

an>

title: Combined discussion on Statutory Resolution Regarding Disapproval of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2015 And Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015 (Discussion not concluded).

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before we take up the combined discussion on Item Nos. 21 and 22, we have to allot time to the Statutory Resolution and the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015. If the House agrees, we may allot two hours.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): We would discuss today for half an hour. Tomorrow, we will meet to discuss further. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Item Nos. 21 and 22.

Shri C.N. Jayadevan – not present.

Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I am not moving.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mahtab, are you moving?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this House disapproves of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 (No.7 of 2014) promulgated by the President on 26th December, 2014".

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can move for the consideration of the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yesterday, when this Bill was being introduced, I had mentioned as to what was the urgency of promulgating an Ordinance. I had cited what the first Speaker of Lok Sabha had said or had written to the first Prime Minister of this country. Mr. Mavalankar had repeatedly said, Ordinance is not a healthy way to frame laws for the country. In that respect, I had quoted yesterday. I need not quote it again today. Only thing I would like to quote is that only in extraordinary situation Ordinance route needs to be taken. What was that extraordinary situation that arose, and what was the necessity that forced this Government to come in with an Ordinance? During the last many days after this Ordinance has been promulgated before the commencement of this Budget Session, this needs to be explained as to how it has helped in garnering more funds for the Exchequer.

Secondly, repeatedly we have said that Ordinance is undemocratic and cannot be justified except in case of extreme emergency.

The Executive does not frame the law in a parliamentary democracy; it is the Legislature which frames the law. Here, through Ordinance route, it is the Executive which is deciding. Repeatedly our Parliamentary Affairs Minister has stated that we debate, we discuss, then, we decide.

But Ordinance is something where you decide. Then you come to the House and say, 'You discuss and you debate'. It is the reverse way; Ordinance is a reverse way. I am sure, our good friend, the Minister for Energy and Coal will not subscribe to this view if he would have been sitting in the other side, if the mantle of Ministership would not be on his shoulder. This is not the right course of action. Ordinance is not the right course of action. Whoever believes in Parliamentary democracy will always vouch for that that legislation should only be done when a Bill comes in the Parliament, it is discussed; it is debated; then it is decided. You do not decide earlier. That is why, we are opposed to this Ordinance route.

The second point which I would like to mention here is that with this special provision of this Ordinance route, through this Ordinance and the Bill that is before us for consideration, two things need to be explained. In due course of our debate, from our Party, of course, Mr. Nagendra Pradhan will be participating in the discussion. Many other Members also will be participating from the respective political parties. But you, in this Bill, have a provision, namely, power to classify certain Schedule-I coalmines by the Central Government. This provision is that you have a reverse bidding process for the power sector....(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. Please listen to the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : You have repeatedly said inside this House yesterday and also outside before the House commenced for the Budget Session that why you need to have a reverse bidding process. My question arises from that logic that you are putting forth. There are a few coal bearing States. There are many non-coal bearing States. But we need energy security. We need to provide energy at a cheaper rate. We all agree to that. We all subscribe to that view. The energy that is to be provided to the consumers should be cheaper. It should not be at the higher side. If you have bidding at the higher side, then the rate of the power will go up and the consumer also will be facing a higher rate. That is why you have reverse bidding mechanism inbuilt into this. But our problem starts there. The end user is being benefited because of reverse bidding.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Sir, is he going to speak?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, he is not going to speak. Somebody else is going to speak.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Now you are moving a Resolution.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, now I am on the Resolution.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On the Resolution, he can speak. Generally, on the Resolution, a Member can take 10 to 15 minutes. He is allowed; therefore he can speak. There is no bar on that. He is not the same person. Even Shri Premachandran was allowed to speak for 10 to 15 minutes. Therefore he also has a right to speak on this Resolution. He may bring forth so many factors.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I was mentioning about the reverse bidding process. This needs to be explained. When you have a reverse bidding process, the end-user, the consumer gets it at a lesser price but at the cost of the coal-bearing State. It is because the money that you are transferring to the State concerned for their coalmines, he gets it at lesser price. When you have a non-regulated sector, in a non-regulated sector where cement companies come in, they have captive power plants. Steel industry comes in where they have captive power plants; aluminum company comes in where they have captive power plants. For that, you have non-regulated sector. But our question arises here as to how you determine. That determination, what Kalyan *da* was asking me, is in Clause 7. The Central Government unilaterally does it, I would say. You have a Technical Committee. The Technical Committee advises you but all that is under your control. You take a decision. You do not interact with the concerned State Government. Yes, Odisha has nine coal blocks now to be auctioned. Out of nine coal blocks, the Centre has decided that eight blocks will be in a reverse bidding process and one will be in a non-regulated sector. One is high one, who bids for, and one is lowest one. High one is only one block and that money will flow to the State. Low one has eight blocks and that money will flow to the State. We have heard in this House that more than Rs. 1 lakh crore has come in because of this auction. But how, much is flown into the State of Odisha? It is not even one per cent of that amount. It is only Rs. 500 crore. As the Government has taken a decision of determining the reverse bidding process for certain mines and non-regulated sector, we would like to understand from the hon. Minister, who is quite intelligent and also wants the States to be helped because of this bidding process, as to why the Government has not consulted or taken States into confidence. In that way, I would say, the cooperative federalism will prosper. Otherwise, the competitiveness between the States will bring down the faith and acceptability of this Government.

That is why I am moving this Resolution for consideration of the Government. We are opposed to the Ordinance route. When the debate will commence, our Party's view also will be put forth here.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, would you want to say anything or else I will end after the hon. Member's speech?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: As you desire, Sir. I can reply to this now also.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is up to you. If you want to say something, you can say.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I would not get into the complete details or all the criteria of allotment. But I would like to thank hon. Member for having flagged off a very important issue. It is important also for all the members and the august House to appreciate.

Obliviously, the urgency of the Ordinance is something that nobody in this House can deny, particularly, after the hon. Supreme Court's order on 24th September, struck down the allotment of 204 coal blocks, which were given free of charge. Today the State is talking about revenue. At that time, I do not know whether the State even recognized the fact that what revenue could have accrued to the States was being lost by giving these mines...(Interruptions) The erstwhile allotment was going on for giving mines free of charge. The hon. Supreme Court was seized of the matter. On 24th September, when they cancelled the allotment of 204 mines, at that time the country was faced with the crisis. If one looks back to the newspaper articles, to the editorials and to the fear psychosis in the whole country that coal production will dwindle, all these plants which were connected as end use plants to these mines will suddenly have no coal and no production: 'You could be faced with a situation after 31st March, which is the time the hon. Court has given for re-bidding or re-allotment of these operating mines. Such 42 of the mines which are operating or near operation, if these would not have been completed by 31st March, this summer, the entire India would have suffered the agony of power cuts and power shortages and a deep crisis in the production of steel, cement and very essential ingredients which help run the economy, the engines of growth of this country.' At that point of time, it is a matter of record that within less than one month, on 20th October, this Government pro-actively came out with an Ordinance, an Ordinance which was applied to all the problems that could emerge out of the operation of the hon. Supreme Court Order.

