(iii) G.S.R. No. 756(E), dated the 29th June, 1988, publishing the Tamil Nadu Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1988, [Placed in Library, See 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

among agricultural workers consist of the rural poor among which hay 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 broad policy options have been pursued as part of the Seventh Plan strategy: Firstly to increase the asset holding of the poor redistributive 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 recent 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 prosupplementary 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 crosion 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 the specially disadvantaged groups like, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women. . . .

matter of urgent

public importance

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

[Shri Bindeshwari Dubey]

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 Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditionsof 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 session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi, on 20 May, 1987 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 reviewed in the Northern. Eastern, Southern, and Western regions, alongwith the State Governments 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 the minimum wages—once in two years, or on a rise of 50 points of the Consumer Price Index Number, was reiterated.

matter of urgent public importance

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 visited 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 multi-aspected 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 agri-. cultural 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 1^S 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 sub-committee appointed by Labour Consultative Committee. I was a member of that committees 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. 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 the offending landlord has been punished because of the violation the Minimum Wages Act. Minister speaks of revision 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 State 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- agricultural workers were deprived of the revised wage made by the Government. It is in Andhra Pradesh. We had been to Andhra Pradesh. The announcement was made on 27th October, 1986. It was published in Gazette on 9th February, 1987. It reached the District headquarters on 1 t 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 the trade union leaders made complaints unanimously that the State Labour Board for Agricultural La-

bour 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 situation 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 country.

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 party. our findings 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 labour

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

Madam, then comes the question of going through and discussing the impact of the so-called 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, mind it, only 100 days for a year additional employment generation and they are giving funds only to generate employment to extent of 13 days, one-seventh 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 landlessness 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

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 mono-cropped. It is single crop and because of the singlecrop preponderance the job opportunitites for the agricultural workers also shrink.

While analysing the problems, 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. (Time Bell). Madam, let me give you an instance. It is again in Bihar. This is a village Hassanchak. Here workers were on strike 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 Instead they brought to work. 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 the agricultural workers have been put by the administration of the country. What has been general experience? Our general experience has 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.

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-Payment, 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 multiclass society based on social antagonism. That is the point. 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 hell rings). Madam, 1 seek your - kind indulgence and take some more minutes because the problem we are confronted with had never heen discussed and is of much greater 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 legislation 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 austion of Central enactment. And not 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 country. 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. what did you do? You requested the states to enact laws for agricultural workers. But how 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 they 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 recause this is an important subject but you have to conclude now.

GURUDAS SHRI GUPTA: I will just take two more minutes and conclude. This was the unanimous recommendation of sub-Committee and this recommendation has been endorsed by the Consultative Committee attached to the Labour Ministry. This has been endorsed unanimously. All the people agreed and they requested the Minister. Therefore, the Minister is confronted today with the 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 suficient to identify the problem. The problems are identified. 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 the so-called Green Revolution in Punjab which is responsible for the advance in the agricultural sector Thereare you depriving them ? fore, Madam, I want the Government to act. It is for the first time that we are discussing this. But while discussing this, I 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. Govern- ' ment 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. 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. should be a Central law for old age pension. There must be a Central law extending the protection social security to this largest tion of unprotected and unprivileged labour. (Time bell rings).

public importance .

Lastly, Madam, this Central law also provide for the funds. If you eave it to the States, they do not [Shri Moturu Hanumantha Rao]

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 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 would say that it concerns a vast section the rural population of our 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

country. They are the most exploited and all miseries come over their heads. If floods come, if any calamity comes, they are the first victims. They do not have any protection at all. 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 Government promises the forty these all been making years, their condition is no better In fact, it is worsening because all the ameliorative steps or basic 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 Mahalonobif Committee, would have been available for distribution among the land-s less labourers. But what is the net result after all these years? They have not been implemented and the political will has not been there to implement them. Simply oral instructions or come 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 statement from the hon. Minister stating that $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs acres were distributed in Uttar Pradesh and another 1½ 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 efforts 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, lakh acres are distributed and if in a big State like Bihar only 1½ 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. without increasing his income, how can anybody save him? Therefore, all this phraseology like socialism, garibi hatao, safeguarding Harijan 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 Governinstructing the ment has been State Government to implement that. It is only a directive and nothing else. Some of the State Governments have been following the directive mostly and some, to some extent, only in announcing the wages. Minimum wages were announced and some of them were less than what they already getting. But, at the same time, the question is whether they are implemented. By a mere Gazeannouncing' tte publication rates, nothing happens. Who going to operate, who is going to check, who is going to implement the rates that are announced Naturally, in the rural areas no body

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 agricultral 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 thing, 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 hatao. What is the net result? The net result is that the agricultural labourer is thrown more and more into unemployment, he is thrown more and more into economic exploitation, because land reforms are not implemented. The landed gentry would not keep quiet. They organize order own senas in 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 agricultural 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.

[Shri Hanumanatha Rao]

Now, the figures are given that the poverty population has been reduced from 50 per cent to 37 per cent and so on and so 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 be able to employ labourers, would he be able to give more wages. 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, that is 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 there 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 question 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. In Kerala the minimum wage is implemented in practice, not by act alone. In West Bengal it is sought to be implemented in every village. Why are such steps not being taken

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, Girijan welfare every day. But why is this not in practice implemented? That is my question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMAN-THA 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 in The Central Governexistence. ment 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 157

social fabric greatly depends on the condition of the people living in the villages, particularly the rural poor. I must complement my collcague, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, for having done considerable 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 Act—was 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. These are: 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 important section of the society is such that we are today virtually sitting on a powder-keg. Social tensions are rising and violence is on the rise. There are powerful mafias of land-owners, who are hindering

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 land-owners 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 politicised; This is a social issue. This is a challenge for the entire country and we have to see how we can improve their plight.

SHRI MOTRU HANUMAN-THA 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.

SHARMA: ANAND SHRI 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 States, Tripura and Kerala where special undertaken reforms have been where minimum wages are paid

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

SHRI VITHALRAO MAD-HAVRAO JADHAV (Maharasthra): 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 was 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 VITHALRAO MAD-HAVRAO JADHAV: lam mre 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 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 Act. Is it a scientific Wages criterion? Has it been pegged price index? Unless and until you link the fixing of minimum wages to the price index we cannot be fair in our approach and we cannot ensure justice for sharecroppers and landless ourers.

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 beed is is less than the material given to men. As a result of this, they produce less number of Then, what happens beedi. 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 proivvide 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

affected. If there is drought, they do not have any work on the fields.

Even under NREP programme or RLEGP programme, the duration employment range 15 days to 50 days. Today, 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 comes to more than 440 crores working days whereas the provisions to day are only for about 55 crores working days. So, there is a vast gap in the demand and the provisions to meet We all are aware, there is a resource crunch. You cannot overnight change the situation. But we have to ensure that something is done to provide relief to them. We provided relief 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 They are landless. land. 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 poor, the rural workers and there have been various legislations, socio-economic reforms various which are aimed at emancipating this section of the society. We must not

forget that it was the Congress Government 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 been applying 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 rural 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 Calling Attention to a

[Shri Anand Sharma]

in many parts of the country, not only in Bihar, where there are people war groups and private which armies are coming up is the direct out come of social tension owing to denial of iustice. 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. 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 Govern-. ment must come forward with such a legislation which should have been done much before. There should also be a Central fund created for the rulal 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 ensure 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 ? The only answer is shrinking agro-based industries. , We We concentrate on them. have our priorities very clear. It is a different thing to have consumer goods. But to absorb this large work force in the rural areas we must have more and more agrobased industries and that should in

fact be the first priority if we have to improve the situation. 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 agricultural workers in this country and I hope the Government will seriously consider the suggestions made by colleagues and by myself. Thank you, Madam.

matter of urgent .

public importance

SHRIMATI BLIOYA 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, werse still if they are widows with children. And, Madam, the condition of these people 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 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

these people. 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 mislead 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 deprive 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 pupclation, 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 these people. These programsimply help the mes middle class contractors. Tl ese programmes only help these contractors middle-class who these deprive always agricultural labourers of their dues. When there is no field work, these contractor who are a sort of political chamchas deprive 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 I 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/-and sometimes The laws is just Rs. 1.50! 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 these poor people. Medam, 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, I urge upon the Government and the Minister concerned to handle the problems of these agricultural labourers with much political will and with a sincere appreach to help them. Otherwise, Madam, these labourers will rise in revelt, 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 38 (2) of the Constitution, the Directive Principles of State Policy, equal opportunity to all for the development and growth is ensured. But I am sorry to 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 voluminous 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 agricultural produce marketed is only 60 per cent and the remaining 40 per cent is being consumed by agricultutists and agricultural labourers for their own family purposes. The total investment in agricultural rural develepment and irrigation in 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 crores. As regards the deposits in banks in rural as well as semi-rural areas, the drain is as

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 equiped with the most sophisticated farm technology and the best technical supervision and with the facility to sell its produce at a premium, seed. Yet as improved it lost like Rs. 3.5 crores. something 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 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.

