

Cine-workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1981."

**BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(2) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**EIGHT REPORT**

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

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

**REPORTED THREATENED STRIKE BY ASIAD PROJECT LABOUR**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported threatened strike by Asiad project labour and urgent need to avoid it by settling their grievances."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Report, have appeared in certain newspapers that construction labourers of the Asiad projects and the D.D.A. will go on a strike from Thursday, the 10th September, 1981 to press their demands for better wages and improved working conditions.

2. Reports had appeared earlier that labour laws like the Minimum Wages Act, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, were being violated.

The matter was brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration. They have reported that the following project sites were inspected by a team of officers of their Labour Department:—

(i) Construction of Fly Over at I.P. Estate.

(ii) Construction of Fly Over at Oberoi Hotel.

(iii) Construction of Fly Over at Lodhi Hotel.

(iv) Construction of Fly Over at Mool Chand Hospital.

(v) Construction Indoor Stadium at I.P. Estate.

(vi) Construction of Village Complex for Asiad-82.

(vi) Construction of a swimming pool at Talkatora.

The records of various contractors connected with these projects were examined and enquiries were made regarding the various welfare facilities and other benefits required to be provided to the workers under the Labour Laws. Some discrepancies in respect of certain contractors were detected and necessary steps are being taken to get them rectified and for taking legal action wherever considered necessary. Eighteen prosecu-

[Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha]

tions have already been launched and more cases are being processed. The Central Industrial Relations Machinery has also carried out inspections of C.P.W.D. contractors and issued show cause notices in some cases for paying less than the statutory minimum wages.

The Officers of the Delhi Administration also had talks with some labourers working on the sites. However, there was no complaint about incidence of bonded labour.

The Delhi Administration has been asked to look into the demands.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** This matter, as the hon. Minister has admitted, has appeared in a number of newspapers for quite a few days and naturally these reports are very disturbing. Up till now, until this Calling Attention notice had been admitted, nothing had been said on the subject publically by the Government or by the DDA or by any of the authorities who are connected in any way with this construction work.

Now the statement which has been read out, I am afraid, is a typical routine sort of reply which any bureaucrat in the Ministry could have prepared. The point is that you have to consider this question in the background of the facts from the reports which are available. I do not know if the Government will confirm that a sum of Rs. 700 to Rs. 1000 crores is going to be spent on this Asiad project. Asiad project no doubt is a prestigious affair; and since India has been selected as the venue of the games next year, unless the games are cancelled for any reason, everybody is interested to see that the work in connection with the preparation for these games is done efficiently, without any waste of public funds, without any corrupt practices and so on. In the background of this huge amount of money which is going to be spent, these reports have emerged of the way the labour which is employed on these projects is being

treated. I take the statement of the Minister to be a sort of, what shall I call, half admission that some serious irregularities—to put it at a very low key—and malpractices are there. They are being looked into, she says.

Some officers had inspected various sites and given some reports, but nothing has emerged clearly from the statement at all. One should also bear in mind that today is Thursday, the 10th September, 1981, when, according to the reports appeared in the Press, the strike of these labourers is to take place. There is a report which says that they are going to hold demonstrations in front of the Parliament House after going on strike today; and their demands include ration cards, provision of water, electricity, medical and educational facilities at the workers campus, adequate compensation in the case of death or injury and DTC passes for an amount of Rs. 10 each.

Now a statement had also appeared in yesterday's paper in the name of Shri V. K. Malhotra who, as you all know, was in charge of the previous committee for these Asian games, which was later derecognised by the Indian Olympic Association. A new committee has been appointed called 'The Special Organising Committee'. Many eminent gentlemen sitting here are probably members of that Committee. I was also invited to be a member of that Committee, but I declined. Now, Mr. Malhotra's statement may be criticised by some people as motivated or something; I do not know. But some reply must be given to the public charges which he had made because they have a bearing on the conditions in which the labour is working. According to him, the progress of the work at the various sites, that include various stadia which are being built, the flyover, the various hotels which are being constructed including some private five-star hotels, for the construction work of one of which Mr. Stephen's house has been levelled to the ground, here on Raisina Road, in order to provide a plot for a private five-star

hotel. But according to Mr. Malhotra, the progress of the work on these sites is very slow and very highly exaggerated claims are being made on behalf of the Special Organising Committee. For example, he has said, that the main Stadium which is being built at the Lodi Road, according to the Special Organising Committee, about 55 per cent of the work is already complete. According to Mr. Malhotra, it is only 35 per cent. I cannot say anything about this. These are all judgments which are being made by different people. But what is the Government version? Moreover, he has stated something which I do know, that there is no trace of any track being laid! The idea of the Games was that six months to one year before the Games, the track must be laid so that our own Indian sportsmen and athletes can get into training and practise on that track. There is no sign of a track so far! And, therefore, Mr. Malhotra has expressed doubts whether the deadline for construction by June 1982 will be fulfilled or not. Whatever it is, it is in this context that we have to find the discontent of these thousands and thousands of contract labourers who are being employed on these sites, which has reached a boiling or bursting point that today they are probably going on strike, which will mean further delay in the construction work and the Government has been sleeping over it though the reports have been appearing in the Press for several weeks now. And an organisation, the bona fides of which I think nobody will doubt, it is not a political organisation, the People's Union for Democratic Rights, has made an intensive survey of the conditions of the work which is going on and they have published a report. It was given wide publicity in all sections of the Press, though the Government is sleeping soundly over it.

So, I just say, to point out what they said, briefly what some of these reports say. The main thing is what

she has mentioned, that allegations have been made that the labour laws, like the Minimum Wages Act, Inter-State Migrant Workmen's Act, Bonded Labour Law, are all being violated. Also, I should say that the women labourers also should get equal pay for equal work. I had reports that the minimum wages for unskilled labour working at these sites is Rs. 9.25 per day. It has been fixed at Rs. 9.25. But the reports claim, according to these sources, that the male workers in fact get only Rs. 8 because the rest of the amount is paid to people called Jamadars, who are the recruiting agents of the contractors who have brought these people from villages in distant States. They come from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bengal and from Orissa. All these impoverished unemployed people who are really migrant labour under the terms of the law, have been brought here by these jamadars, acting as the agents of the contractors and from every one of them, from their daily wage the Jamadar takes his cut, because, the contractor who is employing the Jamadars pays him no salary. The contractor gets the benefit of their service and gets the worker and he does not pay him any salary or any commission. The Jamadar makes his income by taking a cut out of the miserable daily wage of these workers. This is the situation. Women are being paid only Rs. 7 and children—it is a shameful thing and photographs have appeared—are working in some of these construction sites. Some of them are too small to work, but they are playing in the mud, filth and dust while their fathers and mothers are working on the sites, and some are being used on half the wage. They should not be employed at all. They are there at these sites which are hazardous and there are chances of accidents, and all this has been banned by law, but they are there. The Labour Minister can go and see for himself. And I understand that an NDMC engineer is quoted to have stated:

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

"We will employ children if it is necessary".

