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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): 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.

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

Clauses 2 and 3 were 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 adopted.

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 will move the Bill.

. .. .

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI POWENKATA REDDY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

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

Sir, the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 was brought into force with effect from 23rd April, 1946 enabling thereby constitution of a Fund for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour emploved in the mica mining The Act provides for the levy of the cess as a duty of customs of all mica exported from the country at such rate not exceeding 6-1|4 per cen ao valorem as may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government by notification in the official The present rate of cess effective from 15-7-1974 is 31 per cent ad valorem.

The mica mining industry is concentrated mainly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan and there are approximately workers employed in it. The Welfare Fund has been utilised over the years to finance various facilities for the benefit of these workers. These relate mainly to running of medical and health care institutions, sanction of grants-in-aid for subsidised housing and for schemes of drinking water supply, disbursement of educational scholarships and implementation 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 for in all such legislations undertaken since 26-1-1959.

[Shri P. Venkata Reddy]

. This aspect came up for review by the Committee on Subordinate Legis-Lation (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 for 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. It is in this background that the present Bill has been presented to this House for consideration. The seeks to insert sub-section (2) under section 6 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, to provide that every rule made under the Act shall be laid appropriately before House of Parliament.

Sir, with these brief remarks, I commend to this House the consideration 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 vou much \mathbf{for} giving me opportunity to speak on this Mica Miries 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 from that district in Andhra where mica mines are there. He is a person who is having sympathy and a soft corner...(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 PARLIA-MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITA-RAM 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 made by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

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

This is a salutary provision which is going to be made and this will give an opportunity to this House and the other House to consider and find out whether the rules have been appropriately framed for implementing the 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 is very seldom this Mica Mines Labour and its activities come up before this House for consideration. Hence 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. 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 2 of the Act what is provided for is that there will be a levy at the rate of 6 and one-fourth per cent. When, in the case of industries like coal, manganese 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 to 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 the 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

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 low Cost the 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) scheme."

It will be seen that the programme of housing is so meagre. Against 9,000 workers hardly 665 houses have constructed. Similarly, I find been there is not much attention paid to fatal accidents and workers' 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 saying 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

Mica Mines Labour

[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 auote:

arrangements have "Elaborate 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 other 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. One 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 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 together should be pooled but the medical facilities also should pooled together for all the mine workers-like those of coal, mica and other mines. This is a very important 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

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

Welfare Fund

(Amdt.) Bill, 1930

MOHIUDDIN SHRI GHOUSE SHEIKH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak on the Mica Mines Labour Weifare (Amendment) Bill. I 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 mine labour. I would request you to permit me to mention about mica export because it is inter-related with the welfare of the mica labour also. So far as mica 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 Shah was the Minister 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 for 100 per cent. Now, every exporter cannot be expected to get a 100 per cent letter of credit unless he has contacts at the other personal 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-particularly the middle class exporters__are eliminated. Only those people who are substantially rich and who 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 House that mica

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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 find 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 the quality is also inferior. So they have no other go 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 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 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.

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 in 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 verv 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 mica is produced in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan mostly and the profits are being distributed according to the

[Shri Ghouse Mohiuddin Sneikh] proportion of the produce. So Bihar is getting 54.22 per cent. Andhra Pradesh is getting 30.9 per cent, Rajasthan is getting 14.5 per cent and other States are 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, I 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 beds 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 available in Andhra Pradesh whereas in other States these are some ofavailable. The Minister should see to it that these are made available. Another thing I want to say is that frequent medical inspections must be there and there should be a compulsory medical examination of the labourers. Another thing is that the

facilities that are 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 dependents of a labourers would minimum four or five persons. Α 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 12 years to 2 years to clear himself from the disease. Now, the subsistence allowance given to the family of labourer is only Rs 50, which is so meagre. It should be increased 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 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 or 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.

GHOUSE SHRI MOHIUDDIN SHEIKH: I am coming The hous ing 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 nobody can build a house on his own. Nobody

can build a good house. I request the Minister to enhance that amount and see that at least Rs. 5,000 is given to 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 the school-going children, whereas Rs. 75 is given for the college-going children. This amount is very meagre, and I 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 exgratia 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 if somebody dies in a railway accident, the railway people give him Rs. 50,000. For that for a coal_mine labourer, those people are giving Rs. 20,000 to Rs 30,000, whereas mica-mine the poor labourers are getting Rs. 250. This is nothing, and I expect a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that the ex-gratia payment will be hanced 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.

Apart from that I want to about the figure that has been given by the hon. Minister. He said that the labourers are 9,000. I vehemently contradict this figure. In those areas where the labourers are working. they are not in small number are not 9,000. No proper register is being maintained in the mica-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 your kind notice. The safety weeks that are 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 मुत लक कोई विधेयक था और 34 साल के बाद आज यह सरकार इसमें संशोधन ला रही है। 34 साल तक यह सरकार सोई हुई थी। रिप बांग विंन्न की स्टोरी

[श्री िव चन्द्र ज्ञा]

