

agriculture as labourers and cultivators. It is also estimated that amongst women workers in urban areas, 80% are employed in the unorganised sectors like household industries, service, etc.

(c) to (c) The Government have enacted laws to ensure payment of equal wages to men and women for same & similar nature of work. The minimum Wages Act of 1948 prescribes fixation of minimum wages payable to for both men and women in different scheduled employments. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 provides for equal remuneration to men and women for the same work or work of a similar nature. The Act extends to the whole of India. Authorities have been appointed at the Central and State levels to enforce the provisions of the Act.

As regards job security, male and female workers employed in unorganised sector are equally exposed to risks to job security. However, the actions of the employers such as dismissal/termination whether taken under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 or otherwise can be challenged by both men and women by raising an industrial dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

खुली खानों में धुले और अनधुले कोयले का उत्पादन

*437. श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला: क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितनी मात्रा में कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है;

(ख) वर्ष 1994-95 और 1995-96 के दौरान, खुली खानों से धुले और अनधुले कोयले के उत्पादन के संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

कोयला मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कांति सिंह): (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1995-96 में देश में कच्चे

कोयले का कुल उत्पादन 270.13 मि०टन (अंतिम) किया गया, जबकि वर्ष 1996-97 के लिए 288.65 मि० टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। कोल इंडिया लि० और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि० की ओपनकास्ट खानों में कच्चे कोयले का उत्पादन किए जाने के लक्ष्य को और वर्ष 1994-95 तथा 1995-96 की अवधि के लिए कोल इंडिया लि० में धुले कोयले के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को नीचे दर्शाया गया है:—

वर्ष	ओपनकास्ट उत्पादन	धुले कोयले का उत्पादन
1994-95	172.73	9.77
1995-96	192.185	9.87

लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किए जाने हेतु इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों में निम्नलिखित कदम सम्मिलित हैं:

- नई खानों का खोला जाना, आधुनिकीकरण द्वारा विद्यमान खानों की क्षमता तथा उत्पादकर्ता में वृद्धि किया जाना, नई प्रौद्योगिकी को लागू किया जाना और आगंतों तथा संरचनात्मक ढांचा संबंधी सुविधाओं की समय पर उपलब्धता का सुनिश्चित किया जाना।
- विद्यमान कारखानों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाना तथा नई कारखानों का निर्माण किया जाना।

Production, Consumption and Export of Foodgrains

*438. SHRI JOY NADUKKARA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the export of foodgrains;

(b) the production and domestic consumption of wheat and rice for the last five years;

(c) whether it is a fact that production of our foodgrains depends mainly on the favourable monsoon; and

(d) if so, whether it is risky to export foodgrains in near future?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) As per the Export-Import Policy, rice, wheat products & hybrid Kharif Jowar produced are allowed to be exported freely; wheat, other coarsegrains and pulses are allowed to be exported freely; wheat, other coarsegrains and within the quantitative ceilings decided from time to time.

(b) The gross production and approximate domestic consumption of wheat and rice for the last five years are indicated below:—

GROSS PRODUCTION

Crop Year (July-June)	(Million tonnes)	
	Wheat	Rice
1991-92	55.69	74.68
1992-93	57.21	72.86
1993-94	59.84	80.30
1994-95	65.47	81.16
1995-96 (Likely)	64.00	80.96

APPROXIMATE CONSUMPTION/ NET AVAILABILITY

Year	(Million tonnes)	
	Wheat	Rice
1991	51.88	68.94
1992	50.18	68.76
1993	45.23	64.92
1994 (P)	52.39	68.17
1995 (P)	58.73	76.98

(P) Provisional

(c) and (d) Production of foodgrains depends on numerous factors like prices

of foodgrains *vis-a-vis* competing crops in the previous years, availability of major inputs like fertilisers, seeds and power, incidents of pests and diseases and other weather factors like sunshine, humidity etc; besides monsoon. It is the policy of the Government to allow export of any item of mass consumption including foodgrains only after careful consideration of domestic requirements.

Financial Condition of SAIL

*439. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the financial position of SAIL is in a bad shape even though the company has been showing profits;

(b) if so, the factual position with regard to its equity capital since 1992-93, the reserves and the loan position of the company;

(c) whether Government propose further disinvestment in SAIL; and

(d) if so, the likely bearing on the prices of shares with the financial position of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINSTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir the financial position of SAIL is not in a bad shape. However, the factual position with regard to SAIL's equity capital, the reserves and surplus and the loan position since 1992-93 is given below:

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	Equity Capital	Reserves & Surplus (net of misc. expenditure to be written-off)	Total Loans (excl. interest accrued and due thereon)
1992-93	3986	1286	9521
1993-94	3986	1677	11271
1994-95	3986	2570	12136
1995-96	4130	3807	14476