

borne by the people as they are deprived of their fundamental rights. The funds realised through imposition of taxes by these democratic bodies are not utilised for the benefit of the people or for solving their basic problems or for providing facilities to them. It is an ironical situation. It is just playing with the rights of the people. I, therefore, urge the Central Government that it should enact a law which should provide for elections to these bodies on schedule just as elections to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are held on time. These should not be left in the hands of bureaucrats. If necessary, this provision should be incorporated in the Constitution itself. People will heartily welcome it.

12.34 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1985-86

[English]

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up Item No. 11. Already we have taken 5 hours 53 minutes. Only 7 minutes are left. Within these 7 minutes, two Members can speak. They can put forth their points. The hon. Minister will reply. Many Members already participated. Therefore, I request the Members to make their points by taking two or three minutes each and not more than that.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal. I would like to give two or three suggestions. Firstly, all the mines exist in hilly areas which are inhabited by the Adivasis. When the mines are taken over by the Government, these Adivasis are uprooted. Before take-over, they earn their livelihood through cultivation on small scale or by doing labour, but after the take-over of the mines, buildings are constructed in those areas, mines start functioning, dust starts spreading in the atmosphere and they become jobless. I request the hon. Minister, through you, that he should arrange for the education of the

Adivasis' children and arrange employment for the Adivasis so that the contract system is abolished completely. You should ensure regular employment to their families.

Secondly, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa are very backward States and all these mines are located in the areas which are inhabited by the adivasis. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the Railways allot 30,000 wagons to Madhya Pradesh but it gets only 15,000 wagons, whereas the State requires one lakh wagons for the transportation of coal. In the absence of wagons, the coal is moved by road transport but if you see the condition of the roads there, you will find that they cannot be used even by men, bullock carts or cycles. The Madhya Pradesh Government have asked for Rs. 200 crores for improving the condition of the roads. I would request Shri Sathe to allocate Rs. 200 crores for the construction of roads in Madhya Pradesh so that at least coal could be transported properly.

So far as mining is concerned, whether it is dolomite mining or super phosphate mining, you should fix minimum wages for the miners, just as minimum wages have been fixed for agricultural workers, and also ensure their payment.

I would like to say something about steel also. So far as steel production in our country is concerned, if you compare it with the figures of South Korea's production, you will find that even five mills of ours put together do not produce as much as is produced by one mill of South Korea. I would request that along with new technology, you should ensure utilisation of our manpower also.

I may also submit that Coal India had promised to open coal stock-yards at 12 places in Madhya Pradesh, but till today no action has been taken in this regard. In Madhya Pradesh, small scale industries are run in districts and it is necessary that Coal India's decision to open coal stock-yards at 12 places should be implemented at an early date. With these words, I thank you and support these Demands.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by keeping the three Departments of Steel, Mines and Coal under one Ministry, the

intention of the Hon. Prime Minister is to see that the production capacity increases and the programmes are implemented smoothly. I welcome this move. It has been shown in the Budget that as compared to 1983-84, the profits in 1984-85 have increased and the production capacity has also increased. I come from Bihar. At Dhanbad, mines are being operated illegally and mafia gangs are active there. I would submit to Shri Sathe that if he succeeds in curbing the activities of these gangs, coal production will definitely increase in the coming years. But the situation today is that the Government are unable to curb the activities of mafia gangs in Bihar. You issue orders to them to implement programmes but no action is taken thereon. Big people are involved in it. I am sure unless you take interest in it, mafia gangs cannot be curbed. Due to paucity of time, I would submit two or three points to the hon. Minister, through you.

So far as Bihar is concerned, 50 per cent of the total production of iron and steel is produced in Bihar. Then how is it that the controlling office has been set up in Calcutta instead of Bihar? I urge the Government to shift its controlling office to Bihar. Why do Government not take necessary steps to meet the shortage of power and coal for the production of iron and steel so that this industry may become a profit-earning industry and, simultaneously, the corruption prevalent in the industry may also be brought to an end.

More than 50 per cent coal and other minerals are produced in Bihar but its Head Office has been located outside Bihar. I would request that the same may be located in Bihar. Illegal mining of coal should be checked and mafia gangs liquidated. Wagons may be made available in adequate number for the transportation of coal and the corrupt officers should be dealt with sternly.

I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that the industrialists, after obtaining coal permits for their companies, sell those permits at Raniganj itself. In our area, there is a silica company at Rajmahal which was issued a permit for 500 tonnes but that coal permit was sold at Raniganj itself. You should make arrangements to curb the practice of selling coal permits in black market by industrialists, who obtain them illegally,

The coal mine workers have to work in appalling condition and their wages are also very meagre. Large scale corruption in the matter of employment prevails there. The Head Office of Hindustan Copper is in Calcutta whereas mines are in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. You should look into this aspect also.

All the companies of Coal India are incurring losses. Why is it so? This shows that there is large scale corruption in our public sector. We should find new sources of minerals because the present mineral deposits of India will be exhausted in a few years time. In our country, about Rs. 700 crore worth of coal is accumulated at the pitheads of coal mines whereas the country is facing shortage of coal. Therefore, immediate arrangements should be made to transport coal from the mines and distribute the same in the country.