की तरह स्रब इनकी नींद टूटी, माइका मजदूरों के बारे में, उनके वैल फेयर के बारे में। हैरानी इसलिये भी बढ़ जाती है कि यह बहुत कीमती रा-मैटीरियल है और स्ट्रेडेजिक प्वाइंट श्राफ व्य से, वार के प्वाइंट भ्राफ व्यू से यह बहत इम्पार्टेंस चीज है। भारत में जो एक-दो नाम यहां पर गिनाये गये है उन्हीं का इस पर एकाधिपत्य है, मोनोपली है, इसके रा-मैटीरियल पर । भारत में भी बिहार की इसमें मोनोपली है ग्रौर सारा माइका विहार में मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में है। युद्ध के ख्याल से इसकी बहुत इम्पार्टेन्स है लेकिन सरकार ने इस पर विचार नहीं किया पिछते 34 सालों से । सबसे बड़ी बात जो ग्राती है इस विधेयक के साथ वह यह है कि यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण वस्त है, जो कि युद्ध में. दूसरे तड़ाई के हथियारों में ग्रौर उनको बनाने में इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, तो मेरा प्रश्न है कि इसको स्राप क्यो नहीं भ्रपते हाथ में ले लेते है । इसे भ्राप मिल-मालिकों ग्रौर मुनाफाखोरों के लिये क्यों छोड़े हए हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप इसका नशनताइजेशन क्यो नहीं करते हैं। श्राप मारुति पर तो बहुत तेजी से द इते है, जिसकी जरूरत नहीं है

श्री सैष्यद सिक्ते रकी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माहित के बारे में भी श्राप कहते थे कि इसका नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए । श्रव उसका नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया तो कहते है कि श्राप इसको क्यों करते है । यह बड़ी श्रजीव बात है कि जब नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं करते तब कहते है क्यों नहीं करते श्रौर जब करते है तो कहते है क्यों करते हैं।

र्थः शिव चन्द्र झाः मारुति का कब नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए था

उथसभाष्यक्ष (श्रीः दिनेश गोस्वामी) : छोड़िये इसको ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: इनको सन्दर्भ पता नहीं। इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए क्यों नहीं ग्राप इसको करते ? क्यों इस इम्पाटेंट ग्रौर महत्वपूर्ण रा-मैटीरियल को हर दृष्टिकोण से ग्राप ग्नाफाखोरों के हाथ में छोड़े हुए हैं ? यदि ग्राप ग्रभ्रक मजदूरों की भलाई हकीकत मे 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 ग्रगर ग्राप देखेंगे तो ग्राप ग्राष्ट्रचर्चिकत हो जायेंगे। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इसको ग्राप ग्रपने हाथ में लें।

ग्रब रही धगली बात जो वहां के मजदूरों की हालत है, जो उनकी तनख्वाहे है उनके बारे में यहां पर कहा गया है। उनकी तनख्वाहें बहुत कम है, एक रिवशा भी जो चलता है उससे भी कम है, 5-6 हपया प्रति दिन । इस हिसाव से उनका वेतन 150 रुपये प्रति माह हुआ। 150 रुपये में ग्राँर भ्राज जो रुपये की कीमत है एक ब्रादमी कैसे जिन्दा रह सकता है यह ब्राप सोच सकते हैं। उनकी तनख्वाहें बहुत कम है इसलिये सबसे पहले ग्राप उनकी तनख्वाहो को बढ़ायें। वैलफेयर जो स्राप करेंगे वह तो बाद की बात है। उनकी तनख्वाह बहुत कम है। जब वे हड़ताल रेंगे, स्टाइक करेंगे तब ग्राप उस पर श्रायेंगे । लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी नौबत ग्राने के पहले ही श्राप 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 अगर जा करके आप देखेंगे तो आपको साफ हो जायेगा कि यह स्वास्थ्य के लिये लाभदायक परिस्थिति नहीं है, वाता-वरण नहीं है। वहां का करने से आंखें खराब हो जाती है। 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

वातावरण है, वह स्वास्थ्यजनक नहीं है, हाइ-जीनिक नहीं है । स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर है । **ग्रांख के लिए बडा खतरनाक है । इन सब के** बारे में ग्राप तत्काल कुछ कर सकते है लेकिन श्राप नहीं कर रहे है। श्रब रही बात मेडीकल फेसीलिटीज की। यह भी बात उठाई गई है। हमारे देश में भ्रौर भी जितनी खाने हैं. इन सब को मिला कर एक जनरल पूल बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि दूसरों से भी इनको मदद मिले। इससे भी राहत मिलेगी। इससे श्रापको कितनी राहत होगी, यह तो भविष्य बतायेगा लाकन जब य कदन उड़ता है तो कुछ राहत तो मिलेगी । श्रब मैं श्रन्तिम वात यह कहना बाहता हूं कि बिहार में एक तरह से यह मोनो-पली है। विहार की धातुत्रों भंभी मोनोपली है। इसका एक बहुत वड़ा कंट्रीब्यूशन है। 40% सारे देश का खनिज जिहार में मिलता है। लेकिन माइका, लोहा, जोयला इन सब को ले कर भी बिहार को बैकवर्ड बनाए रखा गया है। इस पर भी स्रापको ध्यान देना होगा । उस दिन बात स्राई थी कि टाटा को नेशनलाइज करो। तो मंत्री महोदय ने झट से कह दिया कि यह संभव तो है लिकिन एउवाइजेबल नहीं है। पोसीवल है लेकिन एडवाइजेबल नहीं है। सन् 1967 में बिड़ार में जब संविद सरकार थी तो उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा था कि टाटा को नेशनलाइज किया जाए बिहार सरकार बराबर केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखती रही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को टाटा को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए चुकि बिहर को कुछ लोग बैकवर्ड बनाए हुए हैं स्रापकी श्रौद्योगिक नीति भी ऐसी है जिससे बिहार पिछड़ा हुन्रा है। माइका को ले कर न्राप उसको 34 साल से इग्नोर करते रहे है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि हर दृष्टिकोण से इस उद्योग को ग्राप ग्रपने हाथ में ले ग्रौर 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 बहुत से वैलफेयर फंड हैं लेकिन कोई खास भलाई नहीं होती है। इसलिए इिसके बारे में ग्राप एक कम्प्रेहेंसिव बिल रखें। ग्राप कड़े कदम उठावें ताकि माइका मजदूरों की भलाई हो ग्रौर दूसरी खानों के मजदूरों की भलाई भी हो ग्रौर साथ ही साथ बिहार का भी पिछड़ापन दूर हो। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय...

