

apprenticeship training to the satisfaction of the concerned Regional Board, shall be granted a certificate of proficiency by that Board."

How, Sir, the important aspects and the objects for which this Bill has been brought forward, are very clearly brought out by the hon. Labour Minister. If the object is that we have to provide meaningful education leading to suitable employment opportunities at the appropriate level, and the levels are at the higher secondary levels when our students will opt for two years' vocational course 10 *plus* 2. If that be the object, then in that case we have to see how to those who take 10—2 the opportunities are being provided reservation. And if the reservation is for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the community, physically handicapped, women and minorities, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister; unless these classes are given that kind of opportunity at the 10+2 stage, how are they likely to get these facilities after that? I ask this because *ao initio* it is not there. If there is no reservation for these classes at 10 + 2 stage, if they want to take admission for this training, is it feasible? If not, what steps are being taken to ensure that this reservation starts right at the 10+2 level so that the people who I really deserve particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minorities, women, physically handicapped and such other people, get the opportunity at that level and from there they should be able to get what is reserved for them in the new scheme available.

Secondly, in regard to the training what has been stated is the working experience. Actually all this vocational training should be meaningful. In the true sense, if we really enable the trainees to take that kind of practical training which will enable them to learn the art, to learn the job,

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to give them some theoretical background but much more practical experience of working conditions, than only will be able to learn their job and it will be useful to the areas where we expect them ultimately to be absorbed and get settled in life. If it is not enough, the certificate at the end of the period which normally has been proposed will be a proficiency certificate from the Board and .... (Interruptions).

#### BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PRIME MINISTER

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): On our behalf I congratulate the Prime Minister and convey our happiest greetings to him on his birthday.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I am happy to join the Members in wishing many, many happy returns of the day to the Prime Minister. I wish him many, many long years of useful service to the country.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Thank you.

#### THE APPRENTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986—contd.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I was mentioning about the quality of training which is likely to be imparted for vocational courses to be given to these trainees who take these courses after their 10 plus 2 educational qualifications. This amendment provides for such opportunities and work experience for the trainees who will not have the opportunity to go in for higher educational qualifications. On the basis of this practical training, they will be absorbed either in industry or in agriculture or in agro-based industries or elsewhere. (Time

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

bell rings,) Therefore, it is essential that this training should be meaningful and the quality of training should be good. The reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minorities, women and the handicapped people should be sufficient, meaningful and effective.

The next point in this connection is employment. We have said that employment will be given to them in industries, agriculture and other sectors of the economy. It is our experience that even after this vocational training, many of the students are not able to get jobs. It should be the endeavour of the Ministry to ensure that after they get practical training, they are absorbed in any industry, either in the private sector or public sector so that there is no difficulty about their getting employment after this training.

The other important thing is that we have got 25 specialised subjects. There are about 3000 stipend holders or trainees today. The idea is to have 4000 trainees in 1986-87, 6000 in 1987-88, 9000 in 1988-89 and 12,000 in 1989-90. In a vast country like ours, it comes only to 120 students in any one specified field. Therefore, it is essential that the number of these practical trainees should be increased during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The stipend that is proposed is Rs. 400 per month. It seems to be on the lower side. It should be considered whether in addition to the stipend, we should provide them facility of free living or free teaching equipments etc. so that the trainees are in a position really to get meaningful training and the trainees are able to maintain themselves within the limit of Rs. 400. If necessary, this stipend should be raised to Rs. 500 or Rs. 600.

It is provided that 50 per cent of the expenditure would be borne by States. Some of the States may not

be able to meet this 50 per cent expenditure. Then it will be very difficult, particularly for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The stipend to be paid to them should be met by the Central Government.

My last suggestion is that the Boards which are going to organise this training programme should be well qualified. Technically qualified people and other people who are specialists in different trades should be taken. They will be in a position to impart really meaningful training to the trainees who will be going through these vocational courses. In this way, the trainees will really get good training and the Board will be in a position to impart such training which will be helpful to them. With these words, I commend this Bill for adoption.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill further to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961. The object of the Bill is laudable. The prime object of the Bill is to provide training for the products of vocational courses by creating a separate category of apprentices called technician vocational apprentices. There is no difference of opinion about the value and utility of this Bill. It is almost agreed by all in letter and spirit. The apprehension is how this Bill is going to be helpful to meet the needs of the nation and to what extent it would accommodate the plus 2 students who have taken vocational courses. And to what extent it will be helpful to remove unemployment especially among the educated class? The original Act provides for regulation and control of the training of apprentices. Under this Amendment, facility is provided for on-the-job training to the products of vocational streams and to remove any impediments in the working of the scheme of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the Special Vocational Education Training Scheme, it is estimated

that 4,000 trainees will be benefited in the first year of the operation and 50 per cent of the expenses will be reimbursed by the Centre to the concerned units. Though nobody is against this Bill, I am to remind that no one is satisfied with this Bill, if you examine the number of Ten Plus Two students who are admitted for the training and compare the same with the total number of Plus Two Students, we could see that the facility offered is very meagre and poor. Sir, the total number of students who sought admission for the Plus Two was 250 lakhs but the current intake in the vocational course is 72,000, that is 3.5 per cent of the student population of the higher secondary school. If you provide vocational course as per the New Education Policy of the Government for the 10 per cent of the students, then the figure will be 25 lakhs. The Kothari Committee has strongly recommended that 50 per cent of the students must be admitted for the vocational courses, but the facility is available only to the extent of 4,000 students. So, there is no reason for justification to be complacent with this figure. Of course, we are on the right direction, but not with adequate capacity. We have identified only 25 subjects for training. But more than 120 subjects have been introduced under vocational course in various higher secondary schools throughout the country. Sir, out of 72,000 students in vocational courses, I am to remind that 45,000 students are from Tamil Nadu. Here, I would like to know from the hon. Minister under what ratio these students are going to be admitted for training centres. The major defect in the apprentice scheme is that there is no guarantee to the trainee to be absorbed in regular vacancy. Further, the scheme is exploited by the employers. In filling up the regular vacancy they utilize the scheme without filling the regular vacancy and allowing the trainees to be there with poor pay so as to increase their own profits. Unfortunately, the public undertakings of the Government are also following this bad practice. And so, there must

be a check by the Government in this respect.

Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in Lok Sabha that the total capacity of the apprenticeship training in all categories is nearly 5 lakhs of seats. It seems that he is quite complacent with this capacity. But, Sir, the total number of persons who are unemployed is 2.63 crores. It does not include the persons who are under-employed, it does not include the persons who are thrown out of employment due to lockout and layoff and closure of the mills. So this capacity this arrangement is very poor. The hon. Minister may argue that even then there is the availability of seats. Non-capacity is due to the non-adherence of the policy by the factories. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the hon. Minister that firstly statutory guarantee is necessary to ensure regular employment to the trainee\*. Secondly, identification of subjects for the training must be done with the consultation of the State Governments. Thirdly, selection for the apprentices must be done in proportion to the total number of students admitted in the States in vocational courses.

With these words Sir I conclude my speech.

SHRI BAOOF VALIULLAH (Guj., rat): Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill 1986. Sir as pointed out by the hon. Minister, the Act was first enacted in 1961 with a limited purpose and the objective was to regulate the programmes of training of apprentices in industry for imparting practical training. Sir, after some time it was found necessary to amend the Act and, therefore the Act was further-amended in 1973 to bring within its purview the training of graduates, and diploma holders in engineering and technology as graduates technician apprentices in addition to the trade apprentices. Sir, the latest

[Shri Raoof Valiullah] amendment is a part of the new education policy and I feel that is a step in the right direction in as much as more and more people will be given an opportunity in gainful employment through vocationalisation of education.

