दर राष्ट्रीय आयक कितना ग्रंग आप खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। आज आप देखिये क्या ग्रवस्था है ? तीन हजार शहरों में मान्न 22 प्रतिशत आवादी रहती है और राष्ट्रीय आय का लगभग 70 प्रतिशत संश वहांखर्च कर रहे हैं ग्रीर जहां 68 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है भारत के पौने छः लाख गांवों के अन्दर वहां ग्राप मान 30 प्रतिशत अश राष्ट्रीय आय का खर्च कर रहे हैं । राष्ट्रीय आय बनती किस आधार पर है ? पौने छः लाख गांवों से राष्टीय श्राय का कितना निर्माण हो रहा है और तीन हजार शहरों से राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का कितना निर्माण हो रहा है । इस समस्या का समा-धान तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक झापका दृष्टिकोण नहीं बदलेगा जब तक ग्राप देश की जरूरतों को ठीक से नहीं पहचानेंगे । हमारे माननीय मिल्न श्रमिक नेता माननीय गुरुदास दास गुप्त जी जब बोल रहेथे तो मैं उस समय हंस रहा था जब उल्लेख करते-करते बडी ईमानदारी से उन्होंने कहा कि कृषि श्रमिकों के बीच में श्रमिक नेता ग्रौर श्रमिक संगठन सफलीभूत नहीं हुए हैं। क्यों नहीं हुए हैं ? कैसे होंग ? श्रार्गेनाइज्ड लेवरर सरकारी दफ्तर में रहत। है, सरकारी संस्थानों में रहता है झौर उद्योगों में रहता है चाहेवह निजी उद्योग हो या ग्रर्ध-सरकारी उद्योग हों या सरकारी उद्योग हो । मैं भालोचना नहीं करना चाहता

लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि श्रमिक नेता भौर श्रमिक संगठन उन स्थानों पर काम कर रहे हैं, उन स्थानों पर पैदा हो रहे हैं जहां उनको चारागाह मिलता है, अहां उनको भी काम करने के लिए हाथ मिलता है । खेतों पर श्रमिक संगठनों और नेता श्रों को कौन-सा आधार मिलेगा? इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि राष्ट्रीय ग्राय के वितरण की व्यवस्था ठीक ढग से कराइये । देश की आबादी जिस माता में जहां पर रहती है उसी अनुपात में राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का ग्रंश वहां जाना चाहिए। शहरों में जितनी आय रहती है शहरों की ग्रावादी में जितनी संख्या है उसी अनुपात में राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का व्यय वहां पर होना चाहिये । यह धारा मुड़ेगी तब सचमुच में देश के श्रमिक, देश के दरिद्र, देश के गरीब हरिजन, इनको हम ऊपर ले जा सकेंगें ।

ग्रंत में एक ग्रीर बात का उल्लेख मैं करना चाहता हूं । कमी-कमी मुझे लगता है कि हम लोग अंधेरे में बहत बुरी तरह से भटक रहे हैं। 41 वर्षों की म्राजादी के बाद, जमींदारी उन्मलन कानन लागू हो जाने के बाद, सीलिंग कानुन लाग हो जाने के बाद देश के ग्रंदर ऐसी स्थिति बनी हुई है कि जमीदार बडे-बडे भस्वामी और मजदूर के बीच में एक बड़ा अंतर दिखाई देता है। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हं कि किसको लैंडलाई कहते हैं, कौन जमींदार है, इनकी परिभाषा सरकार घोषित करे और अगर ये है तो हर राज्य के अनुसार, हर जिले के अनुसार, हर प्रखंड के अनुसार उनकी सूची प्रका-शित हो । सरकार को प्रदेशों, जिलों और प्रखण्डों के अनुसार सीलिंग से अधिक जमीन को घोषित करके इस भ्रम को समाप्त करना चाहिए कि यहां-यहां पर इतनी माता में अधिक जमीन पड़ी हई है। अगर वहां ग्रधिक जुमीन पड़ी हई है तो वितरण करने के पहले सरकार को उसे पहले अपने कब्जे में लेना चाहिए, ग्रपने काबू में लेना चाहिए ग्रौर उसे 1-2 साल तक सरकार ग्रपने पास रखे फिर उसके वाद भूमिहीनों में वितरित करे, तब सचम्च में अगर कहीं जमीन

importance

होगी तो वह भूमिहीनों को मिलेगी। अपनी दुर्बलता, अपनी कमजोरी, अपनी मकर्मण्यता या हल्के शब्दों में कहें तो अपनी मुर्खता की ग्राड़ में हम बार, लैण्ड-लाई, बड़े-बड़े जमींदार, मजदूर यही एक भाषण किये चले जारहे हैं। है कौन देश में बड़ा जमीद र यह भी तो पतालगे? कितने संख्या में उनके पास कितनी जमीन है और ग्रगर बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हरकत करते हैं तो यह सरकार इतनी नपंसक क्यों बनी हुई है ? उन पर नियमन नहीं हो सकता है, उनको दण्डित नहीं किया जा सकता है ? भ्रगर गलत काम करते हैं तो सरकारी नियमों के काबू में क्यों नहीं आते हैं। ग्रौर ग्रगर हैहीं नहीं तो जो चीज ग्राज ग्रस्तित्व में नहीं तो फिर किसी काम में सफल न होने पर उसी का हवाला, दें ग्रपनी विफलता को छिपाने के लिए ऐसे तर्क ग्रौर ऐसे नारे देते रहे यह देश हित में नहीं है, राष्ट्रहित में नहीं है । इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हंकि ग्राप इस सवाल के ऊपर मौलिक रूप से विचार करिये । देश के ग्रंदर जो जन्म लेते हैं,झोंपड़ी में जन्म लेया कहीं भी व स्वाधीन भारत के नागरिक हैं। एक हरिजन, एक मजदूर, एक गरीब परिवार के बच्चे को भी कपडा मिलना चाहिए, उनके बच्चों को भी शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, भरपेट भोजन मिलना चाहिए रहने के लिए छोटी-सी छत मिलनी च।हिए, बीमारी में दवा मिलनी चाहिए, भगवान ने प्रतिभा दी है उसे भी बुद्धि है तो उसे शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, मढाई मिलनी चाहिए और जब तक हम इसकी पूर्ति नहीं करेंगे हमारे सिर के ऊपर एक ऐसा राष्ट्रीय पाप का धब्बा लगा रहेगा कि हम दूनिया को एक स्वाधीन स्वतंत्र भारत के नागरिक की शक्ल नहीं दिखा सकेंगे । इसलिए इनके कारणों को खोजें और उनका ठीक से इलाज करें

श्रीमती शान्ती पहाड़िया (राजस्थान):

