the country. I think that could be, one of the incentives. You must have made an effort during the last 33 months when youT party was ruling. Unfortunately, that would only create contusion and nothing else and I am sure you would not like to play that ibie once again.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: It will help in politically pressurising the process.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I do not think any other point was raised. So I once again request the House to pass the Bin.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKAITNI): The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

VICE-CHAIRMAN THF (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Now we tak_E up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 loere added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, i move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adapted.

THE MICA MINES LABOUR WEL-FARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1980

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Now we move on to the next item. The Chairman was informed that the Deputy Minister, Mr. P. Venkata Reddy wil] move the Bill.

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P VENKATA REDDY): Mr. Vice-Chair^ man, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to ameno the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1940, ae passea by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act. 194S was brought into force with effect from 23rd April, 1946. enabling thereby constitution of » Fu.ii for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the mica mining industry The Act provides for the levy of the cess as a duty of customs of all mica exported from the country at sucis rate not exceeding 6-114 per cen ad valorem as may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette. The present rate of cess which is effective from 15-7-1974 is 3J per cent ad valorem.

The mica mining industry is concentrated mainly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan and there are approximately 9,000 workers employed in it. The Welfare Fund has been utilised over the year." to finance various facilities for the benefit of these workers. These relate mainly to running of medical ana health care institutions, sanction of grants-in-aid for subsidised housing and for schemes of drinking water disbursement of educational supply, and implementation scholarships of recreational programmes for such workers.

Section 6 of the aforesaid Act empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry into effect the purposes of the Act. The Act does not presently provide, that the rules so made by the Central Government be also laid before Parliament, as is generally provided fox in all sucfc legislations undertaken since 26-1-195*.

[Shri p. Venkata Reddy] • This aspect came up for review by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Fifth Lok Sabha) who in their 14th Report desired that the Government should undertake a review of all Acts with a view to finding out whether these contained a provision lor laying of rules framed thereunder before Parliament. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Sixth Lok Sabha) in their 19th Report specifically desired that the omission obtainable in the Mica Mines Labour Welare Fund Act, 1946, should be made good at the earliest possible opportunity.

; in this background that the present Bill has been presented to this House for consideration. The Bill

s to insert sub-section (2) under section 6 of the Mica Mines Labour

tare Fund Act, to provide that every rule made under the Act shall

laid appropriately before each House of Parliament.

> Sir, with these brief remarks, I commend to this House the eonsiderai and passing of this Bill which has already been passed by the Lok

Sabha.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Now, Mr. Ghouse Mohiuddin Sheikh.

SHRI GHOUSE MOHIUDDIN SHEIKH' (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank yon srery much for giving me this importunity to speak on , this Mica Mines Labour Welfare (Amendment) Bill. At the outset, let me congratulate the Deputy Labour Minister. He is a person who is familiar with the difficulties of labour and who hails ni that district in Andhra where mica mines are there. He is a person who is having sympathy and a .soft tier... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Mr. Sheikh, it is my mistake. The Opposition has to open the debate. Mr. Dhabe.

(THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): Mr. Dhabe was not here.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA ' (Bihar): He was here. .

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this amending Bill which has been moved, though important, is of a formal nature. This Bill has been moved in pursuance of a recommendation mad* by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

[The Vice..Chairman (Shri Dinesh Goswami) in the Chair]

This is a salutary provision which I is going to .be made and this will give i an opportunity to this House and the other House to consider and find out whether the rules have been appropriately framed for implementing thi ! purposes for which the Act has been enacted.

Sir, under section 6, there is a provision for making rules on a number of matters like service conditions, grant of money from the Fund for housing and other related purposes, the composition of the Advisory Committee and so on. Many matters have been provided for under Section 6. It

- I is very seldom this Mica Mines Labour and its activities come up before this House for consideration. Hence, I would like to place before this House some facts and some difficulties and miseries of the mica workers. Mainly, this industry is in the private sector though this is a very important basic material. More than nine thousand workers are involved in this. There has also been a large export of mica during the last many years. But it is difficult to understand why this mica industry, which is a basic industry like coal, is not being nationalised. In 1946, this Act was enacted where it was provided that there would be a levy only on expect. Under Section
- j 2 of the Act, what is provided for is that there will be a levy at the rate of
- I 6 and one-fourth per cent. When, in the case of industries like coal, man-

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ganes, and so on, there is a levy on internal consumption also for the purpose of the welfare of the workers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why, in the case of mica, this has been confined only to export. This opportunity should have been taken by the hon. Minister to amend this Act so that for the purpose of the welfare of the mica workers, levy is made on internal consumption also in addition to export. The collection is very meagre now. In 1974, this levy was three and a half per cent. Now, six years have passed. Steps should have been taken tot increase this at least 5 per cent so that there is sufficient fund for the welfare of the mica workers. Hence, i would plead with the hon. Minister to review this rate which has been fixed about six years ago, at three and a half per cent. The provision in the Act says that this can be increased to six and a quarter per cent. Therefore, in order to give proper amenities to these workers, it is necessary that the rate is increased from three to five per cent at least, so that sufficient funds can be collected.

In this connection, I would like to say that th_e housing facilities for the workers are very poor. Medical facilities are not adequate. There is no scheme for paid educational leave. The ILO Convention in 1973 has put it that the workers who want to improve their education, should be given paid educational leave and all **other** facilities. In the 1979-80 Report of the Labour Ministry, under head "Welfare in Mica Mines" on page 51, it has been said:

"7.14. The estimated income and expenditure of the fund for 1979-80 are Rs. 90 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs separately respectively as against an income of Rs. 89.12 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 69.83 lakhs during 1978-79."

It is difficult to understand why there is an unutilised amount, and sufficient money has not been spent on

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the welfare activities of the workers. We find that in one year Rs. 10 lakhs were not spent and in the other year Rs. 20 lakhs remained unspent. About the housing which I was referring to, I quote from the same Report of the Labour Ministry, page 52, paragraph 7.16. It says:

"Housing: Under the low Cost Housing Scheme for the Mica Mines, subsidy is made available to the owners upto 75 per cent the standard estimated cost of Rs. 6825 in ordinary areas and Rs. 7925 in black cotton or swelly soil areas, or 75 per cent of the actual cost of construction. whichever is less, for providing houses to miners. Twenty per cent of the total admissible subsidy is now. payable in advance to the mine managements. Under the Departmental Housing Colonies Scheme, a total of 110 houses (50 at Jorasimar, 48 at Damchanch and 12 at Dharbey) have been constructed by a management in Giridih. 625 houses have been constructed under low cost type (I) housing scheme."

It will be seen that the programme housing is so meagre. Against of 9,000 workers hardly 665 houses have constructed. Similarly, I been find there is not much attention paid to accidents and workers' fatal injuries on duty. Under the Fatal Accident Benefit Scheme Rs. 2770 were granted to the widows and children of the mica miners. It is a mockery of say ing that there is a benefit scheme for fatal accidents. Only a meagre amount of Rs. 2,770 has been distributed as compared to about Rs. 20,000 given as compensation to the rail and coal industry workers. Therefore, my suggestion is that the rate should be increased so that sufficient funds are made available for the mica mine workers' welfare.

> Medical facilities are also very meagre. This subject was criticised by the National Commission on Labour. In its report in 1969 it has been stated

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[Shri S. W. Dhabe]

that the medical facilities are very poor. On page 135, para 11.10 (a), under head 'MEDICAL', it is said, I quote:

"Elaborate arrangements have been made for medical facilities to workers employed in collieries by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation through a network of hospitals and dispensaries, including Ayurvedic dispensaries. The Fund also gives grants-in-aid to dispensaries set up by colliery owners. Arrangements have been made for treatment of cancer, T.B. and othe_r malignant diseases. The Mica Mine Labour Welfare Fund too has made similar arrangements though on a smaller scale."

But there is no provision for the mica workers. On_a of the most important suggestion which was made by the National Labour Commission in its Report at Page 139 was that there should be a common general mines labour welfare fund which can undertake the welfare activity in respect of workers in all mines. The medical facilities arranged by this new fund should include maternity, ante-natal and post-natal care, child welfare, family planning and prevention and control of malignant diseases. It has also suggested that not only the funds should be pooled together but the medical facilities also should be pooled together for all the mine workers-like those of coal, mica and other mines. This is a very inmortant recommendation made by the National Labour Commission that instead of having a separate Welfare Fund for each mine and for each mineral, which is costing large administrative funds, it will be better if we can have one general Mines' Labour Welfare Fund which can administer and control the entire welfare funds. Therefore, my two suggestions are-firstly, the rate should be increased; and secondly, common pool facilities and a common Welfare Fund should be constituted so that the mice workers

i can also get better benefits along with the coal workers and others. With these words, I support the Bill

SHRI GHOUSE MOHIUDDIN SHEIKH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Mica Mines Labour Weifare Fund (Amendment) Bill. 1 welcome this Bill. It further augments the facilities for the welfare of the mica labour. I also welcome the Deputy Labour Minister, Mr. Reddy, who has assumed office in the Labour Ministry recently. He is a man who is having a sympathetic view towards not only the mica mine labour but all the labour in general. He is a man having a good disposition towards the labour particularly.

