

17.36 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communications dated 16th December, 1981, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, today:—

(i)

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers that Shri Vishvanath Sharma, Member of Lok Sabha who alongwith his 8 other party workers voluntarily violated prohibitory orders promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P. C. on Raj Path Rafi Narg crossing at about 2 P.M. be arrested in case FIR No. 634 dated 16-12-81 under Section 188 I.P.C. Police Station Parliament Street New Delhi. He is being produced before the area Judicial Magistrate"

(ii)

"Kindly refer to this office letter dated 16-12-81, informing you that Shri Vishvanath Sharma, Member of Lok Sabha was arrested in case FIR No. 634 dated 16-12-81 under Section 188 I.P.C. Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi.

The Member of Parliament, alongwith his other party workers was produced in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Patiala House, New Delhi at 15.15 hours. The court admonished them including the Member of Lok Sabha and set them free."

17.38 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

REVIEW OF COAL ORGANISATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item; the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri B. V. Desai.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Richur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an Half-an-Hour Discussion in connection with the Starred Question No. 125 dated 1st December, 1981.

In this connection, I would like to just read out what were the items which I had asked and how inconsistent the reply was.

Review of Coal Organisation: (a) Whether the entire coal organisation in the country is under review of the Union Government; what are the main recommendations of the Fazl Committee?

For this, the answer is: "(a) and (b) Yes, sir."

When the question is "What are the recommendations of the Fazl Committee?", the answer is "Yes, Sir"!

This is a Starred Question and probably it was at the end of the List and they thought that they can brush it aside.

The Question was "Whether major recommendations of the Fazl Committee have been accepted by Government so far and, if so, to what extent its recommendations which had been accepted, have been implemented so far?"

The reply was "Instructions have been issued to Coal India Ltd. recently to implement the accepted recommendations."

In the same way, on the same date, there was one more Unstarred Question.

"Whether the Planning Commission has decided to raise 1981-82 allocations for the coal sector from Rs. 470 crores to Rs. 570 crores and, if so, whether the Commission has asked the Coal Department to supply it with relevant data that Government will be able to spend the allocations during the current year; and whether the Planning Commission is satisfied with the report submitted by the Department of Coal."

[Shri B. V. Desai]

“(a), b) and (c). The question of allocation of funds for the coal sector during 1981-82 is under consideration.”

On October 28th, the Planning Commission has finally decided to raise 1981-82 allocations for the coal sector from Rs. 470 to Rs. 570 crores. This was in October. In December still it is under consideration by the Department; that is what he has mentioned. But my concern is this. Actually coal is a very critical item so far as our economy is concerned, and for the last one year we have been grappling with the problem of shortage of coal due to some reason or the other. Because of shortage of coal, the power generation is hampered, steel production is hampered. I am not talking of other industries in the private sector which have gone to dogs...

AN HON. MEMBER: Railways.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Yes, Railways. Actually my own experience while going from Guntakkal to Bangalore was that twice the train was stopped because there was no coal. Probably now we are in a better position; I am happy about it. Nonetheless, we cannot forget that coal is such an important and critical item for our economy. Therefore, we cannot afford to be haphazard in this. With these intentions when we ask some questions, it is rather strange that such answers should be given. The hon. Minister was pleased to state in respect of some other question also that ‘the allocations for the current year are being enhanced’. I would like to know what is the real, perspective planning for the entire coal sector. Unless the Government of India takes this critical item as their main concern, it will be very difficult for us and for the Government to see that coal is supplied to different parts of the country and industries are run on some normal, rational basis. For example, to Karnataka from where I come, coal is supplied mostly from Nagour side and Singareni colliery in Andhra Pradesh. For the last one year it has been very difficult for the small scale industries

and the medium industries, who consume coal and who are the regular customers, to get coal, it is practically impossible to get coal, and that has been represented several times. But the Coal India or the Coal Department say that they do not have the wagons, and when we approach the railway authorities, they say that there is no coal, they have left the wagons, but they are not being loaded. This was the position at that time, Today the coal production is better. Nonetheless the coal movement is not there. And whenever coal is available, it is transported by lorries which is exorbitant. The position is that not only the public sector but the cement industry and other industries in the private sector are also handicapped. Therefore, I would like to know what is the target for the year 1981-82 so far as coal supply is concerned, whether it can meet the demand, the demand not only on the hon. Minister's paper but the actual demand. When they take into consideration the demand—I do not know how this is worked out—it is only the public sector and the government—controlled industries that they take into account, they leave out the private sector industries. After all, they are also running on coal. If coal for their requirement is not produced wherefrom can they get coal to run their industry and how can they pay off the loans and other things which they have taken from nationalised banks or other public institutions: that is also public money, but they do not consider that. Therefore, what I want to know is the real demand of coal that they have taken into consideration for 1981-82 and whether the target has been fixed so as to supply for that demand...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall I help you? You ask for State-wise demand and State-wise supply also.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Coal being an item which is available only in the eastern part of the country...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am helping you because you said about Karnataka only...

