

उनका पालन नहीं होता है। मेरा आग्रह से अनुरोध है कि इसके पहले कोई प्रयत्न दुर्घटना घटे सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। मान्यवर, दिल्ली में करीब करीब पांच हजार ऐसे गोदाम हैं जो सुरक्षा नियमों को भंग करते हुए घने वस्त्रियों में घने हुए हैं और जहाँ तक अत्यास होना, रेस्टोरेट और चाय की दुकानें भी हैं जहाँ पर आग जना करती है। अभी पिछले दिनों दिल्ली के मातो नगर एक मोहला है जहाँ पर सिलेंडर के गोदाम में आग लग गई जिसके फलस्वरूप जहाँ पर भगदड़ मच गई। किसी तरीके से आग पर काबू पाया गया। मान्यवर, जितनी भी वस्त्रियाँ हैं हर बस्ती में तीन चार गोदाम हैं और हर गोदाम में लगभग 6 सौ सिलेंडर रहते हैं। यह सिलेंडर रातों में आते जाते सड़क पर पड़े रहते हैं जो नगरी के जीवन के लिए और सम्पत्ति के लिए खतरनाक हैं। इसके अलावा यह भी निम्न है कि जहाँ पर गोदाम बनाए जाएँ वहाँ पर रोकथाम और वेंडिगेशन का पूरा प्रबंध किया जाए और उस गोदाम में किसी व्यक्ति को रहना नहीं चाहिये लेकिन इन सभी निम्नों का पालन न करते हुए दिल्ली में पांच हजार ऐसे गोदाम हैं। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए वरन् बहुत जल्दी कोई दुर्घटना घटित होगी। अब गर्मी आ रही है और गर्मी में बहुत जल्दी आग लग जाती है। मुझे पूरी आशा है दिल्ली प्रशासन, केन्द्रीय सरकार और गैस मंत्रालय इन ओर ध्यान देंगे और नियमों का पालन इन गोदामों के मालिकों से करवाएंगे।

## DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Now, we will take up the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Labour. Shri P.N. Sukul.

SHRI P.N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am really very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to initiate a Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Labour.

As regard the labour policy of our country, it stems from the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in our Constitution and our labour policy has been very much influenced by the adoption of a socialist pattern of society by our country in 1954. Sir, I quote Article 43 of the Constitution:

4 P.M.

"These State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities."

Sir, Article 43A that was subsequently inserted in the Constitution reads like this:

"The State shall take steps by suitable legislation or in any other way to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry."

So, Sir, it will be seen that this Article 43 itself provides the base for our labour policy. And as is true with other citizens, of course, the right to associate, the right to form trade unions—that is a Fundamental Right—are available to our workers also. No doubt, since our independence, much has been done to improve the lot of the workers in our country, to improve their living and working conditions. But it is equally true that due to the growth in our population and the accompanying poverty, we have not yet been able to do so many things that should have, in fact, been done long ago. It is because of our poverty and our growth in population that we have not yet been able to provide work to all. We have not been

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able to provide a living wage to all workers, and we have not yet been able to ensure that our workers have a decent standard of life. But still, as I said earlier, much has been done. And whatever has been done as well as the constitutional provisions that we have are due to our own leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and we have been able to serve the workers to a great extent. Both Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi were born socialists. And both of them were totally against exploitation of man by man, especially the exploitation of our toiling masses. And that is why so much has been done since independence to improve the lot of our workers.

Sir, as regards the views of Pt. Nehru, I must quote from one of his speeches. This particular speech I am quoting from was delivered in a meeting of the Central Council for Local Self-Government held on 6th September, 1963, that is a few months before his death. I quote:

"We say that our aim is a socialist pattern of society. That is no doubt our aim. And that is the only aim which ultimately any civilised society must have. It is not the dogmatic socialism but something which affects the whole community, helps all the people in the country to raise their level of living and reduces the big differences that may exist. Today, there is in India a certain vulgarity about the differences in its standards. There are the very well to do and the very poor. It is inherent in the circumstances. You cannot get rid of that by simply cutting off the heads of tall people. You want people to grow. You do not want to shorten all of them."

Similarly, speaking in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd August, 1963, Pandit Nehru said, and I quote:

"We want real freedom. Real freedom is not merely political free-

dom. It is economic freedom in two senses. One is that you do not have to rely on other countries. You are friends with them. You take their help. But you are not dependent on them to carry on either for defence or anything else. And the second sense of freedom is the economic freedom for the vast masses of our country, their having higher standard of living, by putting an end in stages if you like, to gross differences in wealth and opportunities."

Thus it would be seen that whatever has been provided in article 43 of the Constitution or by way of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution, behind that was the thinking of our leaders like Pandit Nehru, who had a definite commitment to the society, a definite commitment to the people and who were committed to raise their standard of living as much as possible and as early as possible.

Nehru was no doubt among the first few Indians who fought for the stoppage of exploitation of our farmers, for doing away with the exploitation of landless labour and also the industrial workers. We should not forget that he had been the President of the A.I.T.U.C. also once upon a time and the INTUC also. However, it was left to Mrs. Gandhi to insert the word "socialist" in the Preamble of our Constitution and when Mrs. Gandhi wanted to insert the word 'socialist' in the Preamble of our Constitution, so many leaders of our opposition parties opposed it, that it should not be done. And yet she got it done and the Parliament passed that amendment. Mrs. Gandhi herself was so much concerned about the plight of the agricultural labour and the miserable condition of the bonded labour that she assigned them the fifth and the sixth positions in her new 20-point programme that was announced in 1982. She wanted proper enforcement of the Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour and the freedom and rehabilitation of the bonded labour.

Now, since we are having planned development in the country, at present we are having the Seventh Plan, in the field of labour also much has been done during all this period of Seven Five-Year Plans or Six Five-Year Plans that have already been completed.

As regards the First Plan, during the period it was recognised that the basic needs of the workers must be fulfilled; the basic needs like food, like clothing, like shelter and it was also recognised that workers had a fundamental right to form their associations, to form their organisations and the principle of collective bargaining was also accepted. It was done during the First Plan. During the Second Plan period, the workers' participation in management was emphasised. It was during this period that an amendment was made in the Constitution also by inserting Article 43A that I have just quoted. And it was also felt during this time that the workers must be properly organised, that they must have a strong trade union movement not only for safeguarding the interests of their own but also for purposes of increasing the productivity and it was during this period that the number of employment exchanges was increased throughout the country and an attempt was made to provide a channel for rehabilitation. During the Third Plan, the principle of voluntary arbitration was recognised and instead of courts, codes were given more importance and during this period the measures for social security were strengthened. During the Fourth Plan period the role of national development was assigned to trade unions. D.A. was linked with the cost of living and increase in productivity. Coverage of ESI Act was enlarged so as to cover workers earning wages up to Rs. 500 per month. The Payment of Bonus Act 1965 was passed and National Safety Council was set up in 1966. Shops and Commercial Establishments Acts were passed and Labour Welfare Fund Acts were enacted in the States. During the Fifth Plan period, the objectives

set up in the earlier Plans were stressed. Stress was also laid on professionalisation of management. For stimulating productivity, the Plan envisaged "better food, nutrition and health standards, higher standards of education and training, improvement in the discipline and morale and more productive technology and management practices." And during the Sixth Plan period that was completed a year back, effective enforcement of measures contemplated in various enactments and in various labour laws was stressed. Coverage of things like ESI, EPF and family pension scheme were sufficiently enlarged and Sixth Plan was of the view that "the level of minimum wages should be raised in such a manner that soon the concept of a, need-based minimum wage becomes a reality". During this Plan period under Shrimati Gandhi's leadership and guidance, the Labour Ministry took a number of steps to give the workers a better deal and I shall be dealing with these various measures in a few minutes.

Now is the period of the Seventh Plan. The slogan or the objective of this is food, work and productivity and during this Seventh Plan, special attention is to be paid to the creation of labour welfare fund in the unorganised sector. So far, we have been taking care of the organised sector but now in the Seventh Plan, unorganised sector is also going to get the same importance. There has been more emphasis on professionalisation of management and better industrial relations and a new wage policy. These are going to be the hallmarks of the Seventh Plan.

So, it will be seen that as regards the labour policy of the country, consistently our Government has tried its best to do as much as possible for the welfare of the workers, for ensuring their safety and security and for compensating the workers against rise in cost of living as much as possible. In 1984, much was done—that was the last year of the Sixth Plan—to extend the benefits of social security laws to a large

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number of workers, for example, the wage limit of Rs. 1000 per month for coverage under Workman's Compensation Act was dispensed with totally and all workers engaged in hazardous jobs were covered under the Act; also for purposes of coverage under the Payment of gratuity Act and Employees State Insurance Act, the wage limit of Rs. 1000 was raised to Rs. 1600 per month. The ESI Act was made applicable to 31,000 additional employees working at 27 new centres; the benefits of Provident Fund Act were extended to two lakh additional workers in the country. In 1985, in the first year of the Seventh Plan, the limit of Rs. 1600 was further raised to Rs. 2500. Under the employees' family pension scheme, increases ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per month were given to workers' families. The amount of minimum family pension was raised from Rs. 66 per month to Rs. 126 per month.

During the Sixth Plan period, the Emigration Act of 1922 was replaced by a new emigration Act, 1983. This Act and the rules made there under have given greater protection to our workers employed in other countries. In accordance with our Government's policy to encourage participation of workers in management, a new scheme was introduced in December, 1983 for ensuring workers' participation in different public sector undertakings. This scheme provided for their participation at all levels, at the shop level, at the plant level and at the Board level. In the Labour Ministry, a tripartite committee has also been set up to review the working and monitor the implementation of the scheme. Also the Labour Ministry has a monitoring unit to monitor labour relations in the country. It also monitors the implementation of the law in regard to minimum wages and the revision of minimum wages of agricultural workers. The Ministry has formulated a Centrally-sponsored scheme for giving adequate funds to some States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Manipur, for proper implementation of the law in regard to minimum

wages. This scheme, infact, needs to be extended to other States as well.