श्रीमन् वैसे तो मुझे कहा गया कि ग्रापको बोलने का समय नहीं मिलेगा पर ग्रापने समय दिया इसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद मैंने पूरी तरह से तैयारी नहीं की है लेकिन में थोड़ा-सा बोलुंगी । श्रीमन,

[श्रीमती शान्ती पहाडिया]

भ्राज जो यह कृषि के ऊपर चर्चा चल रही है इस पर में कहूंगी कि हमारे राजस्थान के धौलपुर इलाके में बहुत-सी जमीन पड़ी हुई है, खादर पड़े हैं वहां के डाकु खत्म किये जयि ग्रीर उस भूमि का उपयोग किया जाये। गवर्नमेंट हारा प्रयास कर के वहाँ पर कुछ लोगों को बसाया जाये या वैते भमि-होन लोगों को खेती के जमीन काट देतो ो सकता है कि लोग अपने आप जाकर उसने लगें। वैसे तो हमारी सरकार ने षि के लिए बहुत ग्रच्छे-ग्रच्छे कानून अनाए हैं, बहुत अच्छे काम भी चला रखे हैं...। लेकिन इसके साथ एक तो मैं यह कहुंगी कि घौलपुर को भमि जो बेकार पड़ी है उसको उपयोग में लाया जाये। श्रीमन दूसरा यह जो कृषि मजदूर हें ये कुवि मजदूर आज कहां हैं ? क्योंकि छोटे-छोटे इवि मजदूरों और छोटे-छोटे किसानों की खेती तो ग्राजकल ग्राबादी में बदल गई है। उनकी खेती पर आज हाउस बनने लगे हैं और वे उसे बेच-बेच कर शहरों की तरफ भागने लगे हैं। ग्रापने देखा होगा कि इमारी दिल्ली की ही ग्राबादी कितनी फैल गई है। ग्राज से 35 साल पहले खुली-खुली जगह थी। मब तो कनाट प्लेस से ही आधा घंटा तो निकलने में लगता है, इतनी अबिदी हो गई हैं। आजकल छोटे किसान तो रहे ही नहीं हैं बड़े किसान ही हैं। श्रीमन सरकार को मालूम भी है और उसने जो प्रोग्राम चला रखा है वह ग्रापको भी मालूम है और सारा काम मंशीनों के बारा हो जाना है। बेचारे मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिलती ही नहीं है। उनके लिए कहींं भी मजदूरी नदीं है। सरकार वैसे तो बहुत कुछ कर रही है, लेकिन मेरा एक सुझाव है अगर इन छोटे किसानों के लिए जिल्होने अपनी खेती वर्बाद कर दी है, ग्रब खेती तो रवड़ की तरह नहीं है कि वह वढाई जासके और वहां पर आज-कल हाउस बन गए हैं ऐसे में यदि छोटे-छोटे किसानों ग्रीर मजदूरों को लाइसेंस दे दिए जाएं किसी भी चीज के लिए जैसे

कि मैंने जापान में देखा कि वहां घर-घर में छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं कोई कैंचो बना रहा है और कोई चाकु बना रहा है. उसी तरह यहां भी इन्हें लाइसेंस दे दिए जाएं गवर्न मेंट की तरफ से बहुत अच्छी बात है ताकि ये ग्रपने-ग्रपने घरों में बैठकर थोडा- हत काम कर सके।

ग्राज कल जो पढ लिख जात। है वह तो कहता है कि हमको सर्विस नहीं मितती है। हम लोग अपते क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं तो वह हमारे पीछे लग जाते हैं। हम उनके लिए इतनी नौकरियां कहां से लायें ? श्वव उनके सामने या तो हुन लोगों को झूठ बोजना पड़ेगा, झूंठ नहीं बोलेंगे तो फिर उनने गाली खायेंगे और वेहमें वहां घसने नहीं देंगे। ऐसो वहां पर समस्या हो जाती है। इसलिए में कहना चाहती हं कि सरकार उनके बारे में थोड़ा-सा ध्यान दे। वे पढ़े-लिबे हों या अन्यद हों ग्रगर वे ग्राने हाथ का कोई घंधा करना चाहते हैं तो उनको इसके लिए लाइसेंस दे दिए जाएं तो यह जो समस्या है यह अपने ग्राप हन हो जायेगी। दूसरा इसके साथ में यह भी कहंगी जो पहले 1972 या 1978 में कुछ जमीनें सरकार ने छोटे किसानों या मगिहीन को बांटी थीं वह खेती उनको दे दी गई थी जो कि वेकार पड़ी थी और उस पर कोई किसी का कब्जा नहीं था, लेकिन जब लोगों ने देखा इधर-उधर एक-दो बीबा खेती थी उनके पात, नई जमीन बेकार पडी है और ऊंचे नीचे टीलें हैं अब वह गवर्नमेंट ने तो उसे गरीब लोगों को दे दिया लेकिन वह लोगों ने वहां सोचा कि जब ये कर सकते हैं तो हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते। तो ऐसे बहुत से भूमिहीनों की खेती छिनी हई है। ग्रगर इस पर सरकार ध्यान दे ग्रीर जिन-जिन के नाम ग्रगर राज्य सरकार के पाम हैं उसे वह निकलवाए तो यह बड़ी मेहर-बानें! होगी। अगर उनको एक दो बीधा जमीन .मिल जायेगी तो इससे उनके बच्चों को खाना मिल जाएगा। इसके साथ मैं एक ग्रीर वात कहंगी कि ग्राजकल हमारे जो बक्षारोपण चल रहा है[,]

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और आज पैसे के लालच में किसान खेती की जगह पेड लगता है। वहां पर गहं ग्रीर ग्रनाज पैदा करने की बजाय ग्राज कल किसान पेड लगा रहा है। ग्रगर इस पर एक सीमा रखी जाए तो गवन मेंट को भी इससे मदद मिलेगी और लोगों को भी क्योकि कम से कम ग्राताज तो हमें खाने के लिए चाहिए। ग्रगर पेड ही लगाते जायेंगे तो ग्रनाज कहां से आयेगा? इसलिए सरकार को इस ग्रोर ध्यान देना चाहिए। ग्रमी पानी की समस्या को तो भगतान ने कुदरती पूरा कर दिया है इसके लिए में कुछ नहीं कह गी. लेकिन काफी परेशानी राजस्थान में थी परन्त बोडा-सा बाडमेर या जैसलमेर जिला जो है इस में भी काफी भूमि ऐसे पड़ी हुई है और जैसे मैंने पीछे सुना था कि कुछ वहां पर पेट्रोल और गैस मिली है अगर यह चीज है तो ठी ह है, अगर नहीं तो जैसे कि मैं भी वहां पर एक बार गई थी वहां पर लोगों को खान के लिए अगर परमिट दे दिए जाएं तो वहां पर अच्छी खान खुद सकती है, वहां पर बहुत ग्रच्छा पःथर निकल सकता है ग्रौर वहां पर जो भमि खेती लायक है, उसको छोरे गरीब, भूमि-हीन लोगों को दिया जाय तो इससे उनका भला होगा ग्रौर गवर्नमेंट को भी मदद मिलेगी।