Before going into the questions of the welfare of the mica \min_{e} labour. I would request you to permit me to mention about mica export because

- I it is inter-related with the welfare of the mica labour also. So far as mica
- I export is concerned, if I am correct, before 1954 or 1955, it was given a free hand. There was little interference from the Government. But when Mr. Manubhai Shall was the Minister
- j incharge of international trade, he introduced letter of credit for about 90 per cent so far as export was concerned. Subsequently, next year or so. he introduced the provision that all exporters must get letters of credit
- J for 100 per cent. Now, every exporter cannot be expected to get a 100 per cent letter of credit unless he has got personal contacts at the other end. So it is impossible for any man to have a free hand so far as export is concerned. Thereby, most of the people who are in the field—particu larly the middle class exporters _____ are eliminated. Only those people who are substantially rich and wh₀ can be counted on fingers are left in the field.

Further, the floor price has been fixed. Regarding this. I want to bring to the notice of the Hous_e that mica

trade is a monopoly. Mica production is such that nowhere in the world, except in some parts of Mexico or African countries, is mica produced. Even in these countries, the quality of mica produced is not that much good as it is in India. The mica produced in Maxico is soft mica which is not of as good a standard as the Indian mica. The mica that is being produced in the African countries is also of an inferior quality. So we are having a monopoly of controlling the mica trade in the whole of the world. But when the floor price has been introduced and doubled by 100 per cent or 200 per cent, all of a sudden we And that the people at the other end are not prepared to place orders for mica exports. Countries like the USA have gone in for synthetic mica. But the durability of that mica is not of standard and he quality is also inferior. So they have no other g_0 but to come to us. Only thing is that because the prices have gone up hundred per cent, they are going in for back-door tactics of suppressing the invoices and adopting dubious methods. In one way such things are there. We are losing the cess on mica that is exported.

So far as smuggling of mica is concerned, i am very sorry to say that most of the mica is being smuggled into neighbouring countries like Nepal and the newly-formed country of Bangladesh. Most of the mica is smuggled into Nepal. This Himalayan country where there is little source of mica production, just to avoid the 40 per cent cess, most of the people are smuggling mica into that country and they are exporting to foreign countries like England where our mica is being sold at a rate cheaper than the actual rate that we are quoting. This is the pitiable condition so far as mica export is concerned. I particularly want to draw the attention of the Government to this and appeal that this mica smuggling should be stopped immediately. There is a hue and cry so far as smuggling is concerned, but so far as I know, little attention is paid to it and still smuggling is going on.

Welfare Fund 230 (Amdt.) Bill, 1980

Sir, before coming to the actual welfare of the mica labour, I want to say something. This Act was introduced, as the hon. Minister said. in 1946. These mines are situated hi interior forests where there are no facilities like housing, roads, water and medicine. And, Sir, we will be doing no justice to welfare unless we talk about wages. The wages the mica labour are getting are far inferior if you compare them with the wages the coal-mines labour are getting. Here I will give, for your reference, some figures. The minimum monthly wages a coal-mine worker is getting are Rs- 438 whereas a mica-mine worker is getting only Rs. 210. There is a vast difference in the wages. The daily wages of a mica miner, so far as an unskilled worker is concerned, are Rs. 6.96. A semiskilled worker is getting Rs. 8.70 and a skilled worker is getting Rs. 10.45 per day. Unless we increase their wages and unless a clear Wage Board is constituted, I think no justice can be done so far as the wages of these poor mica workers are concerned. Moreover, though prices have gone uP by 100 to 200 per cent, there is no relationship with regard to the increase of their wages. So Sir, i request that a clear Wage Board may be constituted. (Time-bell rings).

Just hear me, Sir. I come from that part of the country where mica is produced. I would request for five or ten minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Please finish within five minutes: I have been very liberal.

SHRI GHOUSE MOHIUDDIN SHEIKH; Thank you. Sir, as is known, the finances are provided for a Fund >by way of a cess that has been levied over exports of mica As far as the Fund is concerned, there is a proportionate distribution. The hon. Minister has said that mic_a is produced in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan mostly and the profits are being distributed according to the

Welfare Fund 232 (Amdt.) *Bill*, 1980

[Shri Ghouse Mohiuddin Sheikh]

proportion of the produce. So Bihar is getting 54.2,2 per cent, Andhra Pradesh is getting 30.9 per cent, Rajasthan is getting 14.5 per cent and other States we getting .75 per cent. In this respect., I would like to bring to the kind notice of the House that whereas most! of the production is taking place in the districts of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan some other places in Madras also make mica available. Though their production is small, the labourers are there. So far as the Welfare Fund is concerned, they are getting only .75 per cent. Whereas on a proportionate basis they may not get more funds because of less production I want the Government to give some finan. cial assistance to the areas where production is less but still the labourers are there.

So far as the medical facilities are concerned, 1 want to say that mica is produced in areas which are rocky where the labourers have to go deep down to the earth, where he has to inhale the sylicates and he is prone to all kinds of diseases, particularly TB and silicosis. Most of the labourers get affected by tuberculosis very often. For them some ibeds are no doubt reserved in TB hospitals,, but they are inadequate. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, only six beds are reserved for them in the TB hospital, Nellore. The number of beds for them is so small that many of the labourers are not able to get the facilities in the hospital when admission is denied to them. So I would request the Minister to see that the number of these beds should be raised at least to 15. Another thing about the medical facilities is that stationarycum.mobile dispensaries are not available in Andhra Pradesh whereas in other States some of these are available. The Minister should see to it that these are made available. Another thing i want to say is that frequent medical inspections must ibe there and there should be a compulsory medical examination of the labourers. Another thing is that the

facilities that ai'e provided to those who are suffering from TB and silicosis are so very meagre. For their dependents a sum of Rs. 50 per month is provided. As you know,, even as per the Government figures, the de. pendents of a labourers would be minimum four or five persons. A labourer who goes into the mining area is prone to TB and for a TB patient it will take at least one year to recover; to get out of the hospital, and after coming out of the hospital it takes him another six months of proper treatment So as to be fit for work. So it will take at least H years to> 2 years to clear himself from the disease. Now, the subsistence allowance given to the family of a labourer is only Rs 50, which is so meagre. It should be increased to not less than Rs. 200-250. The period of recovery of nine months is far too less; it should be extended to two years. Another thing I want to bring to your kind notice is regarding the immunisation programme for the diseases like diptheria, whooping cough, small pox and polio. These programmes are not properly implemented. I request the Minister to see that all these programmes are properly implemented.

So far as the spectacles are concerned,, they are given only Rs. 20 which are quite insufficient. I request the Minister that it should be provided to them, free o_r at least the amount of Rs. 20 should be enhanced to Rs. 50.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): I think you have covered all the points.

SHRI GHOUSE MOHIUDDIN SHEIKH; I am coming The housing problem is there and some other problem is there. So far as the housing problem is concerned, there are two types of schemes; The Low.cost Housing Scheme and Build Your own House Scheme. For the Low-Cost Housing Scheme they are providing only Rs. 1,600 which is far less, as you know. For Rs. 1,600 nobodv can build a house on his own. Nobody

can bui'J a good house I request the Minister to enhance- that amount and see that at least Rs. 5,000 is given ta them.

There are no road facilities to the mica mines. Proper roads should be maintained.

So far as the educational facilities for the children of the labourers are concerned, only a scholarship of Rs. 10 is given for (he school-going children, whereas Rs. 75 is given for the college-going children. This amount is very meagre,, and j request that at least Rs. 50 and Rs. 150 should be given for them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI); I have given you all the time that is possible.

SHRI GHOUSE MOHIUDDIN SHEIKH; Only two minutes, i request you kindly to permit me.

Another thing is regarding the ex. gratia payment that is paid to the labourer who meets his death in an accident. It is the most pitiable thing. I want to bring it to the notice of the Government that they are providing Rs. 250 for the labourer who dies in an accident. Here i¹ somebody dies in a railway accident^ the railway People give him Rs. 50,000. For that for a coaLmine labourer, those people are giving Rs. 20,000 to Rs 30,000, whereas the poor mica-mine labourers are getting Rs. 250. This is nothing, and I expect a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that the exgratia payment will be enhanced to not less than Rs. 10,000. It is the minimum I am demanding Rs. 10,000 is far less compared with the ex-gratia payments the railways are paying and the coal-mine labourers are getting. So., at least Rs. 10,000 ex-gratia payment should be given to the labourer who meets with an accident or who permanently incapacitates because of the accident.

Welfare Fund 234 (Amdt.) Bill, 1980

Apari irom mat, j. want to say about the figure that has been given by the hon. Minister. He said that th_e labourers are 9,000. I vehemently contradict this figure. In those areas where the labourers are working, they are not in small number. They are not 9,000. No proper register is being maintained in the micp_mines. So, in fact,, the workers are more there. But the pity is that they are not well organised. That is why they are not getting their full benefit from the Government So, I request that a proper attendance register should be maintained.