The bungling in the allotment of stainless steel sheets should be checked. All the units of the Steel Authority of India are incurring losses. Government should find the reasons for that. Despite huge investment in the coal sector, unemployment opportunities are decreasing instead of increasing. In Bihar, a system of issuing slips is in vogue for taking out coal, which is the main source of corruption. This system should, therefore, be dispensed with. Cases of large scale pilferage in coal mines should be investigated. There is need to bring basic improvement in coal and steel production, their transport and distribution system and administrative management. The presence of criminal elements in coal mines should be checked immediately. The wasteful expenditure in mines and factories in the public sector should be controlled and production increased.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Coal, Mines and Steel.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 20 years back, the youths of Andhra Pradesh had agitated for the setting up of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and many persons had died during that agitation. Subsequently, the Central Government agreed to set up a steel plant at Visakhapatnam but gave half share of the Project to Madras and half to

Andhra Pradesh. Agreement to this effect was concluded in 1970. Now it is 1985, which means a period of 15 years has elapsed since then. At that time, an expenditure of Rs. 2500 crores was estimated to be spent on the Project which was later on increased to Rs. 3000 crores and now this estimate has reached up to Rs. 8000 crores. Out of this Rs. 8000 crores estimate, Rs. 1300 crores have so far been spent and a provision of Rs. 215 crores only has been made for this year. With the present speed and allocation of funds, it will take 35 years to complete the Project. This shows the attitude of the Central Government towards the people of Andhra Pradesh.

You may be knowing that 20,000 acres of land was acquired from the farmers for this plant. 15 years have passed and they have so far not been paid compensation for their land. Whatever small amount has been given, has been given at the rate of Rs. 1250 per acre which is quite inadequate keeping in view the market price of the land. At the time of the acquisition of land, the farmers were promised that after the commissioning of the plant, local people would be offered some vocation or jobs. But I am sorry to say that nothing has been done. All the big officers bring men from their own villages for cooking, cleaning and other daily chores and local people are not taken on these jobs. The people of the State are very much perturbed over such an attitude towards those people. The State Government and the Members have made repeated requests that maximum funds should be provided to complete this project, but the Government are not paying any attention towards this. We would have to give a serious thought towards this attitude of the Central Government. You sanctioned one factory and that too after such a prolonged agitation, which claimed several lives; what purpose would it serve if it is completed in 35 years? All the Members of Parliament, who are present here, would not perhaps be able to see this factory in their life-time. I do not see this possibility of this factory starting production even during the third generation of the persons who sacrificed their lives during the agitation.

All the steel plants under the control of the Steel Authority of India are running at a loss. Japan is prepared to sell steel at a price of Rs. 4000 per tonne, which is produced by Japan with the iron ore imported

from India. Though coal and all other raw materials are very cheap, yet the price of steel in India is Rs. 8000 per tonne. May I know the reason why Japan is prepared to sell at half the price the finished product which is produced with the help of iron ore imported from India? It has to be given a serious thought to as to why our finished product is costly.

With such costly steel, a person living in a city cannot build even a bathroom, what to speak of a person living in a village. There is the Singareni colliery in my area. Our Government of Andhra Pradesh have written to the Centre to provide more funds so as to start work in more mines, but nothing has been done in this regard.

I would like to say one more thing. Industries should be set up at a place where raw material is available. But what is happening in actual practice is that Coal is transported from Andhra Pradesh and is used for generating electricity at other places. It is not proper. Cement factory should be established at a place where cement containing stone and coal are available. People are running from pillar to post for getting licence to set up cement factories, but they are not able to get it. I would, therefore, request the Government that licences should be given for places where raw material is available and industries should be set up at places where coal is available. Coal is available at a depth of 10 feet at Bhopalpalli in District Warangal. A unit of N. T. P. C. could be established there and a thermal power project could be set up there.

Huge coal deposits are available in Godavari basin, but the Central Government are not prepared to utilise that black gold. Black gold deposits should be exploited and utilised. Many cement factories and thermal power projects could be established there, but the Central Government are meting out a step-motherly treatment towards the Andhra Pradesh Government. An annual loan of Rs. 80 crores is being given for Singrauli collieries. At the expense of local industries, coal is being supplied to you. I would like to submit to you that more projects could be established there if additional funds are provided. According to technical reports, coal deposits are likely to last for a 100 years there. I would, therefore,

request the Central Government that more funds should be provided for the Singrauli collieries which are very old collieries in Andhra Pradesh and new mines should be drilled and coal deposits there exploited. There is no scope for white-collar jobs there, but unskilled labour could be provided with employment in Singrauli collieries. I would, therefore, request that more mines should be operated at Bhopalpalli, Pada-puram and Chilpur, as coal is available there at a depth of 10 feet only. The mines are not being operated due to shortage of funds. I would request the Central Government that this work should be undertaken by providing more funds for purpose.

I would also like to bring one more thing to your notice.- The poor people engaged in brick kilns have to pay royalty for the same. I would like to submit that this royalty should be abolished.

I would also like to add that black and red granite of Andhra Pradesh is being exported to Japan and other countries. These countries process it and export it back to India and other countries. These countries are earning crores of rupees in this way. I would request the Central Government that this granite should be processed at the place where it is found and thereafter it should be exported to other countries. You can earn crores of rupees thereby.

I would also like to say that clay is available in reserved forests. If someone wants to set up any industry in an area of 5 acres or 2 acres of land, permission of the Central Government has to be obtained for taking the land on lease as the land falls under the reserved forests. Valuable minerals are available in the reserved forests. In my view, permission of the Central Government should not be required for this purpose and it is not good to depend on the Central Government in this regard. Permission is not given for obtaining clay on lease or for setting up of industries on a piece of land falling in reserved forests. The Central Government should authorise the State Government to grant permission in this regard so that small industries could be set up there. In the end, I would like to express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry. They have made very valuable contributions and I am really thankful to them. At the outset, I would like to deal with the general problems.