He does not bother about the laws and other things passed by this House. This scandalous state of affairs is going on. The Minister said that the officers of the Delhi Administration had talks with some labourers working on the site and there was no complaint about the incidence of bonded labour. When the officers of Delhi Administration come and talk to the workers in the presence of the jama-dars and contractors, is any of them going to give any evidence about bonded labour? The reports appearing say that they are brought from their homes and they are made to sign a bond which many of them do not understand. They cannot read; they are illiterate. Many of them are coming from States where they do not know Hindi. The bonds are written in Hindi. I would like to know whether the Government knows about these bonds and what is stipulated in those bonds. As far as I have been able to make out once they have signed it, if they are dissatisfied with the conditions of work, they cannot leave. The contractor is shifting them from site to site. Once they are brought by a particular contractor, they cannot be released without the permission of that contractor. If that is not bonded labour, I would like to know what bonded labour is. It is going on here under the very nose of the Government in the capital city of this country. Yesterday during Question Hour, all sorts of statistics were reeled out as to how bonded labour is being detected and eliminated. Why not make a start from your own backyard and see what is going on here? Just because a prestigious Asiad Project is connected with it, Government should not shut its eyes to that and try to see that the whole matter is blacked out. They are living in utter squalour. No housing is provided. They are living in leaking tents, jhuggis and hovels. There is no proper water supply. In one place I am told, two hand-pumps have been provided and they are connected to

a nearby nullah with dirty water. All their requirements of water have to be met with that! It is no wonder that a lot of diseases are spreading among them. Some people have died. Some children have died. Diseases like blood dysentery are rampant. There is hardly any sanitation. They are supposed to be provided with some medical facilities, but nothing has been provided. Instead of telling us clearly about these things, the statement of the Labour Minister says:

"Some discrepancies in respect of certain contractors were detected and necessary steps are being taken to get them rectified."

What is the meaning of this? We want to know who are those contractors. He could tell us their names, how many have been detected, for doing what and—what punishment or penalties have been imposed on them. We do not know anything. Some contractors have been issued show cause notices in some cases for paying less than the statutory minimum wage. Currently they have won a case for issuing show cause notices to them. It means it was detected that they were not paying the statutory minimum wage. This is nothing new. This is going on everywhere in our country. All these good laws which we pass here, so many laws we pass, but in the field of implementation these laws are non-starters. Nothing happens. Benefits which we are laying down statutorily for the poorer sections of the workers—construction workers and the like—do not reach them. The crying shame is that it is happening in Delhi, in a project where nearly Rs. 1000 crores are going to be spent, for the benefit of whom, I would like to know.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether this system of allowing these recruiting jama-dars to make forcible deductions from the daily wages of workers will be stopped or not, whether any steps will be taken to see that these workers at least receive in full the statutory minimum wages which have been notified for them and whether

women are going to be paid equal wages when they are doing equal work with men.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA:  
Of course!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What do you mean by saying of course? They are not being paid equal wages now. They are getting Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 9.25. I would like to know why children are allowed to work in such hazardous construction sites. Children are never employed there in any civilised country. What are they going to do about elementary human facilities like water, medical care, accommodation and so on? These workers are not sub-human beings. They are not animals brought here like slave labour to construct some five-star hotel, some fly-over and some stadium for the greater glory and prestige of the special organising committee. I am very glad now that I refused to be a member of this Committee because so many stinking things are coming out. The Indian Olympic Association which de-recognised the earlier Committee and has approved the present Committee—I do not want to go into that controversy—is not represented on the executive administration of this special organising committee. I have got with me the figures. There is no official representative of the IOA on the special organising committee. So, on the one side, the Government is sleeping and on the other the Indian Olympic Association seems to have left everything to this special organising committee. And in between, this kind of things are going on.

Of course, it is not my headache though as an Indian I will regret if we make some kind of a laughing stock of ourselves in front of the world if we are not able to discharge the responsibilities which we have, rightly or wrongly, taken upon ourselves, of playing the host for the Asian Games. So, these things are

to be completed on time. On time means not only for the foreign guests who are coming but also for our own athletes and sportsmen, who should first be given a chance for training and practice in the indoor stadium and on the astro turf which is to be brought from abroad and laid. When are these things going to be completed? If the people who are made to work as labourers for constructing all these things, are going to be treated as slave labour and bonded labour and worse than sub-human beings, then I am very sorry to say that no decent citizen in this country can approve of this kind of thing which is going on. I want to hear from the Minister some concrete things that they propose to do, why they have not done anything so far and not these generalities.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): While I greatly appreciate the basic sentiments expressed by the hon. Member and his concern, which we all share, for the welfare of the construction workers, who are engaged not only in the Asiad but everywhere, wherever construction activities are going on, I would like to assure the House that the statement that my hon. colleague has just made, is a factual one. And you would agree that a factual statement can, of course, be called bureaucratic. But facts remain facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What are the facts? There are no facts—some contractors, some defaults.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):  
The facts have been suppressed.  
(Interruption)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: Why do you not bring their names before the Government?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why do you not find it out? You have got the machinery for finding it out. I

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have got no machinery. (Interruption) I am glad that your colleague also seems to be agitated. (Interruption). Thousands of women are working there. (Interruptions).

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:

There are two or three matters. There is a mention of a strike notice, a possible strike which, the hon. Member says, is taking place today. There has been a reference to the statement released to the press by the Peoples Union for Democratic Rights which, I find, has been issued on the 17th of August. The hon. Member has generally pointed out the progress of the work on the Asian Games. He seems to be dis-satisfied with the progress of the work. You will agree that the Calling Attention Motion does not cover this aspect of the matter.

But I would like to tell him that, as far as my information goes, progress is continuing satisfactorily and almost all these projects are expected to be completed within the schedule time.

Regarding the expenditure as he knows well perhaps, many statements have been made in this august House that the total expenditure envisaged for Asiad is Rs. 306 crores outside the Plan and Rs. 54.83 crores is the provision for Asian Games. So, the total expenditure would be around Rs. 361.20 crores, and not about Rs. 1,000 crores. The infra-structure that is built up in the process would be available not only for the capital city of Delhi but also for those who come to the capital city. It will be a permanent infra-structure facility built up.

Coming to the pith and substance of the points made by the hon. Member regarding the conditions of labour as the statement itself says, deficiencies were found when the Delhi Administration labour machinery went to the site. Therefore, 18 prosecutions were launched against different parties. For example, for the indoor stadium executed by Tarapore

discrepancies were found regarding the wage slips; for the Oberoi fly-over latrines and canteens and indoor stadium, application for licence was not filed properly; for another indoor stadium the latrine was not there and so prosecution was launched; for the dress room of Lodi Hotel fly-over, notice was not properly displayed and for a latrine notice was not displayed and hence not filed, indoor stadium notice not displayed and so on and so forth. 18 prosecutions have been launched.