Sir, you will appreciate that the Supreme Court order had cancelled the mines, but the mining infrastructure, namely, land and machinery that is fixed to the ground all of those things belonged to the prior allottees who are now the illegal prior allottees. If the Government had tried to reallocate these blocks without having possession of the land and without having possession of the mining infrastructure, then we would basically have only given a piece of paper or a license, but they could not operate because the ownership of the land and machinery was not theirs and that would have made thousands of people unemployed in this country. हजारों लोग बेरोजगार होते, सैकड़ों मिलियन टन कोयले का उत्पादन रुक जाता, देश भारी बिजली संकट में पड़ जाता और स्टील, सीमेंट कंस्ट्रक्शंस आदि बहुत अहम वस्तुओं का उत्पादन रुक जाता... (व्यवधान)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: What was Coal India doing? ... (Interruptions) What was Coal India's job? It was not only private enterprises, but it was Coal India's job. (Interruptions)

श्री पीयूष गोयल : भट्टरि जी भलीभांति जानते हैं कि कोल इंडिया पिछले पांच वर्षों से मात्र एक-डेढ़ प्रतिशत कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाता है और एक-डेढ़ प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ाकर 42 माइन्स में जो 100 मिलियन टन कोयले का पोर्टेशियल है, वह मेक-अप नहीं हो सकता था। मुझे सदन को बताने में बहुत हर्ष है कि हमारी सरकार आने के बाद जून से अब तक कोल इंडिया ने रिकॉर्ड सात प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ाया है, जो इतने वर्षों में कभी नहीं हुआ है और उसकी शकल का बेनिफिट भी आपके राज्यों को ही मिलता है। इस आर्डिनेंस की जरूरत के बारे में इस सदन में पहले भी कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है, आपकी बात सही है कि डिसकशन होनी चाहिए, डिबेट होनी चाहिए। हमने बहुत विस्तार में डिबेट की, सदन में विशेषक पास किया, दुर्भाग्य से दूसरे सदन में वह विशेषक पास नहीं हो पाया, वहां कुछ डिस्टर्बेंस रहीं। यह आप सब भलीभांति जानते हैं और वह बिल लैप्स हो गया। लैप्स बिल के रहते, यह सरकार इन खदानों की फिर से ऑक्शन या रि-एलॉट नहीं कर पाती और उससे देश में भारी संकट आता, इसलिए हमने आर्डिनेंस को फिर से प्रोमल्टेड किया। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने उसको अनुमोदन दिया, वह प्रोमल्टेड हुआ। आपने पूछा कि हमने क्या किया है, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में यह पहली बार हुआ है कि पिछली सरकार जो काम दस वर्ष में नहीं कर पाई, वर्ष 2004 में पिछले प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कोयले की खदानों का ऑक्शन होना चाहिए, लेकिन वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक एक भी नीलामी सम्पन्न नहीं हो पाई और हमने चार महीने में 19 माइन्स की नीलामी करके दिखाया। परसों से फिर से नीलामी का नया दौर शुरू होने जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की यह बड़ी उपलब्धि है कि भारी संकट से हमने देश को बचाया है। ... (व्यवधान) जहां तक स्पेशल प्रोविजन की बात कही गयी है, मैं उसके बारे में अपने जवाब में विस्तार से कहूंगा, लेकिन इतना आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि यह काम आर्बिट्ररी नहीं किया गया। अगर हम पुराने एंडयूज को कंटीन्यू रखते तो स्टील, सीमेंट एवं अन्य नॉन-रेगुलेटेड सेक्टरों के लिए इतनी ज्यादा खदानें दी गयी थीं कि शायद दो सौ या चार सौ साल तक उनके पास खदानें रहतीं, लेकिन पावर प्लांट्स की खदानें शायद दस-पन्द्रह साल भी नहीं चल पातीं। इसलिए जरूरी था कि डिफाइंड क्वाइटेरिया के तहत इन माइन्स का एंडयूज रिफ्लोकेट किया जाए। एक टेक्नीकल कमेटी सभी मंत्रालयों को सम्मिलित करके बनाई गयी। एक डिफाइंड क्वाइटेरिया बनाया गया जिसे मैं पढ़ सकता हूँ और आपको भी दे सकता हूँ, उसके हिसाब से एंडयूज तय किया गया और राज्यों के अधिकारियों के साथ भी निरंतर चर्चा की। यह अलग बात है कि मैं एक-एक एम.पी. के साथ या एक-एक सरकारी अधिकारी से बात करूँ या कैसे करूँ, लेकिन आपके राज्य के जो प्रमुख अधिकारी हैं, जो इस विषय से संबंध रखते हैं, उनसे चर्चा की गयी। अगर पिछली व्यवस्था चालू रखते तो शायद एक भी माइन में एक रुपया भी बिड नहीं होता क्योंकि इतना ज्यादा खदानें नॉन-रेगुलेटेड सेक्टर को दी गयी थीं कि डिमाण्ड-सप्लाई गैप एडजस्ट नहीं होता और बिजली के कारखानों को कोयले की आपूर्ति नहीं होती, वे तृस्त रहते। बहुत सोच-समझकर डिफाइंड वे में, ट्रांसपैरेन्सी वेबसाइट पर डालकर पूरे प्रोसेस को किया गया। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में बहुत-सी माइन्स ऑक्शन होने वाली हैं जिनसे हरेक राज्य की अच्छी कमाई होगी। आगे चलकर इसमें नॉन-रेगुलेटेड सेक्टर की आपके राज्य की माइन्स भी आएंगी। आने वाले दिनों में कमर्शियल माइनिंग से आपके राज्य को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में शकल और ऑक्शन अमाउंट मिलने जा रहा है।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 (No. 7 of 2014) promulgated by the President on 26th December, 2014".

"That the Bill to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilisation of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Since we have taken Item Nos. 21 and 22 together, the voting will take place finally.

Now, the discussion will start. The first speaker is Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray.

श्री स्वीन्दर कुमार राय (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश के सामने एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल आने वाला है, इस बारे में आपने मुझे सरकार के पक्ष में अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया है। मुझे यह बात कहने में बहुत ही फ़ला महसूस हो रहा है और खुशी हो रही है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को एक नई दिशा देने की पहल आदर्शपूर्ण नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश में प्रारम्भ हुई है। इसकी झलक हम सबको दिखने लगी है। इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर और खासकर इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को आधारभूत संरचना देने वाली हमारी जितनी भी व्यवस्थाएं थीं, उन पर अंग्रेजीयत की छाप थी, आज़ादी के 65 वर्षों बाद तक भी यह व्यवस्था दिखाई देती रही।

सन् 1947 के पहले हिन्दुस्तान गुलाम था। तब देश की जो सरकारें थीं, जो भी उनके द्वारा कानून बनते थे, उनके अनुसार इस देश की मूलभूत अर्थव्यवस्था संवर्धित करने की दिशा में जाती थीं। जब हिन्दुस्तान आज़ाद हुआ और 1947 में सरकारें आईं, कहने को वह आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान की सरकारें थीं, लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में थोड़ी भी झिझक नहीं है कि पूरा देश इस बात को स्वीकार करता है कि अंग्रेजीयत की छाप आज़ाद के बाद की सरकारों पर भी रही और नौकरशाही पर भी दिखाई देती रही है। जो कानून बने, जो अर्थव्यवस्था खड़ी हुई, सब कहीं न कहीं सामंतवाद और विदेशी मानसिकता से हटकर एक नए वर्ग के हाथ में केन्द्रित हो गईं। इस तरह से देश को चलाया गया और एक प्रकार से लाल फीताशाही के माध्यम से एक राजनैतिक तंत्र की शुरुआत हुई, जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान के आम अवागम की भावना दबती चली गई। नई सोच के अनुसार देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाया जाए, यह सोच विकसित नहीं हो पाई।