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

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : नहीं, मै तो यादवों का करूंगा । श्रीमन्, यह विधेयक बहुत सीधा सरल है। इसमे केवल इस सदन ग्रौर दूसरे सदन ना अधि । र बड़ाया 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 रखेंगी या नहीं । मेरा सुझाव है कि यद्यपि इस विधेयक में इस बात का समावेश न हो परन्तु फिर भी जो पिछले 34 साल में नियम बने हुए है उनको भी इस सदन के पटल पर रखा जाना चाहिए जिससे सदन की समितियां उनकी जांच पडताल कर सकें। इस विधेयक का समर्थन तो हर एक ने किया ग्रौर करना चाहिए लेकिन झा जी ने जो जो बात कही है उससे म्रलग हट कर म्रौर उसका विरोध करते हुए मैं कहंगा कि माइक मांइंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण देश के लिए घातक होगा । जिस चीज का भी भ्रापने राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया है वह गायब हो गई . . . (Interruptions) सिद्धान्त नहीं, यह व्यवहार की बात है। बिङ्ला के जो कारखाने हैं उनको सरकार नहीं लेगी क्योंकि सरकार उन से पैसा लेती है। प्रभ्रक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चीज है परन्तु उसकी तुलना कोयला या लोहा ग्रादि के बड़े-बड़े कारखानों से नहीं की जा सकती । इसकी खदानें लगभग ऐसी हैं जैसे पत्थर निकाला जाता है ग्रीर इसमें मजदूरों की संख्या दूसरे कार-खाने की तरह से बहुत दड़ी नहीं होती है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि देश भर [प्री जगदी गप्रसाट माथूर]

में 5-10 हजार मजदूर काम करने वाले हैं

प्रौर एक कारखाने में प्रायः 50-60 लोग

होते हैं इसी कारण क्योंकि इन मजदूरों की
छोटी संख्या है इसलिए सरकार उनकी
ग्रन्छाई या भलाई की ग्रोर ध्यान नहीं देती है।

मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि इन सबको पांच साढ़े पांच रुपये दिहाडी मश्किल से मिलती है। यह बहुत 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 कार्य नहीं कर रहा है। केवल एक काम करता है म्रर्थात एक एजेंसी चलाता है। विदेश के सौदे मालिक स्वयं तय करते है स्रौर उसमें से 60 परसेंट व लगभग सौदा कान्त से मिटको को, अर्थात् माइका ट्रेडिंग कार-पोरेशन को मिल जाता है, इसके अलावा मिटको कुछ भी करता नही है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि स्राप मिटको की कार्यवाही को देखिए कि वह क्या कर रहा है, इसके दो काम होने चाहिएं। पहला, मजदूरों की क्या हालत है इसको कमिश्नर के माध्यम से देखें, दूसरे विदेश में माल बेचने के लिए क्या मिटको ने श्राज तक सीधा स्वयं कोई सौटा किया है या जो व्यापार करते हैं उनमें से 60 या 65 फीसदी सौदा वह ले लेता है । ग्रतः इस चीज का एक बार भ्रध्ययन करना चाहिए । जो मेरे साथी उधर से बोल रहे थे उन्होंने एक बात कही परन्तु ऋध्री कही, पूरी नहीं कह सके कि क्या वर्तमान पद्धति 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 श्रधिकारियों की हो या पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की जो मिटको की वर्किग ग्रीर 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 क(म करने जाले तथा केवल ये लोग मजदूर नहीं है। पत्थर वैसे ढेले के ढेले खान से निकलते हैं और व ढेले घर पर मजदुरी को तोड कर लाने क लिए दे दिये जाते है। जो सामान्य मजदूर संख्या श्रापने 8-9 हजार बतायी है ये उन मजदूरों की गिनती में नहीं स्राते हैं, उनको कितनी दिहाडी मिलती है ? इनको मश्किल से एक रुपया या 75 पैसे एक किलो तोड़ने में मिलते हैं स्रौर एक किलो एक ग्रादमी िन भर यं तोड़ नही सकता बहत सख्त होता है। ऐसे जो मजदूर है उनकी मजदूरी के विषय में भी जांच कमिश्नर की म्रादेश दिया जा १। उनकी मजदूरी किस प्रकार से बढ़ायी जाय, इसको देखें। रूस हमारा ग्राह रहा है। मेरी जानकारी के ग्रन्सार मझे पूरी जानकारी नहीं है पिछले वर्षों से रूस को ग्रश्नक का निर्यात कुछ घटा है। ग्रन्य देशों में बढ़ा है या नहीं यह मैं नहीं जानता । हो सकता है मेरा ग्रनुमान गलत हो परन्त् मुझे जानकारी है कि रूस का निर्यात घटा है ।