Sir, my Ministry deals with most of the items that are underground. (*Interruptions*) Those who are used to underground would probably appreciate it and our job is to expose and bring it on the surface and use it for the good of the people. This country is endowed with rich mineral resources. There is hardly any mineral that is not found in our country. The exploration with modern technology and other means is being done to find more and more useful minerals with which we can become self-sufficient. But the most important mineral that we have is coal. I am not going to touch petroleum because that does not come under my Ministry, although we have discovered very rich deposit of this product in off-shore and on-shore. But as far as the minerals with which I am to deal with are concerned, coal is one of the most important energy minerals. Then, iron ore, bauxite, manganese, zinc and copper are some of the various minerals which we have discovered in good quantity in our country. The need is to use these minerals in a coordinated manner, to improve the economy and the quality of life of our people. India is the Eighth country in the world in energy resources. We have very rich deposits of what is known as power energy. Although coking coal required for steel is not available in enough quantity, yet the non-coking coal deposits are very much. It means that this quality of coal can be produced in adequate quantity for thermal power and power is one of the biggest needs of the country. Without power we can neither increase the agricultural production nor increase the industrial production. So, power today has got top priority. Now, from where can we produce power? We are thinking of renewable resource as well as non-renewable resources like coal which can be exhausted.

13.00 hrs.

Hydel resources are there, coal resources

are there; we are also using nuclear energy resources. We are making great efforts to see how we can have enough R and D effort to use solar energy. If that succeeds, it will revolutionise; but till then, at least in the foreseeable future, one of the best resources for producing power is coal. And power quality coal is available in plenty in this country. The idea is that we must produce more coal to generate more power, that means have power plants. Hon. Members while speaking have demanded more Super Thermal Power Plants which can be best located at the pitheads. If we locate these plants at the pitheads and produce adequate power, two things will happen. It is easier to transport power than to transport coal. Every now and then, one problem that is raised and that comes is transportation of coal. It is no use blaming the railways. After all, they have also the limitation of railway lines. To what should priority be given? Demands are made to start more trains. Engines get blocked. On the same line either you can move passenger trains or you can move goods train. How can you block the lines all the time by moving coal at long distances to places in northern India, U. P., Punjab, Haryana and right upto Gujarat, because coal belts are located in eastern sector, Madhya Pradesh and Central sector and going down upto the seams of Singrauli. Therefore, the concept now is to move power, produce power where coal is available. And, as I said, power grade coal is available in plenty.

I have had the privilege of speaking earlier on fertilisers and the main grievance of fertilizer industry was shortage of power. I had spoken on steel, and one of the main constraints in respect of production of steel is power. You talk of any industry, cement, aluminium, or any other industry, it is the same story. For aluminium, the main input is power and it is called power guzzler. For all these industries, unless we have power, we will not be able to work these units effectively and profitably. Therefore, there is one general concept. I am making this general remark about our policy and it is to have dedicated power plants. There is a concept of captive power plants, but that is restricted only to the industry and it cannot be very big, about 50 or 60 MW only. What we are thinking is to have dedicated power plants of 250 MW for the complex of indus-

tries in a particular area. All those industries which need power need not have to depend on the State grid. I am not blaming the States. I have been repeatedly stating here and giving examples, that whether it is Karnataka, Orissa or any other State, they are all eager to have big projects for fertilizers, steel or cement. Who does not want? At the time they also assure power; they are willing, they are sincere. When it actually comes, they have other priorities also. The pressure from agriculture is so great that you cannot take away power from agriculture and give it to these projects. As a result, because of the priority, States are not in a position to give power to these big projects. We are, therefore, very seriously considering and if the House also approves of the idea, we should have dedicated power plants for these major national projects. I think then we will be able to have these plants like Vijayanagaram Plant or the Plant in Orissa and all these things.

We are also very keen, as far as steel is concerned. As I said, India produces one of the best iron ores in the world with very good Fe content. But see the tragedy. We have huge iron ore deposits of best quality, we have the best manpower, technical as well as non-technical and cheaper compared to other countries, and yet we have to export iron ore. Example of Japan was given. It began more or less on the same level in 1945 as we. It has reached over 100 million tonnes, that too, importing everything, limestone, iron ore, coking coal, etc. and yet it is producing so much. Why? Why can India do it? India had kept a target, as was pointed out yesterday by our friend Shri Amal Datta, of 75 million tonnes by the end of this century. It was a modest target and we are not likely to reach even that. Why? This question has to be put to ourselves. Sharing these feelings with you and with the House, I feel that we can and we should do it. How can you industrialise a country? What is the meaning of industrialisation? Industrialisation of a nation means that the whole people, 70 crores of people of this country, must be provided with the wherewithal, with equipment to produce goods in their own habitat and not be forced to migrate from the rural areas to urban metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras or elsewhere and virtually choke the cities. Some day Sir, these cities,

like ships will get so much overloaded that with the very weight of population, they will sink. These small islands we are creating, it is very dangerous.

Therefore, for a balanced growth of the entire population, it is necessary to take industries to the rural areas, and provide productive employment. That is the objective of the Seventh Five Year Plan which we have kept. Productivity, work and food. If we have to do this, as I said, we must be able to provide the inputs. Industry today means metal. Without steel, even agriculture cannot work. If you have to convert the wooden ploughs into iron ploughs in this whole country, you may need about two million tonnes of steel. Think of other industries that you want to start. Tools, equipment, small machines, motors, any item that you can think of, you need steel or aluminium or copper or some metal. Therefore, we must produce more steel. How can we do it? It needs priority in resources. Now, I know that Planning Commission has other priorities. After all we all have to think together. There is no such thing as sectoral thinking. Where can we get the money? Resources also can be generated only from production. Unless we have production, where can the surplus come from? So, I have been wondering whether, in the sphere of coal, of steel and of minerals we can have a growth culture. How can growth culture come about? We must go in for the best technology. It is a misconception to think that modern technology means less manpower. No; on the contrary, if you use the best technology and produce steel, the basic material cheaper, the industries downstream grow, and that provides employment. The real employment comes through, not in the coal mine, and not in the steel factory.

When hon. Members were giving examples about Japan and Korea, compared to the manpower, say in Durgapur, Rourkela or elsewhere else, a comparison between the employment or the number of people that we have, and the employment for the same tonnage that they have in those countries would be worth making.