आज़ादी के बाद देश जन्म में डूबा था। उस समय हमने देश का शासन चलाने वाले लोगों पर अपना भरोसा रखा। इसलिए हम नई अर्थव्यवस्था की चिंता न करके स्वशासन की सुशी में सारी गतिविधियां करते चले गए। इस सदन में भूमि अधिग्रहण बिल भी आने वाला है, उसका इतिहास 19वीं सदी में, 1899 से चल रहा है। आज भी हम करीब-करीब 120 बरस के बाद भी उसी इतिहास के संदर्भ में रखी गई मूल भावना को धसीट रहे हैं। आज हमने माइनिंग एंड मिनरल्स एक्ट पास किया। उसका इतिहास भी आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी के समय से बना हुआ है, जो एक्ट उस समय बना था, उसी एक्ट की छाया में चलने वाली सरकारें और कानून ने आज तक हिन्दुस्तान की माइनिंग व्यवस्था को कहीं न कहीं घेर करके रखा था। जब हम इस पारदर्शिता के साथ प्रकृति द्वारा दी हुई मूलभूत जो खनिज सम्पदा है, जो हमारे देश के अर्थतंत्र को विकसित करने की क्षमता रखने वाले जो हमारे तत्व हैं।

18.00 hrs.

पारदर्शिता के आधार पर सभी को मौका दिया जा रहा है। पारदर्शिता के आधार पर स्वच्छ वातावरण बनाने का जो प्रयास हो रहा है, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ लोकतांत्रिक भावना का सही प्रदर्शन आज नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में प्रारम्भ हुआ है।

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is six o'clock. If the House agrees, we can extend the time by one hour. The Member is on his legs. Let the House extend the time by one hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Let us take it up tomorrow.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: What is the business for tomorrow?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU): You are so young and dynamic. Let us sit for one more hour.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, we are anyway sitting tomorrow.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since fifth is a holiday, we may not be able to extend the time of the House tomorrow for a very long time. We cannot go beyond seven o'clock tomorrow. Therefore, let us sit for one more hour now and let the discussion go on. The hon. Member may continue. The time of the House has been extended by one hour.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Sir, you may take up 'Zero Hour' first.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After seven o'clock, we are going to take up 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After seven o'clock, we are taking up 'Zero Hour' and that is the convention. There will be 'Zero Hour' after seven o'clock. The hon. Member may continue his speech and he should be brief because there are other Members who are waiting to speak.

श्री स्वीन्दर कुमार राय : महोदय, आज इस विषय पर हम चर्चा करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का एक मजबूत आधार है। कोयले से करीखा भी होता है और उससे काजल भी बनता है, हमें अफ़ोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कोयला से करीखा बनाने का काम पूर्ववर्ती यू.पी.ए. सरकार करती रही और दानदार बनी, जब उन्होंने कोयले के घोटाले से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को शर्मिन्दा किया और अपने आप को भी कर्लकित किया। कोयले से भारत माता को सजाने के लिए काजल बनाने का काम नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी के नेतृत्व में हमने प्रारम्भ किया है। करीखा को काजल में बदलने के लिए हमने जो अर्थतंत्र विकसित करने की कोशिश की है, उसमें से यह कानून आज सदन में आया है।

मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं झारखंड से आता हूँ। अभी 204 कोल माइन्स को निरस्त किया गया है, उसमें से ज्यादातर झारखंड राज्य से हैं। झारखंड से 57 माइन्स हैं, मध्य प्रदेश की 48 माइन्स हैं, उड़ीसा से 29 माइन्स हैं, बंगाल से 21 माइन्स हैं छत्तीसगढ़ से 42 माइन्स हैं, तेलंगाना के 4 हैं और अरुणाचल प्रदेश की एक माइन है। ये सभी ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां हर दिन आंदोलन चलाता रहा था कि कोयले का उत्पादन हम करें लेकिन हमारे राज्य को कुछ नहीं मिलता था। आज इस बात का हमें फ़ला है और हमारे राज्य की जनता, आदिवासी और जंगलों में रहने वाले वनवासी भाइयों की बात कर रहे हैं, जो लोग रायल्टी बढ़ाने के लिए लगातार आंदोलन करते रहे, अब उन्हें पता चल रहा है कि एक-एक खदान में हजारों करोड़ रुपये राज्य को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं तो एक नई आशा की किरण देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास की दिशाधी दी है। तीन स्टेज में कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है, एक तो भारत सरकार की सात कोल कंपनियों हैं, उनके माध्यम से देश के अंदर कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है। उसे देश की जो भी संस्था लेना चाहे ले सकती है, देश की कंपनियों को लिकेज भी मिल रहा है। देश के महत्वपूर्ण विभाग और पब्लिक सैक्टर कहीं से डैमेज न हो, चाहे यह रेल विभाग हो या कोई भी विभाग हो, जहां भी कोयले की जरूरत है चाहे विद्युत विभाग हो, चाहे सेल हो उन्हें देने की अलग से व्यवस्था है।

लेकिन जो प्राइवेट कंपनियां विवेकानुदान के आधार पर लालफीताशाही के अंदर अपनी स्वार्थ सिद्धि करने के लिए, बंद कमरों में और धीरे से फाइल बढ़ाकर स्वार्थ सिद्धि करने का काम करती थीं, आज उनका पर्दा हटने वाला है। जब यह पर्दा हट रहा है तो देश की जनता में एक आत्मविश्वास जागृत हो रहा है कि हमारा हक पारदर्शी तरीके से हमें प्राप्त हो रहा है। कम से कम अंदर में उठने वाला तूफान और जो दिल के अंदर व्याकुलता थी, जो क्रोध और आक्रोश होता था कि हमारी धरती के अंदर से निकलने वाले खदान का सही उपयोग यदि हमें नहीं हो रहा है तो हमें इसके लिए आंदोलन करना चाहिए। हम इसे क्यों बर्दाश्त करें? आज इस सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को खुशी हो रही है कि अब कम से कम किसी को छुपकर, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को तूटने का अधिकार समाप्त हो रहा है और नई अर्थ-व्यवस्था की शुरुआत नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हो रही है।

अभी आपने देखा कि मात्र 17-18 ब्लॉक की नीलामी के बाद 120 लाख करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में हुई है। हमारे भाई साहब कह रहे थे कि अभी तो हमारी आमदनी की