म्राखिरी एक बात मै ग्रौर कहना चाहता हं। जैसा मेरे साथी श्री झा साहब ने कहा है कि ग्न ग्रभ्रक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु है, यद्यपि बह बहत थोडी माला में मिलती है। इस कारण म्रश्नक की विशेष चर्चा नहीं होती है लेकिन बार बार माइका ट्रेंडिंग कारपोरेशन का नाम श्राता है । इसने रिसर्च करने के विषय में कुछ किया है या नहीं ? भ्राज 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 । भ्रावश्यक यह है कि बजाय इसके कि हम बड़े बड़े 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 है। जितना एक्सपोर्ट कर हम फारेन एक्सचेंज श्रर्न कर लें उसी से हमें संतोषी नहीं होना चाहिए। मुश्किल से 1.5 या 1.67 प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा माइका से आती है, यह यह कोई

खास ग्रामदर्नः नहीं है । यदि हम रिसर्च करके इसका उपयोग बहुत सी उपयोगी चीजें बनाने में देश में कर सकेंगे तो हमें इसका बहत बड़ा लाभ होगा । रिसर्च एण्ड डवलपमेट की श्रोर भी सरकार को देखना चाहिए । ये दो चार बातें कह कर मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री लाइली में हन निगम (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन बातों को तो नहीं दोहर ऊंगा जो मेरे सभी काबिल साथियों ने कही हैं। मैं, क्योंकि ये मजदूरों क ग्रौर खासकर ग्रभ्रक मजदूरों के कल्याण निधि का मामला है इसलिए इस पर सिर्फ दो तीन बातें कह देना चाहता हं। शायद मंत्री महोदय को यह मालम हो या न हो, मझें 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 श्रीर उसकी कोई सर्वागीण योजना निकालने. काटने ग्रौर बनाने की इस सरकार ने ग्रब तक नहीं बनाई । बाबा ग्रादम के जमाने से जो तरीका चल रहा है, भ्राज भी वही चल रहा है। शायद ग्रापको ताज्ज्व होगा कि ग्रभी जो स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में पत्निका निकली है, उसने यह तसलीम किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान 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 बीगारी है, जिसको अच्छा खाने-पीने को नहीं मिलता है, उसे तपेदिक होता है। लेकिन तपेदिक के कारण ग्रौर भी हैं, खास करके उन लोगों में जो लोग ऐसे खनिज के कामों में लगे हुए हैं, चाहे व धरती के अन्दर या धरती के ऊपर काम करते हैं। स्लेट, पैंसिल बनाने से लेकर अभ्रक निकालने वालों को भी उसकी धुल उड़ने से जो फेफड़ों में बिमारी हो जाती है, उससे उनको बहुत बड़ा न्कसान हो रहा है। तो मै कहना चाहता हं, जैसे कि स्रभी माथुर जी ने कहा कि स्राप ग्राठ-दस हजार मजदूरों की बात कर रहे हैं,

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लेकिन हजारी बाग, कोडर्ना ग्रौर गिरिडीह--श्रौर सीताराम जी बता ही सकेंगे-उस सारे इलाके में यह एक तरीके से घर-उद्योग बन गया है जिस तरीके से बीड़ी उद्योग है मध्य प्रदेश में, उसी तरीके से यह ग्रभ्रक का उद्योग वहां बन गया है । तो मैं चाहता हं कि यदि यह बिल स्रभी न लावें, पूरा एक कम्प्रीहैसिव बना कर के लावें जिससे कि इस उद्योग में लगे हए सभी लोगों को निकालने से लेकर तोडने. पालिश करने, उसकी पपड़ियां निकालने मे जो लगे हुए है उन सबकी सुरक्षा, उनके स्वास्थ्य, उनके कल्याण निधि के बारे में कोई फैसला करें।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि मजदूरी का मामला बड़े घोटाले का मामला है। मजदूरों के मामले में कोई उचित उनको मजदूरी 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 हूं कि इसके बारे में जिस तरीके से भ्रौर खनिज निकालने के बारे में ग्रापने बनाया है, कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाइये कि जिससे हिन्दुस्तान 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 है, छोटी सी खदान लेकर ग्रभ्रक की किस्मो को बना दिया, कुछ ग्रफसरों के साथ ग्रपनी बांट बिठा ली ग्रौर दाम तय करवा लिया। इससे देश की ऋर्थ-व्यवस्था को भी चोट लगती है श्रौर मजदूर को मजदूरी भी नहीं निलती । तो खाली मकान बनका देने से या निधि के लिए कोई ट्रस्ट बनवा देना, या उनके बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध करवा 243

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम]