ती उरी एक जात में इसके साथ और कहना चाहती हंकि जो हनारे किसान रोगों को बीज देने का गवर्नमेंट ने चला रखा है, यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है, अच्छा कानन बनाया है, बहत अच्छा वितरण किया, लेकिन जितने भी दुकान-दार हैं, जिनको लाइसेंस दिया है, वे दूक्तानदार क्या करते हैं कि उसमें कुछ ऐसा बीज मिला लेते हैं, जिस से उपज मारी जाती है। मैं कहंगी कि इस पर भी थोडा ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि किसानों को हानि न हो। किसान वेचारे इतनी लागत लगाते हैं, बीज को बोते हैं, लेकिन उपज होती नहीं। इसके लिए या तो पूराने बीज को यह करना चाहिए कि इतने साल से पुराने " बीज को खेती में नहीं डाला जाएगा दा फिर उसके लिए यह किया जाय कि जांच पडताल के बाद ही दिया जाय।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं ग्रापको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं मुझे थोड़ा ही बौलना था क्योंकि तैयारी नहीं की थी। धन्यवाद।

उपतमाव्यक्ष (श्री जगेत देताई) : मिस्टर मिनिस्टर ।

श्वी राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैंने भी नाम दे रखा था, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ।

उपतमाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देताई) : कांग्रेस पार्टी से दिना है । वैसे म्रापका नाम तो है, विट्ठलराव जाधव जी का भी है, लेकिन सबको इजाजात नहीं दे सकते और म्रापको तो बहुत बोलने का मौका मिलता है .।

श्री बिंदेश्वरी दूबे : महोदय, जिन माननोय सदस्यों ने कुधि-मजदूरों की समस्याओं और उसके लिए अब तक सरकार द्वारा किए गए जो उपाय हैं, उन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए उससे संबधित ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना के प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हए खेतिहर मजदूरों की, कुषि से जुड़े हुएँ मजदूरों की सम-स्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला है । कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी शिवायत की है कि जो कृषि-मजदूरों की स्थिति को बेहतर बनाने के लिए, जनको समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए, वे कारगर सिद्ध नहीं हुए । कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी शिकायत को है कि कृषि-मजदूरों की समस्याओं को दर करने के लिए जो कानन बनाए गए, उन कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन नहीं होने से या ठोक से कार्यान्वयन नहीं होने से उन कानुनों का लाभ या उन काननों के कार्यान्वयन से जो उन्हें राहत मिल सकती थी, वह उनके पास नहीं पहुंच पाए ग्रीर कृषि-मजदूरों के लिए जो सबसे लाभकारी कानून है---न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम 1948 का, उसके कार्यान्वित न रोने से कृषि मजदूरों की जो कम से कम आय होनें। चाहिए, उससे भी कम

[श्री जिंदे श्वरी दूबे]

भाय होती है, फलस्वरुप वे ग्रपना भरण-पोषण नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह भी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ढारा कहा गया कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित करने की जो प्रक्रिया है, उस प्रक्रिया को भी ठीक से नहीं ग्रपनाया जाता है ग्रौर न्य नतम मजदूरी को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जो मशीनरी है, वह भी न्यूनतम मजदूरी को लागू करने में नाकामयाब रही है ।

महोदय, इस बहस को शुरु करते ने ग्रौर ग्रुदास दासगप्त हए श्री कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि वक्त आ गया है केन्द्रीय सरकार एक सेंट्ल कानून बनाए संसद् से कानून बनाया जाय तभी खेतीहर मजदूरों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में सह।यता मिल सकती है । जैसा कि मत्ननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि अपने देश के सामाजिक और आधिक जीवन के परिवर्तन और योजनाबद्ध विकास का मख्य लक्ष्य बेरोजगारी कम करना, बेरोजगारी दूर करना, निर्धनता दूर करना ग्रीर निधेन लोग जो हैं, जो कामगार हैं, जो श्रमिक हैं उनके जीवन को विकसित किया जाना है। प्राप्ति के लिए इस लक्ष्य का समय-समय पर नए-नए कार्यक्रम अपनाए गए हैं, कुछ कानून भी बनाए गए हैं। इस सब के बावजूद भी इस बात की भावश्यकता महसूस की गई है कि इस बात का गहराई से ग्रध्ययन किया जाय ग्रौर नजदीक से इस बात को देखा जाय कि जो कार्यंक्रम ग्रापनाए गए, जिन कार्यक्रमों को लागू किया गया खेत मजदूरों की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए, उन कार्यक्रमों का जो लाभ उनको मिलना चाहिए, वह मिला या नहीं ? और अगर मिल। नहीं तो क्यों नहीं मिला, उसमें क्या वुटियां रहीं ? इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुएँ केन्द्र-सरकार ने एक "नेशनल कमीशन क्रोन रुरल लेबर" नाम का क्रायोग गठित विषय। । इस अ। योग को इस बात का

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प्राध्ययन करने का, गहराई से ग्राध्ययन करने का श्रौर श्रध्ययन करने के पक्ष्चात् उसके निराकरण के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाएं, इसके लिए शिफारिश करने को कहा गया ।

महोदय, नेशनल कमीशन स्रोन रूरल लेबर के लिए जो टर्मस ग्राफ रेफरेन्स हैं, उसको ग्राप देखें तो देखेंगे कि बहुत वाइड रेजिंग का है । यह सारी बातों पर विचार करने के लिए पुरे क्रुषि-मजदूरों की, ग्रामीण-मजदूरों की समस्याग्रों के संबंध में गहरा ग्रध्ययन करने वाले हैं और अपनी सिफारिश देंगे,। ऐसा कहना कि उनके कार्य में प्रगति नहीं है, वह ठीक नहीं होगा । नेशनल कमीशन ग्रोन रूरल लेबर के ग्रध्यक्ष ग्रौर माननीय सदस्य कुछ राज्यों में गए हैं । उन्होंने खेतिहर मजदूरों, ग्रामीण मजदूरों की समस्याग्रों का ग्रध्ययन भी किया है, 'क्युश्चयनर बनाया है झौर उसे सभी राज्यों को भेजा है, सम्बंधित व्यक्तियों को भेजा है, समाजसेवी संस्थाग्रों को भेजा है, विभिन्न संगठनों को भेजा है । इस संबंध में उन्होंने जानकारी मांगी है ग्रौर वे निरंतर इस काम में लगे हुए हैं । मैं आणा करता हूं कि उनकी सिफारिश आने के बाद इस प्रश्न पर और भी, उनके गहन ग्रध्ययन के फलस्वरुप, ज्यादा प्रकाश मिलेगा श्रौर वे निश्चित रुप से कुछ कारगर सुझाव देंगे जिन्हें कार्यान्वित कर हम उनके हालात को और अधिक सुधार में सफल हो पाएंगे ।