Another thing I want to bring to you, kind notice. The safety; weeks that a_{re} conducted by the mines are a show. In that week they will show their pomp and show so far as their mines are concerned,, and afterwards they are expected to continue the same thing for the whole period. But soon after the mica safety week is over, no safety will be there- in the mines. The labourers are not provided with any safety measures when they work deep down in the mines. I would request the Government to look into these matters and see that all amenities are provided to the labourers. Thank you.

3 p.m.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक बहुत छोटा सा, नन्हा सा और सीधा विधेयक है । इसके समर्थन करने में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है और किसी को नहीं है । लेकिन इस विधेयक को देख कर यह बात साफ हो जाती है ि यह सरकार किस तरह से माइका लेबर्स को नजर-अन्दाज करती है, माइका मजदूरों को किस तरह से नजर-अंदाज करती है । इससे यह साफ हो जाता है क्योंकि 1946 में, आजादी से पहले इसके मुतलिक कोई विधेयक या और 34 साल के बाद स्नाज यह सरकार इसमें संग्रोधन ला रही है । 34 साल तक यह सरकार सोई हई थी । रिप बांग विंक्त की स्टोरी

[की तिव चन्द्र झा]

की तरह ग्रब इनकी नींद टुटी, माइका मजदूरों के बारे में. उनके बैल फेयर के बारे में। हैरानी इसलिये भी बढ जाती है कि यह बहुत कोमती रा-मैटीरियल है और स्ट्रेडेजिक प्वाइंट आफ व्य से. वार के प्वाइंट आफ व्यु से यह वहत इम्पार्टेस चीज है। भारत में जो एक-दो नाम यहां पर गिनाये गये हैं उन्हीं का इस पर एकाधिपत्य है, मोनोपली है, इसके रा-मैटीरियल पर । भारत में भी बिहार की इसमें मोनोपली है ग्रीर सारा माइका विहार में मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में है। युद्ध के खाल से इसकी बहत इभ्याटेंन्स है लेकिन सरकार ने इस पर विचार नहीं किया पिछत्रे 34 सालों से । सबसे बडी बात जो आती है इस विघेयक के साथ वह यह है कि यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण वस्त है, जो कि युद्ध में, दूलरे लड़ाई के हथियारों में ग्रीर उनको बनाने में इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, तो मेरा प्रश्न है कि इसको झाप क्यों नहीं ग्रपने हाथ में ले लेते हैं । इसे आप मिल-मालिकों झौर मुनाफाखोरों के लिये क्यों छोडे हए हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप इसका नेगन ताइजेगन क्यों नहीं करते हैं। ग्राप मारुति पर तो बहुत तेजी से द इते है. जिसकी जरूरत नहीं है .

श्री सैयाद सिक्ते रलो (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माएति के बारे में भी ग्राप कहने थे कि इसका नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए । श्रव उसका नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया तो कहते हैं कि ग्राप इसको क्यों करते हैं । यह वड़ी ग्रजीव वात है कि जब नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं करते तव कहते हैं क्यों नहीं करते ग्रीर जब करते हैं तो कहते है क्यों करते हैं ।

र्था शिव चन्द्र झा: मारुति का कव नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए था

उथसभाध्यक्ष (श्री दिनेश मोस्वामी) : स्रोडिये इसको ।

थी शिव चन्द्र झाः इनको सन्दर्भ पता नहीं।

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इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए क्यों नहीं ग्राप इसको करते ? क्यों इस इम्पार्टेंट और महत्वपूर्ण रा-मैंटीरियल को हर दृष्टिकोण से ग्राप मुनाफाखोरों के हाथ में छोड़े हुए हैं ? यदि ग्राप ग्रन्जक मजदूरों की भलाई हकीकत में चाहते हैं तो वह इस विधेयक से कितनी होगी यह ग्राप समझ सकते हैं । इसके लिये सबसे पहले ग्राप इसको ग्रपने हाथ में लें । यह जो बड़े-बड़े बिहार के माइका माइन्स के मालिक हैं इनका रहन-सहन इनके तौर-तरीके अगर ग्राप देखेंगे तो ग्राप ग्राप्टवर्यचकित हो जायेंगे । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इसको ग्राप झपने हाथ में लें ।

श्रव रही घगली वात जो वहां के मजदूरों की हालत है, जो उनकी तनख्वाहें है उनके बारे में यहां पर कहा गया है। उनकी तनब्बाहें बहुत कम हैं, एक रिक्शा भी जो चलता है उससे भी कम है, 5-6 घपया प्रति दिन । इस हिसाव से उनका बेतन 150 रुपये प्रति माह हम्रा। 150 रुपये में और बाज जो रुपये की कीमत है एक आदमी कैसे जिल्दा रह सकता है यह आप सोच सकते हैं। उनकी तनख्वाहें बहत कम है इसलिये सबसे पहले ज्ञाप उनकी तनब्बाहों को बढ़ायें। वैलफेयर जो याप करेंगे वह तो बाद की बात है। उनकी तनख्वाह पहल कम है। जब वे हडताल रेंगे, स्टाइक करेंगे तब आप उस पर आयेंगे। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी नौबत खाने के पहले ही आप उनकी तनस्वाहों को बढाने की कोशिश करें।

यहां पर हाउसिंग के बारे में कहा गया है । यहां पर माइका मजदूर किस परिस्थिति में काम करते हैं ग्रगर जा करके आप देखेंगे तो ग्रापको साफ हो जायेगा कि यह स्वास्थ्य के लिये लाभदायक परिस्थिति नहीं है, वाता-वरण नहीं है । वहां काम करने से आंखें खराब हो जाती हैं । वहां काम करने से आंखें खराब हो जाती हैं । वहां पर जो स्थिति है वह जिस रूप में उसको मैंने देखा है लेकिन उनको इससे बचाने के लिये आपने कोई सुविधा उनको नहीं दी है । माइका मजदूरों के काम करने का जो

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बिल रखें। ग्राप कड़े कदम उठावें ताकि माइका मजदूरों की भलाई हो और दूसरी खानों के मजदूरों की भलाई भी हो और साथ ही साथ बिहार का भी पिछड़ापन दूर हो । इन्हीं गब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हं।

अो जगदोश प्रसः साथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय...

श्री रामानन्द थादव : माइका वर्कर्ज के इंट्रस्ट को प्लीड कीजिए ।

थी जगवीश प्रसाद माधुर : नहीं, मैं तो यादवों का करूंगा । श्रीमन, यह विधेयक बहत सीधा सरल है। इसमें केवल इस सदन और दसरे सदन ना अधि ार बडाया गया है कि जो नियम बनाए जाएं उनको भी सदन के पटल पर रखा जाए । प्रश्न उठता है कि इतने दिन 1946 से ले कर 1980 तक जो नियम बनाए गए हैं वे भी सरकार सदन के सामने रखेगी या नहीं । मेरा सुझाव है कि यद्यपि इस विधेयक में इस बात का समावेश न हो परन्तु फिर भी जो विछले 34 साल में नियम बने हए हैं उनको भी इस सदन के पटल पर रखा जाना चाहिए जिससे सदन की समितियां उनकी जांच पड़ताल कर सकें । इस विधेयक का समर्थन तो हर एक ने किया और करना चाहिए लेकिन झा जी ने जो जो बात कही है उससे अलग हट कर और उसका विरोध करते हए मैं कहंगा कि माइक मांइंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण देश के लिए घातक होगा । जिस चीज का भी ग्रापने राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया है वह गायब हो गई ... (Interruptions) सिद्धान्त नहीं, यह व्यवहार की बात है। बिडला के जो कारखाने हैं उनको सरकार नहीं लेगी क्योंकि सरकार उन से पैसा लेती है । ग्रभ्रक बहत ही महत्वपूर्ण चीज है परन्तु उसकी त्वना कोयला या लोहा ग्रादि के बड़े-बडे कारखानों से नहीं की जा सकती । इसकी खदानें लगभग ऐसी हैं जैसे पत्थर निकाला जाता है और इसमें मजदूरों की संख्या दूसरे कार-खाने की तरह से बहत दडी नहीं होती हैं। जैसे मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि देश भर