Japan's example was given, and I was asking the other day for some figures, *i.e.*, about how much investment was done in Japan. I was surprised to see that from 1978 to 1982, the investment in steel in Japan has been Rs. 4,000 crores. In SAIL, it has

been Rs. 270 crores. We can not say: 'You invest less and produce more.' So, we have to see that the total investment in SAIL upto now, right from its inception is only Rs. 6,000 crores.

An hon. Member was just now asking about the Visakhapatnam plant. I want to assure him of one thing: irrespective of whether Vizag is in Andhra, Karnataka, Orissa or elsewhere, it is in India. We need to produce steel. We are committed, we are keen; and, therefore, I want to assure the House that we are committed to complete the Visakhapatnam plant. We will try to find necessary resources.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad): By what time?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As early as we can. I will tell you why.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: To-day's newspapers say: 'By the turn of the century.'

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In your life time. I can assure you that much. That means you have to live long, naturally; and I am wishing you long life also.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: What is the life time of the plant?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The life time of the hon. Members.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Our life—physical life or political life?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Political life I cannot guarantee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are younger people in the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: About political life, they have to take care of it themselves.

Government of India is very keen. We are trying to find from where we can get adequate resources, because adequate resources are necessary. We will try to raise the necessary resources, to see that the Visakhapatnam plant is completed on schedule, according to the plan. We will try to adhere to the schedule.

I had replied in detail about Vijaynagar, Daitari etc. the other day. Again I want to say we are keen to see that with the latest technology we will be able to complete the

project both in Orissa and in Vijayanagar, according to the plan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What about Salem ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as Salem is concerned, we have stabilized it. For Salem, I want to assure you that we are intending to expand and double the production in Salem. As I said, when I was referring to Karnataka power situation, it was not to this present government or that government; it is the entire situation right from all these 14-15 years. I am not blaming anybody. I am not finding fault with anybody. I am telling the reality. The reality of the situation is that they could not make available power even for Kudremukh, even for Vishweswarayya Project of their own. Therefore, let them not feel angry or upset. You must find a way out. The way is again to have dedicated power plants. This is how the problem will be solved. Therefore, I am keen that as far as steel production is concerned, we must go in for production of more steel.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : The Chief Minister has given a very definite assurance about power.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Every Chief Minister has been giving a definite assurance.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : It is a committed reply on the Floor of the House and also he sent a letter to you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Every hon. Chief Minister has up till now been giving the same assurance both on the Floor of the House of the State as well as outside. He has written a letter to me in which also he has said the same thing. I am thankful to him for the assurance. But if one could live only on assurance, then I can give you an assurance and that will be the end of the matter. Let us not go by assurance.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : We find some difference. So far as Visakhapatnam is concerned, they are very firm and we are very happy. So far as Vishweswarayya and Vijayanagar Projects are concerned, you are not firm.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : How can we be firm. The power is not in my hand.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : The Karnataka Government assured you that they

will give power, we also assure you. The only thing is that you must make up your mind,

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am thankful to you for your assurance. On your assurance of power, I will assure you, . . .
(Interruptions)

SHRI K. H. RANGANATH (Chitradurga) : The hon. Minister knows the story of Vijayanagar Steel Plant. He also knows that power shortage in Karnataka is there. But what we want is the commissioning of that project as early as possible. He was making a very good point about dedicated power. So, what we want is that the hon. Minister must see that the dedicated power Plant is also established in Karnataka and that the Vijayanagar Steel Plant is commissioned in Karnataka as early as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER : Don't say Karnataka ? Say in India.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I agree with the hon. Member and we shall try to do that. Members after members have been saying that public sector units have not been performing well; coal public sector has been incurring losses; steel public sector units have been incurring losses year after year.

Now, may I say that sometimes I feel that it has become a fashionable thing to run down the public sector and praise the private sector and demoralise the public sector. The fact is, I have never tried to defend the public sector for the faults that they have and I believe that public sector units must become more efficient, must become accountable; no question on that. The word 'public sector' does not mean that they should be treated as a holy cow. There is nothing sanctimonious about them. But may I say that public sector units should remove the constraints ? Give them assistance, show confidence in our officers and men and you will find that together when they work as a team of employees, you will see the results. And with the late Prime Minister giving a definite direction and directives to public sector units to improve the performance and with the young Prime Minister saying firmly that now the approach has to be result-oriented and accountable, let us see the results. In one year—and this is what the House should note and really compliment those who have done a good job—in the field of coal, you know what happened.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA
(Rabertsganj) : I have done it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Some Members have done, I am not denying that.

Coming to steel, SAIL units, you will be happy to know that in 1982-83 the loss was Rs. 105.76 crores, and in 1983-84 it was Rs. 214.53 crores. This loss of Rs. 214.53 crores has been made good this year.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : By increasing prices.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is wrong. I knew that you will say that. I will come to it. We have now turned the corner and we are likely to make a profit which come somewhere about Rs. 50 crores or equal to that much, making up all these losses. No talk of price rise. Price rise, I have given it. Price rise altogether accounts for only 40 per cent : sixty per cent is due to better performance.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about stocks ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Stocks have also been reduced. In every field there is a better performance. As far as SAIL units are concerned, there are units, I am myself aware, units, like Durgapur, IISCO—these are some of the units which are our problem units, problem units technology-wise, equipment-wise and management wise. The production of Bhilai is making up.

Now, Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro and even Salem are doing well. Even out of these five, four units, namely, Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro and SSP—that is Salem—are making profits—and good profits.

What I am saying is 'Do not condemn the public sector the whole hog; try to find what the constraints are, what the difficulties are and remove them.'

Take coal. Coal also, you will be happy to know that the Coal India Limited has suffered a loss of Rs. 242.68 crores in 1983-84. And do you know that all this loss has been made up ? Mind you, it is not due to price rise alone. It has made profits mostly because of better performance. And the profit now is Rs. 13.83 crores this year,

having made up all those losses. Who is to be given one credit ?