I have never claimed total compliance of the labour laws. I only say that wherever deficiencies were found, we have taken proper action. The Delhi Administration is the appropriate authority in the matter. I have discussed this matter with the Lt. Governor and the labour relations people of the Delhi Administration. We had meetings twice or thrice and we have requested them to enforce the Minimum Wages Act. I fully agree that there should be no place for a jamadar. We have said that there should be no place for a jamadar, who deducts a portion of the wage. The inspection office of the Delhi Administration have found this in one case. We have asked the Delhi Administration to see that this sort of malpractice does not creep in of deducting the duly earned wage of the construction workers. So, we want to stop this practice of jamadars.

Regarding the concept of equal pay for equal work, we have asked the Delhi Administration to see that this concept is brought into practice. We have also said that all the facilities mentioned in the Act, like canteens, pure and safe drinking water etc. should be provided to them. We have further asked the Delhi Administration and the DDA to provide mobile hospital to go round each and every construction site to give succour to the workers who require medical assistance.

We have further suggested that full compensation should be provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act and Injuries Act to any worker

who meets with an accident. We have also suggested that inspection should be made regularly by the officials of the Delhi Administration all over the work sites concerned, so that the contractors or the sub-contractors or whoever it might be, are on their toes all the time so that they know that the administration is alert on this score.

As far as other questions are concerned regarding the supply of bonded labour, my hon. friend asked: 'How do we say that they are not bonded labour?' Just filling in a bond does not make one a bonded labour.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** What is the content of that bond? Have you examined?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** My hon. friend with all his knowledge for which I have great respect, knows that just filling in a form does not make any one bonded labour. There is a statutory difference between a contract labourer and a bonded labourer, and there is a Migrant Labourers Act and in most of the cases this Act is, I think, under operation and to the enquiries made by the Delhi Administration staff, some of the contractors have shown them their agreements, they said that they have duly registered these agreements with the concerned State Governments, but I have asked the Delhi Administration people of the Labour Department to visit each and every construction site and verify whether or not these bonds have been properly registered with the concerned State Governments. If they have not been done, they should take appropriate action under the available laws. I share the concern of the hon. Member in this respect, but he would agree that the Asiad project is a very prestigious project. He has rightly mentioned this fact and I hope that nothing shall be done which will provide a hinderance to

the timely fulfilment of this prestigious project which is a national project. But in the meantime I share the concern of the hon. Member and I assure him and through you, the hon. House, that the Government will do whatever is practicable and possible and legally possible to provide succour and help to the construction workers in the Asiad project.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Sir, the Calling Attention notice talks about the threatened strike and the need to avoid it by settling their grievances. About that, what are they doing to see that the grievances and demands are settled? He has not said anything. Will they be given any ration cards or they are not expected to eat any rice or wheat in Delhi? Will they be given any ration cards?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** The hon. Member may agree that either there can be canteens which can serve them a meal on a subsidised basis or ration cards. When they get rations they have to cook their own meal, but when there is a canteen on a subsidised meal basis, we have to be selective on this and see what serves the need of the individual construction worker at individual construction site. We cannot generalise these matters.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** How many workers can be fed in a canteen? How many workers are employed on this Asiad project? Can he give us the figure?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** There are 5000 workers engaged in the project in the Delhi Development Authority area and 1500 workers in the New Delhi Municipal Committee area and 200 workers under the Central Public Works Department.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** This is the total?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** Yes.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adccr): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the problems of the construction workers who are mostly migrant workers are not new. In the capital city construction work of various types has been going on in the last several years. Reports have appeared from time to time about the conditions of work and the sufferings of these construction workers. Asiad project, of course, is a prestigious one and the number of workers engaged on this project is also considerably higher. But this problem of migrant workers in the capital city of Delhi is a part of the problem of migrant workers all over the country. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there appeared reports in the press about migrant farm workers being recruited from Bihar, Orissa and eastern parts of U.P. They were brought from Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and elsewhere. They were subjected to inhuman exploitation. It was reported in the press—"some of them were treated almost like bonded labourers, kept under guard. After the work was over, armed guard were posted lest they should escape". This is the first point that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Is not a new problem at all. The problem of migrant workers has been there in many parts of the world. I would like to ask the hon. Minister when construction work at a large scale in ASIAD Project is going on in which hundreds and thousands of workermen, women and children have been employed, why did the Central Labour Ministry and the Labour Department of Delhi Administration not care to go to these sites to find out that real working conditions of these workers? Now from the statement of the hon. Minister it seems only recently the Labour Department has started moving in this direction. That is why in the statement it has been said:

"some discrepancies in respect of certain contractors were detect-

ed and necessary steps are being taken to get them rectified and for taking legal action wherever considered necessary".

ASIAD construction work had started several months back. Why did the representatives of the Labour Department of Delhi Administration not care to go and inspect the sites? When did the representative of the Labour Department of Delhi Administration make this inspection? It is reported that some officers have talked to some labourers. Is it not obligatory under the Minimum Wages Act that the principal employer has to keep the record, has to keep a register or a muster roll of all workers? Has this obligation been complied with by the contractors? In the statement it has been mentioned:

"However, there was no complaint about the incident of bonded labour".

Here in the Report of the P.U.D.R. it has been mentioned that "In any case, near the Mool Chand Hospital fly over site, 100 workers belonging to Orissa recruited by the contractor were treated as bonded labour. They were being given 75 paise each and some rice daily".

"They had been promised better jobs in Iraq."

Promises have been given by the Contractors that they would be provided better jobs in Iraq—not in India. Therefore, I want to know whether there is any—proposal to undertake an extensive survey to find out the real conditions of the workers and whether bonded labour also exists. Merely because some officers had talked to some labourers, you cannot find this out.

Is the Government aware that these agents who recruit labourers are free to recruit migrant workers from any State without the knowledge of the State Government? Is there any proposal under consideration of the Gov-



ernment to set up some machinery in the States, a sort of employment exchange or something like that, where migrant workers can get registered and the agents or the contractors can recruit them only through these employment exchanges?

Lastly, I would like to ask, in view of the large number of workers involved in the Asiad project sites and in view of the large number of serious allegations levelled against the employers, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to appoint some special officers either by the Delhi Administration or by the Central Labour Department to see that all the concerned labour laws are strictly implemented.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:

I agree with the hon. Member in the sense that he said that it is not a new problem. This problem has been going on or some time. It was, therefore, that the Parliament, in its wisdom, enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act. It was exactly to meet the challenges of this problem that the Parliament was good enough to enact this law. The appropriate State Governments throughout the country are implementing and adhering to the provisions of the statute.

As far as my information goes, in Delhi, the Delhi Administrations Labour Department has been inspecting the construction sites. It was not just because of this strike notice or because of the statement that inspections were made. But they were making inspections even before.

13 hrs.

As regards the particular point mentioned by the Hon. Member regarding labourers coming from Orissa, the inspection team that went to see that particular site mentioned in the Mukhiya report mentioned that the contractor who had brought the Orissa labour from Orissa informed that he has brought these workers after entering

into a written agreement with each of these workers, that the agreements were entered under the provisions of Orissa Dock Labour Control and Regulation Act, 1975, and the copies of the same were endorsed to the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Bhubaneswar. In the agreement specific provisions have been made for the payment of advances, railway fares for transportation, daily supply of foodgrains, payment of minimum wages of Rs. 120 per month, weekly holiday, overtime payment, supply of drinking water and temporary accommodation etc. The contractor had also furnished Money Order receipts in respect of amounts sent by some workers to their families in Orissa. It is further informed that there is no restriction on the movement of workers and they are free to return to their native places as and when they desire. According to him, a number of workers have already returned since the commencement of the work. The last batch of 21 workers who have gone back left on the 18th August, 1981. Individual enquiries made from the workers have also confirmed the above statement of the contractor.