Sir, as pointed out by the hon. Minister a pilot scheme called special vocational education training scheme to provide on the job training to the products of the vocational stream was launched in 1983-84. Sir, with this in view I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten us whether the Minorities Commission of India had written to the State Governments that special ITIs should be formed, should be created in those areas where there is a sizeable population of minorities. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether there was any response from the State Government to the suggestion made by the Minorities Commission of India because this special scheme is for weaker sections, particularly the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the minorities. Sir, as I refer to the object, it is indeed a laudable one and it is to create a category of apprentices namely technician or vocational apprentices for providing the job training to the productions of the 10+2 stream. Sir, what is more important is that such schemes should be implemented with the gusto and with the impetus that is required to implement the new education policy. Sir, in the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill it says that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan a total amount of Rs. 744 lakhs would be spent and in the first year 4000 trainees will be benefiting from the scheme and it will progressively increase to 1,20,000. Sir, as pointed out by my hon. colleague, Mr. Rameshwar Thakur, in a vast country like India, this sum is very inadequate and I would request the hon. Minister to plead with the Planning Commission to increase the outlay for this vocational training programme. Sir, the Apprentices

Act at present envisages the training of school-leavers and students coming out of the industrial training institutes. Sir, I would like to draw a parallel and say that in certain European countries, East European countries, whoever comes out of the school does not necessarily go to the university and, therefore, instead of churning out graduates in arts and sciences and commerce who ultimately bring about a vast army of educated unemployed, this Act will further reduce the growing opportunities of employment and will divert the student power particularly those coming out of the school for gainful employment.

Sir, I would also like to mention here something about the functioning of the ITIs. Sir, I have been very closely associated with the functioning of the ITIs through the Government of Gujarat as Chairman of the Minorities Commission. I feel there must be some modernisation scheme for the ITIs also and a system be evolved to monitor and evaluate the functioning of the ITIs in the country. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that while seeing to it that the new scheme helps in eradication of unemployment in the country, the functioning of the ITIs and the modernisation of the ITIs should also be taken up simultaneously. I understand that Planning Commission has earmarked Rs. 17 crores for modernisation of ITIs and for vocationalisation of education. I feel that this amount is not adequate and, therefore, I would plead with the Government to see that the Planning Commission earmarks much more amount towards vocationalisation of education.

My last point is about Sections 3A, 6A and 6AA which are sought to be amended. Section 3A of the Act is aimed to remove difficulties in the working of the scheme of reservations for training, for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The

was a long-felt need and I think the Government has done the right thing in amending this Act and, therefore, I commend that this Bill be passed. Thank you.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Ananra Pradesh): I rise to support the Bill. The aims and the objects as stated in the Bill are to provide "on-the-job training" to the product<sub>s</sub> of the vocational stream so that adequate competence and skill required for various occupations are acquired which would lead to suitable employment or self-employment opportunity in organised industries, agriculture and other service sectors of economic . activity etc. are very laudable. The whole idea behind this amendment is to provide job-oriented training to hundreds of unemployed people. Our country is a vast country with more than 70 crores of people. I do not know what is the number of unemployed youth, eligible youth, both educated and uneducated. Vast majority of population lives in villages. I would like to know from the Minister how he is going to implement the scheme covering vast sections of our people living in rural areas. Of course, we establish our training institutions in big cities and towns and we neglect that unfortunate area, the rural area, of our country. I would draw Minister's attention to the need <sub>oi</sub> paying more attention to that unfortunate section of our people who live in rural areas, in backward districts.

The original Act was passed in 1961. I would like to know how many people belonging to the weaker sections of our population have been benefite-i by this scheme. As you said, the purpose of the scheme is to provide training to weaker sections, especially the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the minorities, the physically handicapped and women. How many of these sections have been trained and how many have been employed? Of course, whatever laws we pass, whatever rules and regulations we frame, are very

laudable. But it is the implementation part which is more important, and that has t<sub>0</sub> be considered seriously. Of course, when we appoint trainees, we should see that those who are responsible to give training should be men of high calibre and we should see that proper training is imparted to the trainees. This aspect should be kept in mind.

Then, in the Financial Memorandum, you have said! Under the present Special Vocational Educational Training Scheme, about 25 subject fields have been identified and 3,000 stipendiaries per annum are being offered training facilities. 'Further on, you say'. On this basis, it is estimated that about 4,000 trainees will be benefitting from the scheme in the first year of ^ operation. You have also said that this number will progressively increase to around 12,000. You have also given the year-wise figures. For the year 1986-87^,000; 1987-88—«,000 and so on. Now, I would like to know with this rate how you are going to give the benefit to the vast number of unemployed youth in the country? I think, this has to be considered.

It has also been mentioned here that the rate of stipend would be Rs. 400 per month for a period of one year training, 50 per cent of which will be reimbursed by the Government of India. I would like to know, in these hard days whether this meagre sum of Rs. 400 will be sufficient for the trainees? This has to be considered. In my opinion, it is not sufficient. I d<sub>0</sub> not want to suggest any figure, Rs. 600 or Rs. 700. But I think, the present rat is meagre and it should be raised.

Sir, the real problem, as I said, is unemployment. This has t<sub>0</sub> be tackled. Of course, some measures some steps, have been taken, but these alone are not sufficient. Some more steps have to be taken to solve this problem. We have to employ these trainees in agriculture, in

[Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy] industry and in other fields. But this is only possible if we take steps to **find** out how many industries are there, how many people are to be absorbed in agriculture, in **industry** and in the various other sectors. We should have a planned system, planned and comprehensive scheme. Then only it will be possible for us to absorb the vast number of trainees and tackle the most important problem of unemployment. Thank you, Sir.

श्री कल्पनाश राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह शिक्षा (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1986 प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे मित्र मंगभा जी ने जो यह संशोधन लाया है उस संशोधन के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान के पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों का काम मिलने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा। यह संशोधन हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री की नयी शिक्षा नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए लाया गया है। हमारे देश में जहाँ संविधान के 42वें संशोधन में हमने हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का दृढ़ संकल्प लिया है वहीं समाजवादी गणराज्य घोषित होने के बाद हमारे फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में यह होता चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी व्यक्ति हैं उन्हें काम करने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये यह हमारे फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे देश में जो इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं उनके माध्यम से जो करोड़ों बेरोजगार लोग हैं इस ट्रेनिंग के माध्यम से उन लोगों को जो हाथर सेकेंडरी परीक्षा पास कर चुके हैं उन सब लोगों को टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग देंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ, गांव से आता हूँ। आज हमारे देश में बी.ए. और एम्. ए. पास लड़के तो लाखों-करोड़ों की संख्या में हैं जो बिल्कुल बेकार हो गये हैं और गांव में अगर कोई ट्रैक्टर बिगड़ जाए तो उसको ठोक करवाने के लिए कोई टेक्निकल हैंड गांव में नहीं मिल रहा है। अगर किसान के पम्पिंग, सैट खराब हो जाए तो उसके लिए

लैक्चरेशन नहीं मिल रहा है, अगर गांव में किसान का बिजली या ट्रैक्टर या पम्पिंग सैट खराब हो जाए तो टेक्निकल हैंड नहीं मिल रहा है। परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को अपना ट्रैक्टर ठोक करवाने के लिए या पम्पिंग सैट को ठोक करवाने के लिए या बिजली के उपकरण को ठोक करवाने के लिए छह-दस कोस जाना पड़ता है और तीन-चार दिन में वह अपने ट्रैक्टर को ठोक करा पाते हैं, या अपने पम्पिंग सैट को या नलकूप को ठोक करा पाते हैं या अपने बिजली के सिस्टम को अगर खराब हो जाए तो उसको ठोक करा पाते हैं।

इसलिए आज हमको ऐसे ट्रेनिंग का जरूरत है, अपने देश के अंदर ऐसे लाखों व्यक्तियों का जरूरत है जो आज गांव में आधुनिकीकरण हो रहा है, उस आधुनिकीकरण के दौर में उनका शिक्षा का व्यवसायिकरण किया जाना चाहिए जिसके माध्यम से वह हमारे देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप कार्य कर सकें।