When the management, the workers and all the team together work well, that can bring wonderful results. I have been to those places and we have seen how things have changed. My colleague, the Minister for Chemicals and Fertilisers, who also toured along with me, will tell you as to what happened in Durgapur. There was a plant which was closed down for nine months. With the labour's cooperation, it not only started but it gave record production. And after that, not a single day there has been problem in that plant. It is giving one of the best production. So labour cooperation and management participation can give miraculous results. But that participation must be whole-hearted, complete and full.

The ECL and BCCL are still running in losses. And the loss has been made good by CCL and WCCL. Therefore, I come to this question of participation of labour. I would like to plead with you and with the House to consider this question most seriously. If you really want to bring about transformation and achieve the objectives of a democratic socialist republic which we have enshrined in the very Preamble of our Constitution, then what is necessary is that there must be full participation of labour in management, at least beginning with the public sector.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why is it not being done ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In public sector who is an employer and who are the employees ? This whole concept of employer-employee, owner-servant, master-servants in public sector is a misnomer and a wrong concept. Therefore, in public sector, at least right from the Chairman and Managing Director upto the safaiwala, all are employees; all working together and all are workers, Why should they not share together in the management from shop-level to top level ? What is the hindrance ? The hindrance, unfortunately, is vested interests in labour unions. I have been a trade unionist. You and I have worked together and we know this. You do not want elections. Who will be participating the representative in the management committee ? The Labour Minister has sent to us the whole concept of

participation. He has been sending us reminders as to why we are not implementing it. The moment you try to do it, whom will you take on the management committee, Recognised union. Do you know in some of the units there are 20 unions—all recognised. Let us go deeper. If you hold elections, it is all right as far as Lok Sabha or the country is concerned. But suppose, 30 per cent representing majority, send a representative and that person comes, but if the rest of the 70 per cent decide that they will not cooperate, they can stop work. So this is not the way, I will suggest the way as a trade unionist, if the trade unions are willing to accept it.

The only solution in my humble opinion today is either have election of a representative union by secret ballot or better still is—because that also will not solve the problem I know—as our own slogan was, 'one industry—one union' which we used during independence days and afterwards also, we used to mouth it every time that we spoke, and we said, "The Britishers are wanting to divide us and rule, that is why under the Trade Unions Act," seven members can make a union. There are so many trade unions and they want to keep us quarrelly with one another. Therefore, our slogan was 'one industry—one union.' Why should all trade unions in this country not come together and say: "Yes, amend the Trade Unions Act and have one industry one? Automatically you will have their representative in the managing committee and the problem of participation and who should be in the management will be solved. Or, I had suggested a third way also. All right, let the unions remain, let the workers be treated, at least in public sector, as partners, nominal shareholders with a taken share to be given by the company itself. Rs. 100 or Rs 10 or whatever it is, that is immaterial right from the manager to the last employee, and then let these shareholder employees, as partners elect their representatives on the management in different categories—managerial, technical, supervisory, non-technical annually or biannually: I had called a meeting of the leaders of the trade unions and discussed with them, I am again meeting them and pleading again and again with everyone to please accept it. May I tell you friends, and I appeal to the House through you, Sir, that this one change of

honest participation of labour in the management will bring a revolutionary change in the production of this country in the public sector? Please accept this and cooperate. This was our slogan, we have been telling the employees, "You must become masters of the means of production where you sweat your blood." When are we going to fulfil that slogan and that dream? Here is an opportunity. Let us do it, I am pleading with you today, at least in public sector. Then alone public sector units will produce better, produce with a sense of accountability, with a sense of belonging, and will set an example to the rest of the productive sectors of the country, and will achieve a commanding height which was visualised by the great founder of our country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But he also said, "For anything good, you have to take sometimes bold decisions." And our young Prime Minister is known to take bold decisions, when necessary, if they are in national interest. If the feeling on the House is that it is in the national interest to implement the concept of participation of labour in its true spirit, I am sure, no one will hesitate in bringing necessary legislation, provided we are all agreed that this is required in the interest of the country. And as I said, if this is done, success often comes to those who dare and act, it seldom goes to the timid. These are not my words, these are the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Therefore, let us dare and act in this sphere. I feel that the most important thing in public sector in fact, this can apply to all sectors is participation of labour at all levels in management in the true spirit of the concept. Having said this, I have covered most of the general things.

Since my learned colleague Shri Natwar Singh has already dealt with coal at length, I would like only briefly deal with coal. As I said earlier in the field of coal we have already turned the corner. This shows how certain problems with a little bit of coordination can be solved. As soon as I took over, on my table I found letters from Chief Ministers of most of the States—Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh—everyone complaining that in the power houses with the supply of coal they found extraneous matter like stones boulders and, what my good friend, Mr. Kamal Nath said, rubbish. So, the Railway Minister, myself and the power Minister sat together

and called the Officers. I gave surprise visit to Badarpur. Later on I went to Patraru in Ranchi. I got those Officers together and asked them what the problem was.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What did you find ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There was some old stock of stores also which had been accumulated to substantiate their complaint. They had been taking photographs of the same several times. I reprimanded them for this attitude. But as regards the stones which were there.

[English]

I asked my coal people who was responsible for this. I told them that they were selling coal and were charging money for the coal. Then how do they send stones ? I said nothing doing, this should not continue in future. I must say thanks to the Prime Minister, as soon as we took over, one of the first things he did was to call a meeting of most of the Secretaries of our Departments. He gave a listening to these problems for nearly two hours. And that has, its impact. Then we followed it up and the result is that the problem which had been plaguing the power houses for all these years, within two months has been solved with one declaration 'if a single stone goes from the coal-mines the concerned Manager will be held responsible. They said we do not have the washeries, we do not have coal-handling plant. I said nothing doing, sort it out with your hands. When you are selling coal, you cannot sell anything else. And believe me, today within two months there is no complaint. Now I have got letters from all these power houses saying they were glad that there are no extraneous matters and no stone. This has happened because I said if a stone was supplied along with coal, that stone will fall on the head of the Manager of the coal-mine from where it goes.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I think you for doing it, but you could not do it for the last ten years.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Don't have the attitude of fault finding.