वातावरण है, वह स्वास्थ्यजनक नहीं है, हाइ-जीनिक नहीं है। स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर है। आंख के लिए बडा खतरनाक है। इन सब के बारे में ग्राप तत्काल कुछ कर सकते हैं लेकिन आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। अब रही बात मेडीकल फेसोलिटीज की । यह भी बात उठाई गई है । हमारे देश में और भी जितनी खाने हैं. इन सब को मिला कर एक जनरल पुल बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि दूसरों से भी इनको मदद मिले । इससे भी राहत मिलेगी ! इससे आपको कितनी राइत होगी, यह तो भविष्य बतायेगा लेकिन जब य कदन उडता है तो कुछ राहत तो मिनेगी । अब मैं अन्तिम वात यह कहना वाहता हं कि बिहार में एक तरह से यह मोनो-पलो है। विहार की धातुग्रों में भी मोनोवली है। इसका एक बहत वड़ा कंट्रीब्यु रान है। 40% सारे देश का खनिज बिहार में मिलता है। लेकिन माइका, लोहा, कोयला इन सब को ले कर भी बिहार को बैकवर्ड बनाए रखा गया है। इस पर भी मानको ध्यान देना होगा। उस दिन बात आई थी कि टाटा को नेजनलाइज करो । तो मंत्री महोदय ने झट से कह दिया कि यह संभव तो है जकिन एडवाइजेवल नहीं है। पोसीवल है लेकिन एडवाइजेबल नहीं है। सन् 1967 में बिडार में जब संविद सरकार थी तो उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा था कि टाटा को नेमनलाइज किया जाए लेकिन विहार सरकार बराबर केन्द्रीय सरकार को निवती रही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को टाटा को नेजनलाइज करना चाहिए चुंकि विह र को कुछ लोग बैकवर्ड बनाए हुए हैं आपकी श्रौदयोगिक नीति भी ऐसी है जिससे बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ है। माइका को ले कर आप उसको 34 साल से इग्नोर करते रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि हर दुष्टिकोण से इस उदयोग को ग्राप अपने हाथ में ले ग्रीर तात्कालिक जो स्विधाएं हैं जैसे दवायें हैं, हाउसिंग समस्या है, तनख्वाह के बारे में जो बातें हैं उन पर भी ग्राप ध्यान दें। कहते हैं कि बहत से बैलफेयर फंड है लेकिन कोई खास भलाई नहीं होती है। इसलिए इिसके बारे में आप एक कम्प्रेहेंसिव

[जी जगदी ग प्रसाद माथर]

में 5-10 हजार मजदूर काम करने वाले हैं श्रौर एक कारखाने में प्राय: 50-60 लोग होते हैं इसी कारण क्योंकि इन मजदूरों की छोटी संख्या है इसलिए सरकार उनकी ग्रच्छाई या भलाई की त्रोर ध्यान नहीं देती है। मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि इन सबको

पांच साढ़े पांच रुपये दिहाड़ी मुक्किल से मिलती है। यह बहत कम है। क्या सरकार के माइका खदान कमिश्नर जैसे बिहार में हैं, उन्होंने कभी जाकर देखा है । ग्राज से कुछ वर्ष पहले सरकार ने माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन बनाया जो कुछ भी कार्यं नहीं कर रहा है। केवल एक काम करता है ग्रर्थात एक एजेंसी चलाता है । विदेश के सौदे मालिक स्वयं तय करते हैं ग्रौर उसमें से 60 परसेंट व लगभग सौदा कानून से मिटको को, ग्रर्थात भाइका टेडिंग कार-पोरेशन को सिल जाता है, इसके ग्रलावा मिटको कुछ भी करता नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप मिटको की कार्यवाही को देखिए कि वह क्या कर रहा है, इसके दो काम होने चाहिएं । पहला, मजदूरों की क्या होलत है इसको कमिश्नर के माध्यम से देखें, दूसरे विदेश में माल बेचने के लिए क्या मिटको ने आज तक सीधा स्वयं कोई सौदा किया है या जो व्यापार करते हैं उनमें से 60 या 65 फीसदी सौदा वह ले लेता है । ग्रतः इस चीज का एक बार अध्ययन करना चाहिए । जो मेरे साथी उधर से बोल रहे थे उन्होंने एक बात कही परन्तु ग्रध्रुरी कही, पूरी नहीं कह सके कि क्या वर्तमान पढति जिसको कैन-लाईजेशन क ते हैं उससे क्या हो रहा है ? उससे देश को लाभ है या हानि है, इसकी जांच करनी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सरकार एक कमेटी बिठा दे चाहे अधिकारियों की हो या पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों की जो मिटको की वर्किंग और बाहर बेचने के सौदे को देखें कि वे कैसे चल रहे हैं। दूसरा मजदूरों का सवाल ग्राता है। जो एक हाल या कमरे में 50-60 लोग बैठकर काम करते हैं वे सामान्यतः मजदूर समझे जाते हैं । माइका

की खानों में काम करने वाले तथा केवल ये लोग मजदर नहीं है। पत्थर वैसे ढेले के ढेले खान से निकलते हैं जोर व ढेले घर पर मजदूरों को तोड कर लाने के लिए दे दिये जाते हैं। जो सागान्य मजदूर तंख्या आपने 8-9 हजार बतायी है ये उन मजदूरों की भिनती में नहीं आते हैं, उनको कितनी दिहाडी मिलती है ? इनको मध्किल से एक रुपया या 75 पैसे एक किलो तोडने में मिलते हैं ग्रौर एक किलो एक आदमी दिन भर में तोड नहीं सकता बहत सख्त होता है। ऐसे जो मजदूर हैं उनकी मजदरी के विषय में भी जांच कमिश्तर की ग्रादेश दिया जाल । उनकी मजदूरी किस प्रकार से बढावी जाय, इसको देखें। रूस हमारा ग्राह रहा है। मेरी जानकारी के यनसार मझे पूरी जानकारी नहीं है पिछले वयों में रूस को ग्राम्नक का निर्यात कुछ घटा है। ग्रान्य देशों में बढा है या नहीं यह मैं नहीं जानता । हो सकता है मेरा अनुमान गलत हो परन्तू मझे जानकारी है कि रूस का नियति घटा है ।

म्राखिरी एक बात में और कहना चाहता हं। जैसा मेरे साथी श्री झा साहब ने कहा है कि अभ्रक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु है, यद्यपि वह बहत थोडी मात्रा में मिलती है। इस कारण ग्रम्नक की विशेष चर्चा नहीं होती है लेकिन बार बार माइका टेडिंग कारपोरेशन का नाम ग्राता है। इसने रिसर्च करने के विषय में कुछ किया है या नहीं ? आज से चार-पांच साल पहले एक छोटा सा रिसर्च सेल बना था। उस सेल ने रिसर्च या इस तरह का कोई भी कार्य नहीं किया है । ग्रावण्यक यह है कि बजाय इसके कि हम बडे बडे नारे लगायें राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लो या यह कर लो वह कर लो देखना यह चाहिए कि इस माइका का उपयोग हम घर में कहां तक कर सकते हैं। जितना एक्सपोर्ट कर हम फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्नं कर लें उसी से हमें संतोषीं नहीं होना चाहिए। मश्किल से 1.5 या 1.67 प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा माइका से झाती है, यह यह कोई

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खास ग्रामदनी नहीं है। यदि हम रिसर्च करके इसका उपयोन बहुत सी उपयोगी चीजें बनाने में देश में कर सकेगे तो हमें इसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा। रिसर्च एण्ड डवलपमेंट की त्रोर भी सरकार को देखना चाहिए। ये दो चार बातें कह घर मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री ला उली में हन निगम (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन वातों को तो नहीं दोहराऊंगा जो मेरे सभी काबिल साथियों ने कही हैं । मैं, क्योंकि ये मजदूरों के ग्रौर खासकर ग्रभ्रक मजदुरों के कल्याण निधि का मामला है इसलिए इस पर सिर्फ दो तीन बातें कह देवा चाहता हं । शायद मंत्री महोदय को यह मालम हो या न हो, मझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जिस तरीके से पत्थरों में हीरा सबसे कीमती होता है उसी तरह से खनिजों में सबसे कीमती खनिज ग्रभ्रक है ग्रौर उसकी कोई सर्वांगीण योजना निकालने. काटने ग्रीर बनाने की इस सरकार ने ग्रव तक नहीं बनाई । बाबा झादम के जमाने से जो तरीका चल रहा है, आज भी वही चल रहा है। शायद ग्रापको ताज्जब होगा कि ग्रभी जो स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में पतिका निकली है, उसने यह तसलीम किया है कि िन्दुस्तान में करीब-करीब एक करोड़ लोग हर साल तपेदिक के शिकार होते हैं। जहां तक तपेदिक का सवाल है, यह बात बिलकूल सही है कि तपेदिक तो खराक की बीमारी है, जिसको अच्छा खाने-पीने को नहीं मिलता है, उसे तपेदिक होता है। लेकिन तपेदिक के कारण और भी हैं. खास करके उन लोगों में जो लोग ऐसे खनिज के कामों में लगे हुए हैं, चाहे व घरती के अन्दर याधरती के ऊपर काम करते हैं। स्लेट, पैंसिल बनाने से लेकर अश्रक निकालने वालों को भी उसकी धल उडने से जो फेफड़ों में विमारी हो जाती है, उससे उनको बहत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हं, जैसे कि ग्रभी माथुर जी ने कहा कि ग्राप ग्राठ-दस हजार मजदूरों की बात कर रहे हैं,

