

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is only a supplementary question. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ। सरकार का जो यह डिसिजन है कि डिफेंस फैक्ट्रियों को तन्जीम-ए-जवीद, करना, उनको ठीक ढंग से चलाना, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, Medak में एक डिफेंस फैक्ट्री है, क्या इसकी तन्जीम-ए-जवीद की जा रही है? यदि की जा रही है तो इसको कितना फाइनंस एसिस्टेंस देंगे, अगर नहीं की जा रही है, तो इसको न करने की क्या वजह है?

جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میں آندھرا پردیش سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں۔ سرکار کا یہ ڈسیزن ہے کہ ڈیفینس فیکٹریوں کو تنظیم جدید کرنا، ان کو ٹھیک ڈھنگ سے چلانا، میں اس کا سواگت کرتا ہوں۔ میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش میں Medak میں ایک ڈیفینس فیکٹری ہے، کیا اس کی تنظیم جدید کی جا رہی ہے؟ اگر کی جا رہی ہے تو اس کو کتنا فائننس اسسٹینس دیں گے، اگر نہیں کی جا رہی ہے، تو اس کو نہ کرنے کی کیا وجہ ہے؟

SAHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Sir, we want to know how much is the investment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a supplementary question. That is all.

DR. M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, one of the ordnance factories which manufactures BMPs is located in Andhra Pradesh. It is having substantial orders. More orders are coming. This factory is doing well.

#### Death of workers due to occupational diseases

\*303. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers died in accidents in different industries in different sectors in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) how many occupational diseases are identified in our country and how many occupational diseases diagnostic centres are there to diagnose the occupational diseases; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of workers dying due to occupational diseases is the highest in India and, if so, the details thereof?

† [ ] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

(a) As per the available information received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories of the State Governments, the State-wise and Sector-wise details of deaths due to accidents in different industries/manufacturing sectors covered under the Factories Act, 1948 during the year 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

(b) As per Section 89 of the Factories Act, 1948, there are 29 occupational diseases listed in the Third Schedule which is given in Statement-III (See below).

The list of occupational diseases notified under sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952 is given in Statement-IV (See below).

The list of Occupational Diseases notified under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is placed in Statement-V (See below).

The Industrial Medicine Division of the Central Labour Institute, under the Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), Mumbai has a facility known as "National Referral Diagnostic Centre" to diagnose occupational diseases.

As regards mining sector, all the major mining companies in Coal, Metal and Oil Sectors have their own Occupational Health Centres for conducting statutory medical examinations. Most of the occupational diseases are diagnosed in those Centres and reported to Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS). As referral centres few Premier National Institutes like National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) Ahmedabad (with its Regional Occupational Health Centres) and National Institute of Miners' Health (NIMH), Nagpur deal with confirmation of cases of occupational diseases referred to them.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation is running five Occupational Diseases Centers at Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Indore and Joka.

(c) The comparative information relating to workers dying due to occupational diseases in the Country and Other Countries is not available.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of fatalities/death due to accidents in Industries manufacturing sector for the year 2007, 2008 and 2009 (P)*

State	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	0	0

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	153	166	165
Assam	11	15	7
Bihar	0	6	7
Chandigarh	NA	2	0
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	9	1
Goa	10	7	10
Gujarat	222	176	168
Haryana	NA	47	NA
Himachal Pradesh	8	6	NA
Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	2
Jharkhand	21	23	36
Karnataka	69	94	75
Kerala	22	15	17
Madhya Pradesh	NA	40	51
Maharashtra	132	218	211
Meghalaya	2	0	0
Orissa	83	81	122
Puducherry	7	1	8
Punjab	NA	39	35
Rajasthan	55	49	56
Tamil Nadu	66	67	137
Tripura	1	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	66	68	61
Uttaranchal	19	12	22
West Bengal	68	78	65
Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	49

1	2	3	4
Delhi (NCR)	NA	NA	8
TOTAL	1016	1223	1315

Note: \*There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim;

P : Provisional

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

NA : Not Available

#### **Statement**

*Sector-wise fatalities/deaths due to accidents in different Industries/  
Manufacturing sectors for the year 2007, 2008, and 2009 (P)*

Sl.No.	Industry/Sector	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture Hunting and related service Activities	NA	4	NA
2.	Collection Purification of water	2	1	1
3.	Defense	NA	4	1
4.	Electricity Gas Steam and Hot water supply	37	65	73
5.	Mfg of basic metals	247	270	301
6.	Mfg of Chemical and Chemical Products	117	151	179
7.	Mfg of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuels	51	24	45
8.	Mfg of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus NEC	20	17	12
9.	Mfg of Fabricated Metal products Except Machinery and Equipment	64	48	60
10.	Mfg of food products and Beverages	91	161	148
11.	Mfg of furniture, manufacturing NEC	20	21	13
12.	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment NEC	31	37	45