शुरुआत नहीं हुई है, मैं कहता हूँ कि जो बातें सामने आई हैं, जो बातें रिकार्ड में आई हैं, उन बातों को कोई छुपा नहीं सकता। अब देश की जनता को यह भरोसा हुआ है कि हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए, हमारी रणनीति धरती से जो कोयला निकालने वाला है, उसकी जो आमदनी है, वह मुझे मिलेगी। इसके साथ ही देश में एक सुकून की भावना हमारे यहां आई है। इतना मैं मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिस क्षेत्र में कोयले की खदानें हैं और आज जिस ओर माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने हमें संकेत दिया है, उन दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रखकर क्योंकि एक भावना है जहां हमारी खदानें हैं और एक भावना है जहां न्याय की बात है और न्याय की आवाज का संकेत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से मिला है। इसलिए हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि आज प्राकृतिक संपदा में भी न्याय देने की बात हमारे सामने आई है और हमने उस दिशा में एक सकारात्मक कदम उठाया है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कोयला और खनिज संपदा पर भारत की जनता ने एक स्वच्छ और सबके लिए बनने वाली नीति को देखकर एक संतोष व्यक्त किया है। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज के बाद जो कानून बनने जा रहा है, उसमें आमदनी का एक नया स्रोत जागृत होगा। उस नये स्रोत से जो राज्य पिछड़े रह गये क्योंकि यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण पक्ष था कि जो माइन्स ऑरिएंटेड स्टेट्स थे, जहां खदानें निकलती थीं, सबसे गरीब राज्य वही हैं। गरीब राज्य झारखंड, उड़ीसा और छत्तीसगढ़ हैं जहां कोयला है, जहां प्रकृति ने अगाध संपदा दी, जहां प्रकृति ने सबसे अधिक कृपा की। वहां पर सबसे अधिक गरीबी है। वहां के लोगों को सबसे कम न्याय मिलता है। वहां के लोगों को विकसित होने के लिए सबसे कम अवसर हैं। लेकिन मुझे इस बात की आज खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने जो व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ की है, उससे अब लगने लगा है कि जिस रणनीति धरती के ऊपर नर गरीब रहता है, उसके जीवन में एक नया सूर्योदय होने की संभावना दिखने लगी है क्योंकि जब अर्थव्यवस्था, आमदनी उसके नजदीक आएगी तो निश्चित रूप से उसके विकास के रास्ते खुलेंगे और इसीलिए एक वर्षों वर्षों से अपेक्षित न्याय

जो उस प्रदेश की सरकार और जनता को चाहिए था, वह उन्हें मिलेगा। आज जनता अंदर ही अंदर प्रफुल्लित हो रही है कि हम जनता के लिए काम कर सकते हैं। ऐसे खनिज सम्पदा से प्रभावित राज्य की सरकारें खनिज सम्पदा के प्रदूषण से और कई प्रकार की जो कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं, उससे तुरंत जनता को बढ़ती हुई आमदनी से एक उन्नत भविष्य दिखाई दे रहा है। इसलिए इस कानून का बनना एक नया ऐतिहासिक मोड़ साबित होगा और आने वाली हिन्दुस्तान की पीढ़ी इसे याद करेगी तथा हम एक अच्छे भविष्य की ओर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (SHILLONG): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015.

This Bill which was passed by the same House on 12th of December, 2014, is again being discussed now. Before I proceed further, I would like to remind this august House that this Bill comes because of the cancellation of the 204 coal blocks by the Supreme Court when it gave its judgment on August 25th and its order on 24th of September. In the judgment, which has taken almost two years, the coal mines have been categorized in three Schedules. Out of 204 blocks, Schedule-II consist of those blocks which have already started the production. In Schedule-III have those blocks which have been earmarked for the specific end use by the Government.

The Government could have done the auction even by the Executive Order. I do not know why they rushed it through the Ordinance route. The Government has proposed the auction and allotment in Clauses 4 and 5. I would like the Minister to give a clarification on Clauses 4 and 5. Clause 4 is about auction and Clause 5 is about allotment. The Government is not clear whether the Clause 5 will be used in supersession of Clause 4. The Minister must clearly state the contingencies in which he will use Clause 4 and Clause 5 in favour of the Government or a joint Government company. Unless the contingencies are enumerated in Clause 5 itself, it would provide wide discretionary powers to the Government to abuse it.

I would also like to remind the Government about one thing. I know many are new Members. My colleague has just spoken from the BJP. I would like to clarify that the UPA Government had started framing the Bill right from 2010 for amending the MMDR Act. Until and unless that Act is amended, we cannot go for auction. In 2013, the Bill was introduced. Of course, it was referred to the Standing Committee. That is why, we could not pass it. In the meantime, somebody had gone to the Court in 2012. We could not do anything because somebody had gone to the Court. Otherwise, the UPA Government would have done the same thing. Rather the BJP has taken advantage of this by removing some words which had been already proposed by us in the Bill. I would like the Minister to clarify certain things as to what the hidden agenda is about the removal of the 'end use requirement' for the bidders. Once this end use requirement has been removed, anyone can go for bidding. They can use it for commercial purpose rather than the captive purpose. This way, they will open the sector for everybody and everybody can bid. So, another 74 blocks which are going to be auctioned, anybody can bid for that. I would like the Minister to clarify as to why the end use requirement has been removed for the bidders.

I would also like the hon. Minister to clarify Clauses 20 and 21. Clause 20 facilitates the collaboration between other bidders and also enables expansion of the end use to cover the bidders' existing plants. He wants to give an impression that this Government is a sincere Government and a clean Government. But I would like him to clarify on Clauses 20 and 21 because these clauses can be misused. Clause 21 talks about land acquisition. I think, he would agree that the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparent Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation Settlement Act, 2013 which was passed by the previous Government is a very good system. I would like him to clarify whether he would use the Land Acquisition Act, 2013 or the Coal Bearing Areas Act, 1957. I would like to know whether he would use whichever is more or whichever is less. While replying, I would like the Minister to clarify on this point. Most of the mines are situated in areas which are inhabited by tribals. I would like to say that when the Congress Government passed the Bill on Forests, we also consulted the States about the inhabitants whereas now there is no question of consultation. They treat the tribals as the commodity. I would request the Minister to clarify on this issue. Whenever you require a land, do you consult or do you take the consent of the inhabitants or the poor tribals or not? Until and unless tribals are taken care of, it is bound to create a law and order problem. I would like the Minister to clarify on this issue. It happens wherever we have the coal mines or the sand mining, there is always a *mafia*. I would request the Minister to look into this matter.

I have already moved an amendment. There are certain areas which come under the Sixth Schedule. Sixth Schedule comes only in the North East region like Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. These are very small areas. They have inherited the land for the last 200 to 300 years. They use the mines and minerals for their livelihood. I have moved an amendment. I would request the Minister to accept the small amendment which will take care of these tribal people with small land. I have moved my amendment Nos. 17 and 18. I would humbly request the Minister to accept the amendment so that we can do the coal mining. Because of the mining of the coal in these areas by the National Green Tribunal, lakhs of people in Meghalaya are facing a lot of problem. People are left without jobs. They live in the forest but they cannot use the timber. They live near the coal mines, they cannot use the coal. There is a small ban on coal. I would request the Minister to look into the matter and accept the amendment.

I would like to highlight another thing about floor price. How will you calculate the floor price or the reserve price? I could understand that there is an authority at the Joint Secretary level. But who will be helping the Joint Secretary? You have mentioned that the experts would be helping. Who are these experts? I would like to know whether the experts will be from the Central Government or the State Government. What is the criterion for this?

There is likelihood of misuse of floor price and the reserve price. These are the few things which I want to highlight from my side. Thank you.

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN (CUDDALORE): Sir, I thank the Chair and our beloved leader *Makkal Mudalvar* Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for this opportunity to speak on this Bill again.

This Bill has been tabled here when our Supreme Court upheld the view that the natural resources are national assets and hence, our national interest must be protected. This keen interest to protect not only our natural resources but also the human resources was in the mind and heart of our beloved leader *Makkal Mudalvar* Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. The act of the Government of Tamil Nadu guided by our leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma to buy the shares of NLC to preserve its public sector character proves a point that we are for protecting our natural resources and our workforce.

The Bill moved to save the situation arising out of the arbitrary and illegal allotment is a timely one. This Bill seeks to streamline the process of allotment. This Bill will ensure increased revenue to both Central and State Governments. From that angle I welcome it.