As regards labour relations, from the report of the Labour Ministry for the year 1985, it will be seen that it is constantly improving. For example, in the year 1984, the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs was 56.03 million. In 1985, up to November, the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs was 27.21 million. Obviously, there has been 33 per cent reduction in the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs. This 33 per cent reduction is reflected in the number of strikes and lock-outs reported in 1984 and 1985. In 1984, the number was 2,094 and in 1985, the number was 1,413, up to the month of November.

**SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala):** Does it include the textile strike in Bombay?

**SHRI P.N. SUKUL:** It does not. But this was a special case. Do you think the strike is still continuing? Why should you be confused?

**SHRI K. MOHANAN:** Technically, it is continuing.

**SHRI P.N. SUKUL:** Datta Samant is sitting there. You go and ask him whether it is continuing or it is not continuing.

Sir, the Central industrial relations machinery was able to resolve disputes and avert strikes and lock-outs in so many establishments including the Bombay Port, the Food Corporation of India at Bombay, the postal department, the telephones department and many other establishments.

Sir, in the year 1978-79, the Labour Ministry had sanctioned a centrally-sponsored scheme for the identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour in the country. And this scheme envisaged the sharing of the expenditure on a 50:50 basis between the State Governments concerned and the Government of India. It is, however, rather regrettable that the State Governments who admitted that there were bonded labour in their States are

not working as much as they should have. Even identification has become a problem and now they do not want to admit that so many have been identified or so many have to be rehabilitated. In this connection, the funds provided for the purpose in the Budget in the last year or year before last have never been fully utilized. I mean, the 50 per cent share of the Government of India that was offered to them was not utilised and it is really a sad state of affairs. Against a target of rehabilitation of 30593 bonded labourers in 1985-86 the State Governments concerned have been able to rehabilitate only 9463 till December 1985. As per reports received from the States the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31st December, 1985, comes to 1,93,197. Out of this number that they have rehabilitated comes to 1,46,230. It means 46,967 labourers identified and freed are yet to be rehabilitated. That is why I said that the State Governments must be more concerned about the welfare of the bonded labour. They should to utilise the funds that are offered by the Government of India for the purpose. Identification and rehabilitation of the bonded labour must be done in the right earnest and only then the purpose of providing it in the 20-point programmes will be served.

In this connection, as regards the working of the Ministry and the works done by the Ministry for the welfare of the workers I can also say that in 1985 the Payment of Bonus Act has also been amended and it has been amended twice, both for covering a larger number of employees under the Act and also for increasing the quantum of bonus payable to them. Previously employed getting wages upto Rs. 1600 per month were entitled to get bonus up to the maximum of Rs. 750, but now those getting wages up to Rs. 2500 per month are entitled to get bonus up to Rs. 1600/-. In this connection, Sir, we should also not forget that it was the Government of Mrs. Gandhi alone that could grant bonus even to the class III and class IV

employees of the Central Government, as a sequel to which so many State Governments have also granted bonus to their own employees. It is, however, to be noted that the bonus that is given to class III and class IV employees of the Government is for 18 days only in a year, whereas the minimum bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act is 8.33 per cent. So, I will say that if our Government has agreed to pay bonus and has decided to pay bonus to the Government employees, then the bonus payable to the Government employees must not be less than 8.33 per cent as provided in the Payment of Bonus Act.

As I was saying we have done much to improve the conditions of workers, but still much has to be done. What needs to be done as early as possible is with regard to the children who are employed in various establishments. Seventeen million children are supposed to be employed, according to the Planning Commission, but the experts who know things, say that this number cannot be less than 20 million—maybe it is more. So, so many children are employed in our country. And these children are badly exploited. These children work in match factories, in factories manufacturing firework, they work in the bidi industry, they work even in quarries, glass factories, bangle factories, at so many places. It is mostly children from the weaker sections of society who are forced to earn not only their livelihood but the livelihood of their parents and family members also because of their poverty, at a very tender age. They are employed even in hazardous occupations.

The last Indian Labour Conference that was held in November 1985 also took note of this and called for a complete ban on the employment of children. It is indeed very heartening that the Government of India has launched a 14 crore rupee project for child welfare in match factories and fireworks factories, especially in the South. Another 28 crore rupee project has been launched for the welfare of child-

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ren engaged in carpet factories, especially of Mirzapur and Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh. Similar projects should in fact be launched in the slate industry, in the bidi industry, in the glass industry and in the zari industry. Just two or three days back, I saw in newspapers that even the UP Government had decided to have a similar project for the welfare of child labour in glass factories and bangle factories in ferozabad. As I understand it, Government are reviewing labour laws in this connection and I hope that something more will be done to ensure better working and living conditions for our children.

As in the case of our children, in the case of women workers also a lot has yet to be done. The number of women workers in our country comes to about 30 million or even more. These women labourers are engaged mostly in building works. Throughout the length and breadth of the country you will find women carrying bricks and mortar on their heads. For women workers, implementation of minimum wages has to be ensured at all costs and all those who do not pay them at least the minimum wages must be punished severely and in an exemplary fashion.

Now, Sir, as I was saying a little before this discussion and yesterday also I had drawn the attention of this House to the fact that all the pharmacists in the hospitals of Uttar Pradesh are on strike for about 2 month now. They are not working in the hospitals and it has been often published in the U.P. newspapers recently that so many patients have died here and so many patients have died there because the pharmacists are on strike. Why are they on strike? They are on strike demanding the implementation of last year's agreement. The Minister concerned or the employers who enter into an agreement, do not honour the agreement, and what happens is that the employees or the workers have to go on strike again for having that earlier agreement implemented.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE**  
(West Bengal): Are you referring to the coal strike?

**SHRI P. N. SUKUL:** Similarly, Sir, on the 9th April there was a strike of the coal miners numbering about 7 lakhs in the country. They had an 11-point charter of demands, and one of the demands was a very important demand related to an earlier agreement entered into with them by the Coal India Limited. It means the Coal India Limited also failed to honour its own commitment to the workers and forced the workers to go on strike and caused a loss of production, resulting in a loss in the national income. Because of this one-day strike by the coal miners, the loss of production amounted to 4.75 lakh tonnes, equivalent to about Rs. 10 crores. So, Sir, what I was, in fact, suggesting is that the employers whether they are the public sector undertakings or they are the State Governments or they are the Central Government, they must honour their commitment and must try to implement the agreement entered into with workers as early as possible so that the workers do not have to go on strike unnecessarily.

As I was saying, Sir, there is no doubt about the fact that it is mainly because of our population and our poverty that we have not yet been able to give a living wage to our workers as contemplated in article 43 of the Constitution. But it is also a fact, Sir, that our Government, as I have just now enumerated a few things, has done much to serve the working people, toiling masses, and it is also doing its very best to create job opportunities for our workers.

No doubt, the position of unemployment is very serious in our country. I remember, on the 25th of February this year, in reply to a question by our friend from that side, comrade Sukomal Sen, the Minister himself who is sitting here, furnished the information that as on 31st december, 1985,

262.69 lakhs of people were unemployed as per the registers maintained by different employment exchanges in the country. Out of these 262.69 lakhs, 218.22 lakhs were men and 44.47 lakhs were women. And the educated unemployed are also of a staggering size. Sir, the figures furnished by the Minister tell us that as on 30th June, 1985, 132 lakh people who were unemployed were either matriculates or more than matriculates, intermediates, BA, MA, and more than 112 lakh people were uneducated. On the 31st of December, 1985, Sir, in West Bengal alone 3.95 million people were registered unemployed. That is in one small State...

**SHRI DIPEN GHOSH** (West Bengal): Thanks to your economics.

**SHRI P.N. SUKUL**: ...Two thousand doctors and about 1,500 engineers are reported to be unemployed in West Bengal. And if the Marxist Government, as it exists in West Bengal, cannot meet the situation squarely, naturally for our Government it is a little more difficult.

**SHRI DIPEN GHOSH**: You are not giving new statistics. We are disclosing it from the West Bengal State Government. And you tell the public there that this is the result.

**SHRI P.N. SUKUL**: I am quoting your own figures and I am holding you by your horns.

In Delhi there are five lakh registered unemployed out of which four lakhs are non-matric and one lakh are matric or intermediate or graduate or post-graduate. The Delhi Administration has formed a society for self-employment and has provided Rs. 50 lakhs for the purpose. It is no doubt a very good scheme. Similar schemes should, in fact, be launched elsewhere also for providing employment to the educated unemployed.

**SHRI K. MOHANAN**: You mention about Kerala also where there are 20 lakh registered unemployed.

**SHRI P.N. SUKUL**: Somehow I do not have the exact figures about Kerala. But I know one thing in the case of Kerala. It has got the highest minimum wage in the country.

**SHRI K. MOHANAN**: It is because of the organised labour movement there.

**SHRI P.N. SUKUL**: Rs. 26 per day perhaps is the minimum wage for agricultural labour there.

So, I was saying unemployment is a curse to our country and to our people. That is why the Seventh Plan aims at creating more job opportunities for the people as compared to the growth in the number of people by 1990. This is given in the Seventh Plan. Our Government is alive to the situation and is trying to solve the problem in a big way. At least by 1990 we will be in a position not only to reduce the number of people below the poverty line, but will also provide adequate employment to our people.