Regarding the particular point made by the Hon. Member I have this report to make which has been provided to me by the Delhi Administration.

I once again assure the Hon. Member that whatever is possible under the law will be done to help the construction workers who are working in the Asiad Project.. They might be migrant labour or contract labour or whatsoever they might be, we shall try our utmost to enforce rules and statutes.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सही मायने में सरकार ध्यान उन समस्याओं की ओर गया ही नहीं है। यदि गया होता तो उन के वक्तव्य में जो विषमताएँ पाई गई हैं, उन्हें दूर करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती। "कुछ, कुछ, कुछ" को मिलाकर पूरा तथ्य बन जाता है और यह दौड़ा-दीड़ी में अधि-

## [ श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर ]

कारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। यानी, पहले से कार्यवाही की गई होती तो रिपोर्ट में तथ्य होते। इसलिए मैं धारोप लगाऊंगा कि ध्राप लोगों ने इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है कि कार्यवाही हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है और लेबर-कानून की अवहेलना की जा रही है या उसका पालन किया जा रहा है। श्रमिकों की क्या स्थिति है? श्रमिकों को रहने के लिये घर नहीं है, शौच भी नहीं है, और सबकों पर पेड़ के नीचे सोते हैं। जब ऐसी स्थिति है, ध्राप श्रमिक कानून को लागू कर रहे हैं—इसमें हमें सन्देह है। ध्राप की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र ने भी केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के ठेकेदारों का निरीक्षण किया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस अधिकारी ने किया है और उस की क्या रिपोर्ट है, क्या ध्राप बता सकते हैं? क्योंकि जैसा हम को मालूम हुआ है, ठेकेदारों से नोट ले कर अधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट दी है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे अधिकारी किस पद के हैं, किस नाम के हैं और किस शारीर को उन अधिकारियों ने जांच की?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ध्राप ने कितने ठेकेदारों पर श्रम-कानून की अवहेलना का मुकदमा चलाया है? यदि चलाया है तो क्या वे मुकदमे घनन्तकाल तक चलते रहेंगे या उन को सजा भी मिली है? यदि सजा मिली है तो कितनों को सजा मिली है और कितनों को नहीं मिली है?

श्री ध्राप ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ ध्राप कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का इरादा है तथा क्या इस के लिये कोई काल निर्धारित है या कस्ट्रक्शन समाप्त होने के बाद उन पर मुकदमे चलाये जायेंगे?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा—उन की शौचियों में रोशनी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। नई दिल्ली की जो स्थिति है वह उन के लिये

उपलब्ध नहीं है तो उन के लिये रोशनी, पानी और स्वास्थ्य के लिये ध्राप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं? हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने वक्तव्य में श्रमी कहा था कि उन के लिये ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में ध्राप ने जो जवाब दिया है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सुविधाओं की पूर्ति के लिये ध्राप कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? उन के रहने की व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिये शौचियाँ या टेंट बनाये जा सकते हैं।

अन्तिम प्रश्न—अधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट पर निर्भर न करते हुए क्या ध्राप संसद सब्सों की कोई कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं जो 15 दिनों के अन्दर श्रमिकों की समस्याओं की जांच कर के ध्राप को रिपोर्ट दे? इस सम्बन्ध में ध्राप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री मारायण वल तिबारी: सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो वक्तव्य शासन की ओर से प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में यह भालोचना की कि उस में तथ्यों का स्पष्टतया उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से विनम्रतापूर्वक यह आग्रह करूँगा कि वह इस पहलू पर भी विचार करें कि क्या यह सम्भव है कि इतने कम समय में सारे तथ्यों को एक लम्बे वक्तव्य के रूप में प्रारम्भ में ही प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाय। क्या सारा समय लम्बे वक्तव्य को पढ़ने में लगा दिया जाय या पूरक प्रश्नों के उत्तर के रूप में उन तथ्यों को और अधिक प्रकाशित करने का अवसर दिया जाय? मूल प्रश्न किस प्रकार का होता है, वक्तव्य भी उसी के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं। मैं ने भी विनम्रतापूर्वक यही प्रयास किया है कि बिशान सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछे उन का उत्तर मेरे पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर दिया जाय। मैं सम्मानित सदस्य से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ

कि हमें जो भी सूचना मिलती है, वह हमारे प्रशासन से, जो हमारी अपनी इकाई है, तथा हमारे अधिकारी वर्ग से प्राप्त होती है। अगर उस में कोई तथ्य सत्य से परे मान्य हो तो उसकी जांच हो सकती है। लेकिन यदि हम प्रारम्भ से ही जो तथ्य दिये गये हैं उन को असत्य या त्रुटिपूर्ण मान कर चलें, तो कार्य चलाना कठिन हो जायगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने भतलाया है कि उन के पास कोई सूचना है कि कुछ अधिकारियों ने सत्य से परे रिपोर्ट दी है। यदि उन के पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी है तो मैं अनुग्रहीत होऊंगा, माननीय सदस्य कृपया अपनी जानकारी हमें दे दें और मैं प्राथमिकता करना चाहता हूँ — हम पूरी जांच करेंगे कि वे अधिकारी कौन हैं और उन की रिपोर्ट क्यों दोषपूर्ण है। लेकिन बिना सूचना के, वे इस बात से सहमत होंगे, मेरे लिये कोई जानकारी देना कठिन होगा, क्योंकि मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि वह कहाँ की बात है।

जहाँ तक विशेष अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की बात है—इन्टरस्टेट इम्पियमेंट बॉम्बेन एम्प्लायमेंट एक्ट की धारा 7 और 3 में रजिस्ट्री-आफिसर और लाइसेंसिंग आफिसर की नियुक्ति का प्रावधान है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस एक्ट के प्रावधानों के तहत रजिस्ट्री आफिसर तथा लाइसेंसिंग आफिसर के रूप में डिप्टी-सेक्टर-कमिश्नर को नियुक्त किया है। इस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो भी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, उस के लिये वही उत्तरदायी अधिकारी हैं, क्योंकि जितने म, इस प्रकार के टेकेटर हैं वे उन को लाइसेंस ही भी देते हैं और रजिस्ट्री भी करते हैं। और वही एक विशेष अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करता है लेकिन इसके अलावा भी अगर किसी प्रकार के विशेष अधिकारी की आवश्यकता होती, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन से कहेंगे कि वह प्रवचन ऐसा करे क्योंकि बहुत सारी लाइसेंस पर काम चल रहा है।

**श्री कथला मिश्र मुखर :** प्राप ने यह नहीं बताया कि कितनों पर मुकदमे चले और क्या सजा मिली ?

**श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी :** मैं वही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मैं अभी बड़ा हूँ और आपकी अनुज्ञा होगी, आपकी रूपा होगी, तो मैं उत्तर देने का प्रयास करूंगा। मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर किसी और अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की आवश्यकता होगी, माननीय सदस्य ने तो एक अधिकारी की बात कही, एक से भी अधिक अधिकारी को इस में लगाना उचित होगा, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन को लगाना चाहिए, यह हमारा विचार है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुकदमे चलाने की बात पूछी है, जो मामले अदालत में इस समय हैं वे 18 हैं। वे सभी अदालत में चल रहे हैं और उन का अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। यह अदालत के ऊपर है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक फैसला करे। हमारा प्रयास यह है कि यथाशीघ्र निर्णय हो ताकि प्रभावी कार्यवाही हो सके।

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** I have listened to the statement of the hon. Minister of State and also to the replies given by the Minister to the various questions raised. . .

