

relating to employment and direct the States to secure rights to (1) an adequate means of livelihood and

(2) equal pay for equal work and just humane conditions of work."

The equality clause of the Constitution must mean something to everyone. To the vast majority of people, it would mean nothing if they are unconcerned with the work they do and the pay they get.

The difference in pay was held to be violative of the Constitutional provisions.

The impact of transition to modern economy has resulted in exclusion of increasing number of women from their participation in productive process and only a limited contribution of women and capacity to contribute,

18.00 hrs.

Sir, in 20 years, from 1961 to 1981, while women population increased by 112 million, the female work force increased in absolute number by less than 9 million resulting in a solid decrease of a full quarter in the participation ratio from 28 per cent in 1961 to less than 21 per cent in 1981.

Women constitute only 14 per cent of the total work force and they are mostly provided with low paid jobs.

Sir, in the total public sector the employment of women was 9.34 per cent and in the Central sector it was 3.43 per cent and in mines, in 1951, 1961 and 1971 their employment was 20 per cent, 15.8 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively, and BCCL has taken the lead in discriminating against women. So, this is the position of our women in employment.

In education also their position is no better. All over India the literacy rate for women was 18.69 per cent in 1971 and it was 24.82 per cent in 1981. So their welfare is being neglected in every field, in every important area. The Bill is totally silent on these issues. With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the Members here to agree that the time of this House may be extended up to 6.30 p.m.

18.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (1) Notification No. 462/86-Central Excise published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1986, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce excise duty on fuel efficient light commercial motor vehicles of pay load not exceeding 4000 kilograms from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3649/86.]

- (2) Notification No. 461/86-Central Excise published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1986, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the excise duty on light commercial motor vehicles of pay load not exceeding 4000 kilograms and employing indirect injection type diesel engines manufactured under a programme approved by the Ministry of Industry and Directorate General of Technical Development from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-3650/86.]