As I was saying it is the educated unemployed in the country who may create serious problems for the country, because the amount of frustration that they suffer from is much more than that of those who are not educated. The Chairman of the Planning Commission Shri Manmohan Singh...

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE**: He is not Chairman. The Prime Minister is Chairman.

**SHRI P.N. SUKUL**: I am sorry, he is Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

While addressing the valedictory session of the All India Management Association on 7th February, 1986, he has reportedly said that the rising pool of educated unemployed

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can cause disruption in the socio-economic process of the country. Therefore, we have to be very vigilant on this front and the Government must ensure that the jobs for the educated unemployed are also created adequately and as early as possible.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE

That is why you are delinking jobs from the degrees.

SHRI P.N. SUKUL : We should be patient Mr. Chatterjee. I was just going to say that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN  
Please do not interrupt I think your party is having the next chance.

SHRI P.N. SUKUL : The Government's intention to delink jobs degrees is a very good step and that can solve the problem in a big way. But the present problem has also to be solved. This delinking has not yet been done. It is still being discussed and is in a formative stage. When it comes before us for a discussion we will see how it is to be done. But certainly this problem cannot be solved by having a ban on recruitment. This problem cannot be solved by having a ban on the creation of new posts. As we know our Union Government is already having a ban on creation of new posts. That is why I request our Government - as I said yesterday - that this ban should be removed in the best interest of all concerned, especially those who are unemployed and educated unemployed.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal) in the chair] As regards other workers who are employed, it may be mentioned that casual workers get Rs 8 or 10 per day. That is almost one-third of the wages of the regular workers resulting in their exploitation. This exploitation must be stopped by the Government as early as possible. In the handloom sector and in the sugarcane industries in Eastern U.P. more than 90 per cent of the people who

have been working for years and years are still continuing as casual labourers. So far they have not been regularised. This is not good. This kind of exploitation should be done away with as early as possible. Similarly, the exploitation of those who are working in hotels - as you were saying in our houses - should be stopped forthwith. A need-based minimum wage has to be provided to all such workers. I feel that better living conditions have to be created for all these workers, our workers should have all the basic amenities and facilities. (Time bell rings)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Please conclude.

SHRI P.N. SUKUL : Occupation hazards will have to be removed. Now, Sir I am coming to my few suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Please be brief.

SHRI P.N. SUKUL : I will take only two minutes. My few suggestions are : (i) need-based minimum wage should be fixed for all workers including the Government employees and especially the children and women; (ii) a national formula of dearness allowance should be evolved and (iii) bonus should be paid to all workers at the rate of 8.33 per cent per annum.

Now, I suggest a few more points which may not find favour with a few leaders of the working people. But I am of the opinion that the multiplicity of unions must go. In fact because of the political parties that the working force in our country has been divided. (Time bell rings) This provision must go. They must be properly represented and their grievances should be redressed. That is why at the most two unions should be allowed in every industry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Please conclude now.



SHRI P.N. SUKUL : I am concluding, Sir.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : Would it be a step forward if you have recognition on the basis of the ballot ?

SHRI P.N. SUKUL : That can be decided between parties concerned. In fact, the multiplicity of unions is harming the interest of the workers. I am also of the opinion that the leadership of workers must emerge from amongst the workers. The political workers should not become leaders of the working people, the industrial workers. Only those who are working among the workers should be the leaders. Hired leadership will not do. It has done more harm than good. Where nature of work is permanent, no contract labour should be allowed because there is exploitation by way of contract labour also.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Please conclude.

SHRI P.N. SUKUL : A separate mechanism should be evolved for speedy disposal of labour disputes and in fact, a comprehensive law should be brought about by our Government in this connection. Workers provident fund should be promptly deposited and accounted for. I have figures but there is no time. Otherwise, I would have told you how much bungling has been there in respect of provident fund of the workers and in the end, I will say that as regards the organised sector, especially the government employees, the facility of J.C.M. should be extended to those working in supervisory capacities and getting pay in scales going beyond Rs 575/- per month and also to employees of Union Territories. It has not yet been extended to them and the facility of J.C.M. should also be extended to the police personnel because they have also grievances and some machinery must be there to tackle their grievances.

Sir, with these words, I entirely support the stand of the Government the functioning of the Labour Ministry with regard to amenities, facilities and other things to be provided to our workers and although, we have not yet been able to provide them with all that is required still our Government has made rapid strides in this direction and I have all that is left to be done as early as possible. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Before I call upon the next speaker, I would request that all the speakers speaking after this may please confine themselves to the time limit prescribed for different party groups.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : Sir, what is the limit prescribed ?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : For Congress Party, it is two and a half hours but quite a few speakers have to speak.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : He has taken more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Well, other party speakers will take less time. Now, Mr. T.S. Gurung, his maiden speech.

SHRI T. S. GURUNG (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for the time given to me or for the opportunity given to me to discuss the functioning of the Labour Ministry. My esteemed friend from the other side, Mr. P. N. Sukul, during the course of his speech, wanted to mention late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as well as Mrs. Indira Gandhi as born socialists but he utterly forgot to mention whether the present Prime Minister himself is a born socialist or not. But in this context under the regime of the born socialist, the atrocities and onslaught

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which were hurled upon the working classes, I want to cite certain glaring examples in today's context. Here come my statement.

Going back on agreements has become a practice with the Government of India. Agreement on Coal has not been implemented for which there was one day strike in coal industry on 9th April 1986. Now port and dock workers have also threatened to go on strike. The Labour Minister is not able to intervene in case of going back on agreement or non-implementation of the agreement referred to earlier. For example the then Labour Minister made an agreement in 1973 for 10 hours maximum duty to running staff. This has not been implemented by the Railways. On the other hand a circular is issued on 3rd April 1981 takes the running staff back to those black days when there was no limit of total duty at a stretch. It must, however, be noted that according to the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 1 which the Government of India has ratified, the total number of hours of work of any Industrial worker as to be fixed to by the Government. The Government of India has ratified the ILO convention No. 1 in 1921 but till this date, it has not intimated the ILO as to the number of maximum duty hours for all workers. The ILO has been furnished untruths and half-truths about this. The Government of India has not even implemented eight hours working day for all industrial workers and all wage-earners in India, although 100 years have passed after the May Day Chicago bloodbath. Would you now announce during the budget session that the Government of India would accept eight-hours working day for all workers including the running staff in the Railways, motor vehicles workers, inland transport workers and workers under the shops and Establishments Act and workers under the Plantation Labour Act,

who have to perform more than eight hours duty every day now? Secondly, would you now announce as to whether the Government would ratify the ILO Convention for 40 hours working week?

The Labour Ministry has become a non-functioning Ministry. It has not been able to implement the Minimum Wages Act as far as the stone quarries are concerned. It has not been able to intervene in cases of non-implementation of the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour.

The situation in Bihar has become very serious as the law and order question has become involved. Anybody demanding minimum wages are being beaten by the landlord classes. The question was raised in the Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour. But no action was taken.

The Government has not been able to fix any criteria under the Minimum wages act. In 1957 the Indian Labour Conference had fixed a need based minimum wage norm but the Government immediately refused to implement it in the case of Government employees. Since then no step has been taken to implement it.

The Labour Ministry has not prosecuted the owners who have not deposited P.F. and E. S. I. money. Those who have not collected and hence not deposited would face civil action but those who after collecting money from the workers, have not deposited the same, are due to be prosecuted for criminal breach of trust as all of them happen to be agents of the Government.

The Government has not been able to force implementation of the Safety laws. Even after the Bhopal disaster, there were many gas leaks and many people have died.

The Government had appointed Rural Organisers in different blocks. How the Rural people are organised and whether in those blocks, the Minimum Wages Act, etc. have been implemented or not, there is no mention in the budget.

As far as brick-kiln workers are concerned, unanimously a report of the tripartite study group was handed over to the Government nearly two years back, but no action has been taken to enact the law.

Although the question of equal pay is accepted in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and Rules, the Government and the public sector undertakings are diverting work of a perennial nature to contract labour in violation of the Act and refuse to pay the contract labour equal wages. This is particularly pronounced in N. P. C. C., N. B. C. C. and all construction companies, all public sector companies and departmentally run undertakings. In the case of Posts and Telegraphs the situation is horrible as the extra-departmental people are being paid a pittance on the basis of hourly rate. It is really ironical that a person who works five hours a day and is not given daily complete eight-hours duty is only paid a pittance as wages. Inability of the Government to offer full days work for these persons is being put on the shoulders of these shoulders of these workers. This is patently unfair labour practice as none is expected to work for eight hours again after five hours work. Where is another employer to give him three hours work every day.

Now the Government has brought an amendment to the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition Act), which says that the Central Government would become the appropriate Government' in all Central public sector undertakings. Because the contract

labour are now being organised and because two Left Front Government in West Bengal and Tripura are helping the labour to get their dues, the Government has taken recourse to this method.

As far as its attitude towards the Trade Union Centres is concerned the Labour Ministry is acting as a front for the I. N. T. U. C. For example, it has gone ahead with implementing some recommendation made by a Tripartite Conference held in September 1982 which was attended by only INTUC and NLO which the papers described as one and a half Central Trade Union Organisations. Acting on that basis and unilaterally imposing certain verification procedures to which objection was raised by the entire organised trade union movement including the officials, the Labour Ministry has excluded certain central trade union organisations like AITUC, CITU, who have a long record of service to the labour of the country. Their membership was artificially reduced simply because they refused to follow the faulty verification procedure. Since then a new excise has been under taken for modification of the verification procedure which the Labour Ministry has termed as a refinement. But since May 1985 the Chief Labour Commissioner has not called a single meeting of this committee, although it is understood that the trade union organisations have almost come to a final stage when unanimous recommendation could be given. It is clear that trade union organisation, particularly the INTUC, is delaying handing over of a unanimous recommendation to the Government and the Labour Ministry agrees with it.