लेकिन हजारी वाग, कोडर्ना और गिरिडीह---और सीताराम जी बता ही सकेंगे---उस सारे इलाके में यह एक तरीके से घर-उद्योग बन गया है जिस तरीके से वीड़ी उद्योग हैं मध्य प्रदेश में, उसी तरीके से यह अश्रक का उद्योग वहां बन गया है । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि यदि यह बिल अभी न लावें, पूरा एक कम्प्रीहैसिव बना कर के लावें जिससे कि इस उद्योग में लगे हुए सभी लोगों को निकालने से लेकर तोड़ने, पालिश करने, उसकी पपड़ियां निकालने में जो लगे हुए हैं उन सबकी सुरक्षा, उनके स्वास्थ्य, उनके कल्याण निधि के बारे में कोई फैसला करें ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि मजदूरी का मामला बडे घोटाले का मामला है। मजदरों के मामले में कोई उचित उनको मजदुरी नहीं मिल रही है, न ही उस पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है। इसी तरीके से जो पैदावार होती है, अन्नक की पैदावार के मामले में बहुत गलत-बयानी होती है क्योंकि इतने छोट-छोटे तरीके से ग्रलग-ग्रलग बनाते हैं कि ग्रापके प्रोडक्शन का सही पता चल नहीं पाता है । मैं चाहता ह कि इसके बारे में जिस तरीके से और खनिज निकालने के बारे में म्रापने बनाया है, कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाइये कि जिससे हिन्दस्तान में जितना अभ्रक है, उसका उपयोग निका-लने में सही हो सके । उसमें जो वेस्ट हो जाता है, उसकी क्वालिटी जो डिफरैंशिएट कर लेते हैं, उसकी किस्मों में जो बदल होता है, उस पर भी ग्रापका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है ग्रीर उसकी वजह से उसमें बड़ा भारी घोटाला है । उसमें बहत से लोग पैसा बना कर बैठे हैं. छोटी सी खदान लेकर ग्राभक की किस्मों को बना दिया, कुछ अफसरों के साथ अपनी बांट बिठा ली ग्रौर दाम तय करवा लिया । इससे देश की ग्रार्थ-व्यवस्था को भी चोट लगती है और मजदर को मजदरी भी नहीं सिलती । तो खानी मकान बनवा देने से या निधि के लिए कोई टस्ट बनवा देना, या उनके बच्चों के लिए पहाई का प्रवन्ध करवा [श्री लाडली मोहन निगम] देना. यह कोई कल्याण का काम नहीं है । कल्गाण सर्वागीण होता हूं । आप गरीर के किसी अंग को ठोक करने की कोणिश कर रहे हैं जबकि पूरा जरीर ही बीमार हो चुका है, तो फिर मुझे नगता है कि आप कोई अच्छे नतीजे उसने नहीं निकाल सकते ।

इसलिए में बहुत बिग बता से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस उद्योग को जो सबसे कीमती है और आज जब हम तरुरीको की दुनिया में और खास करके इलैक्ट्रानिक्स की दुनिया में और खास करके इलैक्ट्रानिक्स को दुनिया में उत्तर रहे हैं और आ प्रक उसका सब से बड़ा कम्पोनेंट है, यह बात सही है कि दूसरे देशों ने कुछ और चीजें ईजाद को है जो उसकी जगह इस्तेमान कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में अभी कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं बनी है जोकि आलक की जग इस्तेमान की जाए।

तो में चाहता हं कि जो इतनी कीमती चीज ग्रीर जिसका एक-एक कण किसी न किसी रूप में उपयोगी है-इलैक्टानिक्स की दुनिया में पहले जहां बहत बहे ग्रीजार वनने थे, सब सीमित करके छोटे-छोटे श्रौजार बन गये हैं, यहां तक कि जेवी जीजार बन गये हैं जिनके जरिए वहत बडा काम हो सकता है । तो उनमें ग्रीर भी छोटा अजक लगता है । इस वास्ते ग्रजक के सर्वांगीण उद्योग के साथ जडी हडे व्यवस्था, उसके साथ उसको एक पूर्ण उद्योग मान कर के उसमें लगे हए सभी लोगों के कल्याण की व्यवस्था और साथ हो साथ में चाहंगा कि इसको परिष्कृत करने के लिए, इसको ग्रीर ग्रच्छा बनाने के लिए ग्राप ग्रगर योजना पेश करेंगे. तभी जाकर आपकी मनासिब कामयाबी हो सकती है बरना नहीं। इसके अयं-शास्त्र पर अभी मैं बहुत विस्तार से नहीं कह सकता । जैसा मैंने कहा

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कि जब खतिज के रूप में उसको निकालते हैं और जब वह वन कर तैयार होता है और व्यापारी के पास पहुंचता है तो जब उसका सीश होता है उनका अंदाजा आप लगाएं तो अगर मैं गलत नहीं कह रहा हूं तो कम से कन 300 से लेकर 500 प्रतिशत का मुनाका होता है । वह मुनाफा किस को जाता है ? कल्याण निधि आप वनाएंगे जदूरों की लेकिन उस से ॉजल पांच गुना नुनाफा किस की जेब से जाएगा ? उसकी तथा व्यवस्ता करेंगे ? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं इस उद्योग के लिए एक सवागी ग नीति अपनाई जाए तब मतदूरों के कल्याग के तिए सपके मंत्रुबे पर हो सकेंगे ।

जो रातासन्द यादव (विहार) : जनसभाष्यक्ष जी, माइका जाइन्स विक्रेप कर विहार, राजस्थान और आंध्र प्रदेश में हैं। शरू शरू में, साज ने 20 वर्ष पहले भाइका माइन्य में काकी संख्या में मजदूर का करते थे लेकिन जैने जैने सार्टिफिशल माडका पश्चिमी देशों में ईजाद हुआ और उसका प्रयोग शरू हुआ, पाइका माइन्स का काम धीरे-धीरे हिन्दुस्तान में ढीला पड गया और धीरे-धीरे इस क्षेत में मनदरों की संख्या भी घटती गई। एक जमाना था जब इस देज में माइका मजदरों की संख्या लाखों में थी मगर ग्राज 9-10 हजार के करीब इन तीनों प्रांतों में मजदुर हैं । ये मजदुर बडी विकट परिस्थिति में काम करते हैं क्योंकि माइका माइन्स बीहड जंगली इलाकों में, पहाडी एरिया में जहां कि मानवीय सुख-सुविधा के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जा सकते, ऐसी जगहों में ये माइन्स ह ग्रीर ये वर्कर्स ग्रनग्रागॅनाइण्ड हैं. संगणित नहीं हैं । संगठित नहीं होने के कारण इनकी हालत बडी ही चिंतनोय है । सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर कानून बने लेकिन उन कानूनों का पालन. उनके बेलफेयर के लिए नहीं हुझा, खाप इसी से अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि यह जो ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत रूल्स बनाने का जो प्राविजन था उस प्राविजन को इतने दिनों के बाद पालियामेंट में लाने के लिए यह अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया

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है। इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि मजदूरों के प्रति चाह कोई सरकार हो, इन्साफ कितना कम है।

उ समाध्यक्ष जो, माइका उद्योग में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं वे अस्तर डेली वेजेज पर काम करते हैं क्योंकि माइका माइन्स खास कर प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में है ग्रौर ये 'प्राइवेट लोग ऐसे हैं जो काकी जुल्मी हैं, लठैत हैं झौर लठैतों को रखते हैं और उन मजदूरों का भोषण करते हैं । शायद माइका माइन्स ही ऐसी माइन्स हैं, उबीन धंधा है, जहां पर सबसे कम मजदुरी दी जाती है। सरकार ने मिनिमम वेज कहों-कहीं प्रांतों में खेतिहर मजदूरों का 6 फा से फाजिल कर दिया है लेकिन बाप देखेंगे, माइका गाइन्स में जो मजदूर हैं उन के मितिसम वैजेज बहत कम हैं । यही नहीं, 1976 में मिनिनम वेज फिक्स हम्रा था ग्रौर ज्ञाज तक उसका रिविजन नहीं हुआ यद्यपि माइका को कोमत काफी बढ़ गई, तौ-गुना बढ़ गई लेकिन मजदरों की पजदरो नहीं बढ़ी। आज मजदूरों को मजूरी बही है जो 1976 में सरकार ने तब किया था। डर चोजों को कोनत इबर बढ गई हे लेकिन मजदूरों के अम की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी आप-इस बात से ग्रंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि सरकार ने यह कमो नहीं सोवा कि हर बोब को कीमत बढ़ गई, माइका की भी कीमन 100 गना से अधिक वढ गई और ये माइन-ग्रोनर्स, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के, उन मजदूरों का एक्सप्लाइटेशन करते हैं। तो इसके लिए कानून बनाना चाहिए, वे क्रेज को रिवाइ क रना चाहिए। इसके लिए मशीनरी होनी चाहिए। यह कुछ नहीं किया गया।