आपने जो संविधान में संशोधन के लिए उद्देश्यों और कारणों का कथन—

इस देश में उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा का समुचित स्तरों पर उपयुक्त नियोजन के अवसरों की प्राप्ति के लिए अर्धपूर्ण शिक्षा को व्यवस्था करने से संबंधित प्रयास के भाग के रूप में व्यावसायीकरण करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है यह भी आशा की जाती है कि इससे हमारी उच्चतर शिक्षा पद्धति पर दबाव कम हो जाएगा। व्यावसायीकरण में कार्य अनुभव के माध्यम से शिक्षा अंतर्निहित है और इसलिए क्षेत्र अध्ययन के माध्यम से विषय के व्यावहारिक पहलुओं के अध्ययन के लिए और संस्थागत अध्ययन की अनुपति के लिए व्यवसायिक शिक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाओं का उपबन्ध किया जाना है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्राप्त शिक्षार्थियों को शिष्टता सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराए जाने का इस संदर्भ में काफ़ी महत्व है।

व्यवसायिक शिक्षा प्राप्त शिक्षुओं को "कार्य करते हुए प्रशिक्षण" प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण स्कीम नामक पाइलट स्कीम 1983-84 में प्रादेशिक शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड के पर्यवेक्षण के अधीन तत्कालीन शिक्षा मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण के अधीन प्रारम्भ की गई थी। स्कीम में दुर्बल वर्गों के, विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों, अल्पसंख्यकों, शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग और स्त्रियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए भी उपबन्ध है।

दो वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त अनुभव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जिससे यह उप-दर्शित होता है कि राज्यों, प्रशिक्षण अभिकरणों और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्राप्त शिक्षुओं ने इस स्कीम का स्वागत किया है, शिक्षा अधिनियम, 1961 का तकनोका (व्यावसायिक) शिक्षु नामक शिक्षुओं का पृथक सृजित करके व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्राप्त शिक्षुओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण का उप-बन्ध करने के लिए और प्रादेशिक शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण बोर्डों के माध्यम से स्कीम का प्रशासन करने के लिए संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है जो स्नातकों और तकनोका शिक्षुओं के लिए शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण स्कीम कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। (समय की घंटी) इसलिए उद्देश्य यह है कि व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्राप्त शिक्षुओं को "कार्य करते हुए प्रशिक्षण" प्रदान करने के लिए उपबन्ध किया जाए जिससे विभिन्न जीविकाओं के लिए पर्याप्त समता और कुशलता सृजित की जा सके।

महोदय, जो हमारे संगभा जा ने यह शिक्षु (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1986 लाया है, यह बड़ा हाँ सराहनीय है और इसमें हिन्दुस्तान के पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग मिलने का अवसर मिलेगा और लाखों और करोड़ों की संख्या में लोगों को इम्प्लायमेंट के अवसर मिलेंगे। लेकिन मुझे श्रम मंत्री जी से कई बातों का निवेदन करना है कि सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जहाँ हमारा उद्देश्य है कि उत्पादन की वृद्धि, उत्पादकता और रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना, तो

सरकार को यह भी कोशिश करना चाहिए कि हमारे आने वाले पाँच या दस वर्षों में किन-किन ट्रेड के लिये कितने-कितने लाख या कितने लोगों की आवश्यकता है। उस आवश्यकता को मद्देनजर रखते हुए ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि जो लोग ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त कर सकें, उनको ट्रेनिंग के बाद तुरन्त इम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके। (घंटी) हाँ यह रहा है कि हमारे देश का पूरा शिक्षा पद्धति और शिक्षा नीति बिल्कुल दिशा विहीन हो गई है। आज इस मुल्क के लाखों-करोड़ों लोग बी.ए., एम.ए. पास करके भूम रहे हैं और बी.ए., एम. ए. की डिग्रियाँ प्राप्त करके न तो वह घर के कामों के लायक रह जाते हैं, न खेती के काम के लायक रह जाते हैं, न देश के काम करने के लायक रह जाते हैं।

इसलिए पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा नीति को बनाने समय, महोदय, यह साफ तरीके से प्रोजेक्शन होना चाहिए कि हमारी सातवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना और आठवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में हमारे देश में किस ट्रेड के लिए किस विभाग के लिए, साइंस के लिए, टेक्नामोजी के लिए, अथवा किन-किन विभागों के लिए कितने-कितने लोगों की आवश्यकता है। उसी के अनुकूल टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग देने चाहिए ताकि जो व्यक्ति ट्रेनिंग करके निकले उन्हें रोजगार का अवसर मिल सके। उप-समाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी का संकट बहुत बुरी तरह बढ़ रहा है। हमारे देश के सामने यह एक ऐसा संकट उपस्थित हो गया है कि हमारे देश के चाहे मंत्री हों, चाहे संसद सदस्य हों या फिर विधायक हों जब वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं तो वहाँ हजारों की, लाखों की संख्या में ऐसे लोग मिलते हैं जो कि बेरोजगार होते हैं और वे रोजगार चाहते हैं। उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने देश के संविधान में समाज-वादी समाज की स्थापना के संकल्प का निर्णय लिया गया है। 42वें संविधान

[श्री कल्प नाथ राय]

संशोधन में हमने समाजवाद, गणराज्य की स्थापना का संकल्प किया है। इसलिए उसी लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिए और गरीबी हटाओ के कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए जहाँ भी सुन्नीय कार्यक्रम युद्ध स्तर पर लागू किया जा रहा है वहीं अपने मुल्क के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्रों ने विज्ञान और टेक्नोलॉजी पर जोर दिया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि 21वीं शताब्दी में देश को ले जाने के लिए हमें विज्ञान और तकनीक को प्राथमिकता देना होगी। हमारे देश की नेता और विश्व की महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक बार इसी सदन में कहा था कि—  
India did not once join the Industrial Revolution; it was the reason for the slavery of India. If India will not join the Technological Revolution, India cannot afford to protect her freedom.

उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने मुल्क के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें विज्ञान और तकनीक की शिक्षा को प्राथमिकता देना होगी और टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग के माध्यम से अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हमें बरतों टेक्निकल हैंड तैयार करने होंगे ताकि मुल्क में शिक्षा का व्यवसायकरण हो सके तथा देश को आधुनिकीकरण के रास्ते पर ले जा सके और अर्ततः काजवा की लड़ाई के सपनों को सामने रखते हुए हम भविष्य के सुगमने दिनों का निर्माण कर सकें। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय इन शब्दों के साथ हम इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करते हैं। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमन्तप्पा):  
श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार):  
माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इससे पहले कि मैं विधेयक पर कुछ बातें बरूँ, राज्य सभा के सचिवालय पर एक बात जरूरी करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो अप्रेंटिसेज बिल है,