The second thing was the quality of calorific value. I share with you that the calorific value of coal in India is not of

high standard, but as I said, it is of power grade. Our power houses and boilers must be so designed as to use this coal. If that is done, this very coal can give you excellent power. And that is what we are doing. Fortunately, my right hand and left hand is steel and coal. This combination is all right. Up till now we were passing the blame. In every steel plant report you will find one of the accusations was that coking coal is of poor quality and of higher ash content. This was the reason which became an excuse also. So, I called both the people the other day to a meeting. In this meeting it was decided that the coal washeries will ensure that the coking coal is of required ash content plus-minus two per cent. That is all. And this is now being followed. Joint Sampling Committees, Supervising Committees of both Ministries are established to see that this is done. With a little coordination, results can be improved. With Railways also we have had a series of meetings. About wagon shortages, I said this morning : What can you do if you have choked the lines ? But we are seeing how we can have a better turnover so that we have better supplies. In the South the problem was both of steel and coal. There was shortage because wagons could not move. We took up the matter with the Railways and they rushed wagons to South with steel and reduced the pressure in South.

About Singareni I have already replied. One thing I would like to say in the field of coal is—I have said about production improvement, labour relations improvement, better discipline and I must publicly compliment the Chairman and his staff and all the employees for the excellent performance shown in the field of coal. I have already dealt with labour relations.

About price rise you have been asking. Now, tell me honestly...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Dual slip system in Bihar.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What is that system ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I told you yesterday. You give some slip and some person buys at the coal pit and sells at a higher price there itself.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No, no. We are sorting out that thing permanently. I

will tell you what I am doing. I am making an announcement about this whole concept of lifting coal from the pitheads and giving the slips. I will come to this presently, if you like.

Sir, in order to remove the anomalies and to reduce the pithead stocks, we have decided to liberalise the sale of coal by road from the collieries and stockyards of Coal India as follows :

- (1) Coal India has earmarked a number of collieries in each coal company for liberalised sale of coal by road. Any party can approach the area or the colliery sales office of the specified collieries and purchase 500 tonnes of coal at a time for movement by road without sponsorship or production of any other document as this slip on first-come-first-served basis. Wide publicity would be given to the names of these collieries by the coal companies for the information of the public.
- (2) Sale procedures have been simplified and streamlined and the purchaser will not have to approach more than two points for the purchase of coal.
- (3) Consumers in the South who are linked with Singareni collieries and are unable to get their requirement till this Singareni improves its production would now be able to draw coal by road from specific collieries of the Western Coal Fields Limited to the extent of 500 tonnes at a time.

I believe this statement of policy will reduce the load and much of the malpractices that are there.

You were mentioning about mafia and all these things. May I say that the real answer is again participation. Who has the real stake in production? The employees. Who knows the mischief that is going on? The employees. Give them real participation with a stake, rights with responsibilities. They will deliver the goods, then they will not allow theft. That is the real solution. There is no half-hearted solution to this problem of mafia. You may try to induct this force or that force, this man or that

man. Everyone is capable. Human beings are human beings and they are capable of being pressurised.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Then, you give them protection from the wrath of the high officers. (*Interruptions.*) Many of the officers are engaged in corruption.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Officers will also be involved. The best thing is to involve the officers also. And then, link benefits with productivity, link benefits with production.

[*Translation*]

Let anybody go and loot ot.

[*English*]

This sort of thing will not do, must not do and this must be put a stop to. This is the right attitude being pursued by us.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur) : I would like to know why you object to that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have stated that I have no objection. On the one hand we plead for abolition of the contract system. It is demanded by one and all industry the trade unions that the contract system should be abolished. It is the contract system which is coming trouble they want that others should not do so, though they themselves may do so. The problem cannot be solved till such attitude is maintained

[*English*]

Let us be very honest. We really cannot solve the problem until the vested interest in the field of trade unionism is behind the back of our mind, it is the real constraint in the field of participation. If this whole House is one, bring a resolution, I am saying to you. Let our trade union leaders come together and bring a Private Member's Resolution, if we want, "one industry, one union."

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We will support. Let them accept. Come on by ballot.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : You start from Bombay Textiles. 90% vote.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Again in the ballot also, you will have to put some con-

straints— 50% or more. And then, only those unions will contest which have a minimum 10% membership or some such things.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Let it be 90%.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not mind. The only question is, why don't you go one step ahead and say, "One industry, one union."

DR. DATTA SAMANT : That too with voting strength. You are not prepared for that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Voting will be there.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : In the Bombay Textiles, you are recognising the INTUC.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not talking of political parties. I am not naming anyone. I am not interested. I am not interested in naming. I am interested in the philosophy. Accept the principle and accept the philosophy : there is one industry one union. Internal elections every year is the executive are bound to take place in democracy. (*Interruptions.*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Satheji please do not speak like this, otherwise you will be ousted from the Congress.

[*English*]

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : I am afraid the Minister is adopting a traditional managerial outlook and depicting the trade unions as villain of the piece. I think, this is not desirable.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Who is the villain of piece ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The Government is not prepared to accept the single principle of ballot. That is harming the Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Where did I say that the trade unions were villains of the piece ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You say that the trade unions are behind these contractors and all this. In that way, you are misleading the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I did not say

this at all. In fact, earlier I said that the trade unions had cooperated in Durgapur. I was paying compliment to them. When you asked me the question—when that hon. gentleman at the back said who is stopping you, to that, my reply was, there are vested interests which are coming in the way and vested interests of those...