उपसमाध्यक (श्रो जगेश देसाई) : सवाल वही है कि कार्यान्वयन नहीं होता है । जो मिनिमम वेजेज हैं, वह भी उन को नहीं मिल पाते हैं ।

श्री बिंदेश्वरी दूबे : महोदय, कैलाश पति मिश्र जी ने जो बातें कही हैं ।

SHRI GURU DAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, on a point of clarification. We know that a Commission has been appointed and he may be satisfied

with it; working. But the point is, the issue, are already before him. It is not for a Commission to identify the problems. The main question is, what is he thinking to do ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGE H DE AI): They are going to sugget remedies.

(Interruptions)

The biggest problem is one of implementation.

श्री बिदेश्वरो दूबे : मड़ोदय, मैंने कहा है कि उसका पहला जो रेफरेंस है, वह बडा लंबा चौडा रेफरेंस है ।

"To study in a dynamic setting the problem of identification, categori ation and quantification of rural labour taking into account its economic, social and regional dimensions. To tudy in the context of changing traditions and socioeconomic framework, the conomic, secial and working condition of rural labour and di abilitie including lack of ocial security ari ing thereon.'

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: There is no need to study the condition of agricultural labour in the country. It doe not need any mudy, It has already been rudi d and the problem, have been identified. The only que tion now is, what are you going to do?

श्रो बिदेश्वरा दूबे : महादय, 풍성 सम्बन्ध में गृष्ट्रास दासगण्त जो 91 भी मालूस हैं । इसके पूर्व भी - स्टड इंक्वायराज कमेटिना बना है । उनको भी रिगोर्ट प्रस्तुत हुई हैं । इस नेभानल कनोशन ग्रान रूरल लंबर के बनने के बाद अस मंद्रालय की जो संसदाय परामर्श्वदाही समिति है, उस ने મો एक उपसमिति गठित का । एक माननाय सदस्य ने कहा कि उनके संगठन से पूछा नहीं गया. उनकी पार्टी में पूछा नहीं गया । वस्तुतः जो श्रम मंत्रालय स सम्बंधित संसदीय सलाहकार समिति है,

उसने उपनमिति गठित को और अपने, सदस्यों के बांच से उरसर्मति गठित की, इसलिए औरों से पूछने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । मैं कह राकता ह कि इस उक्समिति ने काफी परिश्रम किया है। ग्राठ राज्यों में दौर किया है ग्र**ौर** विभिन्न राज्यों में, दूरदराज के गांवों में भी गयी है ।

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SHRUMOTURU HANUMAN-THARAO : Sir. I we would to the point that my party was not represented there. I wanted to know why it was not consulted and why its representatives were not taken into the sub-Committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Let him complete his reply.

श्री किंदेश्वरी दुवे : महोदय, वह तो जो सलाहकार समिति है उस ने वह उपसामति बनायों है और सजाहकार समिति में जो लोग हैं उन्हीं में से 'बनाथी है । उसमें सभी दल के लोग रिप्रजीटिव नहीं हाते । आए जानते हैं कि विभिन्न सलाहनार समिति में जो रिप्रजेंट करते हैं, वहां जाते हैं इसलिए सब से पूछने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । लेकिन ने यह पहुं रहा था कि उस कमेटा ने काफो परिश्रम थिया ग्रौर जो कुछ उन्होंनें एपर्टेस किए हैं, उसको प्रशंसा करता हूं । मैंने उनका रिपोर्ट देखी है । वे काफी दुरदराज के गांवों में भा गए हैं, किंडानों से भा पूछा है । मार्जिनल फार्मज से भी पूछा है, खेतिहर मजदरों से भी पूछा है और तिभिन्न राज्यों में घुम के आने के बाद उन्होंने एक एग्जाटिस्व रिपार्ट दी है और बई ग्रच्छे सुझान सिफा रश के रुप में दिए हैं । जितने सारे सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर मैं आऊंगा । लेकिन एक माननीय सदस्थ ने जो यह कहा कि कांग्रेस रूल्ड स्टेंट्स में मिनिम**म** कांग्रेस बेजिज लःग् नहीं हन्ना । में शासित ð. उस। जो प्रदेश सारी बुटियां हैं ग्रौर जगह पर मिनिमम

।श्री जिंदेश्वरी दुब]

बेजिज लागू हुआ है । तो उप समिति न जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें जिन 8 राज्यों में गए हैं, उन 8 राज्यों के संबंध में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि कहीं पर भी न्यूनतम मजदूरी, जो निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी है, लागू नहीं है । केरल की भी बात माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाई । उसके बारे में भी उन्होंने यहा कहा :

Minimum wage was found to be less than the prescribed rate.

केग्ल के बारे में मैं बिल्कुल उनकी सबरटेंस बताता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You mean they were paid less than what was pre-cribed under the law! They were not paid the minimum wages.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: They are paying less than that.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH : (Punjab): It was according to the schedule prepared by Government that this should be given to the labour.

श्री खिंदेश्वरी दूबे: मैं प्राता हूं उसी पर । उसी तरह से वैस्ट बंगाल के संबंध में भी उन्होंने कहा । खुद वे मुख्य मंत्री से वहां मिले थे ग्रौर उन्हों के शब्दों को मैं कोट कर रहा हूं :

The CM told the delegation that the State has been unable to solve the problem of minimum wages. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): It is a serious matter. You must understand that in the beginning the Minister has said they have not been paid minimum wages.

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श्री बिंदेश्वरः। ्से : खुद वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह कहा उन्हों के शब्दों को मैंने यहां पर उद्धृत किया है । तो मैं सिर्फ यह बात कह रहा हं ।

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Let him complete, my dear.