It is the same story in Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant where a recognised trade Union has lost its registration number for non-submission of accounts for several years. But on continued to enjoy recognition simply because it is affiliated to the INTUC. Although the union affiliated to CITU the Rajasthan Anushakti Karmachari Union, had asked for verification and

[T. S. Gurung]

the Code of discipline, a decision is being delayed only to allow the INTUC Union, which has in the meanwhile not been able to become eligible for even competing for verification. This partisan attitude in favour of INTUC has made the Labour Ministry a front for this organisation.

It is unfortunate that, although the entire labour force, including the INTUC, had asked for reconsideration and repeal of article 310(1) and Article 311(2) (a), (b) and (c) the Labour Ministry refused to even record the demand of the labour in the proceedings of the Twentyeighth Indian Labour Conference. This has been done only on arbitrary Powers under which more than 1100 railway workers have been removed from service without any opportunity of self-defence. It is true that some organisations of railwaymen who claim to represent railwaymen and are recognised, have accepted the guidelines issued by the Government. But openly they also ask for repealing the clauses. The overwhelming majority of the central Government employees are opposed to these clauses. More than 5 million State Government employees stuck work on 26th February, 1986 on the demand of repeal of these clauses of the Constitution.

To sum up the situation one can say can that the Labour Ministry which is unable to do anything for the labour is, however, acting as an instrument for taking away the rights of the labour and helps its exploitation. In such a situation I have no other alternative but to suggest that it is better the Labour ministry resigns forthwith.

श्री शान्ति त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे श्रम मंत्रालय की वकिंग के बारे में जो चर्चा हो रही है उस पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हमारी पार्टी के माननीय सुकुल जी ने बहुत तफसील में अपने विचार रखे थे मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। श्रीमन् मैं

आपका बहुत कम समय लूंगा। मैं इस बात को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और इस सच्चाई को सभी को स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि पिछले वर्षों में देश के श्रमजीवियों, मजदूरों एवं कर्मचारियों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत कुछ किया है। चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योग हों चाहे कृषि के हों सभी क्षेत्रों में मजदूरों के बारे में ये बात कही जा सकती है कि सरकार ने उनकी दशा में सुधार करने के लिए पिछले वर्षों में बहुत कुछ किया है।

मान्यवर, सरकार की जो श्रम नीति है, 5 p.m. उसके बारे में यह कहने में मुझे बिलकुल संकोच नहीं है कि वह श्रम नीति, उसकी हितों के रक्षा करने की है। उसकी नीति श्रम जीवियों के, वकिंग क्लास के पक्ष में है। यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने दिखा दिया है कि मौजूदा सरकार की कथनी और करनी में कोई भी फर्क नहीं है और जो सरकार की घोषणायें हैं श्रम क्षेत्र के बारे में, उसको वह पूरी लगन के साथ पूरा कर रही है।

श्रीमन् यह सब कुछ हुआ और मजदूर वर्ग के कल्याण के लिए बहुत कानून बने हैं। उनका क्रियान्वयन हुआ है, बहुत सी स्कीम और प्रोजेक्ट्स बने हैं, उनके ऊपर अमल हो रहा है और उनके लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड में और उनके जीवन में बहुत कुछ नई रोशनी आई है।

इसके बावजूद भी मैं श्रम मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी बहुत कुछ किया जाना बाकी है। हमने घोषणा की है कि हमारा लक्ष्य अपने देश में, समाज में समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करने का है। यह हमारी घोषणा है और यह हमारी सरकार का संकल्प है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि अभी जो हमारी सातवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना आ रही है उसमें वह इस लक्ष्य को अपने सामने रखें और अपने मंत्रालय में जो भी नीतियां बनायें और जो भी कार्यक्रम हों, वह सब इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने की दिशा में होने चाहियें। यह मेरी प्रार्थना होगी।

मान्यवर, इसी संबंध में मैं कुछ जो प्रमुख समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं जो मजदूरों के काम करने में आती हैं, उनको और अधिक ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योग के मालिकाना कानूनों का उल्लंघन बहुत कर रहे हैं। यह सब का अनुभव है, किसी पार्टी का नहीं बल्कि सब का अनुभव है और जैसे टैम्पोरेरी मजदूरों को भर्ती किया जाता है, मजदूर भर्ती होते हैं, उनको रेगुलर नहीं बनाया जाता कानून के मुताबिक जो बात आवश्यक है पर्सनल लेबर बनने के लिए, उसका भी उल्लंघन किया जाता है, वोटिंग के मेंट में, प्राविडेंट फंड का हिस्सा जमा करने में, दुर्घटना के केस में कम्पेनसेशन देने में और छोटी-मोटी मजदूरों की जो साधारण मांगें हैं, वहाँ के बारे में, छुट्टी के बारे में, मेडिकल के बारे में, इनमें भी कानून का उल्लंघन हो रहा है और बहुत इरगुलैरिटीज हो रही हैं, बहुत अनियमितताये बढ़ती जा रही हैं—जो प्राइवेट उद्योग के मालिकाना है, उनके बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ और मनमाने ढंग से वह लाक-आऊट की भी घोषणा करते हैं जिससे प्रोडक्शन गिरता है, देश की हानि होती है और उद्योग की हानि होती है और मजदूरों को भी बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है।

तो, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इन कठिनाइयों की ओर जो वर्किंग क्लास की, उनकी ओर आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। मजदूर लेबर कोर्ट्स में जाते हैं उनका बहुत टाईम वहाँ पर लगता है, पैसा उनके पास नहीं है और उनको जगह-जगह दौड़ना पड़ता है और वह निराश हो जाते हैं। ठीक ऐसे ही प्राइवेट उद्योगपति चाइल्ड लेबर के लिए बनाये गये कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं। आज किसी वक्ता ने यहां यह बात कही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि उपरोक्त मामलों में कानून का एनफोर्समेंट की मशीन को और मजबूत और तेज बनाने की कृपा करें। मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि कानून

में यदि संशोधन की जरूरत हो, जो मेरे विचार में हैं, तो वह संशोधन भी पास करवायें और इस तरीके से जो हमारा समाजवादी समाज का लक्ष्य और जीवन को बेहतर बनाने का लक्ष्य है, उस ओर अग्रसर हों।

मान्यवर, दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के, पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखानों में जो कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, यह प्रतिष्ठान हमारे नये भारत के निर्माण की आधारशिला हैं और हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इनका कामकाज, इनके अनुशासन, इनमें प्रबंधकों और कर्मचारियों के संबंध, जो रिलेशंस हैं, इनका उत्पादन इतना उत्तम होना चाहिए कि जिसकी बाकी देश के उद्योग नकल करें और इनको हर मायने में आदर्श बन कर काम करना चाहिए, क्योंकि ये हमारे देश के औद्योगिक विकास की आधारशिला हैं। लेकिन बड़े खेद की बात यह है कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। कहीं तो ऊँचे अधिकारियों पर बैठे अधिकारीगण मनमानी कर रहे हैं और कहीं-कहीं कर्मचारी अपने कर्तव्य का पूरा निर्वाह नहीं कर रहे इससे केन्द्र के प्रतिष्ठानों में नुकसान हो रहा है, बदइतजामी हो रही है, बेचैनी के आसार बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के जो उद्योग हैं उनके कार्यकलापों की बहुत बारीकी से समीक्षा की जाए और उनके काम-काज में कर्मचारियों का पूर्ण सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाए। ऐसा कुछ ढंग आप करें।

अंत में मैं एक तीसरी बात कहूँगा जो कि कृषि मजदूरों के बारे में है। इनके संगठन देश में न के बराबर हैं। कहीं-कहीं पर है। वहाँ पर इन्होंने संघर्ष किए हैं और बड़े पुराने हैं। मगर ज्यादातर इनके संगठन नहीं हैं। इन कृषि मजदूरों की गिनती करोड़ों में है और ये गरीब लोग हैं। अलबत्ता कांग्रेसी शासन में सामंती गुलामी के जुए से इनको निजात मिल चुकी है, लेकिन अभी पूरी निजात नहीं मिली है।

[ श्री शान्त व्यास ]

अभी भी बड़े किसानों के जुए के नीचे ये दबे चले जा रहे हैं। इनके संगठन भी न के बराबर हैं। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहूंगा कि कृषि मजदूरों के लिए केन्द्र ने बहुत कदम उठाए हैं मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूँ। इन पर अमल हो भी रहा है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन और भी जो होना चाहिए उसके लिए आप थोड़ा सा प्रयास करें तथा सरकारी मशीनरी को चुस्त बनाएं, तभी कृषि मजदूरों की दशा में सुधार होगा। ग्रामीण भारत का भी तभी विकास होगा। मेरा विचार यह है कि जब इन कृषि मजदूरों की दशा में पूर्णतया सुधार हो जायेगा तब ग्रामीण भारत का भी विकास हो जायेगा। इन मजदूरों की उजरत कम है, इन मजदूरों में बेरोजगारी भी है, इनके रहने के लिए मकानों की कमी है, इनके लिए शिक्षा की कमी है, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की कमी है, सैनिटेशन की कमी है। ये सुविधाएं इन्हें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। इन के सुधार के लिए कानून बनने चाहिए और उन पर अमल भी होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा और मैं चाहूंगा कि जो प्रश्न मैंने उठाए हैं, जो समस्याएँ मैंने सामने रखी हैं, इनके बारे में आप अवश्य ही विचार करेंगे।

अंत में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की जो बकिंग है और जो उसकी प्रफार्मेंस है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और उसकी सराहना करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI VIJAY MOHAN  
REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) :  
Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, this time  
of the day...

