

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 5, 1973/Chaitra 15,
1895 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**कोयला श्रमिकों और अभ्रक श्रमिकों की
मजूरी में अन्तर**

*623. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या
अभ्र और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कोयला श्रमिकों और
अभ्रक श्रमिकों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी
है ;

(ख) क्या कोयला श्रमिकों और अभ्रक
श्रमिकों की दैनिक मजूरी में कोई अन्तर है ;
और

(ग) इस अन्तर को समाप्त करने के
लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-
NATHA REDDY): (a) The average
daily employment in coal mines
(1971) and mica mines and factories
(1970) was 3,82,250 and 31,908 res-
pectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. The wages of workers
in the coal mining industry are higher.
These were fixed by a Central Wage
Board.

(c) The wages of mica workers have
been fixed by the State Governments
under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
The Act provides for review and revision
of minimum wages and the State
Governments would no doubt increase
the existing wages to the extent necessary
and feasible.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, बड़े
दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कोयला
मजदूर और अभ्रक मजदूर, दोनों एक ही
तरह की खान में जाकर काम करते हैं, दोनों
की जान को एक ही तरह का जोखिम रहता
है लेकिन कोयला मजदूरों पर सरकार ने
बहुत ध्यान दिया है, अभ्रक मजदूरों पर कोई
ध्यान नहीं दिया दिया है, और जैसा मंत्री महोदय
ने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि केवल 31,000
अभ्रक मजदूर हैं, यह बात गलत है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण के चक्कर
में पड़ गये। सवाल कीजिये, बरना नतीजा
यह होता है कि प्रश्न पूरे नहीं होते हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इसलिये मैं
मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या
वह अभ्रक क्षेत्रों का भ्रमण खुद करेंगे और
अधिकारियों से कहेंगे कि वहाँ जाकर उनकी
स्थिति को देखें और देखकर इस तरह की
रिपोर्ट दें जिससे कोयला श्रमिक और अभ्रक
श्रमिकों के बीच की खाई पट सके ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
I propose to tour most of the mining
areas in order to study this problem
and impress upon the State Govern-
ments about the necessity of revising
the wage scales.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा दूसरा
सवाल यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा
कि 1948 में मिनिमम वेज के अनुसार अभ्रक

मजदूरों के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने नीति बनायी थी तो 1948 से लेकर 1973 तक बहुत समय बीत चुका है इसलिये आज जो अबरक मजदूरों की स्थिति है उसके ऊपर विचार करते हुये सरकार क्या इस बात पर ध्यान देगी कि कोयला मजदूरों को जितना वेतन मिलता है उतना ही अबरक मददूरों को भी दिया जाये ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: In Andhra Pradesh, the wages were revised in 1972 and they are 3.15; in Bihar, the wages were revised in 1968 and they are 2.25; in Rajasthan, in 1971—3.25; in Tamil Nadu, in 1962—1.38. I understand, Tamil Nadu and Bihar are contemplating the revision of scales. They are trying to do it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that before the coal mines were taken over by the Government, the recommendations of the Wage Board were not implemented by the coal mine-owners. I wish to know whether, after the taking over of the coal mines, the wages recommended by the Wage Board have been given to all workers.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Wage Board recommendations are not statutory in character, as the hon. Member knows. The Ministry of Mines which has taken over the mines is looking into this problem and is vigorously pursuing it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: In view of the fact that mica mines are spread over in more than one State of the country, will the Central Government appoint its own Wage Board to review the whole situation?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This is a suggestion for examination.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the capacity of the mica mine-owners is the same as that of coal mine-owners.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question about capacity.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I mean the paying capacity.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it is not a relevant question. (*Interruption*).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is there no answer?

MR. SPEAKER: He may be ready with an answer. But I am not holding it in order.

Plan to use Industrial know-how for Mutual Benefit by Non-Aligned Nations

*624. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-aligned meet in Algiers in September this year is scheduled to put in operation the Lusaka declaration that there was a vast store of industrial know-how and resources within the non-aligned family that could be used to mutual benefit by proper planning;

(b) if so, whether Government are working on plans by which the non-aligned nations could help each others' industrialisation without seeking aid from outside the fold; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The question of economic cooperation amongst non-aligned countries has been discussed since the Lusaka Conference at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries held in Georgetown in August, 1972. Standing Committee of Non-aligned Countries in New York has also been discussing follow-up action with a view to implementation of the decl-