उगसनाध्यक्ष जो, यह तो फंड इकट्ठा करने के लिए जो अमेंडमेंट सरकार लाई है, और उसको पास भी कर रही है, तो जो फंड इकट्ठा किया जाएगा उसको किस तरह से व्यवस्था की जाएगी इस के संबंध में मैं आप से दो-तीन वातें कहना चाहता 1 5 कंडीशन ग्राफ वर्क को ले लीजिए । वेलफेयर मेजर्स में कंडीशन ग्राफ वकं भी आतो हैं। उस में हाउसिंग की जरूरत है, पानी की जरूरत है, मेडिकल ऐड की जरूरत है, कियेशन की जरूरत है और जरूरत है उन के वच्चों के पढने लिखने के सामान की, स्कून ग्रादि की । अगर एक एक कर के इन सब चीजों को देखा जाय तो ग्राप इस निष्कर्व पर पहुंचेंगे कि सरकार ने इन के संबंध में कोई ध्वान नहीं दिया है । ग्राप हाउसिंग को ले लीजिए । माइका माइन्स में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं उन की बड़ी विकट समस्या है । उन में से 90 प्रतिश्वत मजदूरों को मकान नहीं मिलते । सरकार जो पैसा देती है वह 75 परसेंट से अधिक होता है और बाको के लिये वह माइन जोनसे से कहती है कि आप पैसा मिता कर उनके लिये मकान बनाइये । लेकिन उस में कोई प्रगति नहीं होती और वह सारा पैसा दूसरो तरक डाइवर्ट हो जाता है और मकान के लिये खर्च नहीं हो पाता है। इसी तरह से ग्रान सेपटो मेजर्स को ले लोजिए । इस मामले में भी यह मोस्ट नेगलेक्टेड एरिया है। हर साल 5, 7 या दस फैटल एक्मोडेंटस होते हैं ग्रीर एक्सीडेंट होने पर मग्रावजा जो मिलता है वह जैसा कि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा बहत ही नगण्य होता है । उस के ठीक वगल में जो कोल माइन्स हैं वहां ग्रगर कोई एक्सोडेंट हो जाता है तो उस के लिये 20 हजार से ले कर 30 हजार तक एक आदमी के मरने पर मिलता है, लेकिन यहां 5000 से ज्यादा कमो किसो को नहीं मिला और इस से भी कम मिलता है। टोटल एक्सपेंडिचर जो एक फैटल एक्सीडेंट पर होता है वह 6 हजार के नीचे और 5 हजार से कुछ ज्यादा होता है। कोयले के खदानों

श्रि रामानन्द यादव]

के मजदूरों का जीवन भी इसी तरह का है ग्रौर माइका मजदूरों का जीवन भी इसी तरह का है, लेकिन सरकार ने जो कंपंसेशन की बात रखी है वह बहत ही नगण्य है । इंस्पेक्शन की मशीनरी है ग्रौर वहां इंस्पेक्टर्स होते हैं जो इंस्पेक्शन किया करते हैं, लेकिन सही मायनों में वे इंस्पेक्टर्स उन माइका माइन जोनर्स के दलाल हैं । उन इंस्पेक्टर्स के माध्यन से वह सारे रूल्स ऐंड रेग्लेशन्स वायलेट किये जाते हैं और उस में गाइन ग्रोनर्स के साथ वह मिल कर काम करते हैं। यह लेवर इंस्पेक्टर्स कनाइव करते हैं ग्रौर उन रूल्स ऐंड रेग्लेशन्स को इंप्लीमेंट नहीं होने देते न तो वे मिन्सिम वेजेज देने देते हैं और न दूसरी सुविधायें मजदूरों को देने देते हैं । तो इंस्पेक्टर्स वहां एक तरह से दलाल हैं । इसलिये मैं सरकार से चाहंगा कि वहां इंस्पेक्शन की जो मशीनरी है उस को ग्राप ठीक करें। मिनिमम बेज जो 1976 में आप ने फिक्स किया था ग्राप उस को रिवाइज करने की व्यवस्था करें ग्रीर जीवन के लिये जो आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं, जितनी माला में उन की कीमतें बढ गयी हैं ग्राप उसके श्रनुसार उनके वेजेज फिक्स करने की कोशिश करें ताकि उन मजदरों को राहत मिल सके । दसरे वेलफेयर मेजर्स भी जो हैं उन पर झाप को ध्यान देना चाहिए । मेडिकल हेल्थ के संबंध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हं। बिहार राज्य में कोडरमा के पास एक हास्पिटल है । उसमें न ग्रच्छे डाक्टर हैं और न काफी बेड्स हैं और न वहां दवाइयां ही उपलब्ध हैं और आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा, वहां पर जो मेडिकल ऐड का पैसा है उस को डाक्टर इंचार्ज ने करीबन 56 या 57 हजार रुपया या लाखों रुपया हो सकता है उस का बिस्कुट खरीद कर कागज में

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बांट दिया पेशेंटस को ग्रीर पचासों लाख रुपये के गवन का डल्जाम उस पर है जो आज 5, 7 वर्ष से चल रहा है और सरकार उस मामले को लोप कर बैठी हुई है । उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे विकट परिस्थिति माइका माइंस में काम करने वाले लोगों की है। एक तो उसमें ऊपर की राक होती है पोखरिया, दूसरी इंक्लाइंड होती है जो भीतर जाकर मिलती है ग्रीर मजदुरों को भीतर जाकर काम करना पडता है । कोयले से भी बारीक इसके कण होते हैं जो लंग्ज में चले जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से 20 परसेंट लाइफ वहां काम करने वाले मजदूरों की कम हो जाती है । कोई भी मजदूर ऐसा नहीं है जिसको प्लुरिसी नहीं हई हो ...

(Interruptions)

श्वी ल**ं**डली मोहन निगम : ग्राप हमारी बात का समर्थन करते हैं कि टी. बी. होती है ?

श्वो रामानग्द धादव : हम तो कह रहे हैं । उपसभाव्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि ग्राधिकांश लोग वहां टो. बी. के पेशेंट होते हैं । वहां मेडिकल ऐड का उचित प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए ग्रौर हास्पिटल का उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये खानें ऐसी जगहों पर लोकेटेड हैं जहां पानी कम होता है। चाहे विहार हो, राजस्थान हो या म्रांध्र प्रदेश हो, गर्मियों में ट्रकों पर लादकर पानी 10-20 मील से हजारी बाग के कोडरमा के म्रन्दर जंगल में जहां लोग काम करते हैं पहुंचाया जाता है । पानी के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि जो पानी भी नहीं दे सकता, जो पूंजीपति उनके श्रम से इतना पैसा कमाते हैं, मालामाल हो गये हैं, वह उनको पानी भी न दें तो यह उचित नहीं ।

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श्राप चले जाइये कोडरमा की सम्पत्ति माईका की सम्पत्ति है । जो भी वहां माइन खोनर हुए वह माइका पैदा करके विदेशों में भेजकर लाखों करोड़ों रुपये कमाये । अध्यक्ष जी वहां के मजदूरों के लिए पानी भी न हो तो यह हालत दयनीय है । वहां पर हास्पिटल काफी संख्या में नहीं, दवा नहीं, डाक्टर नहीं, नर्स नहीं । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार हास्पिटलों के सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही करे ताकि वहां टी. बी. के पेशेंटों का इलाज हो सके, जो मजदूर वहां काम करते हैं उनको उनका उचित हिस्सा मिल सके

(Interruptions)

उ ग्रसमाध्यक्ष (श्री दिनेझा गोस्व मा): एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिए । हम लोग इस विल को फिनिश करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रामानन्द यत्वव : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माइका का ऐक्सपोर्ट होता है । उसका प्रोडक्शन घट रहा है और ऐक्स-पोर्ट बढ रहा है । इसका मतलब यह है कि देश के जो माइन ओनर्स हैं जो माइका दूसरे देशों में भेजने के लिए मजदूरों से माइका निकलवाते हैं उसका प्रोडक्शन कम दिखाते हैं क्योंकि टैक्स देना पडेगा ग्रौर उसकी चोरी करते हैं । लेकिन इसका कोई प्रबन्ध सरकार नहीं कर पाती है कि जितना प्रोडक्शन होता है उसको ठीक से रेकार्ड किया जाए । एक्सपोर्ट बढ गया । ग्राप एक्सपोर्ट को देखेंगे तो साल के साल देखेंगे कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ रहा है लेकिन प्रोडक्शन घट गया । 77 से लेकर साल बाइज आप देखें तो प्रोडक्शन घट गया और एक्सपोर्ट बढ गया । उनकी ग्रामदनी वढ गई ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI); Please finish.