PROF. C LAKSHMANNA  
(Andhra Pradesh) : It is his maiden  
speech, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI  
PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) :  
Maiden speech I am sorry I did  
not have a note to that effect here..

SHRI VIJAY MOHAN

REDDY : This time of the day the Government can sleep, but the nation is not sleeping. Today we did not have newspapers. This the Government must understand. And the helplessness which has been expressed today morning that they are not able to enforce workers' participation in industry, in private sector, after 35 years of continuous rule, is something which we are not prepared to hear. The Directive Principles require you to make laws. If you cannot make laws, I think it is better that, as my friend suggested, seriously think over his suggestion. Have you tried to live up to what you are singing—Socialism ? Fifty per cent of the people are below the poverty line, you yourself are agreeing. Ninety per cent of the peasantry are leading a miserable life, struggling for existence. The artisans are not having employment. Is this the situation for which we have fought for ? Is this the situation when after 38 years we will have to face our own people and try to tell them that we are not in a position to enforce laws ?

I want to mention especially that it had taken 14 years to convene the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference which was held on the 25th and 26th November 1985. Why 14 years for calling a Conference whose conclusions are going to guide the nation ? Why have you taken 14 years ? This is the interest which this Government has got for labour and labour welfare. It should be under stood straight.

Sir, I want to mention that there are one lakh of sick industries today throwing millions of workers out of employment. It is reported in the press and it is a fact also. India has become a veritable hospital for sick industries. According to the Reserve Bank statistics, 80 per cent of industrial sickness is attributable to internal factors like mismanagement and corruption.

5 to 6 thousand crores of bank funds are locked up in this sickness. But the Government has failed to check this malady because it hesitates to take any stringent measures against the erring managements. In this connection, I may be permitted to mention that if a poor peasant reeling under drought cannot pay an instalment of the famous loan melas of the other side, the most of pump sets are taken away and his property attached. Is this social justice? Is this equality of opportunity? People who defraud crores and crores of rupees are allowed to go scot free and a poor peasant, is not allowed to run his agricultural operation, simply because he cannot pay one instalment. He is harassed. This is the state of affairs of your administration. It is better that you understand how you are ruling this country. This Government wants us to believe that problems could be sorted out with loans from the world Bank and IMF and that our solvency is high with the loaning agencies, that the multi-nationals of the developed countries are sharing their technical know how with our industrialists. According to reasonable estimates, there are 30,000 to 40,000 crores of black money circulating. Every year, there is 3000 to 4000 crores of deficit-financing and the country is asked to believe that inflationary trends are well under control and the prices are also under control. Everyday the prices are increasing. That is why nobody can stop the poor, *Daridra Narayan* coming out and agitating for his rights.

Sir, I place these facts before the House. The Government should immediately declare secret ballot, don't hide behind any trade union, declare secret ballot as the only method to decide the recognition of a trade union and the bargaining agent. Why do you hesitate to declare that? And one union one industry principle should be

implemented. There should be workers' participation in the management of industries—private, public or cooperative—at all levels and the workers representatives should be elected by secret ballot. There is the 43 (A) amendment about which our friend has already spoken. It should give you the capacity to make a law on this in the interest of the working force of the country, who is the creator of real wealth of the country. You should enact a comprehensive legislation to protect the interests of the workers in the agricultural sector. You should enact a comprehensive legislation for workers in the unorganised sector like weavers, artisans, construction workers bidi workers, etc. to protect their interests and to create an efficient machinery. The implementation is so weak. These issues have come up several times. Even now the workers who are working day and night are made to suffer land are beaten by goondas. And if they try to revolt, they're even murdered.

My next suggestion is that you provide adequate finance for the implementation of the welfare programmes. The Central Government must take it as a duty to provide the finance. Do not merely depend on the workers' contributions. Workers are contributing every hour of their active life. Now it is the duty of the Central Government to come with the welfare schemes with its own funds rather than depend on the workers' contribution alone.

You see that each worker owns his own house by the time he retires and provide him with pension. Who else is fit to receive a pension rather than the worker who has worked all through his active life to create the wealth for the country's prosperity? Give proper attention to the safety measures. At least, after the Bhopal tragedy, let us be strict and punish the erring persons. Take proper care of the working conditions and the health of the workers, and ensure the 8 hour a

[Shri Vijay Mohan Raddy]

day as has been stated by our friend, and also the ambitious scheme when we can have 40-hours of work in a week where the worker can contribute his best and also at the same time enjoy with freedom his leisure time. Give statutory effect to all the tripartite agreements. The Government should not go back on any agreement. It is not in keeping with the tradition of governance at all if the Government goes back on an agreement. Pass an enactment immediately to prevent big and small industrialists eating up the workers' contribution to the ESI and the provident fund which is happening every day in every sector, small or big. Consult the trade unions on all the points of reference before announcing the wage boards. Do not announce a wage board only as a lip service. But let us announce wage boards after a thorough discussion with the trade unions on the terms of reference of an agreement so that the wage board's decisions can be statutory and can be binding.

Sir, enforce an effective public distribution system. Without an effective public distribution system, you cannot run the economy of this country because the essential commodities should reach every citizen of this country. And it is the duty of the Government to see that the essential commodities reach every person at the correct price. In this connection, Sir, I request you to appreciate the Rs. 2 a KG rice programme of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. At a huge expenditure, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is giving this benefit to all the working force of Andhra Pradesh, thereby assuring two square meals a day. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing the pension scheme for agricultural labourers. It is also supplying cloth to the working masses at 50 per cent subsidised rates. These are the good things which the Andhra Pradesh Government is doing. You please appreciate that

rather than trying to pass unnecessary remarks about a State where the people have already voted you out. I request the Central Government through you, Sir, to protect—I do not want to say 'protect' but say do not undermine the existence of the public sector which is the basic foundation of our economic policy. I should have been expected to tell you to protect the public sector. But that stage is not there. Do not undermine its existence.

SHRI DEPEN GHOSH :  
Say 'do not scuttle the public sector'.

SHRI VIJAY MOHAN REDDY :  
Do not scuttle the public sector through a policy of denigrating public sector by giving more encouragement to the private sector, and allowing the penetration of multinationals in the management of the public sector in the name of importing advanced technology. In an interview the Prime Minister said that we must take a hard look, not necessarily on closing down the plants but making them pay, at least, break even by being tough. What is going to be the consequence of this ? As a result of this policy a large number of public sector units are without orders from the Government agencies itself, while they are signing those contracts with foreign companies. This is being talked about every day. If this policy is not radically changed, Sir, the public sector concerns will close down. Today they are working only with fifty per cent capacity. Tomorrow they are going to close down and you are going to face a dangerous situation where the entire working class of the public sector units will revolt and put a stop to the activities of your Government. That is why, Sir, I want to state that the interests of the workers of the public sector who are the backbone of the entire fabric of our economy, should be protected. About the public sector I want to suggest one more thing. At least present a joint budget for all the public sector undertakings like the railway budget, so that Parliament is given an opportunity



to discuss the question of resources generated by the public sector and their utilisation for further development of the public sector, and not to be appropriated by the private sector as is happening today.

Sir, private sector representatives should not be brought in the management of public sector undertakings. This should not happen. This principle should also be applied to nationalised banks. If you have big tycoons as the directors of nationalised banks, how can you expect the common man to get the benefit out of these banks. You please think about this also. Then, Sir, all the nationalised banks should be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General so that Parliament could discuss the functioning of the nationalised banks. This is a very important suggestion that I am trying to put forth because we are trying that to tell the people that we have nationalised the banks and that we are standing by the people. As long as the accounts of the nationalised banks do not come up before Parliament, and are not guided by the principles that are laid down by Parliament, it is very difficult for us to run the economy of the country on a real popular basis.

Then, Sir, about unemployment there are 26 million on the employment registers, and half of them are educated unemployed. In our country where fifty per cent are below the poverty line, it is very difficult to estimate the number of unemployed, because there are millions and millions who are half employed, who are not even able to reach the employment exchanges, and who are really waiting for the Government to take up huge schemes and make a national endeavour so that all people are employed in the nation building activities which can be done only if the Government is bent upon putting into practice

the basic tenets of the Constitution, that is socialism, the tenets of the Constitution which clearly enunciate that the State shall in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities of income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also among groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations. That the ownership and control of material resources of the community are so distributed as best as to subserve the common good. That the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. What has happened to these Directive Principles ? I ask the Government, the law-makers. Your guidelines are different. You are allowing people to go scot-free and you have been feeding them. Today they have come giants and you plead your inability that they are not listening to you, that they are not coming into your discipline.

We have to honestly practice what we preach. Only then can there be a Government which can really serve the interests of the common man. In the words of Supreme Court's, "It is not only the shareholders who have supplied capital, who are interested in the enterprise which is being run by a company, but the workers who supply labour, are also, if not more, interested because what is produced by the enterprise is the result of labour as well as capital. While the shareholders invest only a part of their money, the workers invest their sweat and toil, in fact their life itself. The workers have, therefore, a special place in a socialist pattern of society. They are not mere vendors of toil, they are not a marketable commodity to be purchased by the owners of capital, They are producers of wealth as much as capital, nay very much more. In view of the Preamble, Directive Principles

[Shri Vijay Mohan Reddy]

of State Policy and particularly the introduction of Article 43-A, it is idle to contend that the workers have no voice in the determination of the policies of industries."