उसका हमारे राज्य सभा सचिवालय ने जो नामकरण किया है वह "शिशु (संशोधन) विधेयक" है। मैंने महासचिव को भी लिखा था कि यह "शिशु" शब्द ठीक है या कि फिर यह "शिक्षु" शब्द है? हमारा यह राज्य सभा सचिवालय प्रबंध है डाउट का बाढ़ और बाढ़ का डाउट करने में। इस प्रकार राज्य सभा सचिवालय की स्थिति बड़ी ही दयनीय है, विशेषकर राजभाषा को ले करके, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्य सभा से अधिक उपेक्षा करने वाली कोई संस्था नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं इस ओर उपसभाध्यक्ष का, उपसभापति और सभापति का ध्यान आकर्षित करना आवश्यक समझता था। "शिक्षु" शब्द का अर्थ भी सचिवालय नहीं समझता हो तो उसको भी अप्रेंटिस भेज दिया जाएगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, शिक्षु (संशोधन) विधेयक एक लम्बे असों की मांग थी। सभी लोगों की इच्छा थी कि प्रवेशिका पास करने के बाद सीधी पढ़ें न पढ़ करके उचित तकनीकी पढ़ें पढ़ें जिससे पढ़-लिख कर लोग काम के लायक बन सकें। लेकिन अभी तक सीधी शिक्षा पास करके, बी.ए., एम.ए. पास करके जैसा कि इत्फाथ जी ने कहा कि लोग बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ते रहे हैं और अपने को बिस काम के लायक पहले जो भी थे, उसको नहीं बनाते रहे हैं। इसलिए यद्यपि यह बिल मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि विशाल पैमाने पर होना चाहिए था, लेकिन प्रारम्भिक है संशोधन की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। यदि प्रारम्भिक भी है तो स्वागत के लायक है। लेकिन मैं जरूर चाहूँगा कि देश की विशाल आबादी को देखते हुए, देश की विशालता को देखते हुए इस हिसाब से इस पर जैसे वह व्यवस्था डालेंगे, हम इस पर जरूर विचार सुनना चाहेंगे। दूसरी बात है कि आज तक जो अप्रेंटिस है वह इस मानने में है कि अप्रेंटिस के बाद उसे नौकरी मिल जाती है। लेकिन जब यह जनरल होगा, तब नौकरों की शारण्टी क्या होगी। आज हर कोई प्रशिक्षण के बाद ज विकास की आवश्यकता को महसूस



करता है, उसकी सुरक्षा चाहता है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ और निर-प्रति अखबारों में देखता रहता हूँ तो लगता है कि 80 हजार से लाख तक फैक्टरियों आए दिन बंद होती चली जा रही हैं। सरकारी आंकड़ा है 2.75 करोड़ बेकारों की संख्या है, रेन्डर्ड अनएम्प्लायड जो हैं उनकी संख्या भी 1.4 करोड़ है, इस तरह 4 करोड़ से ऊपर लगभग बेकार हो चुके हैं। तो ऐसे लोगों की कैसे बेकारी दूर हो और उसमें एक टेक्निकल जो देखते हैं वह यह कि कारखाने में आदमी की कमी है, लेकिन ओवरटाइम की नहीं। दुनिया में ओवर-टाइम 10 परसेंट से अधिक नहीं है, परन्तु यहाँ पर 15 से 20 परसेंट तक जाता है। इसलिए इस और भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है।

एक सवाल, मुझे लगता है कि मंत्रों जो ने एम्प्लायर पर यह ओब्लिगेशन नहीं रखा कि प्रशिक्षित शिष्टु को रखना उनकी खास जिम्मेदारी होगी, चाहे किसी भी तरह का काखाना हो उसको निश्चित रूप से उसी ढंग से शिष्टु को रखना नितान्त आवश्यक है। लेकिन मैं एक बात यहाँ पर और आगे कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे लगता है कि हमारे विद्वान मित्रों से छूटता जा रहा है। आप सभी जगह पर यह आदेश तो दे दें कि सभी जगह पर एप्रेंटिसशिप चलेगी, शिष्टु संस्था चलेगी, लेकिन वहाँ पर प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है क्या, वातावरण, स्थान, सैद्धांतिक प्रशिक्षण देने वाला है क्या, प्रैक्टिकल तो देने वाला होगा, इसको क्या व्यवस्था सरकार करा रही है या कर रहा है? जब तक इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, तब तक प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण कभी नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए उस प्रशिक्षण की पूर्णता प्राप्त करे, यह भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, जैसे पूर्व रेलवे का जमालपुर कारखाना है वहाँ फुल-फ्लेज्ड फर्स्ट क्लास, सेकेंड क्लास, थर्ड क्लास एप्रेंटिसशिप क्लासेज है, उनको सैद्धांतिक और प्रैक्टिकल

दोनों पढ़ाई होती है और तीन वर्ष, चार वर्ष, पाँच वर्ष बाद वहाँ से निकलते हैं इंजीनियर बनकर, चाहे स्विच कारीगर बन कर निकलते हैं और काम भी उनको मिलता है और वे किसी भी काम को करने में सक्षम होते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था तो आप कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस व्यवस्था में क्या उसके लिए प्रशिक्षण की पूरी व्यवस्था है? प्रशिक्षण देने वाला है क्या? सैद्धांतिक कार्य वहाँ चल रहा है क्या? इसके साथ ही एक बात और जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह वहाँ पर बोझ तो नहीं बन जाएगा। एम्प्लायर उसको बोझा तो नहीं समझेगा, प्रबंधक उसको बोझा तो नहीं समझेगा और जो आपका सरकारो तंत्र है, उसने भी कहीं इसको बोझा समझा तो उस शिष्टु को वस्तु स्थिति क्या होगी? क्या उसको स्थिति बंधुका मजदूर से भी गई-गुजरी होगी? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानून की सुरक्षा उसकी नितान्त आवश्यक है। जब तक इसकी कानूनी सुरक्षा नहीं होगी, तब तक सुधार नहीं होगा।

इसी प्रकार स्टाइपेंड की बात आती है। मैं स्टाइपेंड की उत्पादकता से जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। मंत्रों का विचार कीजिए, किसी भी कारखाने में जो प्रशिक्षण लेगा, वह दो-चार-दस महीने के बाद उसके उत्पादकता में सहयोग होगा और उत्पादकता में सहयोग होने के कारण उसको स्टाइपेंड में नहीं, उसने वेतन के समान हिसाब करना पड़ेगा, अगर वह कमाता है उसमें तो। तो इसलिए जो स्टाइपेंड है वह प्रोपर टाइमिंग के हिसाब से दें, जो काम करेगा उसके हिसाब से नहीं है, उसके मनानुकूल नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर एक शिफ्टिंग आप जरूर कीजिए, यह परचेजिंग केपेसिटी के हिसाब से नहीं हुआ तो यह काम भी नहीं चल सकता है।

दूसरी बात, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारे कई मित्रों ने उसको उठाया भी है कि 4000 प्रतिवर्ष होता है, तीन वर्ष

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

में 12,000 होगा और 1990 तक 31-32 हजार होगा। लेकिन देश को इतने ही लोगों की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, देश को लाख लोगों की आवश्यकता होगी। अगर लाख लोगों की आवश्यकता है तो इस देश की आवश्यकता को इस हिसाब से कैसे पूरा करेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर ध्यान दें और अगर इसी में सुधार करते हुए या दूसरे रास्ते से कुछ और लोगों की संख्या बढ़ा सकें, जो देश की आबादी, देश के काम के अनुकूल हों... (समय की घंटी) ... एकाध पाइंट और है और कोई सदस्य भी बोलने वाला नहीं है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमन्तप्पा): नहीं-नहीं, अभी बोलने वाले बहुत हैं।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : बोलने वाले हैं, लेकिन समय तो बहुत है और दो-एक मिनट से ज्यादा बोलने वाला ही कोई नहीं है, यह बिल ही कुछ ऐसा है। लेकिन जो तथ्य रह गए हैं, उसकी कह देना आवश्यक होता है और जो अच्छे चोज़ हैं, उसका समर्थन करना भी। आपने इसमें आरक्षण रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ आरक्षण में वनवासों और हरिजन हैं। बीकर सैक्शन में वही नहीं आते, बंकर सैक्शन में पिछड़े वर्ग भी आते हैं, उनको इनक्लूड करना चाहिए, हेंडोकेण्ड वालों को भी जोड़ना चाहिए।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय ने कहा है और मैं भी कहता हूँ कि अपने देश में 70 से 85 प्रतिशत आबादी गाँवी में रहने वाली है—वहाँ खेती को इंडस्ट्री बनाने की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने औरिंग की बात की—मशीन और ट्यूबर तो हैं ही। आज एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट को सही प्राइस नहीं मिलती है क्योंकि वह चावल, चना गेहूँ को मोघे बेचता है। अगर एक प्रसिस करके, दो प्रसिस करके बेचे, टमाटर को कैच-अप बना कर बेचे तो वह दाम पूरा ले सकता है। लेकिन उसके प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था इसमें कहा दिखाई देती है। इसलिए हरल ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम को