matter of urgent

public importance

As all of us are aware, among every six people who are living below the poverty line 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 sector into small, marginal, kulaks, agricultural labourers, landlords, etc. so that they can eat each one at a time and thus kill the agricultural sector completely. That 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 M. S. GURUPADASWA-MY (Karnataka): I have with me the Rural Labour Inquiry 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 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 in1974-75; 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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[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

labour, agricultural labour. Their income shou'd be increased. There should be an augmentation in employment. There should be an increase in their productivity. There should be land reforms. And there should be concentration on human resource development like education. health and the like which 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 things were there in the Plan but there have been failures also. He should have given to us the reasons for failules. We have been seeing for the last forty years, Mr. Vice-Cha rman, that promises are made, but they are not performed. The promises by the Government are made every year but these promises are not performed at all. Instead of that 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. All the anti-poverty programmes have failed. Why have they failed There are innumerable reports regarding that. But the Government does not study these reports. 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. All the rural programmes. agricultural programmes, and programmes meant for targetted 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-· moval of poverty and unemployment can be solved. There has been wide-

spread unemployment and partial unemployment is equally acute and all the measures to provide productive employment have failed because the agricultural sector is lagging behind. There is no adequate growth. - , We have come to a sort of a standstill and with this tardy growth you cannot achieve greater employment, you cannot give good wages. My friend; have been talking about wages. The wages that we are giving to agricultural labour is shameful. There are men labourers, women labouters and child labourers. There has been discrimination between these categories of labour. This is the one country in the world. Sir, where child en are employed in large numbers to prov d: the wherewithal for households. Nowhere in the wor'd so many child-en 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 household; is 16.6 per cent over the peri d which I mentioned, whereas agricultural labour and rural labour households the increase is more, and 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 rad cal 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 om has no meaning: your socialism has no meaning, and your talk of social justice becomes irrelevant. What is required 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 co-ordination, 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 main point and main thrust. There has got to be institutional transformation to take the rural society to a m down age. It is stultified: it is stagnant: it is stinking, with no facilities, no infrastructure, without any opportunity for a civilised living. What I want is, for this segment of society, a new institution at the all-Ind'a level, all over Ind'a. I advocate for, and I propose creation of a land army of agricultural labourers, which may also include other kinds of labour in rueal areas. A land army has got to be created: an institution has got to be given to rural labour, particularly agricultural 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 their skills have got to be improved. Unless and until you improve the skills of agricultural labour and rural labour, you cannot bring about radical 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, managed, owned, controlled and run by the labourers themselves and by their representatives, and nobedy else. May I ask the Minister to respond to my suggestion ?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.

श्री हिर सिंह (उतर प्रदेश): मान्यवर देश में बेतिहर मजदूर और खेतों में, ग्रामीण इलाकों में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं उनकी दशा कितनी दयनीय है इसका ग्रंदाज लगाना वड़ा मुश्किल हैं वशेषकर उन लोगों के लिए जो कभी देहात में जाते न हों ग्रीर गांव की जिंदगी

से जिन हा कभी वास्ता न रहा हो। हम देखते हैं कि देश के ग्रंदर गांवों में बड़ी तादाद में खेतिहर मजदूर मेहनत से खेतों में सुबह से शाम तक काम करते हैं जिनका न कोई ममा होता हैं न कोई लंब भ्रावर होता है। वे सुबह से लेकर शाम तक बराबर काम करते रहने हैं। यही नहीं वह खेतिहर मजदूर खुद तो काम करना ही है कभी-कभी उसके छोटे-छोटे बच्चे भी उसके काम में सहायता करते हैं श्रीर उसके मा श्रीर बाप की मजदूरी उस को मितनी है। इस तरह खेतिहर मजदूर बहुत मसीवत में काम कर अपने दिन गुजारते हैं। स्नाप पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रंदर जब से खेती का मेकनाइ-जेशन हम्रा है ग्राप देखें कटाई करते समय मनदूरों के हाथ हमेशा के लिए कट जाते हैं और उन्हें जिंदगी के लाले पड जाते हैं। उनके हाथ-पैर कट जाते हैं स्रीर वे जिंदगी-भर तड़पते रहते हैं। इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि ग्राज गांव के ग्रंदर खेतिहर मजदूर किस मुसीवत मे काम करते हैं। बड़े किसान उन्हें मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं। वे दस, बीम, दिन की **म**जदूरी इक्ट्डी करते रहते हैं। जब वे अपनी मजदूरी मानते हैं तो वडे-बड़े किसान उन्हे पुलिस के जरिए धमाकते हैं और झूठे मुकदमों में फंसा देते हैं। महोदय, कहीं-कहीं यह भी होता है बड़े किसान जवान खेतिहर मज-दूरों का झुटे मुबदमे में फंसा देते है और बै जेल में पड़ें इते हैं ग्रीर फिर उन मजदरों की औरतों से काम लेते हैं। गांवों में इन खेतिहर मजदूरों के रहने के लिए न म हान होते हैं और न अन्य स्वि-धाए होती हैं। ग्रगर वे बड़े किसानों की सुविधान्सार काम नहीं करते तो उनके ऊपर दबाव डालते है भीर कहते हैं कि भ्राप गांव में नहीं रह सकते। इस त्रह भ्राए दिन खेत मजदूरों के ऊपर वड़े किसान ज्यादतियां करते हैं

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

matter of urgent

public importance

[श्री हरि सिह]

Calling Attention to a

लेकिन उनहा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता क्योंकि ये सरक री कर्मचारी बड़े किसानों से प्रभावित होते हैं। इसलिए इस मौके पर मेरा यह मग्रविरा है कि जो खेत मजदूर हैं उनकी हर ब्लाक पर एक समिति होनी चाहिए। बड़े-बड़े किसान जो खेतिहर मजदूरों को रखना चाहते हैं वे बाकायदा ग्रपना रजिस्टेशन कराएं कि हम को खेतिहर मजदूर की ग्रावश्यकता है श्रीर इसी तरह खेतिहर मजदूर भी अपना नाम दर्ज कराएं। जो मिनिमन वेजज हैं उसके हिसाब से खेतिहर मजदूरों को मज-दूरी दी जाय। उनके साथ जब श्रन्याय होता है तो वे कचहरी में भागे-भागे फिरते हैं तब न कोई इंग्योरेंस की बात करता है न उन्हें पैसा दिलाने की बात कोई करता है। इसलिए हर जिले में खेति-हर मजदूरों की खुद की समितियां होनी चाहिए। ब्लाक लेवल पर होती चाहिए। महोदय, भ्राज दुनिया में कम्प्युटर युग **धा गया है।** इससे यह श्रंदाजा लगाया .जा सकता है कि कितने खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, कितनी जमीन की ग्रावश्यकता है, उन्हें कितनी मजदूरी दी जाती है। महोदय, भ्राज हमारा देश बड़ा वेलकेग्रर स्टेट है। हमें इस पूंजीशाही को देश से समाप्त करना है। ग्राज जमींदारी खत्म की गई है, लेकिन जब तक हिंदुस्तान के खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत नहीं सुधरती जब तक उनके साथ न्याय नहीं होता मार्थिक न्याय नहीं मिलता तब तक देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता।

महोदय श्राज लोग गांव के श्रंदर रहना इसलिए पसंद नहीं करते क्योंकि वह शहर में ज्यादा सेफ ग्रीर सेक्योर्ड महसुस करते हैं। वे शहर के अंदर कूली का काम कर के या कुड़ा-करकट उठाकर, जीवन यापन कर लेते हैं क्योंकि यहां पर उनके साथ अन्याय नहीं होता है। एसे मजद्री मिलती है। इसलिए जो नियम हमारी सरकार ने बनाए हैं उन को ज्यादा कारगर वन ने को जरूरा है। श्रभो श्रानंद शर्माजी ने कहा कि जो महिला मजदूर हैं उनकी

ह्यालत बहुत खराब है ही, साथ ही जो शेड्यल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं, उनकी हालत भ्रीर खराब होती है। बडे किसान समझते हैं कि ये हमारे पुस्तैनी गुलाम हैं, बंधुग्रा मजदूर ही हैं। यह जो एक मनोवैज्ञानिक दोष है इसके लिए कांति की बडी म्रावर-कता है श्रीर इस बात की 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, भ्रपनी मेहनत से, अपने देश के ग्रंदर, ग्रगर ग्राप गीर से देखें तो बड़े-बड़े 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 है वे ग्रपने बच्चों को घरों में छोड़कर सुबह, दिन निकले ही चले भ्राते है और यह जो सरकार की पैदावार है खाद की, सिचाई ग्रौर सब की उसमें खेतिहर मजदूर के पसीने ग्रौर मेहनत के बावजूद ही म्राज हिन्दुस्तान ग्रन्न के मामले में ग्रपने पैरों पर खड़ा हुग्रा है। भ्राज-नए-नए प्रस्ताव जो नई एज माई है, यह जो नया युग है इसके श्चंदर श्रगर हमने समानता दिलानी है, शोषण मुक्त उनको बनाना है तो यह भ्रावश्यक है कि हर लेवल पर, जो उनकी वेलफेयर स्कीम उनसे ताल्लुक 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 भ्रावश्यक है कि हमारे जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उनकी समिति जिले, तहसील भ्रौर ब्लाक लेवल पर होनी चाहिए भौर उसमें उनके भ्रपने म्रादमी होने चाहिए I उनका बाकायदा रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिए। जैसे एम्पलाएमेंट एक्सचंज होते हैं बाकी सर्विसिज के, वैसे ही उन किसानों, खेतिहर मजदूरों के भी एम्पलाएमेंट एक्सचेंज हर ब्लाक पर होने चाहिए।

इन्हीं श्रल्फाज के साथ मैं कहना चाह्ता हं कि अगर देश में समानता लायी है, शोषण को दूर करना है तो खेतिहर मजदूरों के भाग्य को सुधारना होगा।

SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir our famous Tamil poet, Tiruvalluvar, 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

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 concerned, they have not increased 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.