Sir, let us think that we can manage the country's economy by big words, by trying to imbibe ideas from the West where the monopoly capitalism which has settled down there as State capitalism, is throwing the burdens of the entire crisis in the capitalist system on the common people and is getting removed from the people. Do not follow that path; do not get antagonised with the common millions; do not run away from the issues. That is why, Sir, through you, I request the Government to have faith in the working masses of the country. Stop the dependence on loans, and on the developed countries who want to shift their burdens on our shoulders. Build a self-reliant economy. Follow the tenets laid down in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. Take action to prevent the vast disparities in wealth. See that the productive forces serve the interests of the vast majority of the people and not to the profit of the few as it is done today and is the cause of misery to the millions. It is already enunciated that we are a socialist republic. At least do the minimum justice to this high ideal and also know that history is a cruel task master and it would not forgive anybody. Thank you.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : Today, two maiden speeches have been made. On behalf of the House, we should congratulate the speakers for their patience, form and logic that they have contributed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : We all join in your sentiments.

श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो श्रम नीति हमारी सरकार ने अपनाई है वह आर्थिक न्याय और सामाजिक न्याय को ध्यान में लेकर भारत की श्रम नीति आज साकार हो रही है। इसीलिए आज के बाद कानून अधिकाधिक लोकार्थमुख होते जा रहे हैं। सामाजिक सुरक्षा, मजदूर सुरक्षा, कामगार कल्याण ध्यान में लेते हुए कानून बनाये जा रहे हैं या पुराने कानूनों में संशोधन लाया जा रहा है। 1985-86 में पेमेन्ट आफ बोनस एक्ट, एम्प्लायमेंट आफ चिल्ड्रन एक्ट, द बॉन्ड्ड लेबर एवोलिशन एक्ट, और कांटेक्ट लेबर रेगुलेशन एंड एवोलिशन एक्ट, में संशोधन लाया गया।

नये बोनस एक्ट के अनुसार बोनस की मर्यादा 750 रुपये से 1600 तक ही नहीं तो 2500 तक बढ़ाई है। आज के महंगाई के जमाने में यह उचित कदम है।

एम्प्लायमेंट आफ चिल्ड्रन एक्ट में संशोधन करके सेक्शन-3 का उल्लंघन करने की सजा बढ़ायी गई है। मालिकों के पहले गुनाह से आगे होने वाले गुनाहों को ज्यादा कड़ी सजा देने का प्रबंध किया गया है। श्रम मंत्रालय मानवता पर आधारित संशोधन लाया है लेकिन चाइल्ड लेबर के बारे में इतना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। चाइल्ड लेबर की समस्या के अन्य अनेक अंग हैं, उनका विचार करके सर्वसमानेशक कानून की अब भी आवश्यकता है।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रमों में छठा कार्यक्रम है बंधुवा मजदूरों का पुनर्वसन। इस साल सरकार इस कार्यक्रम में सुधार लायी है, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। केन्द्र सरकार ने पुरस्कृत बंधुवा मजदूर पुनर्वसन योजना के अंतर्गत, मदद की मर्यादा 4000 रुपये से लेकर 6250 रुपये तक बढ़ाई है। बंधुवा मजदूरों का पुनर्वसन तेजी से हो, इसलिए 17 सितम्बर, 1985 से, पुनर्वसन योजना के अन्तर्गत मदद मंजूर कराने के प्रोसीजर सुलभ किये गये हैं। जिसके

अनुसार, जिला स्तर की स्कीनिंग कमेटी ने सिफारिश किये हुए केसेज को मदद मंजूर करने के अधिकार डिविजनल कमिश्नर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को दिये हैं।

मान्यवर, राज्य सरकार की इस कार्यक्रम की निराशाजनक कार्यवाही ने ही, केन्द्र सरकार को इस प्रकार के सुधार लाने में मजबूर किया, इसमें मुझे कोई भी शक नहीं। ताजुब की बात है, बंधुवा मजदूरों के पुनर्वसन का लक्ष्य 1985-86 में 30593 निर्धारित किया था, उस की जगह पर सिर्फ 10644 लोगों का ही दिसम्बर 1985 तक पुनर्वसन हुआ। इसका मतलब, 9 महीनों में सिर्फ 33 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य पूरा किया गया। श्रम मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट्स पढ़ते पढ़ते एक बात मेरे ध्यान में आयी, ये जो 10644 की संख्या दी गई है, यह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के वाल्युम 1 के, चैप्टर 3 में पृष्ठ 7 पर दी गयी है, और इस वाल्युम में चैप्टर 1, पृष्ठ 1 पर जो पुनर्वसन किये हुए बंधुवा मजदूरों की संख्या है, वह है 9473। मुझे मालूम नहीं कौन सी संख्या सही है। 9463 यह संख्या सही होगी तो हालात और भी निराशाजनक बन जाते हैं। परफार्मेंस यह है कि जो पुअर हैं और भी पुअर हो जाते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम पर निर्धारित की हुई राशि खर्च करने में भी, राज्य सरकार ने अपनी दुर्बलता दिखाई। 1985-86 के वार्षिक प्लान में रखे 5 करोड़ आउट ले के मुकाबले में सिर्फ 49.36 लाख रुपये रिलीज किये गये। काम करने की इस मंद गति से मुझे सचमुच बड़ा अचरज है। लेकिन बंधुवा मजदूरों को ढूँढ निकालने के लिये और उनका पुनर्वसन करने के लिये सेवा भावी संस्थाओं को मदद राशि देने की योजना स्वागत-योग्य है। राज्य सरकारों ने इस कार्यक्रम को कामयाब बनाने के लिये जो तरीके अपनाये हैं, उनकी सफलता का परीक्षण करने के लिए, श्रम मंत्रालय ने उच्च पदस्थ अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की है, यह उचित कदम है। मैं जानना चाहूँगी कि इसके बारे में उन अधिकारियों

का क्या निरीक्षण है और सरकार ने क्या फालो अप एक्शन सूचित किया है और अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है।

मान्यवर, सामाजिक सुरक्षा श्रम जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है। पांच केन्द्रीय कानून, औद्योगिक मजदूरों को यह सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। इनमें से वर्कमैन कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट, 1923, मजदूर की मृत्यु होने से या उसके अपंग होने से मालिक को क्या कानूनन जिम्मेदारी होती है, यह तय करता है और राज्य सरकार उसे कार्यान्वित करती है। इसमें भी कुछ प्रदेश (एरियाज) इम्प्लाइज स्टेट इश्योरेन्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत समाविष्ट, अगर किये हों, तो वे प्रदेश वर्कमैन कम्पेंसेशन के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते। जहाँ इम्प्लाइज स्टेट इश्योरेन्स एक्ट लागू होता है वहाँ मालिक इम्प्लाइज स्टेट इश्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन को कंट्रिब्यूशन देते हैं और कारपोरेशन मजदूरों को कम्पेंसेशन, वैद्यकीय मदद आदि मदद देती है। लेकिन जहाँ इम्प्लाइज स्टेट इश्योरेन्स एक्ट लागू नहीं है, वहाँ मालिकों पर सिर्फ कानूनन जिम्मेदारी रहती है, लेकिन ऐसी कोई यत्नशीलता नहीं होती जिससे मजदूरों को अनेकों फायदों का बंटवारा निश्चित रूप में हो जाय। वर्कमैन कम्पेंसेशन क्लेम्स कमिश्नर क्वासी जजिडिशियल आफिस होने के नाते ये उन्हीं केसेज को सुनते हैं जो कि उनके सामने आते हैं। इसके बारे में एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। जिन प्रदेशों में इम्प्लाइज स्टेट इश्योरेन्स एक्ट लागू नहीं है, वहाँ जनरल इश्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन या उसकी उप-कम्पनी में वही फायदे देने वाला ब. मा. करवा लेना अनिवार्य होना जरूरी है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार इस प्रकार की बीमा योजना अस्तित्व में है, लेकिन यह ऐच्छिक होने के कारण बहुत से मालिक अपने मजदूरों का उस प्रकार का बीमा नहीं करवाते। मॉटर कारों के लिए जैसे थर्ड पार्टी इश्योरेन्स कम्पलसरी है उसी प्रकार यह बीमा भी अनिवार्य करेगा तो बहुसंख्यक मजदूरों को बहुत सारे फायदे मिलेंगे जिससे आज वे वंचित हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वे इस प्रस्ताव पर जल्द विचार करें।

[श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी]

इम्प्लाइज स्टेट इंड्योरेन्स एक्ट या प्रोविडेंट फण्ड एक्ट के बारे में सोचो तो बड़ा दुःख होता है। इनकी बहुत बड़ी रकम मालिकों से आनी बाकी है। बहुत से मालिकों ने अपना कंटीब्यूशन जमा नहीं किया है। ई० एस० आई० एक्ट के अन्तर्गत मालिक या औद्योगिक संस्थाओं से आने वाली रकम 31 मार्च 1984 को 52.3 करोड़ रुपये थी, वह रकम 31 मार्च, 1985 को 62 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। पी० एफ० एक्ट से अन्तर्गत 54 करोड़ रुपये बाकी हैं और इसके अलावा 77 करोड़ रुपये एग्जम्प्टेड प्रोविडेंट फण्ड ने बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज को ट्रान्सफर नहीं किये हैं। यह तत्त्वर निश्चित रूप से डरावनी है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस हालत को सुधारने के लिए सरकार जरूर ठोस कदम उठाये।