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Mfg of Medical precision and optical Instruments	0	3	2
14.	Mfg of Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers	8	17	11
15.	Mfg of Office Accounting and Computing Machinery	1	1	5
16.	Mfg of other Non Metallic Mineral Products	90	116	113
17.	Mfg of other transport equipment	17	19	22
18.	Mfg of paper and paper products	56	52	55
19.	Mfg of Radio, TV and communication Equipment and Apparatus	2	0	2
20.	Mfg of Rubber and. Plastic products	17	27	23
21.	Mfg of Textile	104	103	89
22.	Mfg of Tobacco Products	0	7	4
23.	Mfg of Wearing apparel, Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	4	7	0
24.	Mfg of Wood and Wood and Cork Products except furniture	6	16	13
25.	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	NA	1	16
26.	Other Mining and Quarrying	3	5	3
27.	Other service activities	1	9	20
28.	Public Administration and Defense; compulsory social security	1	1	0
29.	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	NA	4	20
30.	Recycling	0	1	12
31.	Research and development	NA	1	2
32.	Retail trade except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair	5	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Sale maintenance and repair of motor vehicles motor cycles, retail	8	20	8
34.	Supporting an auxiliary transport activities;	2	2	3
35.	Tanning and Dressing of Leather, Mfg of Luggage, Handbags saddlery	8	4	8
36.	Water transport	1	0	NA
37.	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles	1	2	1
38.	Construction	1	NA	4
TOTAL Number of fatal injuries		1016	1223	1315

There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim;

P Provisional

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

NA : Not Available

### ***Statement-III***

#### *List of notifiable diseases under the Factories Act, 1948*

1. Lead poisoning including poisoning by any preparation or compound of lead or their sequelae.
2. Lead tetra-ethyl poisoning.
3. Phosphorous poisoning or its sequelae.
4. Mercury poisoning or its sequelae.
5. Manganese poisoning or its sequelae.
6. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae.
7. Poisoning by nitrous fumes.
8. Carbon bisulphide poisoning.
9. Benzene poisoning, including poisoning by any of its homologues, their nitro or amido derivatives or its sequelae.
10. Chrome ulceration or its sequelae.

11. Anthrax.
12. Silicosis.
13. Poisoning by halogens or halogen derivatives of the hydrocarbons, of the aliphatic series.
14. Pathological manifestation due to :-
  - a. radium or other radioactive substances.
  - b. X-rays.
15. Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.
16. Toxic anaemia.
17. Toxic jaundice due to poisonous substances.
18. Oil acne or dermatitis due to mineral oils and compounds containing mineral oil base.
19. Byssionosis.
20. Asbestosis.
21. Occupational or contact dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemical and paints. These are of types, that is, primary irritants and allergic sensitizers.
22. Noise induced hearing loss (exposure to high noise levels).
23. Beryllium poisoning.
24. Carbon monoxide.
25. Coal miners' pneumoconiosis.
26. Phosgene poisoning.
27. Occupational cancer.
28. Isocyanates poisoning.
29. Toxic nephritis.

***Statement-IV***

*List of notified Occupational diseases under the Mines Act, 1952*

- (i) Silicosis
- (ii) Pneumoconiosis
- (iii) Manganese Poisoning - Nervous type

- (iv) Asbestosis
- (v) Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum  
(*i.e.* Mesothelioma)
- (vi) Noise induced hearing loss
- (vii) Contact Dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemicals.
- (viii) Pathological manifestations due to radium or radioactive substances.

**Statement-V**

(THE THIRD SCHEDULE)

(See section 52A)

LIST OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

No.	Occupational disease	Employment
1	2	3

**PART A**

1.	Infectious and parasitic diseases contracted in an occupation where there is a particular risk of contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) All work involving exposure to health or laboratory work;</li> <li>(b) All work involving exposure to veterinarian/work;</li> <li>(c) Work relating to handling animals, animal carcasses, part of such carcasses, or merchandise which may have been contaminated by animals or animal carcasses;</li> <li>(d) Other work carrying a particular risk of contamination.</li> </ul>
2.	Diseases caused by work in compressed air	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
3.	Diseases caused by lead or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
4.	Poisoning by nitrous fumes	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
5.	Poisoning by organ phosphorus compounds.	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.