Johni Aladi Aruna alias V. Arunachalaml

Sir, anti-poverty programmes were initiated in the First Plan itself. We know it well that under 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 implementation of the Plans. We are not able to identify the beneficiaries. What impact has been created by these Plans?

Sir, it has been stated that the desired result of the present antipoverty programmes, mainly the IRDP, are not available due to the many problems. They are: (1) Improper identification of ficiaries. (2) Rampant corruption. (3) Overlapping and integrated approach of agencies handling these programmes. (4) Bias towards animal Then, administrative husbandry. weakness, inadequacy of the banking infrastructure, absence of backward and forward linkage, absence of people's active participation, lack of coordination among the various schemes, inadequate monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. Why these things is all I mention because we cannot be complacent with the massive allotment for the anti-poverty programmes because our targets, 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 Rural Labour. It was announced one year before. You know well, Sir, there were so many commissions constituted or ordered by the Government. A Royal Commission was constituted in 1929. The Rege Committee was formed in 1944. The Planning Commission itself evolved a labour policy and a National Commission on Labour was constituted in 1966. Now another Commission has been constituted by the

Ministry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has been done so far by this National Commission ot Rural Workers. It has been constituted before one year. We would like to know the functions and the recommendations of the Commission.

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 period 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 minimumwages. 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

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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.

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

महोदय, श्रमिक मजदूरों के विषय में यह है भीर मैं देख रहा हूं कि पालिया-मेंष्ट की कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की एक सब-कमेटी ने इस पर काम किया है ग्रौर मेरे मित्र श्री गुरुदास दासगुप्त इसके सदस्य रहे है। कमेटी पहुंचते-पहुंचते वेस्ट बगाल पहुंची है। मुख्यमत्री से भेंट की है। मैं भाशा कर रहा था कि 11 वर्ष से लेफ्ट फंट सरकर काम कर रही है समाधान-कारक उत्तर मिलेगा। मैं पढ रहा हं:

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

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

कोई मिलेगा तो विहार का मजदूर मिलेगा जो पंजाब जल रहा है, कब, किस समय किस निर्दोष की हत्या हो जाय इसका ठिकाना नही है तो उस पंजाब के खेतों पर भाज भी भ्रगर कोई काम करता हुआ दिखाई देता है तो वह बिहार का मजदूर दिखाई देता है। हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में फैला हम्रा बिहार का मजदूर दिखाई देता है। सबको भ्रपना 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 गाड़ी में उनका जगह नहीं मिली तो उस रेल गाड़ी के खोपड़ी पर चढ़ गये। ग्रागे जाकर नदी के ऊपर एक पुलंथा। पटरी पर रेल चल रही है ग्रौर रेल के खोपड़ी पर ये ग्रौर पूल ऊपर। इतना भ्रंतर इन दोनों में नहीं रहा कि श्रगर कोई मजदूर जग गया, खड़ा हो गया या ठीक हंग से सीधा बठ गया। तो मृत्यु निश्चित है। ग्रौर यही हम्रा, रेल की खोपड़ी पर बैठे हुए सैकड़ों मजदूर पूल से टकराकर नदी में गिर गये ग्रौर 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 शुरू होती है तो हम श्रमिकों, मजदूरों की एक भ्रलग श्रेणी मानकर चलते हैं। मेरी दृष्टि में यह हमारी सबसे बड़ी भूल है। विचार यहां से करना चाहिए कि श्रमिक ग्रौर भूमिहीन श्रमिक भी तथा जिसके पास थोड़ी-सी जमीन भी है वह श्रमिक भी, या यह कहें कि किसान ग्रीर मजदूर ये एक यूनिट है, एक इक ई हैं, ग्रगर यह मानकर हम विचार करते तो इसके समाधान का रास्ता भी निकलता ग्रौर हल भी दिखाई देता। ग्राप न्युनतम मजदूरी का कानून बनाते है लेकिन यह केवल बड़ी-बड़ी पोथियों के ग्रंदर है। मध्यप्रदेश में न्युनतम मजदूरी 3 रुपये मिलती है, आंध्र प्रदेश में 5 रुपये मिलती है। किसी भी राज्य में, प्रदेश में जो ग्रापने मिनिमम वेजेज बनाये है क्या वे किसी को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं? मैं एक सीधा सवाल सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मिनिमम वेजेज किसी को प्राप्त हैं, न्यूनतम

matter of urgent

public importance

ند الخطأ

[श्री कैल:श पति मिश्र]

मजदूरी क्या किसी को प्राप्त है। साथ ही मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि देने बाला कौन है, किससे ग्राप दिलाना चाहते हैं ? एक सीमात किसान, लघु किसान स्वयं उसके खेतों से इतनी ग्राय नहीं हो पा रही है कि वह ग्रपने परिवार का पेट भर सके वह स्वयं दरिद्र बना हम्रा है, कानून का डंडा लगाकर कैसे भ्राप उसके सर पर खड़े होगे, 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 ग्रंदर उत्पादित होने वाली वस्तुत्रों का लागत मूल्य कितना है, उसकी कास्ट प्राइस कितनी है। जब इसका पता भोगा तब मालूम हो सकता है कि कार-**अनों के मालिकों को कितना मनाफा** ाने की छूट दी जा सकती है। श्राप फैक्टरियों से निर्मित होने वाली चीजों के लागत मुल्य तय नहीं करते भ्रौर हर मार्टिकल के ऊपर श्राप उसको छापते नहीं हैं। इससे देश के उपभोक्ता तबाह हो रहे हैं। खेत के ग्रंदर किसान जो पैदा करता है उसकी लागत मूल्य कितनी है ग्रौर उस पर कितना लाभ होना चाहिए सरकार इसको तय नहीं कर पा रही है। इसके कारण किसान मर रहा है। श्रौर किसान जब मरता रहेगां तो मजदर 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 ब्रिन्दु पर यह काल ग्रटेंशन है ग्रापने सारी द्निया उस में समेटने की कोशिश की है केंबल, उसी बिन्द् को छोड़कर। कहा गया है कि सातवीं पचवर्षीय योजना के तीन वर्षों में गरीवी उन्मूलन के लिए 5400 करोड़ रुपये ग्रभी तक खर्च हुए किन्तु किन गरीबों के लिए केवल खेत पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए या छोटें किसानों की गरीबी दूर करने के लिए या ग्रौर भी 10 प्रकार के गरीब पड़े हुए हैं उनकी गरीबी दर करने के लिए ? श्राप शायद श्रलग-मलग वर्गीकरण कर नहीं सकते घलग वर्गीकरण करने की स्थिति सरकार नहीं है । 5400 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हए, दबे जी भी बिहार से आते हैं, हमारे भ्रादरणीय नेता हैं वे भ्रन्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस रुपये का दुरुपयोग किस प्रकार हो रहा है, किस नाली के भन्दर यह रुपया बहरहा है। भ्राप इसका तर्क दे रहे हैं सचमुच में भ्रगर इस प्रश्न का समाधान करना चाहते हैं तो शुरू यहां से करना पड़गा। राष्ट्रीय श्राय जो देश की है उसमें से कितना श्रश म्राप भारत के तीन हजार शहरों पर खर्च करने जा रहे है जहां केवल 22 प्रतिशत भ्राबादी रहनी है जहां 68 प्रतिशत की स्राबा**दी** है भारत के पौने छः लाख गावों के म्रन्दर राष्ट्रीय श्रायक कितना भ्रंश श्राप खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। श्राज श्राप देखिये क्या भ्रवस्था है ? तीन हजार शहरों में मान 22 प्रतिशत भाबादी रहती है भौर राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का लगभग 70 प्रतिशत ग्रंश वहां खर्च कर रहे है ग्रीर जहां 68 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है भारत के पौने छः लाख गावों के ग्रन्दर वहां ग्राप मान 30 प्रतिशत प्रण राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का खर्च कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय ग्राय बनती किस ग्राधार पर है ? पौने छः लाख गांवों से राष्ट्रीय भ्राय का कितना निर्माण हो रहा है भीर तीन हजार शहरों से राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का कितना निर्माण हो रहा है । इस समस्या का समा-धान तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक ग्रापका द्ष्टिकोण नहीं बदलेगा जब तक भ्राप देंश की जरूरतों को ठीक से नहीं पहचानेंगे । हमारे माननीय मित्र श्रमिक नेता माननीय गुरुदास दास गुप्त जी जब बोल रहे थे तो मैं उस समय हंस रहा था जब उल्लेख करते-करते बड़ी 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 ? भ्रागेंनाइज्ड लेबरर सरकारी दफ्तर में रहता है, सरकारी संस्थानों में रहता है भ्रौर उद्योगों में रहता है चाहे वह निजी उद्योग हो या श्रर्ध-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, जहां उनको भी काम करने के लिए हाथ मिलता है। खेतों पर श्रमिक संगठनों ग्रीर नेता श्रों को कौन-सा ग्राधार मिलेगा? इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता ह कि राष्ट्रीय भ्राय के वितरण की व्यवस्था ठीक ढग से कराइये । देश की ग्राबादी जिस माता में जहां पर रहती है उसी म्रनुपात में राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का ग्रंश वहां जाना च।हिए। शहरों में जितनी भ्राय रहती है शहरों की श्राबादी में जितनी संख्या है उसी अनुपात में राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का व्यय वहां पर होना चाहिये । यह धारा मड़ेगी तब सचमुच में देश के श्रमिक, देश के दरिद्र, देश के गरीब हरिजन, इनको हम ऊपर ले जा सकेंगें ।