देना. यह कोई कल्याण का काम नही है। कल्याण सर्वागीण होता हे । स्राप शरीर के किसी ग्रंग को ठीक करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जत्रिक पूरा गरीर ही बीमार हो चुका है, तो फिर मुझे लगता है कि ग्राप कोई श्रच्छे नतीजे उससे नही निकाल सकते।

इसलिए में बहुत विगत्रता से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस उद्योग को जो सबसे कीमती है ग्रीर ग्राज जब हम तकनीको की द्विया में ग्रीर खास करके इलैक्ट्रानिक्स की दुनिया में उतर रहे है ग्रौर ग्राप्तक उसका सब से बड़ा कम्पोनेंट है, यह बात सही है कि दूसरे देशों ने कुछ ग्रौर चीजें ईजाद की है जो उसकी जगह इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हिन्दस्तान में श्रभी कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं बनी है जोकि अभ्रक की जगर इस्तेमाल की जाए। तो मैं चाहता हं कि जो इतनी कीमती चीज भ्रौर जिसका एक-एक कण किसी न किसी रूप में उपयोगी है-इलैक्ट्रानिक्स की दुनिया में पहले जहां बहुत बड़े ग्रीजार बनते थे, सब सीमित करके छोटे-छोटे श्रीजार बन गये हैं, यहा तक कि जेबी श्रीजार बन गये हैं जिनके जरिए बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है । तो उनमें ग्रौर भी छोटा ग्रज़क लगता है । इस वास्ते म्रत्रक के सर्वागीण उद्योग के साथ जुड़ी हुई व्यवस्था, उसके साथ उसको एक पूर्ण उद्योग मान कर के उसमें लगे हुए सभी लोगों के कल्याण की व्यवस्था ग्रीर साथ ही साथ में चाहुंगा कि इसको परिष्कृत के लिए, इसको ग्रौर ग्रच्छा बनाने के लिए म्राप म्रगर योजना पेश करेंगे, तभी जाकर श्रापकी मुनासिब कास्याबी हो सकती है वरना नहीं । इसके अयं-शास्त्र पर अभी मैं बहुत विस्तार से नहीं कह सकता ! जैसा मैंने कहा

कि जब खातिज के रूप में उसको निकालते हैं भीर जब वह बन कर तैयार होता है भीर व्यापारी के पास पहुं तता है तो जब उसका सीरा होता है उसका ग्रंदाजा ग्राप लगाएं तो अगर मैं गलत नहीं कह रहा हूं तो कम से कम 300 से लेकर 500 प्रतिशत का मुनाफा होता है। वह मुनाफा किस को जाता है ? कल्याण निधि स्राप बनाएंगे जिद्दों की लेकिन उस से अंजित पांच गुना मुनाफा किस की जेब में जाएगा ? उसकी क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे ? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं इस उद्योग के लिए एक सवांगी ग नीति अपनाई जाए तब मजदूरों के कल्बाण के तिए रापके मंपूबे पूरे हो सकेंगे।

ञी रातासन्द यादव (विहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माङका नाइन्स विशेष कर् बिहार, राजस्थान जौर ग्रांध्र प्रदेश में हैं। शुरू शुरू में, ग्राज से 20 वर्ष पहले माइका माइन्स मे काफी संख्या मे मजदूर का विकरते थे लेकिन जैसे जैसे म्रार्टिफिशल माइका पश्चिमी देशों में ईजाद हुग्रा ग्रौर उसका प्रयोग शुरू हुआ, माइका माइन्स का काम धीरे-धीरे हिन्दुस्तान में ढीला पड़ गया ग्रौर धीरे-धीरे इस क्षेत्र में मजदूरों की संख्या भी घटती गई। एक जमाना था जब इस देश में माइका मजदूरों की संख्या लाखों में थी मगर म्राज 9-10 हजार के करीब इन तीनों प्रांतों में मजदूर है। ये मजदूर बड़ी विकट परिस्थिति में काम करते है क्योकि माइका माइन्स बीहड जंगली इलाकों में, पहाड़ी एरिया में जहां कि मानवीय सुख-सुविधा के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जा सकते, ऐसी जगहों में ये माइन्स हैं श्रौर ये वर्कर्स अन्ध्रागेनाइज्ड है, संगठित नहीं हैं । संगठित नही होने के कारण इनकी हालत बड़ी ही चितनीय है। सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर कानून बने लेकिन उन कानूनों का पालन, उनके वेलफेयर के लिए नहीं हुग्रा, स्राप इसी से श्रंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि यह जो ऐक्ट के श्रन्तर्गत रूल्स बनाने का जो प्राविजन था उस प्राविजन को इतने दिनों के बाद पालियामेंट में लाने के लिए यह ग्रमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया

है। इससे ग्राप ग्रंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि मजदूरों के प्रति चाहं कोई सरकार हो, इन्साफ कितना कम है।