नितान्त आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी को मिला कर जितनी आवश्यकता है उससे ज्यादा हरल ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय इसकी और देखें सभी काम हो सकता है। मैं पुनः आपके इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुए आपका ध्यान हरल ट्रेनिंग के ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ पर समाज में युवा अभी तक नहीं समझ पा रहा है कि सरकार उसके लिए है और उसके लिए कुछ कर भी रही है या सरकार सिर्फ शहर [वालों] के लिए है। इसलिए इस पर विशेष ध्यान देकर बताएँ जिससे वहाँ के युवकों को लाभ मिले।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद [(उत्तर प्रदेश) :

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे बहुत सारे साथियों ने इस पर अपने-अपने विचार प्रकट किए और उन्होंने इसमें और क्या सुधार हो सकता है इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया। लेकिन एक बात निर्विवाद रही कि चाहे हमारे अपोजीशन के बैच वाले हों चाहे ट्रेजरी बैचेज के, हर किसी ने इसका स्वागत किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी इस बात से अवगत हैं कि आज किस तरह से एजुकेशन चल रहा है और उसका असर हमारे पढ़ने वालों पर क्या पड़ रहा है। हम शहरों की बात करते हुए देहातों की तरफ भी देखें जहाँ पर लाखों की तादाद में बेकार नवयुवक डिग्रियाँ हासिल किए हुए घर पर बैठे हैं और चाहते हैं कि चाहे दो पैसे का क्लर्क मिले लेकिन नौकरों मिले। यह एक सबसे बड़ी चोज़ है जो हमारे नव-युवकों को बेकारी का और धकेल रहा है। भारत सरकार को छोड़ दें—दुनिया को कोई भी ऐसा सरकार नहीं है जो सारे पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को नौकरों दे सके। यह जो 1961 के एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट किया गया है उसका स्वागत इसलिए हो रहा है कि इसमें कुछ कंस्ट्रिक्टिव एजुकेशन देने का प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग देने का बात कही गई है यानी टैन प्लस टू यानी मॉरह्वे

क्लास पास किए हुए विद्यार्थी इससे लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे और उनको रोजगार के भी अवसर मिलेंगे नौकरों को भी सुविधा उनको प्राप्त होगी। अतः, इस ट्रेनिंग के जरिए मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ उन नवयुवकों को जो आगे पढ़ने में असमर्थ हैं जो बहुत ऊँची डिग्रियाँ हासिल नहीं कर सकते या जिनके डिग्रियाँ ऐसी हैं जो बेमानी हैं चाहे वे आर्ट साइड से हों, चाहे किसी और साइड से, उनके लिए यह स्वर्ण अवसर है जो इस प्रमोशन के जरिए उन्हें प्रदान किया जा रहा है। वे ट्रेनिंग हासिल करके अपना खुद का रोजगार चला सकते हैं। अपने खुद के कारबार को कर सकते हैं। साथ ही उनको रोजी रोटी का ठिकाना हो सकता है। नौकरों भी उन को मिल सकती है। तो गवर्नमेंट का यह एक प्रयास है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं है और इस का आधार लिमिटेड है लेकिन इस में भी जो प्रयास सरकार ने किया है वह सराहनीय है और इस से बहुत से बेकार नवयुवकों को रोजी रोटी के लिये आधार मिल सकेगा।

अहाँ तक इस ट्रेनिंग में शंडयूल्ड कास्ट और शंडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को और वोकर सेक्शन की बात कही गयी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का प्राविजन इस के अंदर किया गया है और प्राविजन करने का मतलब यह होता है कि हम उन के लिये उतनी सॉर्टे रिजर्व तो कर देते हैं लेकिन उसका कड़ाई से पालन करते हैं या नहीं यह देखना चाहिए। अगर उस का कड़ाई से पालन करें तो आज शंडयूल्ड कास्ट और शंडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स में और दूसरे वोकर सेक्शन में बहुत से ऐसे विद्यार्थी पड़े हुए हैं, बहुत से ऐसे नवयुवक पड़े हुए हैं कि जो 10 प्लस दो की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं या कर चुके हैं और उन सब को इस में रिजर्वेशन प्राप्त होता चाहिए। मैं इस बात को जरूर चाहूंगा कि कोई एक अलग व्यवस्था माइनारिटीज के लिये या शंडयूल्ड कास्ट या शंडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के

लिये करना तो मुनासिब नहीं होया और जो सम्मिलित प्रयास किया गया है इसी में हर कास्ट और क्रीड के लोग सम्मिलित हो सकते हैं। सरकार का यह प्रयास स्तुत्य है और मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जो जो प्राविधान इस में किये गये हैं उन के साथ जो इस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाले अधिकारी हैं उन से इस का कड़ाई के साथ पालन करायेंगे।

श्री मुख्य प्रकाश भालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। इस का उद्देश्य बहुत ही सीमित है और हमारे देश में निरंतर बढ़ती हुई जो बेरोजगारी है वह कैसे सीमित हो और उसमें कैसे कमी हो इस के लिये शिक्षाविदों ने सुझाव दिया था कि हमारी शिक्षा तकनीकी हो, रोजगार पुरक हो जिस से यहाँ के युवकों को रोजगार मिल सके और यह स्वरोजगार में सम्मिलित हो सकें और इस लिये मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

लेकिन जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने बतलाया जब से यह अधिनियम बना है यह दूसरा संशोधन उस में है और इस के बाद भी जो अधिनियम है उस में बहुत सी खामियाँ रह जाती हैं और इसलिये मुझे पूरी आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में इस संबंध में एक व्यापक विधेयक सरकार की ओर से सदन में और लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

मैं केवल दो, एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो जो स्टाइपेंड की रकम रखी गयी है 400 रुपये प्रति माह, शुरू शुरू में जो प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करता था उस को 130 रुपये दिये जाते थे। और उस समय जब 130 रुपये की यह दर तय की गयी थी तब आज से बहुत कम महंगाई थी। और जाहिर है कि जो प्रशिक्षण लेने जायेगा वह उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर का

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

विद्यार्थी होगा और उसे शहरों में रहना पड़ेगा और जित्त कंपनी में वह काम संभाले जायेगा वहां उस के लिये कोई आवासीय व्यवस्था नहीं होती है और इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस राशि को बढ़ा कर दुगना कर दिया जाये क्योंकि मंत्री जी का जो कार्यक्रम है उस के अनुसार 1986-87 में केवल 4000 लोगों को प्रशिक्षण मिलेगा और इस दृष्टि से इस से बहुत अधिक आर्थिक भार आने वाला नहीं है।

दूसरे इस के उद्देश्य और कारण में बतलाया गया है कि "स्कीम में दुर्बल वर्गों को विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों, अल्पसंख्यकों, शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग और स्त्रियों को प्रशिक्षण के लिये भी उपबंध है।" तो मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 में जो शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को चर्चा कर गये हैं। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से अनुसूचित जातियों, जनजातियों अल्प संख्यकों के लिए तथा स्त्रियों और विकलांगों के लिए आपने इसमें प्रावधान किया है, उस प्रकार से हमारे समाज के जो सोशली बैक-वर्ड क्लासेज हैं जिनको चर्चा अनुच्छेद 340 में की गई है, उनको भी इसमें शामिल करने की कृपा की जाए।

