

करना पड़ता है। उससे कीमत बढ़ जाती है तो महोदयों मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अभी भी सरकार उस दिशा में कुछ कारगर कदम उठाए। सेंट्रल माइन्स प्लानिंग एंड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट लिमिटेड जिसका प्रायोजन धनदाद में है उन लोगों ने एक फारमूलेशन किया है कि 72 जगहों में जहाँ कोयले में आग लगी हुई है उसके आग बुझाने के लिए प्रोजेक्ट बनाया है जिसकी कैपैसिटी आउट-ले 112 करोड़ की होगी लेकिन सचमुच में इसको टैकल करने में इनके अंदाज से डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने की उम्मीद है। पी सी सी एल ने कहा है कि 22 फायर प्रोजेक्ट इन्होंने बनाए हज़ारों करोड़ों की संपत्ति बरबाद हो रही है। उसको बचाने के लिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि डेढ़ सौ से दो सौ करोड़ रुपए लगाकर अगर अंडर ग्राउंड फायर को बुझाने का कोई उपाय हो सके तो सरकार को इसको करना चाहिए। इसमें एक परेशानी यह भी होती है कि नीचे से कोयला निकल जाता है तो उससे जो सीम (scam) बना रहता है उस सीम (seam) में आग लगने के कारण वह जमीन धंस जाती है। आप झरिया या धनदाद में जाएंगे तो सारा इलाका ऊंचा नीचा दिखेगा क्योंकि धरती नीचे धंसे जाती है। वहाँ आग लगी हुई है और बरसात के दिनों में जब पानी बरस जाता है तो वहाँ धुआँ-ही धुआँ होता है। इसके कारण एनवायरनमेंट की भी समस्या हो जाती है पर्यावरण की समस्या उत्पन्न हो रही है। वहाँ के लोगों के जीवन की सुरक्षा के लिए तथा राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सरकार इसको बचाने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Subsidy on Janata cloth',

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH. (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, we have, as representatives of

the handloom industry, represented on many an occasion to the Government of India to see that the minimum wages are paid to the handloom weavers who are employed for production of Janata cloth. Unfortunately, the production of Janata cloth is nothing but shifting a burden of the textile mills upon the handloom weavers. We have been urging what the quantity of the yarn required to produce a particular sari shall be advanced. And what is it that you are actually giving? As per the quality particulars furnished by the Government, four knots of 40s yarn are required to produce a sari. But unfortunately, only 39 hanks, that is one hank less than 40 hanks i. e. 39 hanks are being made available to the handloom weaver. The handloom weaver has to meet that loss, that is Rs. 1. 25 per hank from his wages. What are the wages paid to the handloom weaver? According to the minimum Wages provisions, they have to pay Rs. 20 per four knots of yarn consumed in the production of a sari. But actually, as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, they are paying only Rs. 17, Rs. 3 less to produce a sari. Madam Deputy Chairman, three people are required to work continuously for two days to produce a saree because there is winding; there is warping; there is sizing; there is dressing and there is weaving. All the preparatory processes, including handloom weaving, require these men to work for three days for which they are paid only Rs. 17. With regard to yarn-colouring—because we are required to produce coloured—saries—four knots of coloured yarn to be dyed in Vat or Naphthal colours cost Rs. 6. But actually, the procuring agents, that is the Government, are paying only Rs. 3. Therefore, these Rs. 3 also are to be met from out of the meagre wages paid to the handloom weaver. That is Rs. 17, Rs. 1. 25 less on yarn and Rs. 3 less on dyeing charges. Ultimately the weavers suffer to that extent. They are getting only Rs- 14 for two days.

[Shri Pragada Kotaiah] You may kindly imagine, M'adam, the pittance being paid to the handloom-weavers. The consumer gets a subsidy of Rs. 17. The producer who is actually producing a Janata Cloth Saree is getting Rs. 14. Whether the consumer is getting a subsidy of Rs. 14 or Rs. 17, per a Saree the net fair price of a saree is Rs. 19. Is this the sort of social injustice we are receiving at the hands of Government? After making several representations to the Government we have failed to achieve justice at the hands of the Government. Therefore, I and my colleagues have sent telegrams to the Supreme Court of India, to the Chief Justice of India, and he has approved and taken them as writs and the writs have been admitted. In spite of that, the Central Government and the State Government are not coming forward to pay the minimum wages to the handloom weavers who are not asking for any higher wages, but are asking for the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. Instead of the Central Government and the State Government coming forward to pay the minimum wages to the weavers, they have filed a counter.

The writ has been admitted in the Supreme Court; we do not know when that will come up. If it comes up, we are confident that the Government may be required to pay crores of rupees to the handloom weavers in southern India because the Janata Scheme was introduced on October 2, 1970. Today we have the same formula; but 14 years have passed, still the Government has not agreed to pay the minimum wages. It is after all lip-sympathy. The Government says that it is going to enhance the subsidy on Janata Cloth, but no mention has been made for what purpose it is going to increase the subsidy for Janata Cloth.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I have other names also. Your message is being carried properly.

There is no point in repeating the same. Your message is being registered.

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: I am completing, Madam. Before I complete, I request the Government of India to see that yarn requirements in full are made available to the handloom weavers, that minimum wages are paid to the handloom weavers for production of Janata Cloth and at least 10 per cent margin is paid to the primary weavers co-op. society which are producing Janata cloth. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): I associate myself with the Special Mention of -Shri- Pragada Kotaiah;

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदया, आपकी अनुमति से मैं भी इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ। उनको सबसिडी मिलनी चाहिए इस तरह सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Non-Payment of Salary to *SafaiKaramcharis" of Local Bodies in Uttar Pradesh

श्रीधर हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदया, हिन्दुस्तान के अनेक राज्यों में विशेषतौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश में जो नगर पालिका, महानगर पालिका नोटीफाइड टाऊन एरियाज हैं, म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स हैं उनके चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मियों को पिछले 6-7 महीने से ड्यूटी पर रहने के बावजूद भी वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है। वे लोग पिछले कई महीनों से बगैर तनखवाह के ब्रम्हा काम कर रहे हैं। तनखवाह तो मिल ही नहीं रही है और जो उनका प्रेच्युअटी का पैसा जमा है, प्रोविडेंट फंड का पैसा जमा है वह भी गायब हो गया है और जो म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड के अन्य अधिकारी हैं उन्होंने वह पैसा निकाल कर अन्य कामों में लगा लिया है। वहाँ पर अन्य समाज के लोग भी काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन विशेषतौर से ये सफाई कर्मी जो हैं