उनसमाध्यक्ष जो, माइका उद्योग में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं वे स्र सिर डेली वेजेज पर काम करते हैं क्योंकि माइका माइन्स खास कर प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ ने है स्रौर ये 'प्राइवेट लोग ऐसे है जो काकी जुल्मी हैं, लठैत है और लठैतों को रखते हैं भ्रौर उन मजदूरों का शोषण करते है । शायद माइका माइन्स ही ऐसी माइन्स हैं, उबीन बंधा है, जहा पर सबसे कम मजदूरी दी जाती है। सरकार ने मिशिमम वेज कहों-कही प्रांतों में खेतिहर मजदूरों का 6 ६० से फाजिल कर दिया है लेकिन ग्राप देखेंगे, माइका पाइन्स में जो मजदूर हैं उन के मिनिमम वैजेज बहुत कम है । यही नहीं, 1976 में मिनिनम वेज फिक्स हुग्रा था ग्रौर ग्राज तक उसका रिविजन नहीं हुआ यद्यपि माइका की कोमत काफी बढ़ गई, औ-गुना बढ़ गई लेकिन मजद्रों की पजद्री नहीं बढ़ी। स्राज मजदूरों को मजूरी बही है जो 1976 में सरकार ने तय किया था। इर चोजों की कोनत इबर बढ़ गई है लेकिन मजदूरों के अम की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी श्राप-इस बात से भ्रंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि सरकार ने यह कभी नहीं सोचा कि हर बोज की कीमत बढ़ गई, माइका की भी कीमत 100 ग्ना से स्रधिक बढ़ गई स्रौर ये माइन-म्रोनर्स, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के, उन मजदूरों का एक्सप्लाइटेशन करते हैं। तो इसके लिए कानून बनाना चाहिए, वेजेज को रिवाइज करना चाहिए। इसके लिए मशीनरो होनी चाहिए। यह कुछ नहीं किया गया।

उगसभाध्यक्ष जो, यह तो फंड इकट्ठा करने के लिए जो ग्रमेंडमेंट सरकार लाई है, ग्रौर उसको पास भी कर रही है, तो जो फंड इकटठा किया जाएगा उसको किस तरह से व्यवस्था की जाएगी इस के संबंध में मैं स्नाप से दो-तीन वातें कहना चाहता कंडीशन ग्राफ वर्क को ले लीजिए । वेलफेयर मेजर्स में कंडीशन ग्राफ वर्क भी त्राती है । उस में हाउसिंग जरूरत है, पानी की जरूरत है, मेडिकल ऐड की जरूरत है, क्रियेशन की जरूरत है ग्रौर जरूरत है उन के बच्चों के पढ़ने लिखने के सामान की, स्कून ग्रादि की । अगर एक एक कर के इन सब चीजों को देखा जाय तो ग्राप इस निष्कर्ष पर पहंचेंगे कि सरकार ने इन के संबंध मे कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । स्राप हाउसिंग को ले लीजिए । माइका माइन्स में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर है उन की बड़ी विकट समस्या है । उन में से प्रतिशत मजदूरों को मकान नहीं मिलते । सरकार जो पैसा देती है वह 75 परसेंट से प्रधिक होता है ग्रौर बाकी के लिये वह माइन श्रोनर्स से कहती है कि श्राप पैसा मिना कर उनके लिये मकान बनाइये । लेकिन उस में कोई प्रगति नही होती थ्रौर वह सारा पैसा दूसरो तरक डाइवर्ट हो जाता है स्रौर मकान के लिये खर्च नहीं हो पाता है । इसी तरह से ग्राप सेक्टो मेजर्स को ले लीजिए । इस मामले में भी यह मोस्ट नेगलेक्टेड एरिया है। हर साल 5, 7 या फैटल एक्सोडेंट्स होते है स्रौर एक्सीडेंट होने पर मुग्रावजा जो मिलता है वह जैसा कि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा बहुत ही नगण्य होता है । उस के ठीक बगल 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 ग्रादमी के मरने पर मिलता है, लेकिन यहां 5000 से ज्यादा कभो किसी को नहीं मिला ग्रौर इस से भी कम मिलता है । टोटल एक्सपेंडिचर जो एक फैटल एक्सीडेंट पर होता है वह 6 हजार के नीचे ग्रांर 5 हजार से कुछ ज्यादा होता है । कोयले के खदानों श्रिः रामानन्द यादवो

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 बहुत 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 ग्रोनर्स के दलाल हैं। उन इंस्पेक्टर्स के माध्यम से वह सारे रूल्स ऐंड रेगुलेशन्स वायलेट किये जाते हैं ग्रौर उस में माइन ग्रोनर्स के साथ वह मिल कर काम करते है। यह लेबर इंस्पेक्टर्स कनाइव करते हैं श्रौर उन रूल्स ऐंड रेगुलेशन्स को इंप्लीमेंट नहीं होने देते न तो वे मिनियम वेजेज देने देते हैं ग्रौर न दूसरी सुविधायें मजदूरों को देने देते हैं । तो इंस्पेक्टर्स वहां एक तरह से दलाल है । इसलिये मैं सरकार से चाहंगा कि वहां इंस्पेक्शन की जो मशीनरी है उस को ग्राप ठीक करें। मिनिमम वेज जो 1976 में ग्राप ने फिक्स किया था ग्राप उस को रिवाइज करने की व्यवस्था करे ग्रौर जीवन के लिये जो स्रावश्यक वस्तुयें है, जितनी मात्ना में उन की कीमतें बढ गयी है म्राप उसके अनुसार उनके फिक्स करने की कोशिश करें ताकि उन मजदूरों को राहत मिल सके । दूसरे वेलफेयर मेजर्स भी जो हैं उन पर स्राप को ध्यान देना चाहिए । मेडिकल हेल्थ के संबंध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हुं । बिहार राज्य में कोडरमा के पास एक हास्पिटल है । उसमें डाक्टर है ग्रौर न काफी बेड्स है ग्रौर न वहां दवाइयां ही उपलब्ध हैं ग्रौर ग्राप 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