थों बिवेश्वरी हुने : पहले तो मैं इस बात का जवाब दे रहा हं यह जो कहा कुछ सदस्यों ने कि कांग्रेस शासित प्रदेशों में ही यह लागु नहीं हम्रा है । बल्कि, यह हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस शासित प्रदेशों में निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदरी तमाम गैर कांग्रेसी राज्यों से ज्यादा है, उसकी भी मेरे पास सची है । लेकिन यह बात सही है । कि न्यनतम मजदुरी जो निर्धारित है वह किसी भी प्रदेश में पूर्ण रूप से लाग नहीं है । यह न सिर्फ कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी की सब-कमेटी ने कहा है, दूसरी रिपोर्टी में भी यह बात आई ਕੈ । विभिन्न एजेंसियों ने भी जो इस संबंध में छान-बीन की है उनकी रिपोर्टों में भी यह बात है । प्रण्न यह है कि क्या सिर्फ कानन बना देने से कृषि मजदूरों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा ? कानन, तो बहत से बनते हैं लेकिन कान्**न के क्रि**यान्वयन किए जाने के लिए ग्रनकल परिस्थितियां भी बनानी पड़ती हैं । कृषि मजदूरों की समस्याम्रों के निदान के लिए सिर्फ कानन बना देने या कोई सेंटल ला बना देने से सारी समस्याग्रीं का निदान नहीं हो सकता है । निदान है कृषि केन्न में उत्पादन श्रीर उत्पादकता बढाना, कृषि क्षेत्र की इकॉनामिक ग्रोध को बढाना ।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA :

The Minister is not representing the Agriculture portfolio. The point is

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Not now. After he has finished.

श्री बिरेश्वरी दूबे : मैं एक बात बता दूं । ग्राज पंजाब में जो न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित पजाब सरकार ने की है उससे ज्यादा मजदूरी वहां मिलती है । ग्रन्थ प्रदेशों से दूसरे मजदूर वहां पर काम करने जाते हैं इसलिए कि वहां कृषि की उत्पादकता बढ़ी, कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ा इसलिए वहां न्यूनतम मजदूरी की बात कौन करे ? न्यूनतम मजदूरी से ज्यादा देने में भी कृषकों को कोई संकोच या हिचक नहीं होती । बैसे तो सारे छोटे किसान...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAl): No please, I am not allowing now. Only.after he has finished.

श्री विदेश्वरो दूबे : महोदय, यह एग्रीकल्चरत लेवर की समस्या एग्रीकल्चर से कोई भिक्त नहीं है । मजदूरों की समस्या ऐग्रिकल्चर लेबर की समस्या से ग्रलग नहीं है । मजदूरों की समस्या उसले जुड़ी हुई है । जब तक इति की समस्या बेहतर ढंग से हल नहीं होगी जब तक कृषि मजदूरों की समस्या भी हल नहीं हो सकती । इसीलिए जो हमारी घोजना रही है झब तक **फ्रौर** स तर्व। पंचवर्षीय योजना में खास तौर पर हमारा जोर क्रुषि क्षेत्रों के विकास का रहा है । जो हमारा इनवेस्टमेंट का पैटर्न रहा है उसको आप देखेंगे तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुचेंगें कि ज्यादा इनवेस्टमेंट कृषि के क्षेत्र में किया गया । इसलिए कि इषि के निकास के साथ-साथ कृषि मजदरों के जीवन में भी विकास आएगा ।

इसके प्रलावा कुछ स्पेशल् प्रोग्राम भी चलाए गए उसको सप्लीमेंट करने के लिए जैसे एन.ग्रार.ई.पी., श्रार. एल.ई.जी.पी. ग्रीर ग्राई.ग्रार.डी.पी. मीतिमम नीड बेस्ट प्रोग्राम और दूसरे प्रोग्राम ग्रीर यह कहना कि उनको इनसे फायदा नहीं हुग्रा है, ठीक नहीं है । निश्चित रूप से उनको इनसे फायदा

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हुग्रा है । जो लक्ष्य हमने रखे थे, एन. आर.ई.पी., आई. आर.डी.पी. और आर.एल.ई.जी.पी. के उनको हमने पूरा किया है । मैं उनके विस्तार में न जाकर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो निर्धनता को दूर करने के लिए ऐन्टी पावर्टी प्रोग्राम हमने शुरु किए इनके पाध्यम से यातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के विगत तीन वर्षों में उनसे जो लोग नाभान्वित हुए, जिन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हुई वे इस प्रकार हैं ।

ग्राई.ग्रार.ई..९ी. में प्रथम वर्ष में 30.61 लाख लोग, दूसरे वर्ष में 37.47 लाख और तीसरे वर्ष में 42.47 लाख लोग । एन.ग्रार.ई.पी. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जिन मानव दिवसों का सुजन किया गया, सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में 316 मिलियन मैन डेज, दूसरे वर्ष में 395 मिलियन मैन डेज, तीसरे वर्ष में 370 मिलियन मैंन डेज का सुजन किया गया । म्रार.एल.ई.जी.पी. के जरिए काम का जो सुजन हुआ उसमें प्रथम वर्ष में 238 मिलियन मैन डेज, दूसरे वर्ष में 206 मिलियन मैन डेज और तीसरे वर्ष में 306 मिलियन मैन डेज। इसलिए ये जो विशेष कार्यक्रमों के जॅरिए ग्रभियान चलाए गएं ये विफल रहे, ऐसी बात नहीं है, इनसे खेतिहर मजदूरों के जीवन में निश्चित रूप से विकास हम्रा है । उनके जीवन को बेहतर बनाने में ये कार्यक्रम सफल हए हैं । ग्रगर ये कार्यंक्रम न होते तो क्या होता, इसका भी अनुभव कीजिए।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: He is giving : ome statistics—wherefrom I do not know.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): In the biginning itself he has said that he is not satisfied,

श्वी सिदेश्वरी दूबे: मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर कृषि क्षेत्र के मद में अधिकांश पूंजी निवेश नहीं किया जाता, ग्रगर विश्वेष कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाए जाते, [त्रो तिदेगरो दवे]

निर्धारित समय के भीतर निर्धनता दूर करने, गरीबी दूर करने और उनके जीवन को विकसित करने के विकोष कार्यक्रम नहीं ग्रगनाए जाते जिनको कि स्वर्गोवा श्रोनतो इंदिर। गांधी ने अपने जीवन में 20 तूती कार्यकर्मों के माध्यम से गुरु किया और वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री ने उनको परिमांजित करके चलाया, उनसे निण्चित प से निर्धनता दूर करने व गरीवी हटाने में मदद मिली है । इसको अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता ! गरीबी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही ब्रबिक है**.** ग्रीर उनसे क्रुपि मजदूर जुडे हुए हैं । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास से उनका विकास हुआ है । इसलिए यह कहना कि ग्रंब तक उनके लिए कुछ नहीं हम्रा है, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है । उनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया गया है, लेकिन यह भी मैं मानता हू कि अभी बहुत कुछ करना आवस्थक भी हैं।