1	2	3
<b>PART B</b>		
1.	Diseases caused by phosphorus or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to the compounds concerned.
2.	Diseases caused by mercury or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
3.	Diseases caused by benzene or its toxic homologues	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
4.	Diseases caused by nitro and amido toxic derivatives of benzene or its homologues.	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
5.	Diseases caused by chromium or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
6.	Diseases caused by arsenic or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
7.	Diseases caused by radioactive substances and ionising radiations	All work involving exposure to the action of radioactive substances or ionising radiations.
8.	Primary epithelomatous cancer of the skin caused by tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, anthracene, or the compounds, products of residues of these substances	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
9.	Diseases caused by the toxic halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons (of the aliphatic and aromatic series)	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
10.	Diseases caused by carbon disulphide	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
11.	Occupational cataract due to infra-red radiations	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
12.	Diseases caused by manganese or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
13.	Skin diseases caused by physical, chemical or biological agents not included in other items	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.

1	2	3
14.	Hearing impairment caused by noise	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
15.	Poisoning by dinitrophenol or a homologue or by substituted dinitrophenol or by the salts of such substances	All work involving exposure to the action of radioactive substances or ionising radiations.
16.	Diseases caused by beryllium or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
17.	Diseases caused by cadmium or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
18.	Occupational asthma caused by recognised sensitising agents inherent to the work process	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
19.	Diseases caused by fluorine or its toxic compounds	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
20.	Diseases caused by nitro-glycerine or other nitroacid esters	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
21.	Diseases caused by alcohols and ketones.	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
22.	Diseases caused by asphyxiants: carbon monoxide, and its toxic derivatives, hydrogen sulfide	All work involving exposure to the action of radioactive substances or ionising radiations.
23.	Lung cancer and mesotheliomas caused by asbestos.	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
24.	Primary neoplasm of the epithelial lining of the urinary bladder or the kidney or the ureter	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
<b>PART C</b>		
1.	Pneumoconioses caused by sclerogenic mineral dust (silicosis, anthracosilicosis asbestosis) and silico-tuberculosis provided that silicosis is an essential factor in causing the resultant incapacity or death	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.

1	2	3
2.	Bagassosis	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
3.	Bronchopulmonary diseases caused by cotton, flax hemp and sisal dust (Byssinosis)	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
4.	Extrinsic allergic alveolitis caused by the inhalation of organic dusts	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
5.	Bronchopulmonary diseases caused by hard metals	All work involving exposure to the risk concerned

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, this question relates to 400 million workers in the whole of the country. The information given by the hon. Minister pertains only to the period from 2007 to 2009. What about the information pertaining to 2010 and 2011 (till date)? The Labour Department is supposed to have the up-to-date information about deaths, accidents, job losses, employment, unemployment and so on.

Sir, if you look at the information given by the hon. Minister, you will observe that the number of accidents and deaths has increased in Andhra, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa in industries like basic metal, fruit products, etc. I want to know whether it is because of the fact that the employers are not maintaining the minimum health standards of workers, or, whether the case of State Governments are not taking appropriate steps for implementing the various statutes.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the hon. Member is a very respected trade union leader. He knows that it is the Chief Inspector of Factories, in the case of factories, who is responsible for the implementation of the Factories Act; also, under the Mines Act, the Mines Inspectors implement it. The information available as of today pertains to 2007, 2008 and 2009. So far as 2010 is concerned, the information has been sought. Sir, 30th August is the last date for collecting the information for 2010. That is why that information is not included here. As soon as we get that information from the State Governments, we will provide it. But as far as 2007, 2008 and 2009 is concerned, I have provided full information.

Secondly, Sir, State-wise data has also been furnished, including the sectors in which the people have died in fatal and nonfatal incidents. Sir, many State Governments have not provided the information. We have been writing to them repeatedly and we have been trying to get up-to-date information from them. As soon as we get the information for the year 2010, we will provide it.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, if you look at the reply given by the hon. Minister, you will find that the number of deaths in accidents in the construction sector is only four whereas, I remember, the hon. Minister last year only had stated in reply to my question that in Delhi itself the number of deaths in accidents was 130. Sir, I wanted information particularly about the occupational diseases. No information has been given about that. It is very important. The only information that has been given is, "As per Section 89 of the Factories Act, 1948, there are 29 occupational diseases listed in the Third Schedule which is given at Annexure-III", whereas in developed countries like Sweden the number pertaining to occupational diseases runs into thousands. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Department has taken any appropriate action or whether it has engaged any agency to find out how many occupational diseases are there in the country. We have the ESI Corporation which has only four diagnostic centres in the whole of the country. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that the ESI Corporation will open, at least, one centre in each State to identify and diagnose the occupational diseases?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I just want to point out that the question of the hon. Member was: "(a) how many workers died in accidents in different industries in different sectors in the country during the last three years, State-wise". For that, I have furnished the detailed information. The question was not on how many people have died of occupational diseases. That is why that information has not been given here. The other thing that he had pointed out was that while more than 130 construction workers had died, I had mentioned a figure of only four. Sir, this figure of four was according to the Factories Act. Where factories were constructed, four people had died there. This question pertains to Factories Act and that is why this figure had been given, not regarding construction workers.