At the same time, leasing of mines including coal mines henceforth for fifty years and more is a cause of concern. I urge upon the Government to have a re-look at this. Auctioning may also have a saving clause to give priority to State Governments and their PSUs to get coal block allotments.

The present Bill lays stress on transparent bidding process to ensure continuity in coalmining operations and production of coal. I wish this does not prevent eligible new players to enter coal sector. We need to promote optimum utilisation of coal sources as per the requirement of the country.

A welcome feature of the Bill is that it seeks to provide for coordinated and scientific development and utilisation of coal resources consistent with the growing requirements. Conditions have also been prescribed to rationalise mining operations, concession and sales. Power generating PSUs must get priority in the supply of coal. For want of timely supply of coal, our State has faced problem in power generation on many occasions. This should never happen again.

The main thrust of this Bill is to ensure continued mining, production and supply to help the manufacturing sector. With this broader perspective in mind I hope the Union Government will endeavour to bring about solace to the miners who are on the right side of the law.

Before winding up I would like to reiterate that the workforce in coalmining companies like NLC must get proper work conditions like regularisation, enhanced safety measures, proper medical care, and proper financial benefits. Water table in and around NLC in my Cuddalore Constituency has depleted. NLC must take up its social responsibility to provide drinking water to the people living around. They may coordinate with the local bodies and come up with a positive approach in this regard.

With this, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (BALASORE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Coalmines Bill. I would be very brief because a lot has been said on the Ordinance part and how it has affected several States including the State of Odisha. Our leader has already explained how in the last coal auction Odisha's interests had been completely ignored and how when the country got about Rs.1.3 lakh crore by auction Odisha's share was just in the range of Rs.500 crore.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 60 years ago India and China had comparable coal reserves as well as levels of output. If you look at how India and China have traveled in the last 60 years, while China's annual output now exceeds three billion tonnes, India stands at about 550 million tonnes.

A lot of credit arising out of the Supreme Court decision goes to the Government of India and the hon. Minister of Coal who has definitely done a commendable job in such a short span of time. This is definitely going to be an economic boost for the country as a whole.

I would just like to mention a serious contradiction which is there in the legislative process. The proposed Bill amends the MMDR Act by inserting Clause 11A which gives the Central Government the power to allocate mines for power generation and iron and steel production to private companies. It specifies that for the purpose of this section company means a company as defined in Section 3 of the Companies Act 1956 and includes a foreign company within the meaning of Section 591 of the Act.

However, there is a serious contradiction that comes in Clause 5 Sub-clause 1 of the same MMDR Act which states that mining leases cannot be granted to a person unless he is an Indian national or a company as defined in Sub-Section (i) of Section 3 of the Companies Act. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this clause has been

left unamended in the present legislation. This in my submission is going to pose a serious legislative challenge and we are likely to face a situation in which we move to the court and the entire process comes under a bigger question mark.

Having said that, I will stand by what our leader has said and I would urge upon the Union Government and the hon. Minister to see that the interest of Odisha State be kept in mind and justice is done to our State. Thank you.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am pleased to read the Bill. The Bill has been stated as a Special Provisions Bill. The word 'special' denotes the number of provisions made to protect the interests of the country first.

Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out as to what has happened in the past. Mr. Hansraj Ahirji, the present Minister, should have been

present here. He is the man who pursued this issue and it is after that the Supreme Court issued orders. I do not whether it is parliamentary or not but for democratic functioning the judiciary had to intervene every now and then! And the judiciary had to guide what exactly the government should do! Even after the guidance of the Supreme Court or the judgment of the Supreme Court, necessary action had not been taken by the then government.

I am really happy that under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modiji my Government has initiated this action. While doing so when they found that it cannot be implemented immediately, the Ordinance was issued. Questions were raised as to why the Ordinance was necessitated. When I went through the Ordinance I found that this elaborate Bill has taken into consideration every single aspect related to this. Highest priority is given to transparency in allotment of mines, auctioning of mines. That is where corruption happened. It was a blot on our country that auction was not resorted to from 1993 to 2014 and the Supreme Court had intervened in the matter and guided the Government to do it. I heartily congratulate hon. Minister Piyush Goyalji for bringing forward such an elaborate Bill.

I have a few points to make. When I was a Member of the Legislative Council I had been to power projects in Maharashtra. I found then that the coal being provided to the Chandrapur project and others contained stones. One does not get pure coal. I feel that this has to be taken care of. Corruption takes place at that place. It has to be seen whether the coal is pure, whether it is worthy of producing energy.

This Bill is like a diamond in the coal. Corruption had blackened the face of the previous government, blackened the faces of the people involved in corruption. ...(*Interruptions*)

ख़ाज़मे जी, आप क्या बोल रहे हैं, मुझे सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है, ... (व्यवधान) क्या आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) It has blackened the face of the Government itself. Now it is rightly pointed that hardly 4 mines have been sold and so much of money has been earned. The revenue will go to the State Governments. Ultimately the State Governments are going to become rich. The way we are going, there also they have mentioned that cancellation will take place in the case of 42 coal blocks (37 producing and 5 ready to produce) from 31st March' 2015 and in respect of the others with immediate effect. The court has also directed that additional levy of Rs 295 per metric tonne be paid by these 42 coal block allottees for the coal extracted since commencement of production till 31st March, 2015. It will give revenue to the Government. Therefore, I welcome this Bill.

I have a few suggestions. Has a geological survey has been done? The day will come when the coal mines are exhausted. When the mines are exhausted, what the hon. Minister is going to do with that land? When the mining is in progress, what kind of pollution will be there? I do not know whether the Bill is for that purpose or not. How will the employees who work in those mines be protected? If you go to the Chandrapuri, you will find that ash is flowing throughout the entire city. It is there in the air also. So much of pollution is there. Are you going to give this responsibility to the allottee who is going to get this mine? May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will take care of all these things or not. That is to be cleared up.

I welcome this Bill and congratulate the Government to bring this Bill to eradicate the corruption which was done in the past and I expect a lot of money goes to those States as early possible. For the balance 204 coal mines, I request that they may be allotted at the earliest. The captive powers should be given priority. Mr. Goyal, I have a small request for you. As you are allotting coal blocks by auction, priority should be given to the captive powers because the transmission loss is not there. It is my request to you that captive power is always generated and supplied at the local level and transmission losses will not be there. All the energy produced will be given to the consumers. Therefore, once again I congratulate the Government and the hon. Minister and welcome this Bill.

SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN (RAJAHMUNDRY): Sir, I understand that over 6 billion tonnes of hard coal is currently produced worldwide. Coal with reserves of 860 billion tonnes is mined throughout the world. There are five largest coal producing countries in the world, namely China, USA, India, Australia and South Africa. Coal plays a pivotal role in the economic development of the nation. India is the 3rd largest producer of the coal in the world. However, the country's domestic consumption is large and as a result, India imports coal to meet the needs of power companies, steel mills and cement factories. Furthermore, non cooking coal reserves make up of 85 per cent while the cooking coal reserves make up for the remaining 15 per cent.

In recent years, we have witnessed significant economic growth and growing industrial development. Coal also continues to play an important role in supplying energy to power generation sector and a large number of other industries. Over the past 3 decades, both coal production and consumption have increased dramatically. We have seen during the tenure of the past Government how the allocation of coal mines had led to huge amount of corruption ultimately forcing the Supreme Court to come in and cancel allocation of 204 coal blocks.