आधी रामातरू यादय : इस पर भी सरकार को मुस्तैदी से सोचना चाहिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात झौर कह देना चाहता हं । सरकार को ये जितनी माइंस हैं जितनी जल्दी हो उतनी जल्दी इनका नेशनलाइजेशन कर देना चाहिए । थोडे दिनों के बाद ग्राप जानते हैं कि माइका बड़ा हल्का होता है, इसके दो तरीके होते हैं, एक तो निकाला जाता है और दूसरा प्रोसेस किया जाता है । ग्रब प्रोसेस करने वाले की कीमत दो रुपया, तीन रुपया या चार रुपया किलो होती है लेकिन प्रोसेस करके जो माल तैयार होता है उसका भाव हजारों रुपये किलो होता है, फारन लैंड में जाकर वह इतना कीमती हो जाता है कि न मालूम किन-किन चीजों के बनाने में उसका व्यवहार होता है । ग्राज उसकी मांग काफी बढ़ गई है । इस मैटीरियल को स्केयर्स मैटीरियल हमारे यहां माना जाता है । तो इसके एक्सपोर्ट पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि इसकी उपज कम है तो इसको बाहर नहीं भेजना चाहिए । एक मिनट ग्रीर लुंगा । मिडका यानी माइका ट्रेंडिंग कारपोरेशन जो माइका प्रोडेयसर और मिल स्रोनर हैं उनके इंटरेस्ट की ही रक्षा करता है जो छोटा उद्योग करने वाले हैं. मिल ग्रोनर के जो लोग हैं, माइका निकालते हैं उनके इंटरेस्ट की रक्षा नहीं करता है। मैं चाहंगा कि कोग्रापरेटिव सिस्टम के माध्यम से अगर मजदूर माइन्स निकालना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये 'मिडका' माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के संबंध में सरकार को पुनः नये सिरे से विचार करना चाहिये कि इसकी फंक्शनिंग क्या है, किस चीज में यह डील कर सकता है, किय स्तर तक यह डील कर सकता है ? क्या यह माइका बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री भी कायम करने लायक है ? क्या इतना फंड एलोकेट किया जाए कि वह माइका प्रोसेसिंग एरिया में कोई इंडस्टी कायम कर सके ? इस सारी बात पर सरकार को

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|औ राजीतर*ा*यादव]

विचार करना चाहिये । इन ग्रब्दों के साथ में इस विल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I shall be very brief. I would only raise a few points. Sir, the Bill as such 15 non.controversial but it has greatly disappointed us. The Minister is new but the Government knows the problems of the mica industry,, the industry is entirely in the private sector. It "is one industry which is from A to Z controlled by the private sector mainly concentrat. ed in Bihar, Rajasthan and some placed iii Andhra Pradesh. It is owned by worst kind of unscrupulous owners who have done nothing for the workers nor have they developed the area. The entire money-most of it is black-has been siphoned to other places for other kinds of activi. ties.

As a matter of fact, you will be surprised to know, I asked a question as early as 26th March, 1976: What is the investment in this private sector? The Minister was Mr, Sukhdev Prasad. He said: "No information regarding the investment mide by mines in the private sector is readily available." This was in 1-978 even when the Government was so powerful and I hope the Minister would agree that in 1976-the dynamic decade-the Government was very powerful. Even at that time they bad no figures. And I can challenge even today the Government have no figures of investments because there is no investment at all. On the other band, this particular industry has been subjected to worse kind of unscientific mining, slaughter mining and selective mining. As a matter of fact, the present Minister of Mines and Steel in reply to a question of mine on the 18th March, 1980 stated: "During the course of periodic ins. pections carried out by Indian Bureau of Mines, it has come to notice that •soma mica mines in Bihar were not being worked in a scientific manner."

flWhat do we do about it? Then I asked: How many violations of the Mineral Conservation and Develop, ment Rules have been detected? On the 24th June the Minister of Steel and Mines replied; "During the periodic inspections carried out in the last 3 years. violations of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules have been detected in 370 cases" whereas the number of mines today in India is less than 200. In one reply to a question the Minister stated that in 1961, there were 432 mines i -, the country; today's number, accord, ing to the Ministry, is 163. And according to the Minister,, there weretlhis was a reply given by Mr Biju Patnaikon the average, 16,000 workers per day in the mica mining industry which has now fallen to less than 10,000 workers and acco to the Minister when he piloted the Bill in the other House on August 4, the number has gone down to 8.000. The production figures are absolutely unreliable, misleading and deceptive. How do you explain these production figures? None of these figures are right, neither the production figures nor the export figures. Why do I say this? As per the annual report of the Government of India in relation to the Ministry of Steel and Mines. 1979.80, the production of mica in 1975 was 11,000 tonnes. In 1976, it was 9,000 tonnes. In 1977, it was 0,552 tonnes. In 1973, it was 9,993 tonnes. In 1979,, the provisional figure is 8,896 tonnes. But you will be surprised to 1 now the export figures. In an industry which is pro. ducing less than 9.000 tonnes per year, for the last six years,, the ex. ports are: In 1975, 34,000 tonnes of the value of Rs. 18 crores., in 1976, 22,000 tonnes of the value of Rs. 24 crores, in 1977. 23.000 tonnes of the value of Rs. 23.7 crores and in 1973, 23,000 tonnes of the total value of Rs. 25 crores. In other words, the price realised has gone up nearly five to six times during the last seven years. Now. how do you reconcile: these two figures? The production is stagnant at 8,000 or 9,000 tonnes and the export is 34,000 tonnes. The question is, who

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is misleading whom? Is the Govern, ment not aware of it? This figure about! the number of workers is absolutely wrong. There are nearly 40,,000 workers who are working in these mines. My friend from the BJP has said whatever the private^ sector wanted him to say and he has now left. H_e will know the position if he goes and sees these mines. There are 40,000 workers who are working in the jungles whose names are not on the muster rolls, but whose names are in the private books of the owners. They do not get any facility, not even proper wages, leave alone the question of medical facilities and so ou. A large number of workers are employed in these mica mines. But unfortunately, no attempt has been made by the Director-General of Mines Safety or by the Welfare Fund or by the Ministry tqf the extent of this miserable, find out inhuman and mediavel exploitation, to which the workers are subjected for the last ³⁰ years. There is no attempt at all to understand the dimension of the problem. Out of these 40,000 workers, there are unconfirmed and unofficial surveys which point out that 70 per cent workers are suffering from Silicosis and 85 per cent from Tuberculosis. Till today, not a single worker suffering Silicosis has been from paid any compensation for the occupational disease because your welfare fund and your doctors do not know how to diagnose Silicosis. This is a wonderful thing. This is nowhere in the world. As a matter of fact, I have been told by a British miner, who is also a trade union leader, that workers in Namibia and in South Africa, are today much better looked after than ouf Indian workers in the mica mines This is an unfortunate situation. You are aware of it. Not that you are not aware of it. The Director-General of Mines Safety is very much aware of this situation. When the accidents in the mica mines are going up every year, the number inspections by the Director-General of of Mines Safety has gone down. I have the figures. I do not want to quote them. The

number of inspections per mica mine in India has gone down during the last five years when the number of accidents in the mica mines and serious injuries has been the highest. These are concealed, suppressed and ignored. You know it. Afte_r know-I ing all these things, you have brought out a Bill which is no Bill at all. Is it th_e way to tackle the problem in relation to a commodity which is giving you Rs. 25 crores and whose unit value has gone up?

Now, as has been pointed out by some hon. Members, the wage was increased by a notification on 27th September, 1975. Since 1975, which is the date of dynamic decade till today, there has been no increase in the wa<;es. Whereas in the case of all other mines, workers are entitled to mor; underground allowance, more dcarness allowance and so on, nothing is paid to the niica workers. What is the payment? The unskilled under-ground workers are getting Es. 6.96 per day. The underground semi-skilled workers are getting Rs. 8.70. Sir, the West Bengal Government has issued a notification as per which the agricultural wor-on the surface are entitled to Rs. 9.50. And here the underground semi-skilled worker, i.e. a mechanical helper, a fitter helper, electric helper, winding engine khalasi, is getting Rs. 8 70 ind the highest wage in the mica underground mine is Rs. 10.40. In spite of so many letters, so many representations, so many appeals, so many demonstrations, till today the Government have taken no step to increase the wages.

So, my first point was that the Minister should tell us exactly, what is the number of workers who are going to benefit because the figures which he has given in the other House, ar_e misleading? What is the production, we would like to know? And then he should e^x Plain and reconcile the tw₀ statements, i.e. export of 34 tonnes and production of 8,000 tonnes How many hidden mines are working in the Kodarma Bihar area?

[Shri Kalyan Roy]

I have personally talked to Mr. Swaminathan. who is the Secretary in the department *eft* Steel and Mines. He said, we do not know. I quote him, he said, "I am not aware how the discripancy has arisen." We are not at all satisfied with their replies.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): I think you have made your points.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: I am summarising. The third point is that unfortunately, there has been a cut. You are supposed to spend more on the welfare schemes, but actually there is a cut in your allocation of water supply. Previously, it was two to three lakhs. Now it has come to one lakh or something like that.

My other point is about the depressing situation regarding functioning of this particular mica welfare fund. Every year we find that the closing balance is increasing. Nobody can explain, why is this closing balance increasing every year? The money should have been spent on the welfare activities. In coal mines, after all these years of nationalisation, the Coal India has stated that they have been able to provide some type of quarters up to the extent of 22 per cent. About 7 lakh workers are working in coal mines and only 22 per cent have been given some quarters. In mica mine not even 0.1 per cent workers have been given houses. There is no proper water supply, no proper underground registers of who are going down and who are coming up. no proper monitoring of accidents. What is this? We are talking of bonded slaves. They are worse than the bonded slaves there. Is it not the duty of the Ministry of Labour to see to all these things? I know you are the child of the capitalist systpm. You cannot ge* out of it, but have it on the real canitalist system. It is feudalism, worse than capitalism. And here is a case on the basis of their own record, on the basis of the reply by Minister of

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Mines in this very House that the mines are being worked in an unscientific manner. I am giving one example. One of the main reason, why we are facing acute shortage of coking coai, is because the entire Jharia field is surrounded by fire, because of the unscientific mining in the past. All the coking coal has been destroyed in the last hundred years by the British owners and the Indian owners. Today we have to stabilise the entire area. This is one of the reason for declining production in the coking coal mines. The same situation in mica is developing which is resorting to unscientific mining. You ar, likely to face the same situation over there. What will be left after 30 years?