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह :** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी accidents के जो तथ्य दिए हैं, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वे ग्रामक हैं। Coal mining में 2008 में 93, 2009 में 92 और 2010 में 120 mining accidents हुए और Metal mining में 2008 में 70, 2009 में 50 और 2010 में 87 accidents हुए, यानी Mining के क्षेत्र में 2008 में कुल 163, 2009 में 142 और 2010 में 207 fatal accidents हुए हैं। Mining के supervisory staff, Director of Mine's Safety या Inspector of Mines, में काफी कमी आ गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको strengthen करने के लिए वे क्या सख्त कदम उठा रहे हैं?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, मैं यह कबूल करता हूँ कि inspecting staff कम हैं। Economic hurdle होने की वजह से नए लोगों की भर्ती नहीं की जा रही है, लेकिन हम इस दिशा में कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमने आपको trends in incidence of accidents in mines के जो figures provide किए हैं, उनसे आपको यह मालूम

होगा। अगर आप 2010 का कुल figure देखेंगे, तो यह 17 है, 2009 में यह 22 है, यानी यह decreasing trend है।

जहां तक इसे supervise करने के लिए vacant posts का सवाल है, उन्हें fill up करने के लिए हम कोशिश करेंगे। जो भी existing inspectors हैं, हम उन्हें कहेंगे कि वे ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा factories को inspect करें।

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना :** सर, ज्यादातर काम राज्यों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया है, मतलब accidents, compensation, inspection वगैरह को राज्य सरकार देखेंगी। क्या केन्द्र के पास ऐसा कोई mechanism है कि जहाँ-जहाँ इतने accidents हुए हैं या उस एक्ट का implementation ठीक नहीं हुआ है, वह उसे monitor करे? अगर नहीं, तो उसको monitor करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा mechanism develop करेगी, ताकि इसका first hand information मिल सके या अगर लॉ को change करना है, तो उसके लिए आपको कोई न कोई सुविधा हो?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** आप यह जानते हैं कि 'Labour' subject Concurrent List में होने की वजह से Federal system of Government में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास जो भी powers हैं, हम उन्हें usurp नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम उन्हें ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा कह सके हैं, उन्हें direction दे सकते हैं और उन्हें letters लिख सकते हैं। हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब कभी भी seminars होते हैं, meetings होती हैं, zonal meetings होती हैं, तो उनमें इन चीजों का जिक्र किया जाता है कि वे इन पर ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा ध्यान दें। Mines Act के ऊपर हम amendments लाए हैं, जिन्हें राज्य सभा ने Standing Committee को भेजा हुआ है। अगर वे amendments आ गए, तो उनमें बहुत से changes जाएंगे।

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, due to sudden accidental death the family of the deceased suffers badly. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would advise the factories or organizations to appoint on compassionate grounds a son or a daughter of the deceased person.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I will have to examine this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 304. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I had raised my hand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. We can take only three supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I had raised my hand to put a supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no right on supplementaries. Supplementaries are rotated round the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Dhoot, please go ahead.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... I express my anguish here, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

**Providing basic facilities in industrial areas**

\*304. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that severe lack of basic facilities like pucca roads, sewerage, road lights, parking, garbage management, water supply etc. in industrial areas is hampering the industrial growth of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan Government proposes to have in place for providing these basic facilities in industrial areas of the country within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

***Statement***

(a) to (c) The availability of adequate infrastructure is a necessary prerequisite for industrial growth of the country. However, it is not possible to quantify its impact on industrial growth at aggregate level.

The basic amenities in the industrial areas are provided and maintained by the State Government or its agencies or local bodies who collect taxes/user charges for maintenance of these amenities.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very good reply to my question, but, I have two queries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has done any survey about the existing industrial area and basic facilities available in such areas, in States and Union Territories. If yes, will he give us the details, State and Union Territory-wise and if not, will he assure the House that Government will undertake the exercise within a time frame because this is the basic thing to promote industrial development in the country?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The hon. Member has asked a very important question, relating to the inadequate infrastructure for the growth of industry in the country. As hon. Member would appreciate, industry development is a subject which is dealt with by the State Governments. The State Governments identify the land which could be zoned for the industrial areas. Many States promote industrial areas or estates through industrial infrastructure corporations. Others