जहां तक मौतिमन वेजेंज ऐक्ट के इंग्लोमेंटेशन की बात है जैसाकि मैंने कहा काई भी ऐमा प्रदेश नहीं जो इस बात का पूर्ण रूप से दावा कर सकता है कि उसने न्यूननम िर्धारित मध्युरी के छन्तर्गत न्यूनतम मज-दूरों को जेक रूप में कार्यान्वित किया है। जैसाकि ज्ञाप जानते हैं कि जितने भी हपारे सेन्द्रल लॉज हैं कृषि मजदुरों सम्बन्धी न्यूनतम मजदूरी 1948 के अन्तर्गत उसके कार्वान्ववन को जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकानों पर है । समय-समय पर राज्यों के अत मंत्रियों को बैठक बुलाते हैं और हम लोग इस बात के लिए कहते रहते हैं कि वे न्यून भ म खुरी को ठाव से अपने यहां कार्यास्वित करें और उसके लिए जो आवश्यक मधोतरो होनी चाहिए, उपयुक्त मश्रीतरी होना चाहिए उसको डवलप करें। जो लोग न्युनतम मजदूरी नहीं देते उन पर आवश्वक कार्यवाई करें, उसके लिए ब्लाक लेवल पर विजिलेंस कमेटी रखें, न्युततम मत्रदुरों प्रतिदों वर्षमें फिर से रिवाइन को जाए या 50 व्वाइंट कंज्यू मर प्राइस इंडेक्स में वृद्धि होतो फिर से उसको रिवाइज किया जाए । उसको रिवाइज करने के लिए कुछ नाम्स रहें। इस बात को बार-बार जब भी उनकी बैठकें होती हैं इस वात को कहते हैं। पिछली बैठक जो हुई थो उसमें एक जान सहबति हुई थी कि 11 मध्ये से कम न्याननम मजदूरी किसी भी प्रदेश की नहीं होनां च हिए और फलस्वरूप जहां-जहां 11 रुपये से ाम मजदूरी थी कुछ राज्यों को छोड़कर उन्होंने भी इसको बढ़ा दिया है । 11 रुपये के लेवल में ले ग्राये हैं । कहीं ताढ़ें बाठ रूपचे थी, वहीं 9 रुपए न्यूनतम म दूरी थी। केन्द्रीय नरवार ने न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम को ठीक से कार्यान्वित किया जा सके इन लिए पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट्स के रूप में चार प्रदेशों में एनफोर्समेंट मणीवरी को सुदृढ़ करने केलिए उपाय किये---मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उड़ीक्षा और मणिपुर । जो कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की सब-जमेटी है उसने कहा कि पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट सभी राज्यों में बढ़ाया जाये। कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की सब-कमेटी ने रिकमेंडेशन दी है । पहली जो कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई उसमें कमेटी के सदस्यों को इस वात के लिए ग्राण्वासन दिया था विः में सोझ ही देश के सभी राज्यों के श्रम नंतियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाळगा । उस सम्मेलन में जो गिफाल्बि होंगी उन सिकारिकों को प्रस्तुन कहंगा । चूंकि उसको कार्यान्वित करने को किम्मेदारी उनकी है । इसलिए उनकी सहमति तननी भाहिए । यहां तक सेट्रल लों एवः वनाने की बात है उसके लिए भी क्योंकि उन्हीं को कार्यान्वित करना है, जो गाइड लाइन्स वर्नेगी जो एक नया फ्रेम वर्क बनेगा उसके लिए भा राज्य सरकारों का सहमति ग्रावश्यक है। मैन यह भो कहा था कि जब मैं अस मंदियों का सम्मेलन वलाऊंगा तो उस सम्मेलन में श्रम मंतालय में संबंधित पालियामेटर्ग कंसलटेटिव कोटी के सदस्यों को भी उसमें निमन्तित करुंगा । राथ ही में विश्वेष निमन्द्रण नेजनल कमीजन आन **रूरल लेव**र के माननीय सदस्य और डाध्यक्ष को भी दूंगा ताकि जो कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की सब-कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी हैया ग्रन्थ भी जो सची में विषय होंगे उन सभी विषयों पर उन सभी विषयों पर जब राज्यों के श्रम मंत्री ग्रपनी राय व्यक्त करें तो वे भी उनकी राय को सुनें ग्रौर वे भी ग्रावण्यक हों तो उनसे कुछ पूछना हो, जानकारी हासिल करनी हो, ग्रपनी राय देनी हो या उनके राज्यों में बुटियां उन्होंने पायी हैं न्युनतम मजदूरा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत तों इस सिलसिले पर भी वे ग्रयना प्रकाश डाल सकें ।

महोदय, अगले महीने 23-24 सितम्बर को हमने अम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन ब्लाने का निर्णय लिया है। श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में सारी वातें रखी जायेंगी और सेंटल ला बनाने के विचारार्थ उसमें बात ग्रायेगी ग्रौर उस पर ग्राम सहमति हई तो इस पर विचार किया जायेगा । यद्यपि नेशनल कमीशन ग्रान रूरल लेबर का भी टर्म्स ग्राफ रेफरेंस है, उसमें भी वे बातें हैं। लेकिन ग्रगर उसमें आम सहमति हुई और ऐसा पाया गया कि यह व्यावहारिक है ग्रौर न्युनतम मजदूरो ग्रधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में इससे फायदा हो सकता है और अगर तभी श्रम मंत्री यह महसूस करें कि इस तरह के कानन की ग्रावण्यकता है तो निश्चित रूप से केंद्रीय सरकार इस पर पाजिटिव ध्यु लेगी और इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करेगी और नेशनल कमोशन से परामर्श करके उसको आगे बढायेगी ।

महोदय, जैसाकि कहा गया है, बहुत मारे राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां पर 5-5 वर्षों से न्युनतम मजदूरों का कोई रिवीजन नहीं हुम्रा है । पिछली श्रम मंत्रियों की बैं5क में खासतीर से इस बात को कहा गया है कि दो वर्षों में मुख्य सूचकांक में अगर 50 की बद्धि होती है तो फिर से उसका रिवीजन होना चाहिए था। लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति है कि कुछ नहीं हुग्रा है। यद्यपि केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय की तरफ से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जाकर इस बात की जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हम इसकी मानीटरिंग कर रहे हैं कि श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में जो आम महमति हई थी उसके तदनुरूप राज्यों में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं। जो निर्णय लिये गये थे वे निर्णय लाग किये जा रहे हैं या नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। इसलिये एक रीजनल कांफ्रेस भी हम लोग कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को इस वात के लिये अ श्वस्त करना चाहता हं कि हम लोग, हमारो केंद्रीय सरकार और अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्री,