भ्रंत में एक भीर बात का उल्लेख मैं करना चाहता हूं। कभी-कभी मुझे लगता है कि हम लोग श्रंधेरे में बहुत बुरी तरह से भटक रहे हैं। 41 वर्षों की भ्राजादी के बाद, जमींदारी उन्मूलन कानून लागू हो जाने के बाद, सीलिंग कानून लाग हो जाने के बाद देश के ग्रंदर ऐसी स्थित बनी हुई है कि जमीदार, बड़े-बड़े भूस्वामी ग्रीर मजदूर के बीच में एक बड़ा ग्रंतर दिखाई देता है। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसको लैंडलार्ड कहते हैं, कौन जमीदार है, इनकी परिभाषा सरकार घोषित करे श्रीर 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 भौर प्रखण्डों के अनुसार सीलिंग से अधिक जमीन को घोषित करके इस भ्रम को समाप्त करना चाहिए कि यहां-यहां पर इतनी माला में ग्रधिक जमीन पड़ी हुई है । स्रगर वहां स्रधिक जुमीन पड़ी हुई है तो वितरण करने के पहले सरकार को उसे पहले ग्रपने कब्जे में लेना चाहिए, में लेना चाहिए श्रौर उसे श्रपने काबू तक सरकार ग्रपने पास रखे 1-2 **साल** फिर उसके 'बाद भूमिहीनों में वितरित करे, तब सचमृच में भ्रगर कहीं जमीन होगी तो वह भूमिहीनों को मिलेगी। भ्रपनी दुर्बलता, ग्रपनी कमजोरी, भ्रपनी भकर्मण्यता या हल्के शब्दों में कहें तो अपनी मुर्खता की आड़ में हम बार लैण्ड-लार्ड, बड़े-बड़े जमीदार, मजदूर यही एक भाषण किये चले जारहे हैं। है कौन देश में बड़ा जमींदर यह भी तो पतालगे? कितने संख्या में उनके पास कितनी जमीन है ग्रौर ग्रगर बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हरकत करते हैं तो यह सरकार इतनी नपुसक क्यों बनी हुई है ? उन पर नियमन नहीं हो सकता है, उनको दण्डित नही किया जा सकता है ? श्रगर गलत काम करते हैं तो सरकारी नियमों के काबू में क्यों नहीं ब्राते हैं। श्रीर ग्रगर है हीं नहीं तो जो चीज श्राज श्रस्तित्व में नहीं तो फिर किसी काम में सफल न होने पर उसी काहबाला दें श्रपनी विफलता को छिपाने के लिए ऐसे तर्क ग्रौर ऐसे नारे देते रहे यह देश हित में नहीं है, राष्ट्रहित में नहीं है। इसलिए मैं भ्रापसे भ्राग्रह करता हं कि श्राप इस सवाल के ऊपर मौलिक ह्रंप से विचार करिये । देश के ग्रंदर जो जन्म लेते हैं, झोंपडी में जन्म लेया कहीं भी व स्वाधीन भारत के नागरिक हैं। एक हरिजन, एक मजदूर, एक गरीब परिवार के बच्चे को भी कपड़ा 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, सढ़ाई मिलनी चाहिए श्रीर जब तक हम इसकी पूर्ति नहीं करेंगे हमारे सिर के ऊपर एक ऐसा राष्ट्रीय पाप का धब्बा लगा रहेगा कि हम दुनिया को एक स्वाधीन स्वतंत्र भारत के नागरिक की शक्ल नहीं दिखा सकेंगे। इसलिए इनके कारणों को खोजें ग्रौर उनका ठीक से इलाज करें

श्रीमती शान्ती पहाड़िया (राजस्थान): श्रीमन् वैसे तो मझे कहा गया कि ग्रापको बोलने का समय नहीं मिलेगा पर ग्रापने समय दिया इसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद मैं ने पूरी तरह से तैयारी नहीं की है लेकिन में थोड़ा-सा बोलूंगी । श्रीमन्,

[श्रीमती श स्ती पहाड़िया]

भ्राज जो यह कृषि के ऊपर चर्चा चल रही है इस पर मैं कहूंगी कि राजस्थान के धौलपूर इलाके में बहुत-सी जमीन पड़ी हुई है, खादर ड(क् किये खत्म भ्रौर उस भूमि का उपयोग किया जाये। गवर्नभेंट द्वारा प्रयास कर के वहां कुछ लो ों को बसाया जाये या वैते भिन-हीत लोगों को खेती के जमीन काट देतो ो सकता है कि लोग ग्राने ग्राप जाकर उसने लगें। वैसे तो हमारी सरकार ने षि के लिए बहुत ग्रन्छे-ग्रन्छे कानून बनाए हैं, बहुत ग्रन्छे काम भी चला लेकिन इसके साथ एक तो रखे हैं...। मैं यह कहुंगी कि धौतपुर की भमि जो बेकार पड़ी है उसको उपयोग में लाया जाये। श्रीमन दूसरा यह जो गृषि मजदूर हैं ये कृषि मजदूर भ्राज कहां हैं ? क्योंकि छोटे-छोटे कृषि मजदूरों और छोटे छोटे किसानों की खेती तो ग्राजमल ग्राबादी में बदल गई है। उनकी खेती पर श्राज हाउस बनने लगे हैं और वे उसे बेच-बेच कर गहरों की तरफ भागने लगें हैं। म्रापने देखा होगा कि हमारी दिल्ली की ही भ्राबादी कितनी फैल गई है। भ्राज से 35 साल पहले खुली-खुली जगह थी। भव तो कनाट प्लेस से ही आधा घटा तो निकलने में लगना है, इतनी आबादी हो गई हैं। ग्राजकल छोटे किसान तो रहे ही नहीं हैं बड़े किसान ही हैं। श्रीमन सरकार को मालूम भी है और उसने जो प्रोग्राम् चला रखा है वह ग्रापको भी म।लूम है ग्रीर सारा काम मशीनों के द्वारा हो जाना है। बेचारे मञदूरों को मजदूरी मिलती ही नहीं है। उनके लिए कहीं भी मजदूरी नदीं है । सरकार वैसे तो बहुत कुछ कर रही है, लेकिन मेरा एक सुझाव है ग्रगर इन छोटे किसानों के लिए जिन्होंने अपनी खेती बर्बाद कर दी है, ग्रब खेती तो रवड़ की तरह नहीं है कि वह बढ़ाई 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 चाकू बना रहा है. उसी तरह यहा भी इन्हें लाइसेस दे दिए जाएं गवर्न मेंट की तरफ से बहुत अच्छी बात है ताकि ये अपने-अपने घरों में बैठकर पोड़ा- हुत काम कर सकें।

ग्राज कल जो पढ़ लिख जाता है वह तो कहता है कि हमको सर्विस नही मितती है। हम लोग श्रपते क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं तो वह हमारे पीछे लग जाते हैं। हम उनके लिए इतनी नौकरियां कहां से लायें ? भ्रब उनके सामने या तो हुत लोगों को झूठ बोजना पड़ेगा, झूठ नहीं बोलेंगे तो फिर उनने गाली खायेंगे और वेहमें वहां घुसने नहीं देंगे। ऐसो वहां पर समस्या हो जाती है। इपलिए में कहना चाहती हुं कि सरकार उनके बारे में थोड़ा-सा ध्यान दे। वे पढ़े-लिबे हों या अन्। इ हों **ग्र**गर के ग्राने हाथ का कोई धंधा करना चाह**ो** हैं तो उनको इसके लिए लाइसेंमदे दिए जाएं तो यह जो समस्या है यह अपने ग्राप हर हो जायेगी। दूपरा इसके सा**य** में यह भी कहंगी जो पहले 1972 या 1978 में कुछ जमीनें सरकार ने छोटे किसानों या भ्मिहीन को बांटी थीं वह खेती उनको देदी गई थी जो कि बेकार पड़ी थी ग्रीर उस पर कोई किसी का कब्जा नहीं था, लेकिन जब लोगों ने देखा इधर-उधर एक-दो बीबा खेती थी उनके पास, नई जमीन बैकार पड़ी है ग्रीर ऊंचे नीचे टीलें हैं ग्रब वह गर्दामेंट ने तो उमे गरीव लोगों को देदिया 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 हुई है। ग्रगर इस पर दे ग्रीर जिन-जिन सरकार ध्यान के नाम ग्रगर राज्य सरकार के पान हैं उसे वह निकलवाएतो यह बड़ी मेहर-बानः होगी। ग्रगर उनको एकदो बीधा जमीन मिल जायेगी तो इससे उनके बच्चों को खाना मिल जाएगा। बात कहंगी कि आरजकल में एक ग्रीर हमारे जो वक्षारोपण चल

