

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946

UNION OF INDIA

India

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Act 22 of 1946

- Published on 23 April 1946
- Commenced on 23 April 1946
- [This is the version of this document from 23 April 1946.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

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/742Statement of Objects and Reasons.-It is urgently necessary to improve the living and working conditions of the labour employed in the Mica-mining Industry. Though the industry is one of great importance to the country, labour conditions are most deplorable and Government are convinced that they must intervene by initiating a scheme of welfare measures. A member of the Labour Investigating Committee was deputed to study the labour conditions in the mica-mining areas and he has submitted a report making a number of recommendations. These inter alia include the working out of a comprehensive welfare scheme designed to improve the standard of living of the workers and to secure them the requisite medical, educational, housing, water-supply and other facilities. The present proposals relate only to the welfare of labour employed in the mines as distinct from factory labour for which the responsibility lies with the Provincial Governments. The mining industry has been consulted and there is a general agreement that a cess should be imposed on all exports of mica to finance the welfare scheme. While it may not be possible to find out immediately large sums of money required for the purpose, Government feel that a start in this direction must be made at once by the creation of a Fund by the imposition of an ad valorem duty on all exports of mica. The Bill is designed to give effect to these proposals. Amendment Act 51 of 1980-Statement of Objects and Reasons.-The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 constitutes a fund for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the Mica mining industry. Section 6 of the Act empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry into effect the purposes of the Act. The Act does not require the rules made by the Central Government to be laid before Parliament.2. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Fifth Lok Sabha) in their Fourteenth Report desired that the Government should undertake a review of all Acts to find out which of them do not contain a provision for laying of rules framed thereunder before Parliament and should incorporate such provision in those Acts. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Sixth Lok Sabha) in their Nineteenth Report further desired that the

necessary amending legislation be brought up at an early date. It is proposed to accept these recommendations of the Committees on Subordinate Legislation and make a suitable amendment in the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946. The Bill seeks to achieve this object.[23rd April, 1946]An Act to constitute a fund for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the mica mining industry. Whereas it is expedient to constitute a fund for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the mica mining industry; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. This Act has been extended to the new provinces and merged States by the Merged States (Laws) Act 59 of 1949 and to the States of Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh by the Union Territories (Laws) Act 30 of 1950. Manipur and Tripura are States now, see Act 81 of 1971. 2. Brought into force on 1.4.1947.

1. Short title and extent .-(1) This Act may be called The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946.

(2) It extends to [the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.]

2. Imposition and collection of a cess .-(1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be levied and collected, as a cess for the purposes of this Act, on all mica, in whatever state, exported from [the territories to which this Act extends] a duty of customs at such rate, not exceeding six and one-quarter per centum ad valorem, as may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette:

Provided that until the 1st day of April, 1947, the rate of duty so fixed shall not exceed two and one-half per centum ad valorem. (2) On the last day of each month or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, there shall be paid to the credit of a fund to be called the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) the proceeds of the duty of customs recovered during that month after deduction of the expenses, if any, for collection and recovery.

3. The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund .-(1) The Fund shall be applied by the Central Government to meet expenditure incurred in connection with measures in the opinion of the Central Government necessary or expedient to promote the welfare of labour employed in the mica mining industry.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (1), the Fund may be utilised to defray-(a) the cost of measures for the benefit of labour employed in the mica mining industry directed towards-(i) the improvement of public health and sanitation, the prevention of disease, and the provision and improvement of medical facilities, (ii) the provision and improvement of water supplies and facilities for washing, (iii) the provision and improvement of educational

facilities,(iv)the improvement of standards of living, including housing and nutrition, the amelioration of social conditions and the provision of recreational facilities,(v)the provision of transport to and from work,(vi)[the provision of family welfare, including family planning education and services;](b)the grant to a [State Government] [Substituted by A.O. 1950, for " Provincial Government" .], a local authority or the owner, agent or manager of a mica mine, of money in aid of any scheme approved by the Central Government for any purpose for which the Fund may be utilised;(c)the cost of administering the Fund, including the allowances, if any, of members of the Advisory Committees constituted under section 4, and the salaries and the allowances, if any, of officers appointed under section 5;(d)any other expenditure which the Central Government may direct to be defrayed from the Fund.(3)The Central Government shall have power to decide whether any particular expenditure is or is not debitable to the Fund, and its decision shall be final.(4)The Central Government shall publish annually in the Official Gazette report of the activities financed from the Fund, together with an estimate of receipts and expenditure of the Fund and a statement of accounts.

4. Advisory Committees .-(1) The Central Government shall constitute [as many Advisory Committees as it thinks fit but not exceeding one for each State], to advise the Central Government on any matters arising out of the administration of this Act or the Fund.

(2)The members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Central Government, and shall be of such number and chosen in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act:Provided that each Committee shall include an equal number of members representing mica mine owners and workmen employed in the mica mining industry, and that at least one member of each Committee shall be a woman, and at least one member of each Committee shall be a member of the Legislature of the [State] [Substituted by A.O. 1950, for " Provincial Government" .] concerned.(3)The Chairman of each Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Central Government.(4)The Central Government shall publish in the Official Gazette, the names of all members of the Advisory Committees.

5. Appointment and powers of officers .-(1) The Central Government may appoint Inspectors, Welfare Administrators and such other officers as it thinks necessary to administer the Fund or to supervise or carry out the activities financed from the fund.

(2)Every officer so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).(3)Any Inspector or Welfare Administrator may-(a)with such assistance, if any, as he thinks fit, enter at any reasonable time any place which he considers it necessary to enter for the purpose of supervising or carrying out the activities financed from the Fund, and(b)do within such place anything necessary for the proper discharge of his duties.

6. Power to make rules .-(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for-(a) the making of refunds, remissions and recoveries of the duty of customs imposed by sub-section (1) of section 2; (b) the composition of the Advisory Committees constituted under section 4, the manner in which the members thereof shall be chosen, the term of office of such members, the allowances, if any, payable to them, and the manner in which the Advisory Committees shall conduct their business; (c) the conditions governing the grant of money from the Fund under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 3; (d) the form of the estimate and statement referred to in sub-section (4) of section 3; (e) the conditions of service and the duties of all officers appointed under section 5; (f) the furnishing by owners or agents or managers of mica mines of statistical or other information, and the punishment by fine of failure to comply with the requirements of any rule made under this clause. (3) [Every rule, made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under this rule.]