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Yours will be a new one.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I can assure you.

The statement, to begin with, does not carry conviction primarily because of the fact that there has been no reference about the attempts being made for the settlement of the disputes and settlement of the demands for which these large number of workers are probably going on a strike to-day. There is no reference about that. Secondly, because of the fact that the statement does not accept the existence or incidence of the bonded labour system in

[Shri Chitta Basu]

this project. Thirdly, the statement is not only, what I would say, half-hearted but a full-fledged attempt to suppress certain facts. A deliberate attempt has been made to suppress facts. It has not revealed any facts. It has revealed certain facts but it has concealed more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The statement made by a Lady Minister will never be liked by a bachelor.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is a different kind of statement. I am sorry that statement is neither wanted nor desired by me.

My first charge against the government is that while the Government has accepted in this statement that certain laws have been violated and mentioned two, as a matter of fact, after going through the conditions of work, I have come to the conclusion that not less than six existing labour laws have been violated and you, being a man of labour, would understand. I am making a list of these laws which have been violated by the Asiad project.

(1) The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 which was brought to prevent economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections.

(2) The Minimum Wages Act of 1948, the object of the Act being to fix minimum wages with a view to obviate chances of exploitation of labour.

(3) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which is an Act to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination on grounds of sex.

(4) Personal Injuries (Compensation) Act, 1963.

(5) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and, lastly

(6) The Employment of Children's Act, 1938.

These are the existing laws which have been violated in the ASIAD Project. That is the moot point. Now, I should have the chance of explaining as to

how these laws had been violated. I shall be very brief. Regarding the Minimum Wages Act and Bonded Labour Act, I have come to know that all the workers were getting less than the minimum daily wages fixed, and, in some cases, were leading a life of bondage—tied to the Jamadar—that is, during the entire period of work—without any right to quit and join some other work. This is the violation of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act and Minimum Wages Act. I think these workers were getting Rs. 7 only as has been mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The second violation is the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act. Such migrant labourers are entitled to certain benefits. The benefits are—displacement allowance, suitable residential accommodation during their period of employment, prescribed medical facilities free of charge and regular payment of minimum wages. These are the facilities which are provided under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act. These workers of the ASIAD have been denied the benefits like the displacement allowance which is equal to 50 per cent of the monthly wages payable to them or Rs. 75—whichever is higher to be paid to the migrant workmen at the time of recruitment by the contractors.

Then there are no provisions for suitable residential accommodation, no minimum prescribed medical facilities. Therefore, Sir, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act has been violated in almost all the cases. Both under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act and the Standing Regulations, the contractors are expected to provide suitable accommodation for the labourers. These Standing Regulations have been violated. As I mentioned, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act has also been violated.

Sir, the plight of women and children working at the sites is worse. At some sites like the flyover near Minto Road, women are getting Rs. 7 each as daily wages, the remainder of their dues appropriated by the Jamadar

This is a gross violation of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which prohibits discrimination of the payments on the ground of sex and also of the ILO Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100) which has been ratified by the Indian Government.

Sir, although child labour is prohibited, there are large number of children aged between 10-14, employed at the Talkatora site. I can give some details also. Shri Indrajit Gupta has mentioned that there are some officers—C.M.B. officers—it is on record—who actually employ the children when there is shortage of water. Therefore, Sir, this is a palpable violation of the Employment of Children Act. Women labourers with children face an uphill task, having to work for regular hours at the sites and looking after the children at the same time.

Sir, there is no provision for these. These are the violations. If you permit me—I think you should permit me—I can say this. There are certain instances which are of heart-rending nature. I quote: Some workers from Bhawanipatra of Orissa who had come in a batch of 55 and worked under a 'Jamadar' called Amar Nath Raut, each of them gets 7 kg of rice and Rs. 2.85 for vegetables per week besides Rs. 110 p.m. as salary. He often deducts a full day's wage if he is not satisfied with the work. At Talkatora workers are required to do at least half an hour's overtime without any extra payment.

It has been admitted as mentioned by Mr. Kadiyan that a contractor accepts that he has brought some men from Orissa under the Orissa Dadan Act—a hangover from colonial days—under which the employer gives some money in advance to the worker and extracts from him as much labour as possible in lieu of the advance. In addition to this under the Orissa Dadan Act these contractors entice a large number of migrants who come over to Delhi on the assurance that they will be all sent to Iran and Iraq

after one year and during this one year they will work here and for which they will not get any wage. Sir, it is horrible and cruel. Therefore, the House should get some idea about the cruelty that is perpetrated on the ASIAD workers. These workers also complained that we work while there is work. While there is no work there is no payment made. Mr. Adhir Biswas, a worker from 24-Parganas said when a construction firm runs out of raw-material or there is rain or there is no work then they are not paid. Further he said a very shocking thing and I quote: we are not allowed to form a union which could voice our grievances. These contractors do not allow them to form unions. This is the statement of the workers engaged there.

Lastly, some workers have made a statement that some labourers at the ASIAD site got to Delhi originally as members of the kisan rally organised by the Congress (I) some months ago but were left behind by the organisers and without any money to return to their villages they are forced to work at the sites.

Sir, a typical case is that of Bhawanil Mistry who entered India from the then East Pakistan in 1964 and moved from one refugee camp to another in Mana and Hushangabad in Madhya Pradesh and then to Kaganagar in Andhra Pradesh. On falling ill and quitting one camp his ration card was cancelled. He came to Delhi to present his case before the Rehabilitation office people who sent him to the Bastar camp from where he was sent back to Delhi for further clarification. Finally, Sir, that unfortunate displaced person from East Pakistan has landed himself up as a labourer in one of these ASIAD sites. Sir, these are really very cruel incidents. Therefore, Sir, I am coming to my question straight now. Having regard to all the facts which I have narrated..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only one general question please.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Yes. Would the hon. Minister constitute a committee of the House to see that the grievances of these workmen are properly identified and a proper report is made available to the House itself? This is number one. Then, number two is this. So far as implementation side is concerned, there are instances of violation of 7 laws. Would the Government of India set up a cell, a particular cell of officers of his Government, his Department, to see that these existing laws are properly implemented in each of the Asiad sites? Would he set up a special cell to monitor the working of these Acts in the Asiad project sites? Finally, Sir, may I know this? Has the Government of India got any project or any proposal to provide alternative jobs for these people after the Asiad games construction work is over? I am afraid that several thousands of these workers will be thrown out of their jobs. Would the Government consider right from now to provide alternative jobs for them after the completion of this work, because the work will be for only 10 months or 12 months.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The way in which you are saying, I am afraid whether they will continue till the completion, because, they will go. You have made so many suggestions.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** They have nowhere to go. They were left behind by the organisers of the Congress-I Kisan rally. They have got nobody to take them back. They are forced to stay there. At least there should be some alternative project for them so that after the completion of the Asiad project they could be provided with some suitable jobs. We have to see that they live in this country of ours with dignity, honour and prestige, as real, free Indian citizens of this country.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** We have just heard a veteran parliamentarian. I am rather very chary..