This Bill has been introduced to replace the Coal Mines 2nd Ordinance. On 12.12.2014, the Lok Sabha had passed the Bill which provides for a fresh auction of coal blocks de-allocated by the Supreme Court. However, no progress was made in the Upper House in this Bill. Hence the Government has again brought the Ordinance.

I would like to say that this Bill has brought to auction coal blocks through competitive bidding as a measure to boost production and bring transparency in coal mining. This Bill will also generate additional revenue to the Government, improving the economic activity in the country. The power deficit of the country would be addressed thereby lighting up the homes of billions of Indians. I also hope that the Bill will go a long way in generating employment to the vast sections of youth in the country. I am happy to note that the Government has till 20th February, 2015 received a revenue of Rs 84,000 crore through e-auction of coal blocks as per the information furnished by the Coal Secretary. It is also stated that 27 coal blocks have already been allocated to the unregulated sector while 56 blocks will go to the regulated power sector till the end of February, 2015. In order to meet growing gap between demand and supply of power, the Government of India has also come up with the concept of ultra mega power projects which was aimed at building large capacities at low cost to sell power at low tariff to consumers. Krishnapatnam Ultra Mega Power Project is an upcoming 3916 megawatt imported coal based power project in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. It is yet to be commissioned. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter for early commissioning. I would urge upon the Government to set up such UMPPs across the country including A.P. and Telangana which will meet the growing demand for supply. There is one 800 megawatt thermal plant in Vijayawada which

was proposed in 2012. This plant is built with super critical technology which is highly efficient and environment-friendly. But the coal linkage is still awaited. I would urge upon the Coal Minister to kindly accord permission to coal linkage to the thermal plant at Vijayawada. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY (KHAMMAM): Sir, thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak on the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015. Coal is a very precious natural resource which comes from the earth and often it is called "buried Sunshine" because the plants which formed coal captured energy from the sun through a wonderful process called photosynthesis.

India is the world's third largest producer of coal. It produces about 565.64 million tonnes coal in the year 2013-14 compared to 556.41 million tonnes in the previous year 2012-13. India has got 301.56 billion tonnes of geological resource of coal estimation from whole country.

In India, the demand and consumption of coal have grown enormously which is primarily dominated by the electricity sector. Since 1970, the demand for coal has increased due to the rapid installation of thermal power plants. About 13 million tonnes of coal is consumed in electricity generation in 1970-71, which is about 20 per cent of total consumption whereas in the year 2009-10, it is consumed about 411.06 million tonnes which is nearly 75 per cent of total consumption.

The previous Government had tied itself into knots as far as its policy decisions were concerned. On the one hand it was depending heavily on imported coal to bridge its inadequate supply to power companies – considering that between 2007 and 2011 it imported around 300 million tonnes of dry fuel valued at Rs. 1,59,553 crore, while on the other hand it gave blocks to several high profile companies which were sitting on them since several years without mining even a single tonne of reserve.

Even the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in its report on coal blocks allocation had alleged that distribution of reserves to several private entities for captive use on nomination basis led to a loss of Rs. 1.86 lakh crore to the national exchequer.

The present Government, under the able leadership of Shri Narendra Modiji is putting its best effort to streamline the coal industry in India to bridge the demand and supply gap and to curb the coal imports. I welcome the move.

As far as the Telangana region is concerned, it has rich natural resources. About 45 per cent of the forest area is in the Telangana region and 20 per cent of the country's coal deposits are also found here. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited excavates coal from these mines for industrial needs and thermal power stations. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited is a Government coal mining company jointly owned by the Government of Telangana and the Government of India on a 51:49 equity basis. The Singareni coal reserves stretch across 350 kilometres of the Pranahita-Godavari Valley of Telangana with a proven geological reserves aggregating to a whopping 8,791 million tonnes. SCCL is currently operating 15 open cast and 34 underground mines in four districts of Telangana with manpower of around 62,805.

Before concluding, I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister. As coal plays a pivotal role in India's sustainable development, the usage of advanced technologies for enhanced extraction and processing of coal is needed as we have huge coal reserves in the country which can meet the demand for electricity generation in India. The surrounding areas of coal mines are very severely affected by mining activities, especially in and around areas of Singareni Collieries. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to allocate CSR funds to develop the areas in Telangana which are affected by coal mining activities.

With these words, on behalf of our leader Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy and my party YSRCP, I support this Bill.

Thank you.

श्री ताम्रध्वज साहू (दुर्ग) : सम्मानीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत "कोयला खान विधेयक" पर चर्चा करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विधेयक प्रस्तुत होने के बाद हमारे सम्मानीय साथियों ने अपनी बातें रखी हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि ई-नीलामी के द्वारा कोल आवंटन होना है, वह बहुत ही पारदर्शी तरीका है, बहुत अच्छी बात है। उससे बहुत पैसा आयेगा। यह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है। उससे देश और प्रदेश खूब ऊंचाई तक जायेगा, बहुत अच्छी बात है। राज्यों को उससे खूब पैसा मिलेगा, बहुत अच्छी बात है। पर, माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ई-नीलामी के द्वारा बहुत पैसा आना, सिर्फ उसी पर हमारा ध्यान केन्द्रित है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित बात नहीं है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि ई-नीलामी के साथ-साथ इस नियम के तहत कोयला खनन और खान के आस-पास और उससे सम्बन्धित जितने भी विषय हैं, उन पर अधिक ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाना चाहिए, यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है, क्योंकि, ई-नीलामी से बहुत पैसा आयेगा, अगर हम यहाँ मस्त रह गये तो उससे जुड़े सभी क्षेत्रों में हमारी नाकामी सामने आयेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयला एक बहुत ही आवश्यक एनर्जी का स्रोत है। विश्वभर में यह 30 प्रतिशत एनर्जी की आवश्यकता को पूरा करता है और विश्व में 40 प्रतिशत बिजली का उत्पादन सिर्फ कोयले से होता है। इसके महत्व को बिल्कुल भी नकारा नहीं जा सकता। भारत देश में कोयले का महत्व बहुत बढ़ जाता है। हमारे देश में 55 प्रतिशत एनर्जी की आवश्यकता को कोयला पूरा करता है और 72 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा बिजली का उत्पादन कोयले से ही होता है। ऐसे में कोयले की खानों का सही एलोकेशन बहुत ही अनिवार्य है। भारत आज करीब 160 मिलियन टन कोयला इम्पोर्ट करता है, एक्सपोर्ट करने की आज हमारी स्थिति नहीं है।

हम खानों का आवंटन कर देते हैं। जब हम नीलामी में खानों का आवंटन कर रहे हैं तो जो ज्यादा बोली देगा, वह खान लेगा। उस पर सरकार का अंकुश किस हद तक, किस तरह, कहाँ रहेगा, यह विचारणीय बिन्दु होगा। जिसने अधिक पैसे देकर कोयले की खान ले ली, वह खनन वहाँ करेगा। वह खनन बंद कर देगा और जब मार्केट में कोयला कम हो जाएगा और 200 टन ज्यादा हो जाएगा, तब वह कोयला खनन करके बेचेगा। अगर वह अपनी मर्जी से कोयला खनन करेगा, आपका अंकुश नहीं है तो खनन बंद होने से मार्केट में कोयला नहीं आएगा, सीमेंट उत्पादन कम हो जाएगा, बिजली का उत्पादन कम हो जाएगा और जब 200 टन बढ़ जाएगा तब वह अपनी खानों से कोयला खनन करके मार्केट में लाएगा और ज्यादा फायदा कमाएगा।