202 matter of urgent pubiic importance

मैं इसको साधिकार कह सकता हु ग्रौर सिर्फ इसलिये नहीं कि मैं केन्द्रीय मरकार में एक मंत्री हुं बल्कि मैं अपने जन्भव के ग्राधार पर इस बात को कहता हूं ग्रौर ग्राज चितनीय स्थिति है यह मैं मानता हूं और **ग्रगर इसमे निकलना है,** यह कोई राज-नैतिक सवाल नहीं है इसलिये लभाम राज-नैतिक पाटियों को इस प्रश्न पर, कोई प्रतिइंद्रित। का सवाल नहीं है, एक दूसरे पर आरोप लगाने का सवाल नहीं है यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जिस पर देश की, तमाम राजनैतिक पटियों को एक संश्व मिलकर योचना होगा ग्रौर सबको ग्रायस में सहयोग परस्पर सहयोग के साथ इसको पूरा करने में मदद करनी होगी। जिना सब को है। लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि अगर सबसे ज्यादा चिंता ग्राज देश की गरोवी मिटाने को है, गरीबों और मञ्दूरों की दशा सुधारने की है, खेत मजदूरों के जीवन को विकसित करने की हैं, उनकी बेरोजगारों को समस्या को दूर करने की है, गराओं को एक नई जिंदगी देने के लिये मबसे ज्यादा चिंता करने वाला अगर कोई व्यक्ति है तो वह देश के प्रधान संती राजीव गांधी हैं । इसकी ग्राज राजीव गांधी को चिता है। श्री कैंनाज पति मिश्र ने जो बात उधाई है वह रेलेबेंट है कि केवल खेत मजदूरों की वात करने से, श्रमिकों की बात करने से समस्या का हल नहीं होगा खेती। का उत्पादन और उत्पादकता यह भी इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। इस लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि खेती का जो ट्रेडी-भनल तरीका है उसमें कुछ नयापन लाने की जरूरत है । इसीलिये उन्होंने 15 एग्रीकल्चर क्लाइमेटिक रोजन की वात कही कि वहां पर किस मौसम में खेती की कौन सो पैदावार करना ग्रन्कुल होगा । ग्रौर इसीलिए उन्होंने 15 एग्रो क्लाइमेटिक रोजंम की बात की ग्रोर कहा कि कहां पर काँन ला मौमम किंभ तरह को पंदाक्र के लिए अनुकूल होका उस दृष्टि भे वहां पैदा-वार की जाए । कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि साइंटिफिक द्रांग्ट में मोचा जाना चाहिए उम दुष्टि से सोचा गया और वहां पर उस

श्त्री बिदेश्वरी द बो

तरह की पैदावार के लिए साधन जुटाए गये हैं । कई जगह पर स्पेशल प्रोग्राम चलाए जा रहे हैं। उसी तरह से कहां पर काप ज्यादा ग्रच्छी हो कौन सी सकेगी वहां पर उसके लिए वहां इनपूट दिये जाएं, इनवेस्टीगेशन किया जाए वहां पर उस तरह का अनाज पैदा किया जाए। यह ग्रावक्यक है ग्रीर इस दण्टि से ग्रब सारी बातें सोची जा रही हैं। योजना आयोग भी नयी स्टेटेजी बनाएगा । ग्राउवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजन। काल के लिए वह इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखेगा। मेरा विश्वास है जो कदम ग्राप लोगों ने उठाये हैं वह कदम सार्थक हैं, कारगर हो रहे हैं उससे लोग लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं लेकिन यह एक मेस्सिव प्रोग्राम है। एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है खेतिहर मजदूरों की । खेत और खेतिहर मजदूरों को अलग से नहीं देखा जा सकता है । यह एक इंटेग्रेटिड समस्या है ग्रीर इसलिए सब को एक साथ मिला कर देखा जा सकता है ग्रीर उसके लिये कारगर कदम उठाये जाएंगे तभी खेत मजदूरों की समस्याएं दूर होंगी । मजदुरों के लिए इंक्योरेंस के बारे में कहा गया यह भी सरकार सोच रही है सोशल सिक्यरिटी बेनिफिटस की वातें भी सोची जा रही हैं। मिनिमम नीडज प्रोग्राम के अन्दर जो बिल्कूल न्यनतम आवश्यकताएं हैं उनको पूरा किया जा रहा है। इसके इल।वा जो भी इन-बेस्टमेंट हो रहे हैं पामीण क्षेत्रों में जो भी पंजी निवेश हो रहा है वह इस दुष्टि से किया जा रहा है कि उनके लिए एक तो खेती का उत्पादन बढ़े दूसरा इनफास्ट्रक्चरल डवलपमेंट हो जिससे खेती ग्रौर दसरे कामों में जुड़े हुए लोगों को फायदा मिले। इसके इलावा भी कई कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं जिससे खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध हो सके, शिक्षा की सेवा उपलब्ध हो सके, पेयजल की व्यवस्था हो सके ग्रौर जो उनके जीवन के लिए आवज्यक वस्तुएं वे उनको प्राप्त हो सकें। खेतिहर मजदूरों की मजदूरी और बढे, न्युनतम मजदूरी लागु हो, उनके जीवन में और खणहाली आए और जो वेरोजगारी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में है वह ग्रौर कम हो । मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि इसमें कमी नहीं

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आई । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के लिए यह स्ट्रेटेजी है कि जितने लोगों के लिए रोजगार सुजन करना है यह ध्यान में रखा गया था। एक अन्मान लगाय জিবন बेरोजगार हैं उनको गया रोंजगार देने के लिए अनमान लगाया गया कि इतने लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा । जो बेरोजगार थे जो रोजगार चाहेंगे उनकी संख्या भी आंकी गई जिसमें ग्रीदोगिक ग्रीर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो लोग रहते हैं उनकी संख्या जहां तक मझे याद है 39.25 मिलियन थी । लेकिन जिस रेट से जो पांच वर्षों के लिए हमने बनाया था (व्यवधान)

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : ग्रापको चालीस सिनट हो गये हैं ग्रब समाप्त करें । ग्रापने क्या ग्रभी ग्रौर कुछ कहना है ।

श्री बिंदेश्वरी दूबे : मैं ग्रभी समाप्त कर रहा हं। कथि के क्षेत्र में और जो जनरल इकोनोमिक ग्रोध हैं उसके लिए हम लोगों ने नार्म बनाया कि यह पांच परसेंट के हिसाब से यह इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ होगा इस देश का तथा हम इतने लोगों को रोजगार दे पाएंगे। ग्रामी मिड टर्म प्रप्रेजल हम्रा था । यद्यपि पिछले दो वर्षों में बाढ़ आर्रेंर सूखें की वजह से कई प्रदेशों में कृषि के क्षेत्र में बरबादी हई इसके बावजुद जो मिड टर्म अप्रेजल हम्रा है उसके अन्सार 4.9 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ रेट प्राप्त हुआ है और अगर पांच प्रतिशत रेट आफ ग्रोथ होगा तो 3.99 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से कामों का सजन होगा ग्रौर उसी ग्रनपात में एक मिलियन लोगों को इस सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोजगार दिया जा सकेगा । ग्रौर जो पिछला बैक लाग है