SHRI B. V. DESAI: All other States. Because coal is produced mostly in the eastern part of the country, all other parts are dependent upon that, specially for coke. It is only at certain places that ordinary coal is available apart from eastern sector. All the other parts are dependent on that. Government has to take special care in this regard. The private enterprise is ruled out in this because we have taken a decision on that. I entirely agree. But some States have asked that the smaller collieries should be exploited so that they can get coal, they want it at their own cost, by the state governments. But I think the Government of India has refused. I do not understand the logic behind it. They themselves are not exploiting them but they also refuse. For example, in Gujarat probably they have asked, probably some other states might have also asked, I do not know but when their own counterparts the state Governments—it is not the private industry—are asking them, there is no reason to deny that facility to them. It is not the theory that because they are not economic for them, they will not be economic for the states also. The salaries, perquisites, etc. of the state governments are much less than the central government's and so the state government's point of view may be different. This matter requires re-consideration.

Coal India sustained a loss of Rs. 33 crores last year, I do not know whether this year they will turn round or they will again incur losses. When coal is supplied by coal India they charge sufficient amount of commission for that, there is no reason for them to be in the red. Then why are they in red? Why do they not earn profit?

The Sixth Plan has allocated about Rs. 470 crores and probably enhancement of this allotment is in the process, I learn unofficially that it may go up to about 100 crores. Would the hon. Minister kindly enlighten this august House about this matter?

The World Bank report says that the demand for coal in the Sixth Plan

period would be about 184 million tonnes and about 165 million tonnes may be the availability. That report was submitted to the government. The hon. Minister Mr. Ghanj Khan Chaudhuri has just dismissed that report. We are a developing country and we do take loans from the World Bank. When they submit a report it should be taken seriously and we should try to understand it. The report here says:

"The Minister dismissed the recent World Bank study which projected a big gap between availability and demand for coal during the Sixth Plan period."

He says: we do not bother about it. But the Government of India goes and asks for loan from the World Bank. We want to know whether the projected gap is a real one or not. If it is a real one, if the demand is 184 compared to availability of 165, what is the alternative? Has the government thought about it or have they just brushed it aside as not correct?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, Mr. Desai has shown great concern for the coal industry and he has raised certain issues regarding the policy of the Government, shortages, and so forth. Now, I should like to mention that there is considerable improvement in the supply of coal and in meeting the demand.

I would like to give you some figures to show that in fact this one industry has had a breakthrough in every sector. For that, the workers of the coal industry and the officers under the leadership of our Prime Minister deserve the full credit.

Sir, I would also like to point out that when the present Government took over in 1980, the production was 104 million tonnes of the total coal industry. Within one year, the production shot up by ten million tonnes and, by 1981-82, they are going to exceed even the target fixed by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission's target was 121 million tonnes. We had revised the target and raised it to 124 million tonnes which is much higher

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

than what the Planning Commission had envisaged. This shows the breakthrough that has occurred in the coal industry.

Between 1977 and 1980, the coal production had gone up by one million tonnes each year that is 102, 103 and 104 million tonnes. In two years, we have raised the production by 20 million tonnes. This is a great achievement for which the workers deserve the full credit. Sir, a question was raised about the shortages. I would like to inform the House that we have had again a breakthrough so far as shortages are concerned. We have initiated the free-sale of qualities coal excepting the superior grade coal. Anyone can go to the mine and buy this free-sale coal. The industrialists can go to the mine and give an affidavit that they are running the industry for which they need coal. They can get the coal. We will verify it later whether factually they need the coal or not.

We have not received complaints from the industrial sector or the small-scale sector in recent months complaining of shortages. It is true that in South there was a shortage about two to three months back because there was a strike in Singareni Colliery. But, to-day, the Singareni Coal fields have exceeded their target. If the hon. Member can bring to my notice any specific case, I shall certainly see to it that the demand is met in full.