इस विधेयक से कोल इंडिया के भविष्य पर भी मैं एक पूरन चिन्ह देखने लगा हूँ क्योंकि आज देश में ऐसा माहौल बनाया जा रहा है कि कोल इंडिया देश की कोयले की डिमांड को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहा है। इसीलिए निजी कंपनियों का कोयला खनन में आना जरूरी है। अगर ऐसा है तो केवल निजी कंपनियों पर ही फोकस वहाँ रखना। कोल इंडिया को इन्नोर करना बिल्कुल उचित नहीं होगा। कोल इंडिया को इस विधेयक से कितना फायदा होगा, कितना नुकसान होगा, मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि कोल इंडिया और अन्य जितने सरकारी उपक्रम हैं, उनके लिए ब्लॉक आरक्षित कैसे रखा जाए, इसे जरूर नियम में शामिल करना चाहिए। प्राइवेट कंपनियों को ओपन मार्केट में कोयला बेचने की अनुमति मिलने से कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को मुश्किल हो सकती है, ऐसा मेरा वर्तमान में मानना है। हमने कोयले के ऑक्शन में देखा, कोई कदम रखा है कि 80 हजार करोड़ आ रहा है, कोई कदम रखा है एक लाख, कोई एक लाख बीस हजार करोड़ कदम रखा

है, ठीक है, पैसा आ रहा है, लेकिन कुछ निजी कंपनियों ने जो बोली लगाई है, वह आश्चर्यचकित करने वाली है। इस विषय में एक बात ध्यान देने वाली यह है कि अगर कोई भी निजी कंपनी अधिकतम बोली में खान खरीदती है, यह पैसा कहां से आएगा। कोई भी निजी कंपनी अपने प्रॉफिट को काटकर अधिकतम बोली नहीं लगाएगी। जब वह अधिकतम बोली लगाकर खान ले रही है तो क्या हम उनके साथ कहीं कामगारों की सुरक्षा में समझौता तो नहीं करने जा रहे हैं, मजदूरों की सेप्टी में तो समझौता नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम पर्यावरण पर कैसे ध्यान देंगे। मजदूरों की अन्य आवश्यकताएं जैसे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा आदि पर इस अधिनियम के तहत उस निजी कंपनी पर कैसे रोक लगा पाएंगे, कैसे ध्यान दे पाएंगे, कैसे हस्तक्षेप कर पाएंगे, यह ध्यान देना जरूरी है।

खान से प्रभावित लोगों के रीहैबिलिटेशन पर निजी कंपनी द्वारा किस प्रकार ध्यान रखा जाएगा, यह चर्चा भी होनी चाहिए। पैसे की इस दौड़ में हम कहां-कहां कम्प्रोमाइज़ कर रहे हैं। हम कोयला खान के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, उद्योग भी जरूरी हैं। इस देश का विकास उद्योगों के बिना संभव नहीं है, लेकिन दिशा सही होनी चाहिए। इस अद्यदेश में कहीं पर भी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने की बात नहीं कही गई है। हमारी माइनिंग टेक्नोलॉजी आज भी पुरानी है। मौजूदा खानों से इस टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन कैसे कर पाएंगे। इस विषय पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा, हम लोगों ने छत्तीसगढ़ में देखा है कि खान आबंटन पॉवर के नाम से क्या लिए जाते हैं, किन्तु वहां पॉवर का कारखाना ही नहीं लगा है, वहां उत्पादन कैसे होगा। कोयला खान करके वे निजी मार्केट में बेचने का काम करते हैं। इस नियम के तहत उस पर कैसे रोक लगाएंगे। कामगारों के दुर्घटना में, सुरक्षा, मुआवजा तथा सरकार तय करेगी? इस तरह की दुर्घटना में इतनी राशि, मृत्यु होने पर इतना, यह कौन तय करेगा। इसे अगर हम निजी कंपनियों के ऊपर थोप दें तो यह संभव ही नहीं है कि वह अपनी मर्जी से अपना काम करेंगे। सरकार का उन पर किस प्रकार अंकुश होगा। उनके सीएसआर पर आप किस प्रकार अंकुश लगाएंगे। देश में सीमेंट और इस्पात उद्योग का जो कोयला आबंटन करना है, उस पर आपका कितना हस्तक्षेप रहेगा। इस विधेयक को जल्दबाजी में स्वीकृत करने की बजाए, जो उपबंध हैं, उन गहनता से विचार कर लिया जाना चाहिए। खान के आस-पास की जमीन का अधिग्रहण सहजता से हो पाएगा, कितना जल्दी हो पाएगा। सभी को आबंटन करने के बाद वह इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार करेगा। खान में कामगारों की रोजी-रोटी की सुविधा मिले। विद्युत की दरें न बढ़ें, तथा इस विधेयक के द्वारा इसे सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। माननीय मंत्री जी इन बातों पर ध्यान दें। आपने समय दिया। आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN (MURSHIDABAD): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to speak on the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015. Some of our friends from the Government side have said that this Bill is of a great pleasure. The hon. Minister has also stated that by selling 18 coal blocks the Government has already earned Rs.1,00,000 crore. I will come to this point in the end.

I stand to oppose the Bill since it is ultimately aimed at denationalizing the entire coal sector and doing away with the historic Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. This is not in the interest of the national economy but in the interest of private corporates, both domestic and foreign, as it will allow them to play ducks and drakes with this most crucial natural resource, owned by the people of India, for their private gains. The Government has got no moral right to do so. I appeal to the entire House to stand, rising above the political affiliations, and oppose this biggest onslaught on the people's and the national interest.

The Government of the day is arguing that this step is taken to harness the fullest potential of this natural resource, coal, which is at country's disposal. The Government think that by rationalizing the coal mining and by allowing private sector a bigger space in coal mining for commercial purposes full utilization of coal potential can be achieved. And, while doing so, the Coal India Ltd. is put in the dock. They are being blamed for their alleged failure to feed our power sector in the main and other coal using sectors. Such allegation is far from truth. Rather the Government has been trying to make out a story with active support from the corporate owned media to justify this highly detrimental venture of setting in motion the process of denationalization of coal sector. This has become urgent for them in view of the US President's visit to India to prove that UPA could not do that but they have done. 'Please do not forget, Sir'.

Sir, let us examine the logic that allowing private sector for commercial mining would lead to better, efficient and rational harnessing of our coal resources in the face of alleged failure of Coal India Ltd. to meet such parameters.

Sir, it is a matter of record that as on 2011, already more than 200 coal blocks having a huge exploitable reserve of 44.44 billion tonnes of coal were with private sector for supposedly catering to the requirement for captive use for steel, power and cement sectors etc..

At least half of such blocks have been taken away from Coal India and gifted to private hands. Comparably, the coal India Limited which has brought about a revolutionary change in country's coal production scenario and also in safety and conservation of this vital natural resource since the pre-nationalisation days is being calculatedly sought to be weakened in all fronts by successive governments at the Centre and even in terms of coal reserves in its direct command. While private players were having around 44.44 billion tonnes of coal reserves in its command, the Coal India Limited was having only 66.72 billion tonnes of exploitable coal reserve and yet catering to more than 80 per cent requirements of coal in the country. Still will you continue to blame the Coal India for less production just to find a plea for privatisation and denationalisation?