श्रीमन्, पिछली सरकार ने एक मंडल आयोग बैठाया था। मंडल आयोग ने निम्न लोगों को पिछड़े वर्ग में रखा जाए और जिन लोगों को नहीं, इसलिये निर्धारण किया था। मेरा सुझाव है कि उसी संस्तुतियों को देखते हुए निश्चित रूप से जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करना हूँ।

Even then I support it because it is a partial step a very partial step. On the question of the merits of the Bill, there may be some points to be taken note of. People are asked to become apprentices for a limited period of time, that is one year or two years. After completion of the training, there is no job guarantee. That makes the training facility really unimportant in the eyes of those who go in for such training. Since this step is being taken to give the unemployed youth a dole for two years in the name of training, therefore the factories where these people will be attached will not be interested in giving training. Some people come for two years or one year to have training for Rs. 400. The money will be paid. The people will come at 10 O'clock or 8 O'clock and they will go home, and I am really sceptical whether proper training will at all be given to the trainees by the industrial units where they are attached because the management of those units know very well that they are not going to be absorbed. Therefore, the sincerity of purpose on the part of those who are likely to give training will not be what it should be. And the Government knows it. Even then it is being done because the volume of unemployment is on the rise steadily. Therefore, my humble submission to the hon. Minister will be to ensure enforcement of training and supervision of the training facilities, to see that the training is not on paper but is really done by the people who are called upon to give training to the trainees.

Secondly, I have received complaints on a number of occasions from the people who are undergoing training as apprentices that they are being made to sign that they have received Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 600, but in fact they are being paid less. In fact, they are being paid less. Therefore, there should be a proper Government machinery to see that not only training is given but the money that is to be paid to the trainees.

Thirdly, how are these trainees going to be selected? That is an important point because the graduates or under-graduates or the people having vocational training who want to become apprentices are many but the number of posts is very meagre. Therefore, the question of selection is important. How are you going to select them? The selection may not be on a reasonable basis. And if the selection is not on a reasonable basis, the purpose of having good people, proper people, trained people for being recruited as trainees will not be fulfilled. Therefore, the basis of selection 5.00 P.M. is very important. I welcome the Bill, of course; I welcome the Bill even though it is a meagre measure. I welcome the Bill even when it is a slipshod measure. I welcome the measure even if it is very much partial. But while supporting the Bill I have to draw the attention of the House and the honourable Minister to the mounting problem of unemployment which threatens the very basic foundation of the present society. The Minister is very much aware that it is the unemployed youth who are being drawn into the net of the reactionary forces across the country. Who are the volunteers of the Khalistan movement? Who are the people who have been carrying on the slogan of secession? Who are the people who have been writing slogans on the walls saying Bengal is for Bengalis, Assam is for Assamese, Punjab is for Punjabis, and the rest of the people who are living in those parts of the territory should leave?...

AN HON. MEMBER; Gorkhaland for Gorkhas.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Of course, Gorkhaland for Gorkba unemployed youth. That is the slogan given. Therefore, the increasing volume of unemployed seeks to threaten the foundation of the country as it has done in the case of Germany. "Let us not forget history. Therefore,

if the Government does not do anything to ameliorate the problem, the very foundation of the country is threatened. I do not believe capitalism can solve unemployment because capitalism is based on exploitation. The Government must take recourse to some steps to ameliorate the problem. If you do not do it, you do not do it at the cost of the country; you do it or you be ruined and ruin the country as well. Since the Labour Minister is present here, I enquire what is the situation? Job opportunities much lag behind the new entrants in the field of employment. That is one aspect.

Another aspect is that the people who are in work they are losing their jobs. Nearly one lakh factories are closed because of sickness and sickness has become a more or less profitable business in the country. Closures, lockouts, layoffs, are resorted to indiscriminately by private management and of late, even by public management, especially after the present Prime Minister of the country has given the slogan that each and every sector must earn its own bread and the State has no responsibility towards the public sector. Therefore, while the job opportunities are shrinking, the people who are in employment are also thrown out of the job. In this situation unemployment, growing unemployment, menacing unemployment, alarming unemployment, seeks to throw the country out of gear. That is the point to be taken note of; that is not a point to be made agitation on the floor of Parliament and that is the point to be taken note of by the people who are in power, to do something concrete, and if it is not done, the forces of secession cannot be fought, the system of democracy cannot be preserved, the advance and prosperity of the country cannot be ensured, and democracy remains meaningless. Therefore, this is not only a most urgent problem this happens to be the most urgent problem. By having 4000 apprentices every year you can

[Shri Gurudas Das Gupta] definitely claim that something laudable is being done, but you are not going to touch even the fringe of the problem. Therefore, while supporting this meagre measure, I urge upon the Government, I urge upon the rulers of the country, I urge upon the people who matter, including the Labour Minister, to kindly think over the problem, what they are going to do about this unemployment. If it is not done, it is going to ruin the whole country, including you because the growing numbers of unemployed youth will become, have in fact already become, the vehicle of the most reactionary ideas and ideologies in the country. With these words I beg to support the amendment while sounding a note of grave alarm to the present rulers of our country.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO**  
(Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think that the amendment that has been brought forward by the honourable Minister is the right one and nobody in this House, either from this side or from that side, has stated anything against it. But the only point that I want to bring to the notice of the honourable Minister is the Apprentices Act itself. Sir, I have received reports and I know of certain cases also where certain factories have been asked to appoint certain people as apprentices while they have refused to do so. I also agree with Shri Gurudas Das Gupta when he says that when a particular amount is sought to be given, Rs. 400 or something like that, by a particular factory owner, he refuses to pay that. In my opinion, the honourable Minister should consider doing one thing in this connection. Whenever an apprentice is allotted to a particular factory, the factory should pay amount to the Government exchequer, that is, the Labour Ministry in this case, and the Labour Ministry, in turn, should disburse this amount to the Apprentice. If this is

done, then I think, this problem can be solved. The honourable Minister should consider the possibility of doing this.

The second point that I want to bring to the notice of the honourable Minister is that the situation in the mills is not at all satisfactory and I feel that many bright youths can be attracted to this apprentice course. When they are getting the training, after 10 + 2, they are stuck up and there are no avenues for further improvement. I think a scheme for quality improvement should be introduced by the Labour Ministry. I also feel that at least one per cent reservation should be made in the engineering and other allied colleges for those who have passed these apprenticeship training courses or ITI courses. There are reservations for many categories. But the categories of apprenticeship and I.T.I. trainees should also be included for those who will be eligible for admission for further studies in engineering and other technical education institutions.

My third point is this: Why should this scheme be limited to 10+2 only? I think that there are certain industries like handicraft industries and other industries where students can be attracted from the 7th or 8th Class itself and the Government should see that such training is also imparted. On-the-job training is also imparted, to those who have passed the primary stage and have gone to the secondary stage. They may also be provided facilities so that while they are on the job, they also get their education. So, it should not be limited to 10+2 students only, but it should start from the primary education stage itself. Maybe that the stipend cannot be given to all because of the heavy or huge finances involved. But my point is that it should not be limited like this, but its ambit should be enlarged.

Then, Sir, I come to my last point which is with regard to child labour. A lot has been said in this House with regard to child labour. That\*

are enactments passed by Parliament earlier also. But the problem is there still. The child labour problem is there-in the country. Notwithstanding the offences committed by those people who employ child labour, I would request the Minister to see that vocational training from the primary stage itself is also imparted to child labourers wherever they are. For instance, the other day, in this House, there was a lot of discussion about child labour in the match factories in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, there is the problem of child labour also in the carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir. I remember, Sir, that during the days of Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, he started a scheme of on-the-job training and at the same time imparting education to them realising the fact that we did not want child labour, but since it was a reality which we had to face, he did this. We must also impart training to these child labourers wherever they are so that they get education and on-the-job training also. The last point is that as my friend Mr. Valiullah has stated that the quality of the ITT should be improved, I also feel that those bright boys who have come out of these ITIs should also be given an opportunity to improve their quality so that they can become the teachers in the very institutions where these trainings are imparted.