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is a veteran trade union leader also.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWABI:** It would not be very polite on my part to brandish words and arguments with him. He said that our statement did not carry conviction with him; and that there has been a deliberate attempt to suppress facts. Sir, I am sure that he is following the dictum of Randolph Churchill who said that it is the duty of the Opposition to always oppose and never to support the Government! A veteran Parliamentarian as he is, he is following that age-old dictum, always to oppose the Government and never to support it at any point. So, whatever effort I may make,—I may try my best to reply,—I do not think that I would be able to carry conviction with the hon. Member. What the hon. Member did was to read out the sum and substance of the statement made by Shri Govinda Mukhoty, President, Peoples' Union for Democratic Rights on the 7th of August. He has read out the main charges levelled by Mr. Mukhoty. These points have already been very ably referred to by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I never thought that he would repeat the same points which Shri Indrajit Gupta has already mentioned.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** No, no. He has not made this point.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** To all these points in substance I have already replied. Whatever Acts are being followed, we have accepted that. Inspections have been made. They have found out certain irregularities; prosecutions are launched. I don't think that Mr. Chitta Basu can level any charge against us, saying, we have not acted to enforce these laws. We have done our best. He also mentioned the name of one Amarnath Rauth. I have already replied to that point when Mr. Madhukar spoke about it. I have already read out from the inspection report on that very point which he made regarding Mr. Rauth.

Regarding the so called bonded labourers from Orissa, they are not bonded labourers. They are contract labourers. They are migrant labourers. The Inspection Report is there and

whatever particulars are given, we are not satisfied. We have ourselves asked the Delhi Administration that they should fulfil the responsibility and there is a Statute and they should take whatever action is required under the rules and regulations. Now, regarding having a Committee of the House, it is not the tradition that we have committees for all such matters. It would be impossible for this House to function if we have a Committee set up for each and every complaint. I was surprised to find one allegation being repeated by the veteran parliamentarian, no less a person than Mr. Chitta Basu. He said that they were not being allowed to form Unions. If they were not allowed to form Union, how can there be a strike today? There is a Union and there is a strike notice. There is a demonstration and there are Unions. The Calling Attention Notice itself mentions of the strike notice by the Union. The Unions are there. The strike notice is there. I do not know how many people are there in the Union. This is being organised and there is a strike notice. The Calling Attention Notice to which Mr. Chitta Basu has appended his signature itself mentions the strike notice by a Union, that is, Bharat Mazdoor Union.

Then again being an eminent politician, he should have restrained himself from making it a political issue by mentioning "kisan rally". I do not know whether these leaflets were of a Kisan rally or of a Mazdoor rally. There are so many rallies like Kisan Rally, Mazdoor Rally, trade union rally, etc.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This statement has come.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have also got the statements here. There are no names mentioned. There are no addresses mentioned. I would like the hon. Member to give me any names. Do you have any names? I request the hon. Member to give the names just now. He is mentioning it in a generalised way. I would request him to refrain from speaking like this

in this House. It is not a very good example.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Our kisans do not work all the year round. They do not have work for the whole year. Some might have come here.

श्री चित्तू बसु (गाजीपुर) : उपस्थित महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि उनको कुछ यूनिवर्स की तरफ से स्ट्राइक का नोटिस मिला है। जहाँ तक हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने एशियन गेम्स प्रोजेक्ट में काम कर रहे मजदूरों को सुविधा और राहत दिये जाने और उनके साथ अच्छा बर्ताव करने के सम्बन्ध में जो बात कही है, जो सुझाव दिये हैं, मैं उनसे बिस्कुल सहमत हूँ लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यूनिवर्स का जो नोटिस दिया गया है और उस के साथ-साथ इस माननीय सदन में जो पर्चा उठाई गई है, उस का मतलब यह है कि बाहर के काम करने वालों को भड़काया जाय, उनको काम करने से रोका जाय और एशियन गेम्स की तैयारी के लिये जो काम तेजी से हो रहा है, उस में रुकावट बाली जाय।

यह हमारे देश का गौरव है कि आज 30 साल के बाद हमारे देश में एशियन गेम्स होने जा रहे हैं। 1953 में पहले एशियन गेम्स हमारे देश में हुए थे और हमारा देश एशियन गेम्स का फाउण्डर मेम्बर है। एक छोटा सा देश थाईलैण्ड है, वहाँ 3 बार एशियन गेम्स हो चुके और हमारे जैसे बड़े देश में पहले एशियन गेम्स के बाद यह दूसरे एशियन गेम्स 30 साल की लम्बी अवधि के बाद हो रहे हैं। पिछली सरकार ने भी इसकी स्वीकृति दी थी, लेकिन न जाने क्यों पिछले डेढ़ वर्षों से पूरे देश में यह प्रोपैगन्डा और हवा फैलाई जा रही है कि एशियन गेम्स राष्ट्र-हित के विषय जाते हैं। कोई कहता है कि उस में 700 करोड़ खर्चा बर्ब हो रहा है और कोई कहता है कि 1000 करोड़ खर्चा बर्ब हो रहा है जो कि दूसरे अच्छे कामों पर बर्ब हो सकता है।

लेकिन जैसा सभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया और हम सब को मालूम है समग्र 400 करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्च हो रहा है और एशियन गैम्स के मद में केवल 56, 57 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं। बाकी जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, इस से दिल्ली जो कि राजधानी है, उस का विकास हो रहा है और हमारे देश की राजधानी दुनिया की बड़ी-बड़ी राजधानियों के बूझाबूझे पर बन जायेगी। यह एक परमानेंट एस्टेट है, स्थायी चीज बनने जा रही है, लेकिन हमारे विरोध करने वाले लोग हमारे अच्छे कामों का भी विरोध करते हैं। अच्छा काम हो, दिल्ली को अच्छे बनने की बात हो, दिल्ली को शक्ति देने की बात हो, दिल्ली के विकास की बात हो, उस के भी वे विरोधी हैं। कौन नहीं जानता कि ब्रह्म-कूब प्राचीन काल से आज तक हमेशा एक दूसरे के करीब जाते रहे हैं और अन्तरिक्षीय सम्बन्धनाएं बढ़ाते रहे हैं।