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam): You have propounded a philosophy which is contrary to the exposition of facts. You have given certain facts. Your philosophy is to strengthen the public sector. Actually, when it comes to labour, you are...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I want their participation. I want to give more rights to the employees, direct to the employees. More rights should be given to create a feeling of belonging that they are the masters. They are the partners. This is what I wanted to do now. Are you opposed to that ?

Dr. Datta Samant, are you opposed to that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : As partners in all the management ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Partners in the management, in the entire undertaking.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Public sector undertakings are run by big bosses.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am putting the bosses and the employees to go as one. If you do not like that concept, that is a different matter.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : We like it. Also, sharing the profits.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Everything will come provided you are there as shareholders and partners. You make up your mind.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Ours is made up. You made up your mind.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have dealt with steel; I have dealt with coal and I have said how we are trying to remove the constraints.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : Will the hon. Minister implement this policy in the private sector also ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Let it be implemented in the public sector in the first instance. Let us set our own house in order first.

[*English*]

Incidentally, while dealing with coal, I want to correct one figure of lignite. On p. 3 of the Report of the Department of Coal, there is a typing error. The profit figure of 1983 is mentioned as Rs. 262.97 crores. That digit "2" got printed by mistake. It should be Rs. 62.97 crores. While dealing with Neyveli Lignite, already on p. 52, the correct figure has been given. I would request that this error may kindly be corrected.

Bharat Aluminium Co., National Aluminium Co., Hindustan Copper, Bharat Coal Mines, Mineral Explorations Corporation, Hindustan Zinc Corporation, Geological Survey of India Ind'an, Bureau of Mines, all these undertakings are under this Ministry. I have said that a very serious effort is being made by the Geological Survey of India to find more and more minerals to be explored.

Bauxite, forunately, is one of our biggest resources, the best resource and the most useful resource, for production of aluminium. Today, aluminium requires more power. That is the real need. Both in BALCO and NALCO, we are thinking of setting up captive power plants, also dedicating their power plants, to ensure supply of power. BALCO, beginning with Korba, has shown an excellent performance. NALCO is coming up on schedule. Even today we are importing aluminium. By the end of the Seventh Plan, we hope to achieve substantial production in aluminium. Aluminium, as the hon. Members know, next to steel is the most important material, not only for power and power input but even for bodies of coaches, aeroplanes, buses, furniture—everywhere you need aluminium. If we produce aluminium with our own bauxite, it can substitute steel and help the industries. Many a small-scale industry come up with the help of aluminium and also steel. Therefore, we are emphasizing the production of aluminium and we are doing well.

Lignite is another very important mineral. I am proud to say and the House will be glad to give compliments to the management and the workers of the Neyveli Lignite that they achieved record production this year, both in power as well as in lignite. We are

thinking of expanding the production of ore in Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas yesterday had mentioned a lot about Rampura Agucha project.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Sir, the hon. Minister has said nothing about Palana.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am coming to that question. You please listen to what I say.

[*English*]

He mentioned that this project with an investment of Rs. 525.26 crores was approved. At present, the cost will become Rs 640 crores. We are going through it. But he says that the other plant should be at Chanderia.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Hon. Minister has totally ignored the point of Palana Lignite. You should say something about that also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Wherever lignite is available in sufficient quantity and its commercial and economical exploitation is possible, we would make all efforts to exploit it at all places. We would not spare any efforts...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You are saying Chanderia. I have said Rampura.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You have said it should be at Rampura smelter plant. We have appointed an experts committee consisting of M/s. Stolberg of West Germany and Mecon. After all, these are all technical things.

[*Translation*]

There should not be any scope for any controversy at least on your part as it is being established in Rajasthan and not in any other State. If you want that it should be established at your residence in Rajasthan and if you raise a controversy over it, it is not going to serve any purpose.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The site is 40 kms. away from the place where you want to establish it. You can well imagine the expenditure which you are going to incur on it. It would be crores of rupees. I am explaining all the points...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : all your arguments have been examined and it has been found that water which is absolutely necessary for the smelter would be available from the dam being constructed at Chanderia. Therefore, after examining Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Chittorgarh, Rampur, Aguja and all other places, it was found that its establishment at Chanderia would be suitable and it would be in the interest of the plant also.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : When you establish it at Chanderia, water would have to be brought from Gosunda which is 40 to 50 kms away from the site, whereas if you establish it at Rampur, water could be supplied from Nandrai which is at a distance of 15 to 20 kms.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Would you like to listen to me or will you go on speaking ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The distance of Chanderia from Gosunda dam and Bairachh river is nearly 15 to 20 kms. Water is easily available here, but you would have to incur more expenditure there. The Transportation of the raw material to that place would involve considerable expenditure and in view thereof have you reconsidered this question because we also want the expenditure to be low...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We have considered all the aspects. We are getting good quality water here and, therefore, in the interest of the country and in the interest of the plant, we have decided to set up the plant at a place which is most suited. It cannot be set up at your Rampur. We cannot overrule the technical personnel.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Hon. Minister, Sir, keeping in view the points raised by me you just reconsider where the cost of setting up of the plant will be less.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If we give further consideration, the expenditure will

get further escalated and at the same time, the project will also be delayed.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Your assertion is right, but you are also being deprived of our right. I am saying this because you propose to set up at least one industry in each district, but you are taking away this industry to some other place while the raw material is being extracted in our area. In the event of the setting up of this industry in our area, the expenditure will also be less. I want you to reconsider our case. We repeatedly demand and request that you reconsider it and then take any decision.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You just ask those coming from Chanderia district as to what is their point of view...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : What is the need to ask them; you are taking away our raw material to that place and giving this project worth Rs. 600 crores to them for nothing, whereas the entire raw material will be extracted from our area, and still it is not being given to us.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas made an allegation yesterday that some officer had sent some copper to Germany at lower price and all that. I want to clarify to the House that this matter was referred to the CBI. After CBI, a Departmental enquiry committee went into it. After that, the Central Vigilance Committee went into it.