मान्यवर, महिला मजदूर और उनकी अनेक समस्याएँ सोचने लायक हैं। छठी योजना में महिला इम्प्लायमेन्ट के बारे में, खास पॉलिसी, जिसकी क्लीयर कट और वल डिफाइड पॉलिसी कहेंगे, ऐसी पॉलिसी बनाई गई। फिर भी उनकी समस्याएँ जैसी की तैसी हैं। पहली समस्या समान काम के लिए समान वेतन की है जिसमें स्त्री और पुरुष में भेद न किया जाय जिसमें आज भी उसी काम के लिए स्त्री की कम वेतन मिलता है। ऐसी हालत में बड़ी सख्ती के साथ ईक्वल रिम्यनरेशन एक्ट, 1976 लागू किया जाय।

इम्प्लायमेन्ट एक्सचेंज में महिला उम्मीदवारों पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया जाय। उनके बारे में एक अलग से रिपोर्ट बनाई जाय। इम्प्लायमेन्ट एक्सचेंज में महिला इम्प्लायमेन्ट अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति, यह स्वागत योग्य कार्य है। महिलाओं के लिए स्वयं रोजगार की अलग अलग योजनाएँ बनाने में और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने में प्रयास केन्द्रित करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए सेमिनार, वर्कशॉप, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करना अत्यावश्यक है। श्रम मंत्रालय के बजट में इसके लिए धनराशि की योजना जरूरी है। ऐसे कामों में सेवाभावी सामाजिक संस्थाओं को सहभागी कर लेना उचित रहेगा। मान्यवर, स्त्री को आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होने से और शिक्षा के प्रसार से उनके दर्जे में सुधार होने से बहुत

बड़ी मदद होगी। संविधान ने स्त्री और पुरुष को समान अधिकार और दर्जा दिया, लेकिन आज भी वह दुय्यम दर्जे की नागरिक है। आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता और शिक्षा उसको समान दर्जा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। और इसलिए स्त्रियों का आर्थिक दृष्टि से स्वतंत्र करना और उसे शिक्षा देना, इन दो बातों को हायर प्रायोरिटी देने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रम मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में महिला मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिये स्थापित अनेक मोनेटरिंग सेल्स और एडवाइजरी कमेटीज का जिक्र किया गया है। लेकिन महिला मजदूर कल्याण के लिये इन सेल्स और कमेटियों ने कौन सी अर्थपूर्ण और खास भूमिका निभायी, इसका रिपोर्ट में जिक्र नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगी कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इन सेल्स और कमेटियों में, इस दिशा में लिये हुये कान्क्रीट ऐक्शन पर प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें।

मान्यवर, औद्योगिक सुरक्षा ने मजदूरों के जीवन में बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान पाया है। हर पल खतरे से उनका पाला पड़ता है लेकिन बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि पावर या इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्री या विद्युत उद्योग के लिये सुगठित सुरक्षा कानून नहीं है। मैंने सुना है कि हर रोज वहां पर बहुत एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। पावर इंजीनियर्स ट्रेनिंग सोसाइटी के अनुसार भारत में इस इंडस्ट्री में रोजाना 90 फीटल एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं और इतने ही लोग जख्मी होते हैं। श्रम मंत्रालय, पावर मिनिस्ट्री और लैब प्रिवेंशन एसोसियेशन से विचार विमर्श करके एक सुगठित सुरक्षा कानून इसके बारे में बनाये। हाल ही में सेंट्रल अंडरटेकिंग्स के बड़े पावर स्टेशन, डी० वी० सी० को आग लगी थी और बड़ा भारी नुकसान हुआ था। य० पी० में ओबरा पावर स्टेशन को भी आग लगी थी। मेरा सुझाव है कि मंत्रालय पावर प्लान्ट आपरेटर्स की योग्य परीक्षा, टेस्ट लेकर उन्हें लाइसेंस दे। लाइसेंस के बिना वे काम ना करें, ताकि एक्सीडेंट्स न हों। इस सुझाव पर जरूर विचार हो।

हाल ही में अखबारों में रिपोर्ट आई थी कि भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि० गाजियाबाद में रेडियो ऐक्टिव रेंज से कुछ मजदूरों पर बुरा असर हुआ था।

मुझे आशा है कि सरकार ने इस मामले में पूरी जगच की होगी। इस सिलसिले में न्यूक्लियर सेफ्टी बोर्ड के फंक्शनिंग के बारे में मन में सवाल उठता है। वैसे देखा जाय तो औद्योगिक सुरक्षा और अनेक उद्योगों में काम करने वाले लाखों मजदूरों के जीवन की रक्षा की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी श्रम मंत्रालय की है। तो फिर क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि न्यूक्लियर सेफ्टी बोर्ड श्रम मंत्रालय के नीचे काम करे?

मान्यवर, मेरे पत्रकार बंधु, वक्तावत अवाई से नाराज हैं। उनके नाराजगी की तरफ मंत्री महोदय, ध्यान दें और ऐसे कदम उठावें जिससे यह नाराजगी दूर हो जाये। मान्यवर, हमारा स्वराज्य अपनी मेहनत से मुराज्य बन रहा है। जो मेहनत करना चाहता है, उस हर एक को काम पिलना चाहिए मेरे महाराष्ट्र राज्य में इम्प्लॉयमेंट स्कीम कामयाबी से कार्यान्वित हो रही है। केन्द्र सरकार ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिये यह योजना पूरे देश भर में कार्यान्वित करे ताकि कोई काम के बिना न रहे। इसके साथ श्रम मंत्रालय ने इस साल जो इच्छा काम किया उसकी मैं सराहना करना चाहती हूँ और मंत्री महोदय का अभिनन्दन करती हूँ।

श्री कलाशर्पित मिश्र (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सबरे सबरे जब मैं दिल्ली स्टेशन पर गाड़ी में उतरा तो कल की खबरों मजेदार खबरों को थोड़ा पढ़ने की उत्सुकता थी। प्लेटफार्म पर उतरने के बाद जब देखा तो अखबार के कहीं दर्शन नहीं हुए। श्रम मंत्रालय का गतिविधियों के ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिये हम खड़े हैं। इसी दिल्ली के अंदर हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के कर्मचारी पिछले सात दिनों से हड़ताल पर गये हैं। मैंने पता किया तो बताया गया कि सरकार की ओर से अभी तक बातचीत करने की कोशिश नहीं हुई है। वर्किंग जर्नेलिस्ट्स के लिये रिलीफ का वात चल रही है और अगर सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो सत्ताधारी दल के लिये तो शायद सुविधा की बात हो जाये कि अगर संपूर्ण भारत के अखबार बंद हो गये तो आलोचना का संकट नहीं रहेगा लेकिन

जो और लोग हैं जो समाचारों से अवगत होना चाहते हैं उनके मानसपटल पर काफी बड़ा संकट दिखाई दे रहा है। महोदय मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा वह हट न करे और शीघ्र से शीघ्र हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के कर्मचारियों से बात करे, जर्नेलिस्ट्स से आप बात करें और इस हड़ताल को नेगोसियेशन के माध्यम से समाप्त करने की कोशिश करें। श्रम मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हो रही है। सविधान की धारा 311(2) (बी) के आधार पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आज सारे भारत की श्रमिक शक्ति के ऊपर तलवार के रूप में नाच रहा है। आशा थी कि इसी सेशन में सरकार कोई न कोई कदम उठायेगी और देश भर के श्रमिकों का भय समाप्त कर देगी लेकिन सरकार ऐसी चापी साध कर बैठी हुई है कि मंशा दिखाई दे रही है मंशा श्रमिक पक्ष में है यह कहने में आज भारी सन्देह दिखाई दे रहा है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। संगमा जी बंटे हुए हैं धनवाद में डिग्रेड एक जगह है वहाँ पर सेंट्रल फ्यूल रिसर्च इस्टीमेट है। शायद आजकल उसका प्रभार स्वयं भारत के प्रधानमंत्री अपने हाथ में रखे हुए हैं। यह 60 कर्मचारियों के जीवन की कहानी है। परमानेंट नेचर का काम है। अभी श्री पी.एन.सुबुल जॉ बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने भी इस बात पर जोर दिया कि जहाँ पर परमानेंट नेचर का काम है वहाँ पर कट्रेक्ट के आधार पर काम करना या रोज रोज काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को दो दिन के लिए छोट देना, फिर बुलाना, मन में आया तो बुलाया मन में नहीं आया तो भाग दिया, यह ठीक नहीं है। अब जहाँ प्रधानमंत्री स्वयं प्रभारी हैं सेंट्रल फ्यूल रिसर्च इस्टीमेट डिग्रेड (धनवाद) वहाँ के 60 कर्मचारियों की ऐसी कहानी है। अब पढ़ने का समय नहीं है अगर पढ़ना शुरू करें तो आनन्द आ जाएगा। केवल एक कर्मचारी के विषय में मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ उसके साथ क्या हो रहा है थोड़ा सा रुक कर सुना देता हूँ :

"In order to overcome the difficulties in the Transport Section owing to the shortage of Drivers, the Director, Central Fuel Research Institute on the recommendation of a Committee constituted

[श्रीमति सुधा विजय जोशी]

for the purpose has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the following persons on daily wages as shown against each."

यह है 17-1-1985 को श्री रविन्द्र राय नाम के एक व्यक्ति है इस के आधार पर उनका अम्प्लॉयमेंट होता है। अब इन्हीं की कहानी 18-4-85 को सुनिए फिर वहाँ से आता है—

"This is to certify that Shri Rabindra Kumar Roy has been engaged as daily wage Driver in this Institute w.e.f. 1-1-1985.

फिर इसी रविन्द्र राय की दूसरी कहानी आती है। यह आती है 5-10-1985 को—

To meet the immediate requirement of an occasional nature, the Director, Central Fuel Research Institute has, as an interim measure, accorded approval to the engagement of Shri Rabindra Kr. Roy as daily wage Driver after being duly sponsored by the local Employment Exchange @ Rs. 20/- per diem for a period of 30 working days w.e.f. 7-10-85.