मैं तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ अपने इंजीनियरों और मजदूरों की और काम करने वालों की और विशेषकर अपने वर्क्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री और डी० डी० ए० की, जिन्होंने इस खेलीजग जाव को, बड़े दिनों में इतने बड़े काम को कर दिखाने की हिम्मत की है। मुझे मालूम है कि सभी कुछ दिन पहले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एक्सपर्ट्स ने यह राय दी थी कि इतने कम समय में एशियन गैम्स का काम पूरा नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन हमारे इंजीनियर्स ने और हमारे मजदूरों ने यह कहा कि भारत के पास क्षमता है, इतने कम दिनों में भी हम इतना बड़ा काम पूरा कर लेंगे। हम बर्खाई देना चाहते हैं अपनी मिनिस्ट्री आफ वर्क्स हाउसिंग को, डी० डी० ए० को और अपने काबिल इंजीनियरों, मजदूरों और कार्यकर्ताओं की, जिन्होंने दुनिया के इतिहास में पहली बार इतने कम समय में कंस्ट्रक्शन का इतना बड़ा काम कर दिखाया है। दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी।

यह तो सिर्फ सरकार को बदनाम करने की इनकी चाल है। अच्छे काम को भी वे पसन्द नहीं कर सकते। उससे प्रेरित हो कर भी, जब कोई और कोई मामला इन्हें मिले मिलता तो यहाँ यह एक मजदूरों का मामला लेकर चले जाते। बाहर कुछ जगहों के एजेन्ट हैं जो ट्रेड यूनियन के काम करते हैं, कहीं-कहीं उड़ीसा से, बँस्ट बंगाल, यू० पी० और बिहार से दिल्ली में लाये हैं और उन एजेन्टों का काम ही यही है कि मजदूरों को बडशाएँ, उन्हें काम न करने दें, उन्हें काम करने से रोकें, ताकि एशियन गैम्स प्रोजेक्ट समय पर पूरी न हो और सरकार तथा देश की बदनामी हो। यही उन की मंशा है और इसी मंशा के तहत वे काम कर रहे हैं। आज हाउस में यह बात ला कर यहाँ से उनकी अडबुधने की कोशिश की जा रही है। येरा आपोजीशन पर यह खुला आरोप है कि वे एशियन गैम्स के रास्ते में बहुत बड़ी बाधा उपस्थित कर रहे हैं।

मैं भारतीय श्री इन्दुजीत गुप्त का आभार सुन रहा था। मैं उनका बड़ा सम्मान करता हूँ। वह कई गणपतिवादमी हैं, अच्छी बात कहते हैं। उनकी चिन्ता के साथ मैं अपने को सम्मिलित कर रहा था। लेकिन बाद में जब मैंने देखा कि राजनीतिक सवाल उठाया जा रहा है, राजनीतिक बाहें कही जा रही हैं, तो मुझे स्वाम्मिका तीर से यह कहना पड़ा है।

जहाँ तक मजदूरों की सुविधा और सहूलियत देने की बात है, हमारी सरकार इस मामले में सजग है। सी०पी० इल्यू० डी० श्रेया एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से मजदूरों को माँगता है। वह कमी कंट्रक्टर या एजेन्ट से मजदूर नहीं लेता है। वह अपने मजदूर, इंजीनियर, प्रोजेक्शियर और अन्य कार्यकर्ता हमेशा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के द्वारा लेता है। अगर सी०पी० इल्यू० डी० और डी०



की ओर देखते हैं कि ठेकेदार मजदूरों को पैसा नहीं दे रहा है, तो वे ठेकेदार के भिल में से पैसे काट लेते हैं और उस में से मजदूरों को पैमेंट करते हैं और उन को रहने आदि की व्यवस्था करते हैं। वे यह भी देखते हैं कि क्या मजदूरों को ठीक तरह से रखा जा रहा है या नहीं और ठेकेदार उनके साथ ज्यादाता नहीं कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि माननीय श्रम मंत्री ने बताया है, श्रम विभाग के लोग भी समते हैं और देखते हैं। तब भी इस बात की संभावना है कि जहां इतनी बड़ी संख्या में मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहां कहीं कहीं ज्यादाती हो सकती है, यही नहीं कानून का उल्लंघन भी हो सकता है और कहीं कहीं बड़े, और खराब आदमी गलत नीयत से काम कर सकते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर और भी सख्त निगाह रखें।

कल कुछ लोग मेरे पास आये थे। उनसे मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट में यू पी ब्रिज कारपोरेशन पलाई और बन रहा है, वहां उनका निजल मैनेजर मजदूरों को दौड़ा दौड़ा कर, पटक पटक कर, मारता है। मंत्री महोदय यू पी ब्रिज कारपोरेशन को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। कल वहां के कुछ जिम्मेदार लोग मेरे पास आये थे, जो काम करने में इन्ट्रैस्टेड हैं, हड़ताल करने में नहीं। उन्होंने मुझे यह सूचना दी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह स्पेशल-फिक सूचना दे रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी दें।

जहां तक मजदूर बस्तियां हैं, वहां उनके रहने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है जबकि कम है, कम जगह में अधिक लोगों को रखा जा रहा है। इस बात को अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन लोगों को अच्छी जगह पर रखा जाए, जहां उन के बैठने, उठने और रहने का स्थान काफी हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्रम मंत्री खुद जा कर साइट को देखें—मानवीय

आधार पर देखें। वहां किसी इंस्पेक्टर या आफिसर को भेजने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर हमारी राज्य मंत्री चली जाएं, तो अच्छा है। वह शीस्त है, उनका नरम दिल है, वह देखें कि क्या उन के रहने की व्यवस्था ठीक है, अगर वह ठीक नहीं है, तो वह उन के किसी उचित जगह पर रह की व्यवस्था करें।

एक सवाल और है। जो मजदूर देश के कोने कोने से आए हैं और यहां काम कर रहे हैं तो एशियन गेम्स में बाव यह जो परमानेंट स्ट्रुक्चर बन रहा है या जो परमानेंट ऐक्टिविटीज वहां शुरू होंगे, उस में क्या उन मजदूरों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जो उस के लिए योग्य पाए जाएंगे, उन को रखा जाएगा? मेरा यह कहना है कि उन को रखा जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए कोई कायदा कानून बने तो बनाया जाना चाहिए। जैसे कि होटल खुल रहे हैं, होटलों में चांकीदार की जरूरत है, बेयरों की जरूरत है, और दूसरे काम करने वालों की जरूरत है या और बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, बहुत से बाजार हैं, दुकानें हैं, ये सारी चीजें जो खुल रही हैं, उन में काम बढ़ेगा या सरकारी काम भी जो बढ़ जायगा, एशियन गेम्स में भी बहुत से लोगों की जरूरत पड़ेगी, बहुत से कामों के लिए तो उन में भी जो इन में से योग्य पाए जाएं उन को परमानेंट नेचर का काम दिए जाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। क्या इस के लिए भी वह कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे?