14.00 hrs.

And it was found by all these bodies that no officer was to be blamed or was at fault for anything and, therefore, they have absolved him. After this has been done, it is really unfair to continue to say such things in the House...

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : He was found guilty by the C.B.I. but he was absolved as a result of manipulation by the Vigilance Committee.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We must not use the privilege of the House to make

allegations against officers even after they have been absolved by the most competent authorities who cannot be challenged...

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It means that in case there is a charge of bungling of Rs. 21 crores against an officer...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is very ridiculous. I am not able to accept this charge and I strongly refute this charge against the officer. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. The Minister will continue his speech.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : 35 full wagons of coal were going from Churi colliery near Ranchi. The coal was being sent to Pakistan, and police caught hold of it. It was in the year 1983. Your Coal India said that the coal did not belong to them. I have mentioned this particular case.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : When ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I mentioned it yesterday. The entire coal India is dodging on this...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are not dodging on any case.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What happened during the last 3 years ? C.B.I. is being pressurised not to do it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We cannot pressurise anybody.

[English]

We are not putting pressure on anybody.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Not you, but the Coal India.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What can Coal India do ? When I cannot put, and I am not putting, any pressure, what can Coal India do ?

SARI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You may come and go, put the bureaucrats remain there permanently. You must do something about this.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will not allow any more. I will not allow this kind of thing. Nothing will go on record. Let the Member meet the Minister in his Chamber and discuss. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I think I have covered most of the points. All the minerals that we are likely to find in this country, serious efforts are made to explore; as far as the Geological Survey of India is concerned, they are making all efforts to explore as much area as possible; nearly 60 per cent of the possible mineable area has been explored and we are now going into more detailed exploration of our mineral resources. I am hopeful that we will find more and more resources and we will be able to use them in the national interest.

As far as this allegation is concerned, the complaint was that a rake of 29 box wagons was loaded during the night hours on 9-6-1984 with the connivance of the company officials and the Station Master, Ray Railway Station. This coal had been stolen and was allegedly loaded in the name of a contractor of the area. The rake, however, was stationary at the Ray Railway Station. It has been reported that the local Police Station has taken up the matter for inquiry. We shall try to follow the proceedings. . . (Interruption)

The Geological Survey of India is also interested in the off-shore exploration because we feel that in the off-shore area we may be able to find substantial resources of minerals. So, the entire effort is directed to making maximum survey of all the resources because I remember at one time it was said that there was no petroleum and that we should not waste our time on this. But with the help of our friends in Soviet Union we have been able to find petroleum on the off-shore. To-day the modern technology, deep drilling, arial survey and even space that is, satellite observation all these methods can be used to make a detailed survey and

it is our effort to find every mineral that may be available both off-shore and on-shore.

(Interruptions)

The hon. Member my write to me. I will reply.

Sir, in the Geological Survey of India, as hon. Members know, officers and particularly the field staff do very arduous work. They have to go into the jungles and inaccessible areas alone in search of minerals. Recently two of our very good officers of the GSI lost their lives in the forests in Maharashtra. The matter is under investigation by the Police. We do not know the cause. Their bodies were discovered and later the body of the guide was also found. We at our highest level took a decision to give substantial compensation in addition to the pensionary benefits to the widows till the time their husbands would have lived and we have also given a sum of Rs. 50,000 to each of the families. We have also given a substantial amount to the guide's family who also lost his life.

May I say that in the field of coal for the welfare activity we were spending Rs. 42 crores in 1982. We have now increased the quantum to Rs. 99 crores. This shows our intention to attend to the welfare of our employees and to provide better facilities and more opportunities to the Adivasis, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the poorer sections everywhere. This is our objective and we will continue to play our role to serve our country to the best of our ability.

Thank you very much.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No clarification, please. If I allow one member, I will have to allow others also. You can go to him and discuss the matter.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : For the noncoming of new steel plants and the delay in starting the work of the new plants in Orissa and elsewhere the Minister has observed that lack of power or want of power is the greatest constraint. But since he deals with coal also and we have huge coal reserves of good quality capable of generating

power, he should take up this matter with the Energy Minister and also the Planning Commission for making provisions to start super thermal power plants.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will do that. Thank you.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir I raised the question of Vijayanagar Steel plant. The hon. Minister has given a conditional reply. We are sorry, Sir and the whole of Karnataka is agitated over this. He has chosen to deal with this important issue in a casual manner.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Casual manner ? You do not want the plant ? You say I have discussed it in a casual manner ! Do you want the plant ?

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Yes, we want it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have given the assurance. (Interruptions) Do you want me to go just now and start it ? I have said the plant of Vijayanagar with the modern technology will be set-up according to schedule. All that I am requesting to you is that you also ensure in the mean time that you make adequate provision of power. I will also help you in that. Is this a casual manner ? (Interruptions) Don't make such allegations ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I find Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao is not here. I shall put cut motions 1 and 2 to the vote of the House.

The cut motions No. 1 and 2 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital shown in the fourth column of the order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of

March, 1986 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos.

83 to 85 relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal."

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for grants for 1985-86 in respect of Ministry of Steel Mines and Coal voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand Grant for voted by Lok Sabha	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal					
83.	Department of Steel	2,43,11,000	1,17,32,83,000	12,15,60,000	5,86,64,17,000
84.	Department of Mines	20,47,79,000	50,24,16,000	1,09,89,00,000	1,47,12,84,000
85.	Department of Coal	24,74,48,000	1,77,50,01,000	1,23,72,44,000	8,87,50,05,000

14 21 hours

(ii) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 9 relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demand for Grant have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case

any member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of the Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 9 relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers."

Demands for grants for 1985-86 in respect of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers submitted to the vote of the House

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers					
	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	2,06,31,51,000	27,27,83,000	10,35,04,22,000	2,58,24,17,000