श्रीर श्राज पैसे के लालच में किसान खेती की जगह पेड लगता है। वहां पर नेहं ग्रौर ग्रनाज पदा 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 क्योंकि कम से कम अनाज तो हमें खाने के लिए चाहिए। ग्रगर पेड़ ही लगाते जायेंगे तो अनाज कहां से ग्रायेगा? इमलिए सरकार को इस ग्रोर ध्यान देना चाहिए। स्रभी पानी की समस्या को तो भगतान ने कदरती पूरा कर दिया है इसके लिए में कुछ नहीं कह नी, लेकिन काफी परेशानी राजस्थान में थी परन्त् थोडा-सा वाडमेर या जैसलमेर जिला जो है इस में भी काफी भीम ऐसे पड़ी दुई है स्रौर जैसे मैंने पीछे सूना था कि कुछ वहां पर पेट्रोल ग्रीर गैस मिली है अगर यह चीज है तो ठी 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 भ्रच्छी खान खुद सकती है, वहां पर बहुत ग्रच्छा प यर निकल सकता है ग्रीर वहां पर जो भूमि खेती लायक है, उसको छोडे गरीब, भ्मि-हीन लोगों को दिया जाय तो इससे उनका भना होगा और गवर्नमेंट को भी मदद मिलेगी।

तीतरी एक नात मैं इसके साथ ग्रीर कहना चाहती हूं कि जो हनारे किसान प्रोति को बीज देने का गवर्नमेंट ने चला रखा है, यह बहुत ही भ्रच्छी बात श्रच्छा कानन बनाया है, बहुत श्रच्छा वितरण किया, लेकिन जितने भी दुकान-दार हैं, जिनको लाइसेंस दिया है, दुक्तानदार क्या करते हैं कि उसमें कुछ ऐसा बीज मिला लेते हैं, जिस से उपज मारी जाती है। मैं कहूगी कि इस पर भी थोडा ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि किसानों को हानि न हो। किसान बेचारे इतनी लागत लगाते हैं, बीज को बोते हैं, लेकिन उपज होती नहीं। इसके लिए या तो पुराने 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 पड़ताल के बाद ही दिया जाय।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं ब्रापकी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं मुझे थोड़ा ही बीलना था क्यों कि तैयारी नहीं की थी। धन्यवाद ।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : मिस्टर मिनिस्टर ।

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

उवपमाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देपाई) : कांग्रेस पार्टी से दिंग है। वैसे ग्रापका नाम तो है, विट्ठलराव जाधव जी का भी है, लेकिन सबको इजाजात नहीं दे सकते श्रीर श्रापको तो बहुत बोलने का मौका मिलता है ।

श्री बिदेश्वरी दूबे : महोदय, जिन माननोय सदस्यों ने कृषि-मजदूरों की समस्यात्रीं ग्रौर उत्तके लिए ग्रब तक सरकार द्वारा किए गए जो उपाय हैं, उन समस्यात्रों को दूर करने के लिए उससे संबंधित ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना के प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए खेतिहर मजदूरों की, कृषि से जुड़े हुए प्रअदूरों की सम-स्याम्रों पर प्रकाश डाला है । कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी शिकायत की है कि जो कृषि-मजदूरों की स्थिति को बेहतर बनाने के लिए, उनकी समस्याभ्रों 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 समस्यास्रों को दूर करने के लिए जो कानून बनाए गए, उन कानूनों का कार्यान्वयेन नहीं होने से या ठीक से कार्यान्वयेन नहीं होने से उन कानूनों का लाभ उन कानुनों के कार्यान्वयन से जो उन्हें राहत मिल सकती थी, वह उनके पास नही पहुंच पाए श्रीर कृषि-मजदूरों के लिए जो सबसे लाभकारी कानून है--न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम 1948 का, उसके कार्योन्वित न से ऋषि मजदूरों की जो कम से श्राय होनी चाहिए, उससे भी

[श्री विदेशवरी दुवे]

माय होती है, फलस्वरुप वे भ्रपना मरण-पोषण नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह भी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कहा गया कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित करने की जो प्रक्रिया है, उस प्रक्रिया को भी ठीक से नहीं भ्रपनाया जाता है और 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 हुए श्री गुरुदास दासग्प्त ने ग्रौर कुँछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि वक्त ग्रा गया केन्द्रीय सरकार एक सेंट्रल कान्न बनाए संसद से कानून बनाया जाय तभी खेतीहर मजदूरों की समस्यात्रों को दूर करने में सह।यता मिल सकती है । **जै**सा कि म*ा*ननीय सदस्य जानते कि भ्रपने देश के सामाजिक ग्रौर ग्रार्थिक <mark>जीवन के प</mark>रिवर्तन भ्रौर योजनाबद्ध विकास का मुख्य लक्ष्य बेरोजगारी कम करना, बेरोजगारी दूर करना, निर्धनता दूर करना और निर्वेन लोग जो हैं, जो कामगार है, जो श्रमिक हैं उनके जीवन को विकसित किया जाना है। प्राप्ति के लिए लक्ष्य की समय-समय पर नए-नए कार्यक्रम भ्रपनाए गए हैं, कुछ कानून भी बनाए गए हैं। इस सब के बावजूद भी इस बात की **भा**वश्यकता महसूस[े] की गई है कि इस बात का गहराई से श्रध्ययन किया जाय ग्रीर नजदीक से इस बात को देखा जाय कि जो कार्यक्रम ग्रपनाए गए, जिन कार्यक्रमों को लागु किया गया खेत मजदूरों की समस्याग्रीं को करने के लिए, उन कार्यक्रमों का जो लाभ उनको मिलना चाहिए, वह मिला या नहीं ? ग्रीर ग्रगर मिल। नहीं तो क्यों नहीं मिला, उसमें क्या बुटियां रहीं ? इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र-सरकार ने एक "नेशनल कमीशन श्रोन रुरल लेबर" नाम का श्रायोग गठित किया। इस ग्रायोग को इस बात का

प्रध्ययन करने का, गहराई से प्रध्ययन करने का श्रौर ग्रध्ययन करने के पश्चात् उसके निराकरण के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाएं, इसके लिए शिफारिश करने को कहा गया।

महोदय, नेशनल कमीशन भ्रोन रूरल लेबर के लिए जो टर्मस म्राफ रेफरेन्स हैं, उसको ग्राप देखें तो देखेंगे कि बहुत वाइड रेंजिंग का है । यह सारी बातों पर विचार करने के लिए पूरे कृषि-मजदूरों की, ग्रामीण-मजदूरों की समस्यात्रों के संबंध में गहरा अध्ययन करने वाले हैं ग्रीर ग्रपनी सिफारिश देंगे,। ऐसा कहना कि उनके कार्य में प्रगति नहीं है, वह ठीक नही होगा । नेशनल कमीशन ग्रोन रूरल लेबर के प्रध्यक्ष श्रीर माननीय सदस्य कुछ राज्यों में गए हैं । उन्होंने खेतिहर मजदूरों, ग्रामीण मजदूरों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन भी किया है, क्युश्चयनर बनाया है ग्रौर उसे सभी राज्यों को भेजा है, सम्बंधित व्यक्तियों को भेजा है, समाजसेवी संस्थाग्रों को भेजा है, विभिन्न संगठनों को भेजा है । ५स संबंध में उन्होंने जानकारी मांगी है ग्रीर वे निरंतर इस काम में लगे हुए हैं । मैं ग्राशा करता हूं कि उनकी सिफारिश म्राने के बाद इस प्रश्न पर श्रीर भी, उनके गहन श्रध्ययन के फलस्वरुप, ज्यादा प्रकाश मिलेगा ग्रौर वे निश्चित रुप से कुछ कारगर सुझाव देंगे जिन्हें कार्यान्वित कर हम उनके हालात को ग्रौर ग्रधिक सुधार में सफल हो पाएंगे ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (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।

SHRIGURU 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 D : I): They are going to suggest remedies.

(Interruptions)

The biggest problem is one of implementation.

श्री बिदेश्वरी दुवे : महोदय, मैने कहा है कि उमका पहला जो रेफरेंम है. वह वडा लंबा चौडा रेफरेंस है।

"To study in a dynamic setting the problem of identification, categoriation 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 economic, social and working condition of rural labour and di abilitie including lack of ocial security arising thereon.