3.00 P. M. 9.24 मिलियन का उससे एक मिलियन कम भी किया जा

सकेगा । ये सारी समस्याएं हैं जिनके निदान के लिए जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनकी मैंने चर्चा की है। मझे विश्वास है कि मैंने जो कुछ कहा है माननीय सदस्यों को उससे संतोष होगा । मैं श्री गुरुदास दास गुप्त जी को खास-तौर पर म्राश्वस्त करना चाहता हं कि जो परिश्रम करके उन्होंने सिफारिशें दी है, उनकी कमेटी ने सिफारियों दी हैं पूरी सीरियसनेस के साथ ड्यू वेटेज देते हुए

सरकार उन पर विचार करेगी धौर श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में ग्रगर सारी चीजों पर आम सहमति हो गयी तो उसके लिए पार्जिटिव एटीटयूड सरकार लेगी ऐसा मैं डनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हं।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Sir, the Minister has been dealing, with the problem in detail. Firstly my point is about the central authority which will give them protection in respect of wage and in respect of maternity benefits, accidents, pension and old-age pension. There is no protective cover or umbrella. We have been dilating on the issue for years. He has been kind enough and I express my gratitude that he has assured the House that he will be convening a meeting. He has not assured us of appointing another commission. He has assured us of convening a committee where this problem will be dircussed and we will also be in that meeting. In case there is a consensus, Government will be taking positive attitude. I am giate-fultothehon. Minister for this. But the most important point is this. What is the attitude of the Government towards the problem that the agricultural workers are outside the pale of any labour law? This problem has been pending for years. It was left to the State Governments. But no State Government has done it. Therefore, either the Central Government do it or it is not done. It is not a question of taking a positive attitude. I want to know what will the Government do in the background of the failure of the States. That is the first point.

Secondly, there is a total absence of enforcement machinery. I do not want to go into it. How will the Central Government help the State Governments in building up enforcement machinery? Thirdly, there is the question of funding, It is not only a pious desire that this condition should

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improve. The pious desire should be supplemented with material assistance. There should be enough funds provid, d by the centre mainly so that the agricultural workers can gel the benefits. These are the three points.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, hon. Minister was referring to my complaint about party representation not being there. He said that it is not taken on the basis of parties. I do not know whether we are in a partyless democracy. Even in speech making, the parties are taken into consideration. They are consulted and they are given proper representation. That is why I raised that point.

Secondly, he has referred to West Bengal and Kerala and stated that nowhere it is impler mented. I do not know whethethose people who seriously try to solve the problems can be brushed aside along with others who have not at all attempted. That is the point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) ; : The central point or the focal point is what are you going to do regarding the machinery for implementation. Are you going to discuss about it in the Labour Ministers' Meeting ?

श्री बिंदेश्वरी दूबे : यही मैं कहना चाह रहा था जो मशीनरीज हैं, डिफरेंट स्टेटस ने जो ग्रपनी इन्फोर्समेंट मशीनरीज बनायी हैं उनमें जो तुटियां हैं, कमियां हैं या ग्रगर एडीक्वेट नहीं हैं तो इन सारी बातों पर हम लोग स्टेट लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कांफ्रेस में विचार विमर्श करेंगे ग्रौर जो ग्रपने देश में सिस्टम है, विचार विमर्श के द्वारा ही उनको हल करेंगे । DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI . Sir. . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) ; Now it is over

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : My clarification has not been answered.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : You should have told me at that time. Now we will take up the Statutory Resolution and the Bill.

I. STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE RELIGIOUS INSTITU TIONS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) ORDINANCE, 1988— Contd.

IL RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) BILL, 1988— Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAl) : Shri Mohinder Singh Lather—only six minutes, please. (*Interruptions*) The time allotted for this was 3 hours and we have already taken 2 hours 48 minutes. The Minister is still to speak. There are so many speakers. Therefore, we should confine to the time limit. I will not allow a single minute extra. Mr. Lather, please proceed.

श्री महेन्द्र लिंह लाठर (हरियाणा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हजाबों बेगुनाह लोगों का जो खून वह चुका है और बहुत खून-खराबे के वाद कांग्रेस सरकार को थोड़ी सी आंख खुली है तो यह आधा - अधूरा बिल हमारे सामने है । मैं इसको ग्राधा-अधूरा इसलिए कहूंगा कि यह विल्कुल वेग है और जो परपज इससे सरकार पाना चाहती है वह इससे पाया नहीं जा सकता उपसभाध्यक्ष जो, जब हम इसको पढ़ते हैं बिल को शुरु से इसका सैक्शन 1 पार्ट 2 पढते हैं :

"It extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

मैं यह पूछना चाहूंग। कि उपमभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार से ग्रौर जितने आनरेबल मैम्बरर्ज यहां बैठे हैं कि क्या मजहब के नाम पर जम्मू-कश्मीर के अन्दर फसाद नहीं होते, खून-खरावा नहीं होता है ? क्या वहां पर धर्म के नाम पर जो संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं उनका दुरुपयोग नहीं होता । हम कितने रोज तक जम्मू-काश्मीर को जो कि हमारे देश का महत्वपूर्ण प्रांत है उसको अपने मुल्क से अलग रखेंगे और उसके लिए अलग कानून वनायेंगे ? दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा वह सैक्शन 5 का पार्ट "बी" है ?

"Provided that nothing in the Section shall apply to any arms which are used as part cf any religious system or ritual of the institution as established by custom or usage."

यह कौन फैसला करेगा कि कोन सा हथियार अन्दर ले जाया जा सकता है? उनके रिवाज के ग्रनसार कौन सा हथियार है कौन से हथियार ग्रीर की उनके धर्म को जरूरल है? मेरी राय में, मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि सैक्शन 5 का पार्ट "बी" डिलीट कर दिया जाए। ग्रौर ग्रगर डिलीट न किया जाए तो "एनी ग्राम्ज एक्सेप्ट फायर ग्राम्जे" इसमें अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए । क्योंकि फायर आम्रज किसी भी शक्ल में मंदिर, गुरुढारे या मस्जिद के ग्रन्दर नहीं जाने चाहिएं। नहीं तो कोई भी बहाना लेकर कोई भी हथियार उसके अन्दर ले जाया जा सकता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में ग्रुण्धी से ज्यादा समस्यायें मजहब की फिएट की हुई हैं । कभी किसी मस्जिद के लिए मार्च हो रहा है, कभी किसी मन्दिर के लिए मार्च हो रहा है, कभी किसी गुरुद्वारे