What is the ground realities vis-à-vis allegations of failure on Coal India to justify the privatisation and denationalisation move? Although the assessed capacity of Coal India Limited is 572 million tonnes of coal annually as on 1st April, 2014, actual production has been 462.42 million tonnes in 2013-14 against the target of 482 million tonnes. As per a report prepared and submitted by the Ministry of Coal to the Parliamentary Committee, the reasons of such under-utilisation of capacity and missing the target are basically law and order problem in certain coal bearing States, delay in forest and environmental clearance, adverse geo-mining conditions in certain mines, restriction in supply of explosive under Ammonium Nitrate Rule 2012 made effective from January, 2014, delay in physical possession of land etc. and shortfall in off-take of coal from the end of customer/consumer agencies particularly by power utilities and also due to inadequate transport infrastructure, particularly by railway – all creating problem in storage and unmanageable accumulation of produced coal at pit-head and thereby affecting the continuity of production. Which one of these reasons can be attributable to Coal India's failure? None of them.

Despite all these bottlenecks for augmentation of Coal India's capacity and production performances, Coal India Limited could maintain its growth in productivity at the rate of above 5.3 per cent annually since last three years. It could fulfil fully its obligation and commitment under Fuel Supply Agreements between Coal India and power utilities at a moderate price as directed by the Government under Presidential directives.

None of the promises made by this Bill is going to be fulfilled. Private agencies will not mine coal, rather play in the market and speculate with its ownership of coal blocks. If Coal India fails to manage to address the problems of delay in various clearances and approvals to remove the road blocks for expansion in production and mining acreage, can the private sector manage the same except through bribery or similar irregular means? Will the Government invite and promote such a situation?

This is nothing but a grand game of de-nationalisation and privatisation of the coal sector and is destined to invite bigger corruption in the system on one hand and slavery for the masses and coal workers in particular on the other hand besides undermining national interests and jeopardizing conservation of vital natural resources by way of irresponsible mining, illegal mining, widespread contractorisation, violation of safety and labour standards which are all synonymous to private sector operations.

Sir, I oppose this Bill and have already moved amendments and would like to request all my colleagues to oppose the Bill and support my amendments.

Thank you.

19.00 hrs.

श्री पशुपति नाथ सिंह (धनबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस सदन में डी नहीं, 15वीं लोकसभा में पहली बार बोलने का मौका दिया। मुझे ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका मिला है, जिस पर पिछले पांच-छः वर्षों से सदन जलता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा था। आज इसका पतापेक्षा होने वाला है। माननीय मंत्री जी विधेयक लाए हैं, इससे पूर्व अध्यादेश आया जिस पर सदन में प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा किया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि अध्यादेश के माध्यम से सरकार ने बहुत जल्दी सार्थक कदम उठाया है। वर्ष 1973 में कोल का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ और 1993 में नेशनलाइजेशन एक्ट में संशोधन हुआ कि हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर को कोल ब्लॉक्स का आबंटन कर सकते हैं। 1993 में दो उद्देश्य थे, एक उद्देश्य था कि कोयले के खरीदार नहीं थे और दूसरा उद्देश्य था कि स्टील सैक्टर में काम करने वाले, पावर सैक्टर में काम करने वाले स्वयं उत्पादन करें और अपने कार्य को चलाएं। जब उत्पादन प्रारंभ हुआ, इस देश में काम आने लगा तो आज कोयले की शार्टेंज हो गई हैं और अब 30 प्रतिशत कोयला वे विदेश से मंगा रहे हैं।

यू.पी.ए. सरकार 2008 एक्ट लाई, लेकिन उसे वापस कर दिया गया, क्योंकि 2009 चुनाव के समय पार्लियामेंट भंग हो गई थी। मैं माननीय पीयूष गोयल जी को देखता हूँ, इसके ऑवशन करने का उद्देश्य सिर्फ पैसा कमाना नहीं है, उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है। 278 ब्लॉक्स का आबंटन हो गया और 100 से अधिक ब्लॉक्स में उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। 1993 में अमेंडमेंट किया गया, लेकिन जो ब्लॉक्स लेकर उत्पादन नहीं करेंगे, उसे इस प्रकार से दंडित करेंगे। उसकी वया सिव्योरिटी मनी होगी, सिव्योरिटी मनी को फोरफिट करने का कोई नियम कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं बनाया गया। आज निश्चित रूप से जो कोयला नीलामी से ब्लॉक खरीदेगा उसे चिंता होगी कि उत्पादन करे। यह मुफ्त में मिला है, सिर्फ रॉयल्टी के आधार पर मिला है तो इसे तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए। एक तरफ कोल इंडिया को भी मुफ्त में कोल ब्लॉक्स मिले और दूसरी तरफ निजी क्षेत्र में, जहां स्टील, पावर और अनेक तरह के प्लांट चल रहे हैं, उनको भी मुफ्त में मिले तो वे सिर्फ रॉयल्टी देने का काम करते हैं।

दूसरी तरफ कोल इंडिया अपना प्रोफिट कमाकर माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के हाथों में 4000, 5000, 6000 करोड़ रुपया लाभांश का प्रतिवर्ष देता है, लेकिन निजी क्षेत्र में कमाई का कोई लाभांश नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए आज यह कदम उठाया गया है। यहां जल्दबाजी में कई प्रश्न खड़े किए जा रहे हैं कि अध्यादेश क्यों आया। यह खजाना भरने के लिए नहीं है। हम देश का पैसा लोगों को कैसे भेज रहे हैं। आज हमारे पास कोयला नहीं है, पावर की शार्टेंज है, राकेश जी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं।

स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में श्री राकेश जी चेयरमैन हैं, एक डी सवाल है, हमारे यहाँ कोयले की कमी है, कोल ब्लॉक दिलवाइए, देश में विकास को कुछ हाथों में रखकर पूर्व की सरकार ने यहाँ के विकास को अवरुद्ध किया था, उसे गति देने का काम श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार और श्री पीयूष गोयल जी ने जितनी जल्दबाजी में किया, उसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। यह बात सही है, मैं भी निवेदन करूँगा, क्योंकि धनबाद कोयले की राजधानी कहा जाता है, मैं उसी क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। जिस समय कोकिंग कोल का पहली बार नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ, उस समय 500 कोलियरीज़ हुईं, तो वे धनबाद के क्षेत्र में हुईं। वह आज भी कोल कैपिटल ऑफ इंडिया के नाम से जाना जाता है। उस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए, मंत्री जी, मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि जहाँ पर एन.सी.डब्ल्यू. के माध्यम से नेशनलाइज़ कोलियरीज़ के वर्कर्स के हितों की रक्षा की जाती है, वहीं पर यदि निजी क्षेत्र में भी कोई व्यवस्था खड़ी की जाए, उनके लिए भी तालब-तनख्वाह, रहने की सुविधा आदि सारी बातें, जब नियमावली बनायें, तो उसमें इन बातों का भी समावेश हो। मैं कहूँगा कि यह तो हमारे यू.पी.ए. के मित्रों के लिए राहत का विषय है कि आज एक नये युग की शुरुआत हो रही है, हो सकता है कि पुराने समय में, आपके समय में जो हुआ, उसका पताक्षेप भी हो सकता है और लोग धीरे-धीरे आपके कुकर्मों को भूलेंगे भी, इसलिए मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देते हुए, मैं आपका भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'. I would request the hon. Members to be very brief. They can take maximum two minutes to say whatever they want to say.