बांट दिया पेशेंटस को ग्रौर पचासों लाख रुपये के गवन का इल्जाम उस पर है जो ग्राज 5, 7 वर्ष से चल रहा है ग्रौर 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 ग्रौर मजदूरों को भीतर जाकर काम करना पड़ता 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 नही है जिसको प्लुरिसी नहीं हुई हो

(Interruptions)

श्री लाइली मोहन निगम : ग्राप हमारी बात का समर्थन करते है कि टी. बी. होती है ?

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

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये खाने ऐसी जगहों पर लोकेटेड है जहां पानी कम होता है। चाहे बिहार हो, राजस्थान हो या ग्रांध्र प्रदेश हो, गर्मियों में टुकों पर लादकर पानी 10-20 मील से हजारी बाग के कोडरमा के ग्रन्दर 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 पंजीपति उनके श्रम से इतना पैसा कमाते हैं, मालामाल हो गये हैं, वह उनको पानी भी न दें तो यह उचित नहीं।

स्नाप चले जाइये कोडरमा की सम्पत्ति माईका की सम्पत्ति है । जो भी वहां माइन स्रोनर हुए वह माइका पैंदा करके विदेशों में भेजकर लाखों करोड़ों रुपये कमाये । स्रध्यक्ष 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, नर्म 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)

उग्समाध्यक्ष (श्री दिनेश गोस्व मः) ः एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिए । हम लोग इस बिल को फिनिश करना चाहते हैं ।

भी रामानन्द यादव : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माइका का ऐक्सपोर्ट होता है । उसका प्रोडक्शन घट रहा है ग्रौर ऐक्स-पोर्ट बढ़ रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि देश के जो माइन स्रोनर्स हैं जो माइका दूसरे देशों में भेजने के लिए मजदूरों से माइका निकलवाते हैं उसका प्रोडक्शन कम दिखाते हैं क्योंकि टैक्स देना पडेगा स्रौर उसकी चोरी करते हैं। लेकिन इसका कोई प्रबन्ध सरकार नही कर पाती है कि जितना प्रोडक्शन होता है उसको ठीक से रेकार्ड किया जाए । एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ गया । म्राप एक्सपोर्ट को देखेंगे तो साल के साल देखेंगे कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ रहा है लेकिन प्रोडक्शन घट गया। 77 से लेकर साल वाइज ग्राप देखें तो प्रोडक्शन घट गया ग्रौर एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ गया । उनकी श्रामदनी वह गई ।

THE VICE_CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Please finish.

श्री रामात्रक याद्य : इस पर भी सरकार को मुस्तैदी से सोचना चाहिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात ग्रौर कह देना चाहता हूं । सरकार को ये जितनी माइंस हैं जितनी जल्दी हो उतनी जल्दी इनका नेशनलाइजेशन कर देना चाहिए । थोडे दिनों के बाद जानते हैं कि माइका बड़ा हल्का होता है, इसके दो तरीके होते हैं, एक तो निकाला जाता है ग्रौर दूसरा प्रोसेस किया जाता है । ग्रब प्रोसेस करने वाले की कीमत दो रुपया, तीन रुपया या चार म्पया 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 वढ़ 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 ग्रौर लुंगा । मिडका यानी माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन जो माइका प्रोडयूसर ग्रौर मिल ग्रोनर हैं उनके इंटरेस्ट की ही रक्षा करता है जो छोटा उद्योग करने वाले हैं, मिल स्रोनर 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, किम स्तर तक यह डील कर सकता है ? क्या यह माइका बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री भी कायम करने लायक है ? क्या इतना फंड एलोबेट किया जाए कि वह माइका प्रोसेसिंग एरिया में कोई इंडस्ट्री कायम कर सके ? इस सारी बात पर सरकार को श्रि राजाननः यादवो

विचार करना चाहिये । इन गब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal); Sir, I shall be very brief, would only raise a few points. the Bill as such is 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 concentrated in Bihar, Rajasthan and some places in Andhra Pradesh. It is owned by worst kind of unserupulous 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 other places for other kinds of activi-

As a matter of fact, you will surprised to know, I asked a question as early as 26th March, 1976: What is the investment in this private sector? Mr. Th_{e} Minister was Sukhdev "No information Prasad. He said: regarding the investment made by mines in the private sector is readily available." This was in 1976 even when the Government was so powerful and I hope the Minister would agree that in 1976-the dynamic decade—the Government Even at that time they powerful. had 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 hand 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 inspections carried out by Indian Bureau of Mines, it has come to notice that some mica mines in Bihar were not being worked in a scientific manner"