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

क्षो बिदेश्वरी दूबे : महोदय, डस सम्बन्ध में गुरुदास दासगुप्त जो भी मालूम है । इसके पूर्व भी कई इंक्वायराज कमेटिना बना है । उनका भी रिगार्ट प्रस्तुत हुई है । इस नेशनल कभोशन ग्राम हरल लंबर के बनने क बाद भाग मंत्रालय की 311 उस ने परामशेंदात्री सामात है, एक उपसीमीत गठित का । एक माननाय सदस्य ने कहा कि उनके सगठन स पूछा नही गया, उनका पार्टी में पूछा गया । वस्तुतः जो श्रम मंत्रालय स सम्बंधित संप्रदीय सलाहकार समिति है,

उसने उपामिति गठित की और अपने, सदस्यों के बाच में उन्तर्मित गठित की, इतलिए भौरों से पूछने का प्रक्रन ही नही उठता । मैं कह तकता हूं कि इस उपलिमिति ने काफी परिश्रम किया है। भ्राठ राज्यों में दौर किया विभिन्न राज्यों में, दूरदराज के में भी गयी है।

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

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

श्री विदेश्वरी दुवे : महोदय, वह तो जो मलाहकार समिति है उस ने वह उपतांनति बनायो है और मलाहकार समिति में जो लीग है उन्हीं में से **ब**नायी है । उसमें सभी दल के **लोग** रिप्रजेंटिय नहीं हाने । आप जानते हैं कि विभिन्न सलाहतार समिति में जो रिप्रजींट करते है, वहां जाते हैं इसलिए सब से पूछने का प्रश्न नहीं उठना । लेकिन में यह पह रहा था कि उस कनेटा ने काफो परिश्रम किया स्रौर जो कुछ उन्होंने एफ्टेंस किए है, उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूं । मैंने उनका रिपोर्ट देखी है। वे काफो दुरदरात के गावों में भा गए हैं, हिन्तीों से भा पुछा है । मार्जिनच फार्मज से भी पूछा है, खोतहर मजदूरों से भी पूछा है और र्तिभन्न राज्यों मे घुम के ग्राने के बाद उन्होंने एक एग्जाटिस्व रिपार्ट दी भौर बड़े ग्रच्छे सुझाव (सफातरश रुप में दिए हैं । जितने सारे दिए हैं उन पर में आऊगा एक माननीय सदस्थ ने जो यह कहा स्टेट्स मे मिनिमम कि काग्रेस रूल्ड बेजिज लःग नहीं हम्रा । कांग्रेस प्रदेश उस। शासित जो सारी बुटिया है ग्रौर जगह पर मिनिमम

। श्री जिंदेश्वरी दुवे]

वेजिज लाग हम्रा है। तो उप समिति उसमे जिन 8 ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है 8 राज्यों के राज्यों में गए हैं. उन संबंध में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि कहीं पर भी न्यनतम मजदूरी, जो निर्धारित न्यनतम मजदरी है, लागु नहीं है केरल की भी बात माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाई । उसके बारे में भी यही कहा :

Calling Attention to a

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

केरल के बारे में मैं बिल्कुल उनकी सवस्टेंस बताता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You mean they were paid less than what was prescribed 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 बिंदेश्वरी दूबे: मैं श्राता ह उसी पर । उसी तरह से वैस्ट बंगाल के सबंध में भी उन्होंने कहा । खद वे मख्य मंत्री से वहां मिले थे ग्रौर उन्हीं के शब्दों को मैं कोट कर रहा

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

> > (Interruptions)

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

श्री बिंदेश्वर: य**बे** : खद वहां के म्ख्य मंत्री ने यह कहा उन्ही के शब्दों को मैंने यहां पर उद्धत किया है तो मै सिर्फ यह बात कह रहा हू

matter of urgent

public importance

(Interruptions)

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

श्रं बिंदेश्वरी दूबे : पहले तो मैं इस बात का जवाब दे रहा ह यह जो कहा कुछ सदरयो ने कि काग्रेस शासित प्रदेशों में ही यह लागू नही हुन्ना है । बल्कि, यह हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस प्रदेशो में निर्धारित न्यनत म मजदुरी तमाम गैर कांग्रेसी राज्यों से ज्यादा है, उसकी भी मेरे पास है।लेकिन यह बात सही न्यनतम मजदुरी जो निर्धारित किसी भी प्रदेश में पूर्ण रूप से लाग सिर्फ कन्सलटेटिव नहीं है । यह न कमेटी की सब-कमेटी ने कहा है, दूसरी रिपोर्टी में भी यह बात ग्राई विभिन्न एजेंसियों ने भी जो इस में छान-बीन की है उनकी रिपोर्टी में भी यह बात है । प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सिर्फ कानुन बना देने से कृषि मजदूरों की समस्यात्रों का समाधान हो जाएगा ? कानुन, तो बहुत से बनते हैं लेकिन कानन के क्रियान्वयन किए जाने के लिए ग्रन्कुल परिस्थितियां भी बनानी पड़ती है । कृषि मजदूरों की समस्याम्रों के निदान के लिए सिर्फ कानन बना देने या कोई सेंटल ला बना देने सारी समस्यात्रों का निदान सकता है । निदान है उत्पादन श्रीर उत्पादकता बढाना, कृषि क्षेत्र की इकान। किक ग्रीध की बढ़ाना ।

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 बिंदेश्वरी दूबे: मैं एक बात बता दूं । ग्राज पंजाब में जो न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित पंजाब सरकार ने की है उससे ज्यादा मजदूरी वहां मिलती है । ग्रन्य 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 मंकोच या हिचक नहीं होती । वैसे तो सारे छोटे किसान...

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

श्री विदेशवरी दूबे : महोदय, यह एग्रीकल्चरत तेवर की समस्या एग्रीकल्चर से कोई भिन्न नहीं है । मजदूरों की समस्या ऐग्रिकल्चर लेबर की समस्या से **ग्र**लग नहीं है । मजदूरों की समस्या उससे जुड़ी हुई है । जब तक ऋषि की समस्या बेहतर ढंग से हल नहीं होगी जब तक कृषि मजदूरों की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती । इसीलए जो हमारी योजना रही है श्रब तक और म तर्वः पंचवर्षीय योजना में खास तौर पर हमारा जोर कृषि क्षेत्रों के विकास का रहा है । जो हमारा इनवेस्टमेंट का पैटर्न रहा है उसको भ्राप देखेंगे तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुचेगें कि ज्यादा इनवेस्टमेंट कृषि के क्षेत्र में किया गया। इसलिए कि इवि के विकास के साथ-साथ कृषि मजदुरों के जीवन में भी विकास श्राएगा ।

इसके श्रलावा कुछ स्पेशन् प्रोग्राम भी चलाए गए उसको सप्लीमेंट करने के लिए जैसे एन.श्रार.ई.पी., श्रार. एल.ई.जी.पी. ग्रीर श्राई.श्रार.डी.पी. मीनिमम नीड बेस्ट प्रोग्राम ग्रौर दूसरे प्रोग्राम ग्रीर यह कहना कि उनको इनसे फायदा नहीं हुग्ना है, ठीक नहीं है। निश्चित रूप से उनको इनसे फायदा हुआ है । जो लक्ष्य हगने रखे श्वे, 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 माध्यम से मातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के विगत तीन वर्षों में उनसे जो लोग लाभान्वित हुए, जिन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हुई वे इस प्रकार हैं ।

ग्राई.ग्रार.र्ड..पी. में प्रथम **वर्ष** में 30.61 लाख लोग, दूसरे वर्ष में 37.47 लाख ग्रौर तीसरे वर्ष 42.47 लाख लोग । एन.ग्रार.ई.पी. कार्यक्रम के ग्रंतर्गत जिन मानव दिवसों किया सजन गया. पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में 316 मिलियन मैन डेज, दूसरे वर्ष में मिलियन मैन डेज, तीसरे वर्ष में 370 मिलियन मैंन डेज का सजन किया गया । भ्रार. एल. ई. जी. पी. के जरिए काम का जो सुजन हुन्ना 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 गए ये विफल रहे, ऐसी बात नही है, इनसे खेतिहर मजदूरों के जीवन में निश्चित रूप विकास हुम्रा है । उनके जीवन को बेहतर बनाने में ये कार्यक्रम सफल हुए हैं । ग्रगर ये कार्यक्रम न होते तो क्या होता, इसका भी श्रनुभव कीजिए। SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: He is giving ome statistics—wherefrom I do not know.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): In the beginning itself he has said that he is not eatisfied.