एक माननीय सदस्य : हवाई वात न बुनें तो उन की तो सुन लीजिए।

श्रीभती राम बुलारी रिक्शा : आप को तो बहुत सुन लिया, अब इन को सुनिए।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : अब इनका क्या जवाब देंगे? ... (व्यवधान) ... हम लोग तो भड़का रहे हैं, वह तो नहीं भड़का

खे है ? लेकिन उन्होंने भी वही बात कही है । उन्होंने कहा कि मजदूरों को पीटा जा रहा है ।

**श्रीमती राम बुसारी सिन्हा :** कोई एक डिस्प्यूट तो मेरे सामने लड़ा कि हम सेटिलमेंट करें ।

**श्री नारायण दत्त तिहारी :** सम्मानित सदस्य ने अपनी ओजस्वी वाणी में जो तथ्यों का प्रकाशन किया है उस के लिए मैं उन का आभारी हूँ । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

चित्त बसु जी जो हैं वह चित्त को मोह लेते हैं, चित्त प्रसन्न कर लेते हैं ।

**प्राचार्य मगधान देव (अजमेर) :** नहीं, इन का चित्त बस में नहीं है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**श्री नारायण दत्त तिहारी :** चित्त बन में नहीं है ? तो चित्त बस में करने की कुछ प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं ।

श्रीमन्, सम्मानित सदस्य, गाजीपुर ने जो बात कही, एक तो उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश पुल निगम के एक तथ्य का उल्लेख किया जहाँ कुछ मारपीट की घटनाएं हुई, उसकी जानकारी उन्होंने दी है, उसकी अवश्य जांच करायी जायगी और मैं दिल्ली प्रशासन के लोगों से जांच करने के लिए कहूँगा । माननीय सदस्य अगर लिख कर तथ्य दे दें तो उस के बारे में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से जांच हो सकती है ।

एक उन्होंने यह कहा कि कम जगह पर लोगों के लिए तम्बू का इंतजाम करने में और झुग्गी इत्यादि का इंतजाम करने में कठिनाई हो रही है, यह बात सही है । कई जगहों पर इतनी घनी आबादी है जहाँ फ्लाई अश्वर बन रहे हैं दो चार, वहाँ आसपास कहीं तम्बू बगैरह लगाने की जगह नहीं है । हमने और राज्य मंत्री ने जी बैठक की थी उसमें भी यह तथ्य सामने आए हैं । लेकिन इस में दिल्ली प्रशासन स्वयं भी इसके लिए चेष्टा कर रहा है कि उस स्थान के आस पास

कहाँ उनको जगह दी जा सकती है और वह जगहें दी गई हैं । और भी जहाँ प्राथमिक है उनके लिए तम्बू लगाने की या रहने का स्थान बनाने की उस के लिए बहूँ चेष्टा कर रहे हैं इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि आस पास की आबादी पर भी उस का कुप्रभाव न पड़े । क्योंकि इस का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ता है कि इतनी तंग जगह में अगर जगह देंगे तो जो तमाम आस पास रहने वाले लोग हैं, घनी आबादी वैसे ही है तो पहले के जो वहाँ के बाशिन्दे हैं उन को भी असुविधा न हो, इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए उनके आवास का प्रबन्ध किया जाय ।

जहाँ तक वहाँ जाने का सवाल है, हमारे जो एशियाड प्रोजेक्ट्स की देखरेख करने वाले मंत्री हैं वह स्वयं इसको देखते होंगे लेकिन राज्य मंत्री जो के लिए उन्होंने विशेष रूप में आग्रह किया है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मुद्दा को मानना उचित ही होगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She will also take Mr. Zainul Basher. Even Mr. Indrajit Gupta—if you want you can also go along with the Minister and personally see the things. You can take some members from the Opposition also because this is a big national issue. The prestige of our country is involved. Therefore, we must conduct these Asian games very well. We must keep the prestige of our country high. Everybody must cooperate. The workers, according to you are also sacrificing. Why can you not cooperate?

**श्री नारायण दत्त तिहारी :** श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक इस का प्रश्न है, यह हो सकता है कि चन्द तत्व ऐसे हों लेकिन यह मेरे लिए कहना कठिन है कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यह प्रश्न उठाया उनके मस्तिष्क में कोई ऐसी बात रही होगी कि एशियाड खेल कूद में कोई रूकावट पड़े । क्योंकि सभी लोग उत्तरदायी नेता हैं । विरोधी दल के नेताओं का भी इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा दायित्व है क्योंकि एशियाड राष्ट्र की एक शोभा है । इसमें पार्टी का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । हम आशा करते

हैं कि बिरोधी दल के जो नेतागण हैं वे ऐसा जनमत तैयार करने की चेष्टा करेंगे जिससे कि यह एग्जिडेंट का काम समय से पूरा हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में उन का पूरा सहयोग है और आगे भी रहेगा—ऐसा हमारा विश्वास और आशा है। हों सकता है कि कुछ तत्व जो इन नेताओं (जो हमारे सामने बैठे हैं) के प्रभाव में न हों उन को भी प्रभावित करने की चेष्टा की जाएगी—इस की मुझे आशा है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो इंजीनियर्स, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और सी०पी०डब्ल्यू० वी० की प्रशंसा की है वह बहुत उचित है। हमारे इंजीनियर्स किमी पार्टी के नहीं हैं। उन्होंने ने मजदूरों की सब से अधिक प्रशंसा की है—इसके लिए मैं उनका बड़ा आभारी हूँ। मैं माननीय सदस्य तथा इस माननीय सदन की भावनाओं को उन मजदूरों, इंजीनियरों एवं अन्य काम करने वालों तक पहुंचाने की पूरी चेष्टा करूंगा। मैं दिल्ली प्रशासन से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस सदन की भावनाओं को वहाँ काम करने वालों तक पहुंचा दिया जाए।

14.51 hrs

RE: CALL ATTENTION

Reported murder of Lala Jagat  
Narain

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that in response to notices received from a large number of Members and the observations made by the Members earlier this morning the Speaker has admitted a Calling Attention for tomorrow on the reported murder of Lala Jagat Narain.

As such, the Minister of Home Affairs will make a statement on the subject in reply to Calling Attention tomorrow.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, you wanted to say something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKA-  
TASUBBAIAH): I would only like to  
make an appeal to hon. Members.  
Now the discussion on Supplementary  
Demands for Grants (General) is  
going on. Two hours have been allot-  
ted. I would like hon. Members to  
co-operate to complete this item on  
the agenda this evening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Supple-  
mentary Demands you want to be  
completed. That means, what do you  
want? You come up.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:  
That is what cooperation means.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That you  
must say.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:  
Till the demands are approved by the  
House, the hon. Members should co-  
operate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The  
House agrees to complete the Demands  
and to sit beyond 8 O'clock.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basir-  
hat): That can be done, provided one  
item on the agenda is removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which  
item?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is  
one item before these Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because  
it will take time, this request has been  
made. Because it will take more  
time, Government wants that this  
item to be completed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: (Barasat):  
Why do you not take it out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. It  
cannot be taken out.

I adjourn the House to meet at 2-55  
p.m.

13.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch  
till Fifty five minutes past fourteen of  
the clock.