I hope the hon. Minister will react to these suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. SANUMANTHAPPA). Shrimati Ela Bhatt.

SHRIMATI ELA RAMESH BHATT (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am as such not enthusiastic about this Act itself because of its poor implementation. The common experience has remained with us that industries most often get away with many statutory obligations, including this particular Act, the Apprentices Act. Moreover, the employers! use the apprentices as cheap labour and thus openly exploit them. There is no provision in the main Act that the

apprentices be absorbed in the industry after the apprenticeship period. One can imagine the feelings of frustration after being trained, worked as apprentice for a few years; and then be thrown out of work.

Let me also remind about the case of women. The number of women apprentices is very, very low. Out of the total number of apprentices at any one time, the woman's proportion is about 2.2 per cent, out of which 51.2 per cent, according to the ISST/DGET Report, are not in employment.

With this background, let me state two points. The amendments suggested in the Bill are insufficient. Since nowhere the industries which will utilise the human power are made to bear the cost of this training, an amendment is specifically required of section 9(8) (a) to make the employers' share the cost. My point is that the Act needs to be amended to achieve the objective of relieving the pressure on our higher education system. While the suggested amendments provide for a certificate of technicians (vocational) apprentice, it is nowhere provided as to how the certificate is linked to suitable employment opportunity or self-employment. The Act needs, therefore, to be amended to provide a linkage between the 25 subject fields identified so far for the Special Vocational Training with the existing programmes for self-employment of the Central Government and minimal obligations on employers to provide jobs for such certificate holder. The Act specifically, in the field of self-employment, should provide for priority in terms of bank credit to such certificate holders. Otherwise the certificate will simply prove to be another addition to the several experiments of vocational education which do not lead to any job. The vocational education will not be meaningful as sought to be achieved by the amendments unless these amendments are directly linked to the jobs available. (Time bell rings)

[Shrimati Ela Ramesh Bhatt]

the certificate will become the step-cousin of the Diploma and Degree with most students still running for the Diplomas or the Degrees since they lead to jobs.

Thank you.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA; Sir, I am giffateful to the hon. Members who have unanimously supported the Bill except the last hon. lady Member. Mrs. Bhatt who was not very enthusiastic about it.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : आपको देख कर हमारे राज्य सभा सचिवालय में इस बिल को ज़िम्मे दिल बना दिया है।

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: This amendment has been brought forward in accordance with the new education policy which aims at the vocationalisation of education. Mr. Jagdambi Prasad Yadav and many hon. Members have said that this amendment is not comprehensive and it deals with only a limited issue. I agree with the hon. Members. This amendment is not enough. After we have adopted the new education policy, we will have to look at the functioning of the educational institutions. We will have to look at the Apprentices Act itself.

Sir, at the moment, a Working Group is going into this whole aspect. They are going into the working of the Act. They are also going into the functioning of the vocational institutions and I hope to get the report of this Working Group by the end of October this year and after receiving their report, "I hope I will be able to come back to the House with proposals for comprehensive amendment to this Act.

Under the present Act, there are three categories of apprentices. No. 1 is trade apprentices which also include the ITI trainees. Then, Sir, we have the Technician Apprentices which include diploma courses students. Thirdly, we have graduate apprentices. In addition to the

existing three categories, we have come forward to add one more new-category for 10 plus 2 students which we are calling "technician (vocational) apprentices". We hope to achieve the desired objectives out of all this. As I said, firstly it is absolutely in accordance with the new thinking of the Government and the new education policy which is towards vocationalisation of education.

A number of points have been raised on unemployment and I do not want to go into its details. Only the other day, the House had enough of discussion on unemployment during the question hour. With this new additional apprentices training for 10 plus 2 students, we hope to prepare them for self-employment. The whole training will go towards achieving self-employment for these people.

Thirdly, by introducing this course, we hope to relieve pressure on the general higher education. Shade going in for higher education does not guarantee jobs for the students, for our boys and girls, we have come forward with this in order to relieve that pressure and in order to prepare them for self-employment. I fully agree with the House that the number of trainees that is contemplated and the amount of money that has been earmarked, which has been spelt out in the Bill itself, is not enough. I agree. But I can only submit that this is a beginning that we want to make. Depending on how it goes, how it takes off, we shall certainly see whether the scope can be expanded and more money can be earmarked. But, Sir, if we look at this particular category of apprentices in isolation, it looks to be very, very small. But as I have said earlier, this is the fourth category that we are adding. And there are three other categories that are existing<sup>1</sup>. If we look at the whole picture of the vocational training that is going on in the country, the picture is not that very bad.



Sir, in the apprenticeship course, the total number of seats available in the country ^ 1,91,933. For the diploma and graduate courses, the total number of seats available in the country is 26,240. Then in the ITIs which are under the respective State Governments which are affiliated to the NCVT, the total capacity that we have all over the country is 2,64,000. There are many others which are not affiliated to NCVT. That makes the total seats available in the country to the tune of 4,82,173. Now, if we add another 12,000 seats that is contemplated under this Amendment, the total number of seats available in the country would be nearly above 5 lakhs.

Sir, one hon. Member has said that even if We take all this into account, 5 lakh is not very much. Sir, I agree with that also. But then if we look at the availability of seats in the country<sup>1</sup> and the utilisation, we find that whatever seats are available today in the country are not being fully utilised. In the apprenticeship course, as I have stated, the total capacity is 1,91,933. Out of this, the seats which are utilised are 136,345. That is the figure for 1985-86. So, we are left with unutilised seats to the tune of 55,590. That is on the trade apprenticeship side. If we look at the graduate and the diploma apprentices, the total number of seats available is 26,240. The number of seats utilised in 1985-86 has been 13,746. So, that leaves us with 12,494 unutilised seats. Therefore, maybe Mrs. Ela Bhatt is flustered in her apprehensions that what we need at the moment today is that we should revitalise our activities. We should see that seats available in the country, are fully utilised and the institutions; that run in the country are better planned and they

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Sir, many hon. Members have spoken about the functioning of the ITIs all over the country. I am also aware of the conditions of the ITIs.

It is not in a very happy situation. The ITIs in our country need to be modernised. We have for the first time as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, a Plan allocation of Rs. 17 crores for the modernisation of the ITIs. Never has there been any provision for that. I agree with the hon. Member that Rs. 17 crores is nothing. I do not know how much we will be able to do with Rs. 17 crores. I am happy that this House has voiced it today. It gives me strength to go back to the Planning Commission. But the fact remains that we have taken note of it and we are beginning to realise that in view of the New Education Policy, what needs to be done is to make our vocational training institutions more functional, more effective and more modern. Since the amount available is very small—Rs. 17 crores—we have as a matter of policy decided to start with the modernisation programmes of those ITIs which are 15 years or more old. This will be our first phase programme, and we are going to start with that.

Then I come to the number of trades that has been mentioned. Under the new course we are going to have 25 trades. Some hon. Members have said that it is not enough. But, Sir, in four different categories of apprentices that we contemplate, the total number of trades, that will be available, will be 294. For the trade apprentices we have 134 trades, for the graduates and diplomas we have 71 trades and for the ITIs we have 64. We are adding another 25 now and there is no overlapping here and these courses are absolutely different. I think this has been the most important point which has been raised. Another point which has been raised is why there should be reservation only for the Scheduled Caste\* and Scheduled Tribes? There should be reservation for handicapped and other categories also. As I said, I am coming with the new proposals for

[Shri P. A. Sangma] amendment. All that suggestion that have been made will certainly be kept in mind when we come with the fresh proposals and with the new amendments ...

