

during the year 1985 in mines resulting in deaths and injuries to mine workers are as given in the table below:—

No. of fatal accidents	No. of persons killed	No. of accidents leading to serious bodily injury	No. of persons seriously injured
245	277	1,390	1,455

The Mines Act, 1952 was amended with effect from 31st May, 1984, according to which injury is categorised as 'reportable injury' and 'serious bodily injury'. Reportable injury involves all injuries other than serious bodily injuries where there is enforced absence of the injured person from work for a period of 72 hours or more. Serious bodily injury includes any injury which results in permanent loss of any part or section of a body, permanent loss or injury to the sight or hearing or injury resulting in permanent physical incapacity or fracture of any bone or any one or more joints or bones of any phalange of hand or foot.

Consequent on the amendment of the Mines Act, 1952, the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 were amended in July, 1985. Important provisions relating to safety covered by these amendments are:—

- (1) Specifying the duties of the officials above the rank of managers, who for the purposes of the Mines Act are nominated as agents;
- (2) Requiring each mine to prepare an emergency plan for use in time of emergency;
- (3) Supply and use of self-rescuer has been made obligatory in gassy coal mines of third degree.

#### Export of long staple raw cotton

959. SHRI O. J. JOSEPH: SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE; DR. R. K. PODDAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state; *m.*

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow private export of long staple raw cotton;

(b) if so, at what level the decision in this regard was taken; and

(c) what are the reasons for such a change in the policy decision for and what will be its impact on the Cotton Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) After reviewing the cotton supply and demand situation in the country, Government have released a substantial quantity for export during the current cotton season. The private trade has also been allocated some quantity with a view to boosting cotton export. Sufficient quantity of cotton has also been released for export in favour of Cotton Corporation of India.

#### Symposium on plantation crops

960. SHRI SHANTIMOY GHOSH: SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the deliberations of a symposium on plantation crops held in Delhi wherein it was stated that by the year 2000 A-D. India will be forced to import tea for domestic consumption; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHEI P. SHIV SHANKER), (a) and (b) The consumption of tea in 1985 was estimated at around 415 M. Kgs. with the estimated increase being 15 M. Kgs. per annum. Thus at the current rate of annual incremental consumption the requirement for domestic consumption by 2000 A.D would be of the order of 640 M. Kg. which is comparable to the current production of 657 M. Kgs. However, it is necessary to increase the production in order to both maintain and increase our level of exports and to take care of increases in incremental consumption which may go up on account of various factors.

Measures envisaged for increasing tea production include short term measures like optimization of inputs, medium term measures like irrigation and drainage, infilling & rejuvenation of the bushes and long term measures like extension planting and replanting.

961. [Transferred to the 12th March 1986].

#### **Violation of Equal Remuneration Act, 1976**

062. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the violations of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; if so, what steps Government propose to take to make the violation of provisions of the Act cognizable by courts on receipt of complaints from institutions notified by the Central and State Governments; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take not only to give more teeth to the existing Act but also to the creation of a separate machinery for speeding up and increasing detection of offences under this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA)-, (a) Violations of the Equal Remuneration Act are, at present dealt with through the Central and State Government machinery. Government is also considering amending the Equal Remuneration Act to extend the scope of the courts for taking cognizance of complaints relating to such violations.

(b) Creation of a separate machinery for the enforcement of labour laws relating to women as well as certain amendments to the Equal Remuneration Act are under the consideration of the Government.

#### **Disbursement of loan by banks in Madhya Pradesh**

963. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the banks which have been entrusted with the disbursement of loan to the poorer section of the society in the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what is the amount disbursed through these banks during the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) what are the methods adopted for the disbursement of these loans and how the same would be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI), (a) Reserve Bank of India in February 1983 issued guidelines to all Scheduled Commercial Banks directing them to increase the flow of credit to weaker sections so that by March 1985 these sections account for 10 per cent of the aggregate credit of the banks. As at the end of December 1985, the credit to weaker sections was 10.2 per cent of the aggregate bank advances.