What 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 "During replied: periodic inspections carried out in the last 3 years, violations of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules have been detected in 370 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 in the country; today's number, according to the Ministry, is 163. according to the Minister, there were—this was a reply given by Mr Biju Patnaik--on the average 16,000 workers per day in the mica mining industry which has now fallen to less than 10,000 workers and according 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 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 1975 was 11,000 tonnes. In 1976, it was 9,000 tonnes. In 1977, it was 9,552 tonnes. In 1978, it was 9,993 tonnes In 1979 the provisiona' figure is 8,896 tonnes. But you will be surprised to know the export figures. In an industry which is producing less than 9.000 tonnes per year, for the last six years, the exports are: In 1975, 34,000 tonnes of the value of Rs. 18 crores, in 1976, 22,000 tonnes of the value of Rs. 24crores 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

is misleading whom? Is the Government 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. He 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 private are in the books of the owners. They do not get any facility, not even proper wages, leave alone the question of medical facilities and so on. A large number of workers are employed in these mick mines. But unfortunately, no attempt has been made by the Director-General of Mines Safety or by the Welfare Fund or by the Ministry to find out extent of this miserable, inhuman and mediavel exploitation, to which 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 Tuber-Till today, culosis. not a single worker suffering from Silicosis been 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 better looked after than our Indian workers in the mica mines. This is You are unfortunate situation. aware of it. Not that you are 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 of inspections by the Director_General 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. After knowing all these things, you have brought out a Bill which is no Bill at all. Is it the 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 increase; 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 wages. Whereas in the case of all other mines, workers are entitled more underground allowance. more dearness allowance and so on. nothing is paid to the mica workers. What is the payment? The skilled underground workers are getting Rs. 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 workers 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. 870 and 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, are misleading? What is the production, we would like to know? And then he should explain and reconcile the two 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 of 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 explain, why is this closing balance increasing every year? The money should have been spent on the welfare activities. In coal 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 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 system. You cannot get 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 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 coar, 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 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 are 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 nationalisation should 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 gave 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.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Rs. 20 lakns.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: More than that. So why not utilise it? Necessary attention is being given to that also. Gradually we are 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 there are two types of low housing schemes. Seventy-five cent of 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 constructing permanent houses. 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, in Andhra region and Rajasthan region, there are "Build Your House" schemes. They are well. They are being given Rs. 1500. Out of it Rs. 600 is subsidy Rs. 900 is loan without any interest. In nine years through monthly instalments, they have to repay. 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 fata! accidents, it has been said, that a very meagre compensation is being given. It has been said that Rs 2000 and odd are being given. That is not correct. For fatal accidents the compensation comes under the Workmen's Compensation Act, according to which up to a maximum of Rs 23,000 can be given. That can be borne by the owners of the mine

A reference was made to the exgraia payment being given from the case fund. It is Rs. 250. (Interruptions). No, Sir, the ex-gratia payment is only Rs. 250 which is being given out of the cess fund. The owners have to meet the funds and they have 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 there being no facilities for T.B. patients, it i_S not correct to say that The facilities are being increased year by year. There i_S one TB unit in Kodarma where there are a hundred beds. Also there are TB wards in some places in Andhra Pradesh and 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 more 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 not possible to have one General Welfare Board for all the mines including the coal-mines Coal mines are under a public undertaking whereas these are privately owned. So, one welfare board is not possible.

श्री लख्नि मोहन निगम : यह तो सबको मालूम है कि कोयला सरकार का है श्रीर श्रव्यक उसका है, श्राप श्रश्नक को कब सरकारी बनायेंगे, यह बता देंगे तो बात खत्म हो जायेगी ।

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: At present it is not possible to have one board for all these mines.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: At least you should condemn. This is not development and regulation. It is slaughter-The Steel Minister himself mining. 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?

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 conclusion.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDY: According to honourable Sh Kalyan Roy, it is 40,000, but I am 'raid I cannot accept that figure.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Wha the

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY. about 9,000.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: "About"! A Minister of the Government of India is 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 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 15-9-1980 they were revised. Now they are getting ...

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

SHRI P VENKATA REDDY: Under the Minimum Wages Act they have been revised on 15_9-1980. Now un-

ground skilled labour gets, above 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 done proportionately 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 dependents 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 goes for 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: In a large number of cases where cases been reported the managements are not paying even the Rs. 50 It is nonimplementation,

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

श्री लाडली में हिन निगम : टी. बी. : के लिए तो श्रापने कह दिया है । पर सिलिकोसिस जिसमें कि फेफड़ों में धूल बैठ जाती है, उसके लिए श्रापने क्या किया है ?

SHRI GHOUSE MOHIUDDIN SHEIKH: Silicosis and 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 cnough, they must get more. It will be looked into. Some hon. Members referred to M.TCO and said that it is not working satisfactorily. It is a I think valuable suggestion made. this will be taken care of by the concerned Ministry. Some of the M∈m_ bers have also said that instead 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 times more. I think that is a valuable suggestion which the concerned Ministry will take care of About the use of mica in the electronics industry, it is a valuable suggestion. I think finished goods we can certainly get five times more, if not more are all valuable suggestions will be taken care of.

About the question of compensation in fatal accidents the Members have pointed out that the 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 look into the matter and put it before the Advisory

Committee and see how far it can be raised.

Some Members have said that in some hospitals even doctors are 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 BiII 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 clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

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

"That the Bill be passed"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE_CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI). The Housstands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past six o the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 25tl November 1980