So, here is a case for immediate take-over of the mica mines; increase the wages with an Ordinance; and call a real tripartite meeting to discuss the problems of the mica workers, particularly on the safety side which has deteriorated in the last few years.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for having given good suggestions and also supporting the Bill unanimously.

Hon. Shri Dhabe has said that na. tionalisation sTiould be done. But. Sir, in all cases of nationalisation ! there are so many problems. In the case of mica mining industry, those mines are scattered here and there, over a large area, and also there is no certainty whether any mines would work for three months or six months or one year—we cannot say. There are so many difficulties. Therefore, it will not be possible to nationalise this industry at present.

Also he gav_e a suggestion to increase the levy from three to five per cent. This is under examination by a Sub-Committee. After receiving its report, the Government will consider how far it can be increased. Then a point was made that so much of balance amount is there.

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SHRI S. W. UHABiJ: Rs. 20 la^ns.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY; More than taat. So why not utilise it? Necessary attention is being given to that also. Gradually w_e a-e getting more levy and more benefits will be given. It can be taken care of.

About housing, it has been said' that very meagre facilities are there. As the hon. Member himself said, there are two types of low cost housing schemes. Seventy-five per cent 01 the amount is borne by the cess fund. In some areas, it is very difficult, especially in Bihar. These mines are situated in dense forests and; therefore, there is no use of constructing permanent houses. It will be a waste. We cannot say how long those mines can have mica and for how long we can extract mica from those mines. Therefore, if you construct pucca houses, it will be a waste after some time. Therefore, a Central Committee has recommended that some kind of temporary houses or prefabricated houses should be constructed. This is under examination of the Government. In all the cases we are not able to give housing schemes. In certain areas, like in Andhra region and Rajasthan region, there are "Build Your Own House" schemes. They are doing well. They are being given Rs. 1500. Out of it Rs. 600 is subsidy and Rs. 900 is loan without any interest. In nine years through monthly instalment?, they have to repay. That scheme is also working well. Also the State Governments can take up some schemes for which we can give 75 per cent of subsidy. So all these schemes are going on.

Regarding fatal accidents, it has been said, that a very meagre compensation is being given. It has been said ^{tnat} Rs 2000 and odd ar_e being given. That is not correct. For fatal accidents, the enmppnsaticm comes under the Workmen's Compensation Act, -'.ccording to which up to a maximum of Rs 23,000 CHI h_P given. That can be borne by the owners of the n-ine A reference was made to the *ex. gratia* payment oeing given from the case fund. It is Rs. 250. (Interruptions). No, Sir, the *exgratia* payment is only Ks. 250 which is being grven out of che cess fund. The wnera nave to meet the funds and to give workmen's compensation. They come under the Workmen's Compensation Act and they have to pay up to a maximum of Rs. 23,000'.

About the medical facilities being meagre and ther_e being no facilities for T.B. patients, it is not correct to say that. The facilities are being increased year by year. There is one TB unit in Kodarma where there are a hundred beds. Also there ar_e TB wards in some places in Andhra Pradesh aind Rajasthan. There are 20 beds in Kalacheru. Another 20 beds in Rajasthan.

SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM: How many in Bihar?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Hund. red beds in Kodarma,

SHRI KALYAN ROY: That we can find out from the book. Anything mor_R you have to say? What about direction perspective?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY; Yes, we are to take all these aspects into consideration,, according to the provision of funds. We have to increase the beds wherever necessary. That aspect will be taken into consideration and necessary action will be taken

It is no; possible to hav_e one General Welfare Board for all the mines including the coal-mines Coal mines are under a public underta.k whereas these arc privately owned. So, one welfare board is not possible.

श्वी लाडली मोहन लिगम यह तो सबको मालूम है कि कोयला सरकार का है ग्रौर ग्राजक उसका है, ग्राप अभ्राक को कब सरकारी बनायेंगे, यह बता देंगे तो बात खत्म हो जायेगी ।

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: At present ft $*^{s \text{ not }} P^{oss}i^{D}le$ to have one board for all thes_e mines.

SHRI KALYAN ROY; At least you should condemn. This is not develop, ment and regulation. It is slaughter-mining. The Steel Minister himself has admitted. The number of workers he does not say. Investment) you do not know. What do you know? What is the number of workers?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): You have made that point. He has not come to your point yet.

SHRI KALYAN ROY; If this is the beginning, I have yet to hear the conclusion.

SHRI P. VENKATA Rfi^DY; According to honourable Shv Kalyan Roy, it is 40,000, but I "am "raid I cannot accept that figure.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Whay the figure?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDI. ^bout 9,000.

SHRI KALYAN ROY; "About"! A Minister of the Government of India ia saving "About".

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Mr. Ghouse Mohiuddin Sheikh mentioned about export. This is a Commerce subject and the Commerce Ministry has to look after it. He also mention. ed about! smuggling and low wages also. In fact, most of the Members asked about wages and they said meagre wages are there. This labour comes under the Minimum Wages Act. Recently some revision has been made Most of the Members, it seems, are unaware of the fact that on 15-9-1980 they were revised. Now they are getting.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Mr. Kalyan Roy, please. H_e is replying to one of you_r points.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY; Under the Minimum Wages Act they have been revised on 15.9-1980. Now un-

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skilled labour geii, above ground Rs. 6.65 and,, below ground, Rs. 8.00; Semi-skilled, above ground, Rs. 8.35 and, below ground Rs. 10; skilled, above ground Rs. 10 and,, below ground Rs. 12; clerical, Rs. 10. Again, it is felt, this is not enough and another revision is necessary because the consumer price index is very high. For your kind information, this revision was done on 15-9-1980 and another revision may also take place soon. That can be done, I think.

Honourable Shri Sheikh also said that distribution of the cess is not being done proportionately and, therefore, injustice is being done. Not only production but the number of workers also is being taken into consideration while distributing the cess and,, therefore, there is no injustice being done to anybody. Likewise, he said that no mobile medical unit is there in the Andhra area. It is not true Three mobile medical units are there in Bihar, one in Rajasthan and another in Andhra Pradesh also. He has also said that Rs. 50 is being given to dependants of TB patients which is meagre and that it must be raised to Rs. 250 for a period of two years. Now it is for nine months at the rate of Rs. 50 per month.

SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM: After nine months?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY; When the patient f^{ofis} ^{IQ}r treatment, then subsistence allowance will be given to the dependants for nine months. But he says that nine months is not sufficient and so they must be given for two years.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: l_n a large number of cases where cases have been reported, the managements are not paying even the Rs. 50. It is non-implementation.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: I will look into the matter.

SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM: Thank you.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Therefore, for Increasing this amount

980] Welfare Fund 262 (Amdt.) Bill, 1980 Committee and see how far it can be raised.

of Rs. 50, I will look into the matter and see what best I can do about it.

श्वी लाडली मोहन निगम : टी. वी. : के लिए तो ग्रापने कह दिया है । पर सिलिकोसिस जिसमें कि फेफड़ों में घूल बैठ जाती है, उसके लिए ग्रापने क्या किया है ?

SHRI GHOUSE MOHIUDDIN SHEIKH; Silicosis ana TB _{are} on the same footing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI); How long will you take to conclude?

SHRI p, VENKATA REDDY; Another five minutes. Now, about the supply of spectacles,, they are being given Rs. 20, which he says is not enough, they must get It will be looked into. more. Some hon. Members referred to MiTCO and said that it is not working satisfactorily. It¹ is a valuable suggestion made. I think this will be taken care of by the concerned Ministry. Some of the Members have also said that instead ot exporting crude mica we can have mica industry so that we can get more foreign exchange and we can get a price which is five time₉ more. I think that is a viluable suggestion which the concerned Ministry will take care of. About the use $^{\circ}f^{mica}$ in the electronic industry, it ig a valuable suggestion. I for finished goods we can certainly think get five time, more, if not more. They are all valuable suggestions that will be taken care of.

About, the question of compensation in fatal acsidents the Members have pointed out that thei compensation is a very meagre one. Most of the Members are under the impression that they get Rs. 2000, Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act they are able to get a maximum of Rs. 23,000; the amount of Rs. 250/ is an *ex-gratia* payment only. I do feel that it is a very meagre amount. I will l°ok into the mattrr and put it before the Advisory

Some Members have said that in some hospitals even doctor_s ar_e not available. This also would be examined.

Most of other Members have made similar points I am thankful to the hon. Members for giving their valuable suggestions. I have noted all those suggestions and I will see what I can do after examining them. I will also personally visit those places and see how far I can improve the conditions in regard to medical facilities, educational facilities, etc. So once again I thank the hon. Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI); The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946,. as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI); We shall now take up the elause.by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1. th_e Enacting Formula and the Title were added *0 the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY; Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed "

The question was nut and the Ion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): The Hous; stands adjourned to re-assemble at 1] A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjournce at four minutes past ^{STX} ° the clock till eleven of

clock on Tuesday, the 25tl November, 1980.