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALA-VIYA; There should also be provision for socially and educationally backward classes and weaker sections.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: For the information of the House I may say that the in-take of student's from the minorities and backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not very bad. I can inform the House that out of the total seats utilised of 1,36,345, in the trade apprenticeship course, as I have mentioned, 36,218 has gone to minorities and weaker sections and the breakup of this is: Scheduled Castes-13,101, Scheduled Tribes-3,781, Minorities. 15,296, Physically handicapped-583 and Women-3,457. So, in spite of the fact that there is no special reservation for minorities and backward classes, we always emphasise and tell the State Governments and institutions that proper representation should be given to all the minorities and weaker sections. Therefore, Sir, I think these are the main points which have been raised and I do not think...

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: The setting up of special ITIs in areas of minority concentration—this was mooted by the Minorities Commission of India with the assistance of the Ministry of Welfare and the recommendations were asked from the State Governments. I would like to know where the matter stands.

Shri P. A. SANGMA: Sir, I am not aware of this particular recommendation, to be very frank. But my instant reaction to this will be, I do not know whether it will be advisable for us, for the Government or for the country to have institutions

exclusively for a particular community or a particular minority. I am not sure about that. This is my instant reaction. I am not aware of this particular recommendation. I will certainly find out what the recommendation is.

Sir, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta has mentioned about people signing for Rs. 400 and getting less than that. If you give me the details I will certainly have it looked into. You please give me the particulars of the specific allegations that you have received because no such complaint has ever come to the Ministry so far. If you give me the specific allegation, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: People are not anxious to give the particulars and make the complaints because then they are afraid that then they will even lose the apprenticeship, by complaining against the authorities. This is what the situation is, and you should understand it. If you give a guarantee that this thing will never happen, I shall definitely bring concrete cases to your notice.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V. ARUNACHALAM; "Regarding the identification of subjects for training nearly 120 subjects have been introduced for vocational courses in higher secondary schools. But you have identified only 25 subjects. Has it been done with the consultation of the State?, with the coordination of the States or whether it has been done independently by the department itself, I would like to know. The coordination with the Centre with the States is necessary. Consultation with the States is necessary. You may prefer some subject and if they are teaching another subject, there is no use.

SHRI RAOOF VALTULIATT: When I spoke about the idea of providing for these facilities for the minority I also wanted to say that it is a part

and parcel of the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the welfare of the minorities.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I will have a look at it. Twenty-five trades we have reserved for this particular course. Altogether, there are 294 trades in different courses. As I said, there is no overlapping. But all these 25 trades cannot be introduced in all the institutions. It will have to be selective.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: The point is plus 2 students are not eligible to get training in other areas; they are eligible to get training only in specified areas. And you have specified only 25; but the rest of the students are not entitled to get apprenticeship in other areas.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: The number 25 is not permanent; we can always revise it, according to our needs. Initially, we have reserved 25 but it is changeable; it is absolutely flexible and it can be revised according to the needs of the time, the area, for example, according to the needs of the industry in a particular area. We can always change it; there is no problem.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: But it must be done in consultation with the States.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Yes, it will be done.

So, I think, these are the points on which I wanted to react.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.* THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The question was proposed.*

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने सोचा था कि माननीय मंत्री जी देश को जो 75 प्रतिशत आबादी गांव में रहती है और देश की 80 प्रतिशत युवा शक्ति यहाँ है, यहाँ शिक्षा का भी अभाव है, काम का भी अभाव है, उद्योग का भी अभाव है और सारी जनता वहाँ आभावग्रस्त ही है। जितने भी कानून बनते हैं, चाहे शिक्षा की नीति के ऊपर बनें, चाहे उद्योग पर बनें, सबके सब शहर और शहरनुमा लोगों के लिये या ऐसे आबादी के लिये होते हैं। यह जो अप्रेंटिस का बिल है या संशोधन विधेयक है, यह भी जितनी फैक्टिरियाँ हैं, सब की सब शहरों में हैं देहातों में नहीं हैं। तो श्रम विभाग भी, इसीलिये भी कि श्रम विभाग का अपना मतलब ज्यादातर आर्गेनाइज लैबर से रहता है, बहुत कम मतलब ग्रामीण अंचल में कृषि लैबर है, उससे भी रहता है, इसलिये यह समूचा का समूचा ग्रामीण-अंचल अछूता छूटता है। मैंने सोचा था, माननीय मंत्री जी जो रूरल ट्रेनिंग की बात है, वहाँ भी चाहे कृषि के साधन का हो, प्रोसेसिंग का हो या ग्रामीण अंचल में जिस लघु उद्योग के नाम पर गांव के सभी लघु उद्योग को समाप्त कर दिया गया चाहे—तेलघानी का हो, चाहे कपड़े का हो, चाहे कपड़े धोने का हो, चाहे मिट्टी के बरतन का जो पहले था, यह सारे के सारे उद्योग शहरों में चले गये देखते देखते और यह कहते हुए कि हमारी सरकार उसके कल्याण के लिये कारगर कदम उठा रही है। आज इसीलिये मैंने कहा था कि अप्रेंटिस के पीछे यह सारी की सारी चीजें छिपी हुई थीं। अगर हम प्रोसेसिंग करें, अगर

[ श्री जगदम्बो प्रसाद यादव ]

वहाँ के उद्योग को जिन्दा करें तो हम उनको वहीं पर ट्रेनिंग दे सकते थे लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ, सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई योजना नहीं है, कोई कल्पना नहीं है और जब एम्प्लॉयमेंट नॉट हो तो डिस्केशन और डिक्लेशन का बात हा नहीं उठता है, तो सफलता की बात कहाँ उठता है ? ग्रामीण अंचल का विषय अछूता न रहे, इसलिये मंत्री जी आज या जब कभी असेम्बली लायें तो इसको भी समेट लें, जिससे ग्रामीण-अंचल के लोगों को भी पता लगे कि भारत सरकार का हर विभाग उनके लिये ही सोचता है ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : माननीय उद्योग-मन्त्री जी, मैं और अन्य सदस्यों ने भी यह सुझाव दिया था कि बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई का देखते हुए 400 रुपये का स्टाइपेंड बहुत कम है और उसमें वृद्धि करने पर मंत्री जी विचार करें। वे इसमें वृद्धि कर दें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा क्योंकि सच्चा तो बहुत कम है, केवल 4 हजार है मैं इस संबंध में मंत्री जी से आश्वासन चाहूँगा ।

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I have never said that this will not be extended to the rural areas. Nor the Bill confines itself only to urban areas. It is meant for the whole country and I agree with the hon. Member that we should go much more to the rural areas. I entirely agree with that.

Now, Sir, in regard to the point which has been made about ITIs in minority areas, I have just got the information. There is a special scheme of strengthening the ITIs in the minority areas and we have written to the State Governments to identify through the ITIs. Some amount has already been earmarked for this purpose.

# **THE SALES PROMOTION EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL, 1986**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA); Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1970, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration." Sir, the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, was enacted to regulate certain conditions of service of sales promotion employees as defined in that Act. The definition of 'sales promotion employees' covers only sales promotion employees drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 750 per month in the case of persons drawing wages not including any commission, and Rs. 9,000 per annum in the aggregate, in the case of persons drawing wages including commission or commission only. It is proposed to amend the definition of 'sales promotion employees' contained in the Act so as to bring within the purview of the definition all sales, promotion employees other than persons who are employed in a supervisory capacity and Who draw wages exceeding Rs. 1600 per month, and persons employed or engaged mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity, and make necessary consequential changes in section 6 of the Act. It is also proposed to amend section 4 of the Act to cover expressly the various compensation in lieu of earned leave in respect of which rules have been made. With these few words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

The question was proposed.

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is no reason why this Bill should be opposed, as in the case of the earlier Bill which we have just discussed and adopted. The main purpose of the Bill