श्री बिदेश्वरी दूबे: मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर कृषि क्षेत्र के मद मे अधिकांश पूंजी निवेश नहीं किया जाता, ग्रगर विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाए जाते,

matter of urgent

public importance

श्रि (बदेखरी दवे) निर्धारित समय के भीतर निर्धनता दूर करने, गरीबी दूर करने ग्रौर उनके जीवन को विकसित करने के विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं ग्रपनाए जाते जिनको कि स्पर्गीया श्रीपती इंदिरा गांधी ने प्रपने जीवन में 20 नूनो कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम सं गुरु किया ग्रीर वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री ने उनको परिमाजित करके चलाया, उनसे निश्चित ःप मे निर्धनता दुर करने व गरीबी हटाने में मदद मिली है । इसको अस्वीकार नही किया सकता । गरीबी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही अबिक है. और उनमें कृषि मजदूर ,जुड़े हुए है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास से उनका विकास हुम्रा है । इसलिए यह कहना कि प्रबंतक उनके लिए कुछ नहीं हुम्रा है, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है । उनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया गया है, लेकिन यह भी मैं मानता हं कि ग्रभी बहुत कुछ करना

जहां तक मीनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट के इंग्लोमेंटेशन की बात है जैयाकि मैंने कहा कोई भी ऐना प्रदेश नहीं जो इस बात का पूर्ण कुष से दावा कर सकता है कि उसने त्यननम िर्धारित सभदूरी के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम मज-दूरी को ीक हा में कायान्वित किया है। जैसाकि क्राप जानते हैं कि जितने भी हपारे सेन्ट्रल लांज हैं कृषि मजदुरों सम्बन्धी न्यूनतम मजदूरी 1948 के श्रन्तर्गत उसके कार्यान्वयन को विस्मेदारी सरकारों पर है । समय-समय पर राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाते हैं ग्रौर हम लोग इस बात के लिए कहते रहते है कि वे न्यूननम मनदूरी को ठाक से अपने यहां कार्यान्वित करें ग्रौर उसके लिए जो आवण्यक मशोनरो होनी चाहिए, उपयुक्त मशीनरी होनी चाहिए उसकी डवलप करें। जो लोग न्यूनतम मजदूरी नही देते पर म्रावश्यक कार्यवाई करें, उसके लिए ब्लाक लेवत पर विजिलेंस कमेटी रखें, न्यूनाम मजदूरी प्रतिदोवर्ष में फिर से रिवाइन को जाए या 50 प्वाइंट कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स में वृद्धि होतो फिर से उसको रिवाइज किया जाए । उसको रिवाइज करने के लिए कुछ नाम्सं रहें। इस बात

को बार-बार जब भी उनकी बैठकें होती है इस बात को अहते है। पिछली बैठक जो हुई थो उसमें एक जान सहमति हुई थी कि 11 रुपये से कम न्याननम मजदूरी किसी भी प्रदेश की नहीं हीना च हिं? ग्रौर फलस्वरूप जहां-जहां 💶 रुपये से ाम मजदरी थी कुछ राज्यों को छोडकर उन्होंने भी इसकी बढ़ा दिया है। 11 रपये के लेवल में ले श्राये हैं । कही ताढ़े बाठ रूपने थी, कही 9 रुपए न्युनतम म दूरी थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम को से कार्यान्त्रित किया जा सके इस लिए पायलेट प्रोजेक्टम के रूप में चार प्रदेशों में एनफोर्समेट मणीनरी को सुदढ़ करने के लिए उपाय किये——मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उडीमा और मणिपुर । जो कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की सब-ामेटी है उसने कहा कि पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट मभी राज्यों में बढाया जाये। कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की सब-वःमेटी रिकमेडेशन दी है। पहली जो कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई उसमें कमेटी के मदस्यों को इस वात के लिए ग्राश्वासन दिया था कि: में शीघ्र ही देश के सभी राज्यों के श्रमः नंतियों का एक सम्मेलन बलाऊगा । उस सम्भेजन में जो िकारियों होंगी उन सिकारियों को प्रस्तून कहंगा। चंकि उसको कार्यान्वित करने को जिम्मेदारी उनकी है । इसलिए उनकी महम्मि बनती भाहिए । उन्हां तक सेट्ल लॉ एक बनाने की बात है उसके लिए भी क्योंकि उन्हीं को कार्यान्वित करना है, जो गाइड लाइन्स वनेंगी जो एक नया फ्रेम वर्क बनेगा उसके लिए भा राज्य सरकारों का सहमति **ब्रावश्यक है। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि** जब मै श्रम मंत्रियो का सम्मेलन बलाऊंगा तो उस मम्मेलन में श्रम मंत्रालय में संबंधित पालियामेटरी कंसलटेटिव केनेटी के सदस्यों को भी उसमें निमन्त्रित कहंगा। साथ ही मैं विशेष निमन्त्रण नेशनल कमोशन ग्रान रूरल लंबर के माननीय सदस्य और अध्यक्ष को भी दंगा ताकि जो कंमलटेटिव कमेर्ट। की सब-कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी हैया ग्रन्थ भी जो सूची में विषय होंगे उन सभी विषयों पर उन सभी विषयों पर जब राज्यों के श्रम मंत्री ग्रपनी राय व्यक्त करें तो वे भी उनको राय को सुनें ग्रौर वे भी ग्रावश्यक हों तो उनसे कुछ पूछना हो, जानकारी हासिल करनी हो, भ्रपनी राय देनी हो

या उनके राज्यों में वृद्यां उन्होंने पायी है न्यूनतम मजदूरा श्रीधनियम के अन्तर्गत तो इस सिलसिले पर भी वे ग्रपना प्रकाश डाल मके।

महोदय, ग्रगले महीने 23-24 सितम्बर को हमने श्रम मित्रयों का सम्मेलन बलाने का निर्णय लिया है। श्रम मंतियों के सम्मेलन में मारी वातें रखी जायेंगी और सेंट्रल ला बनाने के विचारार्थ उसमे बात आयेगी ग्रौर उस पर ग्राम महमति हुई तो इस पर विचार किया जायेगा । यद्यपि नेशनल कमोशन ग्रान रूरल लेवर का भी टम्सं ग्राफ रेफरेंस है, उसमें भी वे बातें हैं। लेकिन ग्रगर उसमें ग्राम महमति हुई और ऐसा पाया गया कि यह व्यावहारिक हैं ग्रौर न्युनतम मजदूरो ऋधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन मे इससे फायदा हो सकता है ग्रौर ग्रगर नभी श्रम मंत्री यह महसूस करें कि इस तरह के कानून की ग्रावण्यकता है तो निष्चित रूप से केंद्रीय सरकार इस पर पाजिटिव ध्युलेगी ग्रौर इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करेगी ग्रौर नेशनल कमोशन से परामर्श करके उसको प्रागे बढायेगी।

महोदय, जैमा कि कहा गय। है, बहुत मारे राज्य ऐसे हैं जहा पर 5-5 वर्षो से न्युनतम मजदूरों का कोई रिवीजन नहीं हम्रा है। पिछली श्रम मित्रयों की बैठक में खासतौर से इस बात को कहा गया है कि दोवर्षो में मृत्य मूचकांक में ग्रगर 50 की बद्धि होती है तो फिर से उसका रिवीजन होना चाहिए था। लेकिन ऐसीं स्थिति है कि कुछ नहीं हम्रा है। यद्यपि केन्द्रिय श्रम मंत्रालय की तरफ से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जाकर इस वात की जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हम इसकी मानीटरिंग कर रहे है कि श्रम मंतियों के सम्मेलन में जो श्राम सहमति हुई थी उसके तदन्त्प राज्यों में क्या कदम उठाये गये है। जो निर्णय लिये गये थे वे निर्णय लागु किये जा रहे है या नही किये जा रहे हैं। इसलिये एक रीजनल काफ्रेस भी हम लोग कर रहे है। मै माननीय सदस्यो को इस बात के लिये अ श्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग, हमारो केंद्रीय सरकार और अपने देश के प्रधान मर्जा,

मैं इसको साधियार अह सकता हूं ग्रौर सिर्फ इसलिये नहीं कि मैं केन्द्रीय मरकार में एक मंत्री हूं बल्कि मैं अपने उनुभव के ग्राधार पर इस बात को कहता हं ग्रौर न्नाज चितनीय स्थिति है यह मै मानता हं ग्रौर ग्रगर इसमे निकलना है, यह कोई राज-नैतिक सवाल नहीं है इसेलिये तथाम राज-नैतिक पार्टियों को इस प्रश्न पर, कोई प्रतिइंडित। का सवाल नहीं है, एक दूसरे पर श्रारोप लगाने का सवाल नहीं है यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जिस पर देश की तमाम राजनैतिक पार्टियों को एक सध्य मिलकर सांचना होगा ग्रौर मवको ग्रापम मे यहयाग परम्पर सहयोग के साथ इसको पूरा करने में मदद करनी होगा। चिता सब को है। लेकिन मैं कह सकता हू कि अगर सबसे ज्यादा चिंता ग्राज देश की गराबी मिटाने का है, गरीबों और मजदूरों को दशा सुधारने की है, खेत मजदूरों के जीवन को विकसित करने की है, उनकी बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर करने की है, गराबो को एकं नई ज़िंदगी देने के लिये सबसे ज्यादा चिता करने वाला अगर कोई व्यक्ति है तो वह देश के प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गाधी है। इसकी ग्राज राजीव गांधी चिता है। श्री कैयाश पति मिश्र ने जो वात उठाई है वह रेलेवेंट है कि केवल खेत मजदूरों की बात करने से, श्रमिकों की बात करने से समस्या का हल नही होगा खेती का उत्पादन और उत्पादकना यह भी इसके माथ जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। इस्तिये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि खेती का जो ट्रेडो-शनल तरीका है उसमें कुछ नवापन लाने की जरूरत है। इपीलिये उन्होंने एग्रीकल्चर क्लाइमेटिक रीजन की कही कि वहा पर कियमौसम में खेती की कौन सो पैदावार करना ग्रन्कुल होगा । ग्रौर इसीलिए उन्होंने 15 एम्रो क्लाइमेटिक रीजम की बात की ग्रोर कहा कि कहा पर कौन सा मौसम जिप्ततरह को पैदादर के लिए अनुकृत हो ते उस दृष्टि से बहा पैदा-वार की जाए । कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि माइंटिफिक दृष्टि में मोद। जाना चाहिए उस दृष्टि से सोचा गया ग्रौरवहापर उस