Services of such daily wage worker shall be dispensed with as soon as the work is over.

There will be no liability on the part of the CFRI/CSIR to absorb such daily wage worker against any regular post.

The persons who are unable to meet the requirements of work will be laid off with a day's notice and he in turn shall give 3 days notice for his inability to continue.

He is requested to report to officer-in-charge, Transport Section, CFRI, if invited."

यही फिर आगे चलता है 6.9.1985 को—  
Engagement of daily wage Driver.

Shri Rabindra Kumar Roy is hereby requested to appear for a test and interview for being considered for employment for future engagement, as and when required, on daily wage basis. The test and interview has been fixed at 10 A.M. on 24 & 25-9-1985 at CFRI.

He is advised to bring him all the certificates relating to qualifications, experiences, Community and testimonial etc. in original.

No T.A. will be paid for appearing for interview.

This call for interview does not imply that he will be empanelled for engagement unless recommended by the Selection Committee.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल) :  
आपका समय इसीमें पूरा हो गया है एक केस में।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : थोड़ा सा तो उदाहरण बोलना चाहिए। क्या करें।  
उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल) :  
ब्रीफली कीजिए।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : इसी प्रकार से, पंगमा जी, बिहार की एक इंडस्ट्री रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड है, 20 हजार कर्मचारियों का भाग्य तीन साल से लटक रहा है जिसमें कर्मचारियों का कोई दोष नहीं है। 60 से अधिक भूखे रहकर अभी मर गये हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और राज्य गवर्नमेंट दोनों लंगोटा कसकर दण्ड बैठक लगा रही थीं कि आज टेक ओवर करते हैं, कल टेक ओवर करते हैं, दूसरा रास्ता निकालते हैं लेकिन अभी तक कोई रास्ता नहीं निकला है। महोदय इसी प्रकार से पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में एक्सट्रा डिपार्टमेंट इम्प्लॉयोज है। उनकी संख्या थोड़ी नहीं है। ढाई लाख से तीन लाख के बीच में है वे दिन दिन भर गावों में पोस्टकार्ड

और टैलीग्राम आदि घुमाते रहते हैं। उन को समाप्त कर दिया हटा दिया तो किसी गांव में पढ़ने के लिए चाहे वह मिलिटरी वाला हो कोई काम करने वाला हो, कहीं हो उसको एक लेटर नहीं मिलेगा। अब इन अतिरिक्त पोस्टल इम्प्लायीज का भाग्य ऐसा लटक रहा है, डेली वेजेज पर काम कर रहे हैं आखिर यह परमानेंट नेचर का काम है सरकार उसके बारे में अभी तक क्यों कुछ नहीं कर रही है। महोदय अब तो बार बार समय का डर लग रहा है क्या कलं समझ में नहीं आ रहा है 422 विंग इंडस्ट्रीज अभी तक सिक है और उनमें से 123 इंडस्ट्रीज केवल टेक्साटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज है। सरकार तर्क देती जा रही है और नये नये तमाशे खड़े करती जा रही है।

अब कम्प्यूटर बहुत जोर से आ रहा है। कम्प्यूटर्स एण्ड अदर गैजेट्स एक खतरा पैदा करते चले जा रहे हैं और जो जहाँ पर हाथ का काम कर रहे हैं उनके हाथ के काम को छुट्टी मिलने की संभावना दिखाई दे रही है। जमशेदपुर में माडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर सरकार की सहायता के आधार पर एक हजार करोड़ रुपया वहाँ के कारखानों को मिलेगा एक प्रकार से यह सहायता मिली है और परिणाम यह हो गया है कि उसका उपयोग करके 12 हजार कर्मचारी छंटनी लिस्ट में खड़े हो गये हैं। अब कम्प्यूटर कहाँ लाना है, किस काम के लिए लाना है, अदर गैजेट्स किस काम के लिए लाने हैं? भारत की अवस्था को देखते हुए, श्रम पर किसी प्रकार का प्रभाव न हो, अगर यह ख्याल नहीं रहा तो देश बहुत हा खतरनाक स्थिति में चला जायेगा। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यूनियन्स बनती हैं। कहीं कहीं रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियनों है लेकिन कब की मरी हुई, सड़ी हुई। एक भी मजदूर के साथ उनका रस्ता नहीं है, सारे मजदूर रिवोल्ट करके दूसरों के साथ खड़े हैं। चुनाव नहीं कराये

गये हैं। मैं संगमा जों से आग्रह करूंगा कि जमशेदपुर के कारखानों में चाहे वह टिस्को हो या टेलको, जहाँ पर पहले से रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियनों काम कर रहा है, चूँकि आज एक प्रतिशत लेबर भी उसके साथ नहीं है, आपने सरकारी अधिकारियों को इसका ज्ञान है, तो वहाँ चुनाव कराये। आप यूनियन का इलेक्शन क्यों नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। आदेश क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर यूनियन का इलेक्शन हो। जहाँ कहीं देश के अंदर यह स्थिति होती है सरकार को इसमें हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए और अगर आप लोकतंत्र के आधार पर वहाँ काम चलने देना चाहते हैं तो यूनियन के चुनाव समय पर होने दे उसमें किसी प्रकार की रोक नहीं होनी चाहिए। (समय की घंटी) मैं अब समाप्त करने समय कहना चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच में इस क्षेत्र में अगर आप काम करना चाहते हैं तो मैं सरमन तो नहीं देना चाहता हूँ लेकिन देश की जो आवश्यकता है उसका ध्यान में रखते हुए, कौन से काम उठाये? नेशनलाइजेशन आफ लेबर, लेबराइज द इंडस्ट्रीज इंडस्ट्रियलाइज द नेशन, श्रम का राष्ट्रीयकरण करिये, उद्योगी का श्रम-कारण कीजिए और राष्ट्र का औद्योगीकरण करिये। भारत को देखकर अगर आप श्रम नीति बनाना चाहते हैं तो इसी सिद्धांत के ऊपर आपको काम करना होगा तभी आगे बढ़ पाएंगे। नहीं तो हर साल बहुत पीछे चला जा रहा है, अंधकार बनता चला जा रहा है। फेक्ट . . . . . (व्यवधान) मैं बोलना तो और चाहता था पर समय नहीं है।

अब एक उदाहरण कोट कर देना चाहता हूँ। शायद यह कहीं प्रकाश में नहीं आया है। बिहार के अंदर स्टोन क्रशिंग मशीन्स और तापुर (9) का स्टोन आप जानते हैं। एक जिले के अंदर शहर के जिले के अंदर सर्वे करते देखा कि 500 क्रशर्स काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन वहाँ जो मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं आठ दस साल से काम करते-करते व टीबी का शिकार हो जाता है, मर जाता है, कोई फैमिली नहीं, दिन भर पत्थर का धूल उसकी नाक में घंसता चला जा रहा है। सरकार इतना

[श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र]

भी नहीं करता कि जो कुछ नियम बना कर के रखा है कि मजदूरों को गुड देने का नियम है, वह दिया जा रहा है कि नहीं दिया जा रहा है। नाक के अन्दर पन्थर की धूल नहीं धुमे इसके लिए जो यंत्र चाहिए, उसका भी प्रावधान वहाँ नहीं हो रहा है; फेक्टरी के नाम पर पूरी लापरवाही दिखाई जा रही है और मैं चाहूँगा कि स्टोन क्रेशर्ज पर जो लेबर काम कर रही है जरा उनकी दशा आप वहाँ जाकर देखने की कोशिश करिए (समय की घण्टी) मुकदमों की भी वही हालत है—(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Please conclude.

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : मैं समाप्त कर देता हूँ। जो श्रम से संबंधित कानून है, उनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल) : अभी मिनिस्टर आफ हेल्थ ने स्टेटमेंट देना है आप एकदम खत्म कर दीजिए अपनी स्पीच आपका टाइम भी बहुत हो गया है।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : वस एक उदाहरण देकर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल) : अच्छा आप उनकी स्टेटमेंट के बाद कह देना।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : फिर मैं यहीं पर धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात खत्म कर देता हूँ।

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER AIDS DISEASE IN THE COUNTRY

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : The Minister of Health and Family Welfare will make a statement now.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the House would not be aware that we had earlier informed the House in response to a question from a Member that no authentic case of AIDS had so far been reported from our Country. The nation-wide surveillance studies for AIDS disease and AIDS virus infection initiated by the Indian Council of Medical Research has revealed that while it is still true that authentic cases of AIDS diseases have not yet been found in India, evidence has just now been obtained of the presence of AIDS virus infection on in 6 females in Tamil Nadu who have been known to have promiscuous heterosexual behaviour. The situation is under close and constant surveillance. The Indian Council of Medical Research has already established AIDS Surveillance Centres in 7 places in country—Pune, Vellore, New Delhi, Delhi, Srinagar, Madras and Calcutta. The number of Surveillance Centres is proposed to be immediately increased to cover all parts of the country adequately, eventually leading to the establishment of one centre in each state. A separate cell is being established in the Directorate General of Health Services which will work in close liaison with a Cell in the ICMR which is already functioning. An intensive educational campaign about the nature of AIDS infection, how it is transmitted and what measures should be taken to prevent the spread of infection is being mounted. The medical profession in the country both in public and private sector is being mobilised along with the public through a nation-wide educational campaigns. Scientific institutions have been identified and are already engaged in work leading to the identification of the virus in precise terms, its relationship to related AIDS viruses prevalent in other parts of the world. The required number of test kits are being made available to the Surveillance Centres. At the same