[श्री बिंदेश्वरी द्बे]

Calling Attention to a

तरह की पैदावार के लिए साधन जुटाए गये है । कई जगह पर स्पेशल प्रोग्राम चलाए जा रहे हैं। उसी तरह से कहां पर सी ऋाप ज्यादा ग्र च्छी सकेगी वहां पर उसके लिए वहां इनप्ट दिये जाएं, इनवेस्टीगेशन किया जाए वहां पर उस तरह का श्रनाज पैदा किया जाए। यह ग्रावण्यक है ग्रौर इस दृष्टि से ग्रब सारी बातें सोची जा रही है। योजना ग्रायोग भी नयी स्ट्रेटेजी वनाएगा । ऋाउवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना काल के लिए वह इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखेगा। मेरा विश्वास है जो कदम ग्राप लोगों ने उठाये हैं वह कदम मार्थक 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 श्रौर खेतिहर मजदूरों को ऋलग से नही जा सकता है। यह एक इंटेग्रेटिड समस्या है ग्रौर इसलिए सब को एक साथ मिला कर देखा जा मकता है ग्रौर उसके लिये कारगर कदम उठाये जाएंगे तभी खेत मजदूरों की समस्याएं दूर होंगी । मजदूरों के लिए इंक्योरेंस के बारे में कहा गया यह भी सरकार सोच रही है सोशल सिक्यरिटी बेनिफिटस की वातें भी मोची जा रहीं हैं। मिनिमम नीड्ज प्रोग्राम के ग्रन्दर जो बिल्कूल न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं हैं उनको पूरा किया जा रहा है। इसके इलावा जो भी इन-वेस्टमेंट हो रहे है ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो भी पूजी निवेश हो रहा है वह इस दृष्टि से किया जा रहा है कि उनके लिए एक तो खेती का उत्पादन बढ़े दूसरा इनफास्ट्रक्चरल डवलपमेंट हो जिससे खेती श्रौर दूसरे 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 और जो उनके जीवन के लिए म्रावण्यक वस्तुएं वे उनको प्राप्त हो सके। खेतिहर मजदूरों की मजदूरी और बढ़े, न्यूनतम मजदूरी लागू हो, उनके जीवन में **ग्रौ**र ख्**शहाली ग्राए ग्रौरजो वेरोजगारी** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में है वह ग्रौर कम हो । मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि इसमें कमी नहीं

साई । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना स्रविधि के लिए यह स्ट्रेटेजी हैं कि जितने लोगों के लिए रोजगार सृजन करना है यह ध्यान में रखा गया था। एक स्नुमान लगाय गया जितने के लि! अनुमान लगाया गया कि इतने लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा । जो बेरोजगार थे जो रोजगार चाहेंगे उनकी संख्या भी स्राकी गई जिसमें सौद्योगिक स्रौर प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो लोग रहते है उनकी संख्या जहां तक मुझे याद है 39.25 मिलियन थी । लेकिन जिस रेट सं जो पांच वर्षों के लिए हमने बनाया था (स्यवधान)

matter of urgent

public importance

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

श्री बिदेश्वरी दूबे : मैं ग्रभी समाप्त कर रहा हूं। कृषि के क्षेत्र में ग्रौर जो जनरल इकोनोभिक ग्रोथ है उसके लिए हम लोगो ने नार्म बनाया कि यह पांच परसेंट के हिसाब से यह इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ होगा इस देश का तथा हम इतने लोगों को रोजगार दे पःएंगे । श्रभी मिड टर्म **ग्र**प्रेजल हुम्रा था । यद्यपि पिछले दो वर्षी में बाढ़ ग्रौंर सूखे की वजह से कई प्रदेशों में कृषि के क्षेत्र में बरबादी हुई इसके बावज्द जो मिड टर्म अप्रेजल हुआ है उसके अनुमार 4.9 प्रतिशत ग्रीथ रेट प्राप्त हुम्रा है ग्रौर ग्रगर पांच प्रतिशत रेट श्राफ ग्रोथ होगा तो 3.99 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से कामों का सृजन होगा ग्रौर उसी श्रनुपात में एक मिलियन लोगो को इस सातवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोजगार दिया जा सकेगा । श्रौरजो पिछला बैक लाग है

श्रीर जा पिछला बक लाग ह 3.00 P. M. 9.24 मिलियन का उससे एक मिलियन कम भी किया जा सकेगा। ये सारी समस्याएं है जिनके निदान के लिए जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनकी मैंने चर्चा की है। मुझे विश्वास है कि मैंने जो कुछ कहा है माननीय सदस्यों को उससे संतोष होगा। मैं श्री गुरुदास दास गुप्त जी को खास-तौर पर श्राश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि जो परिश्रम करके उन्होंने सिफारिशें दी हैं, उनकी कमेटी ने सिफारिशें दी है पूरी सीरियसनेस के साथ ड्यू वेटेज देते हुए सरकार उन पर विचार करेगी और श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में ग्रगर सारी चीजों पर ग्राम सहमति हो गयी तो उसके लिए पाजिटिव एटीटयूड सरकार लेगी ऐसा मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हं।

SHRIGURUDAS 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 not assured us of appointing another commission. He has assured us of convening a committee where this problem will be discussed and we will also be in that meeting. In case there is a consensus. Government will be taking positive attitude. I am grateful to the hon. 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 doneit. 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

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

SHRI **MOTURU** HANU-MANTHA 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. 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 whether those 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 बिदेश्वरी दूबे: यही मैं कहना चाह रहा था जो मशीनरीज हैं, डिफरेंट स्टेटस ने जो ग्रपनी इन्फोर्समेंट मशीनरीज बनायी हैं उनमें जो तुटियां हैं, किमयां हैं या ग्रगर एडीक्वेट नहीं है 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 SI-VAJI: Sir. . .

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

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVA-JI: 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 INSTITUTIONS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) ORDINANCE, 1988—Contd.

II. 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 सिंह लाठर (हरियाणा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हजावा वेगुनाह लोगों का जो खून वह नुका है ग्रीर बहुत खून-खराबे के बाद काग्रेस सरकार को थोड़ी सी ग्राख खुली है तो यह ग्राधा - ग्रधूरा बिल हमारे मागते है । मै इमको ग्राधा-ग्रधूरा इसिलए कहूंगा कि यह बिल्कुल वेग है ग्रीर जो परपज इससे सरकार पाना चाहती है वह इससे पाया नहीं जा सकता

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब हम इसकी पढ़ते हैं बिल को शुरु में इसका सैक्शन 1 पार्ट 2 पढते हैं :

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

मैं यह पूछना चाहंग। कि उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार से श्रीर जितने श्रानरेबल मैं मबर्ज यहा बैठे है कि क्या मजहब के नाम पर जम्मू-कण्मीर के श्रन्दर फसाद नहीं होते, खून-खराबा नहीं होता है ? क्या वहा पर धर्म के नाम पर जो सस्थाएं काम कर रही है उनका दुरुपयोग नहीं होता। हम कितने रोज तक जम्म-काश्मीर को जो कि हमारे देश का महत्वपूर्ण प्रांत है उसको श्रपने मुल्क से श्रनग रखेंगे श्रीर उसके लिए श्रनग कामून बनायेंगे? दूसरी बात जिसकी श्रोर मैं श्रापका ध्यान दिलाना चाहंगा वह सैक्शन 5 का पार्ट "बी" है ?

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

यह कौन फैसला करेगा कि कोन साहवियार **प्रान्दर** ले जाया जा मकता है ? उनके रिवाज के ग्रनसार कौन मा हथियार है। कौन मे हथियार उनके धर्म को जिल्हरत है ? मेरी राय मे, मेरा सरकार को सूझाव है कि सैक्शन 5 का पार्ट "बी" डिलीट कर दिया जाए। ग्रौर ऋगर डिलीट न विग्या जाए ''एनी ऋार्म्ज एक्सेप्ट फायर ऋार्म्ज'' इसमें अमेडमेट होना चाहिए । क्योकि फायर स्राम्जं किसी भी शक्ल में मदिर, गुरुद्वारे या मस्जिद के अन्दर नहीं जाने चाहिएं। नहीं तो कोई भी बहाना लेकर काई भी हथियार उसके अन्दर ने जाया जा मकता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में ऋषी से ज्यादा समस्यायें मजहब की किएट की हुई हैं। कभी किसी मस्जिद के लिए मार्च हो रहा है, कभी किसी मन्दिर के लिए मार्च हो रहा है, कभी किसी गुरुद्वारे