Today, in fact, we have over production of coal. I would like to give you the figures. From April to November, 1980, that is, last year, the production was 67.75 million tonnes, from April to November 1981 we have already achieved 75.26 million tonnes, that is, practically seven million tonnes more than what we have produced last year. (Interruptions) As I said earlier, we have coal of 14 to 15 million tonnes lying in pit-heads. We would welcome the industrialists and those who require coal to go to

the mines and take the coal from them. If they have certain problems, the hon. Member can bring that to my notice. So far as losses are concerned, the hon. Member would be glad to hear that the present Government has again had a breakthrough in this particular respect. In 1978-79 period the country was governed by different parties. The losses in that year were of the order of Rs. 241 crores. But, when we came into power in 1980, we brought that down to Rs. 33 crores in 1980-81. We have still brought it down to Rs. 33 crores from Rs. 241 crores. We have brought down the loss to Rs. 33 crores. This year, that is, in 1981-82, we hope to have a breakthrough and hope to have some profits also. Three of our companies had profits. In one company which is of the E.C.L. had a loss to the tune of Rs. 91 crores. In spite of best efforts, certain companies made a profit. The C.C.L. made a profit of Rs. 83 crores. That is the reason why this year we could not make profit. But, in 1981-82 I hope that we will have a breakthrough and we shall give profits in this industry also. So, Sir, so far as production is concerned, I think, we do encourage. In the Sixth Plan, we hope to produce, according to the Planning Commission, 167 million tonnes. But here also we think we will be able to have a break-through. We are having a study done whether we can have seven days a week and whether we can introduce four shifts. A committee is going through this study and, I hope if we succeed in this particular respect another breakthrough may occur.

Sir, a question has been put about the shortages that the railways are facing. I would not like to comment much but all I can say is that the railways have improved. They have increased the transport of coal by 30 per cent which is a great improvement. This deserves congratulations and I hope, they will improve further. Most of the power stations have a reasonable quantum of coal and we daily monitor as to what quantity of coal they have and wherever there is problem we

try to have emergency coal rushed there.

Sir, so far as the World Bank report is concerned it is still under consideration. We have not thrown it out and we will give due consideration to this Report and if we find there are certain shortcomings we will try to overcome the same. I can assure the hon. Member that we are as much concerned as he is if not more.

So far as the point as to whether we replied the question correctly or not I would first like to quote the questions asked and our reply given. I quote:

(a) whether the entire coal organisation in the country is under review of the Union Government;

(b) whether this was one of the main recommendations of the Fazal Committee;

(c) if so, whether 80 per cent of the recommendations of the Fazal Committee have been accepted by Government so far; and

(d) if so, to what extent its recommendations which had been accepted have been implemented so far?

Reply given:

(a), (b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Instructions have been issued to Coal India Ltd. recently to implement the accepted recommendations." Therefore, Sir, we have to the best of our understanding replied to all the parts of the Question. If the hon. Member wants to know in respect of each recommendation as to what extent we are doing it then it will take a lot of time. But summarily I would like to mention that out of 31 major recommendations of Fazal Committee 23 recommendations have been accepted. Sir, of these 21 relating to production and allied matters, financial management control and prices; personnel administration and marketing have been communicated to Coal India for implementation vide

our letter dated 19th October. Most of the recommendations do not have financial implication.

The recommendations relating to captive power generation capacity and instalation of generators in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., on a crash basis, weighment arrangements, introduction of overlapping shifts, training of workers and officers, setting up of coal depots would involve financial outlay and steps are being taken to implement most of them. We have already imported some generators; orders have been placed for weighing bridges and some coal depots have already been opened and others are being opened. If the hon. Member desires any further details I will furnish the same.

Sir, one of the recommendation was about 14 per cent return. That involves lot of consideration as to whether we should go in for inflation. If we raise the prices the whole structure can break down. So, we want to go slow Sir, we are accepting the recommendation that the Secretary, Department of Coal should be a person of proven managerial talent of a high order.

18.00 hrs.

Regarding the question of police force, the question of winding up Coal Controller's office, and creation of Principal Coal Adviser, we are not accepting these suggestions. There are some other points raised regarding the reorganisation of Coal India. These are under active consideration of the Government. We hope that we will soon be able to take a final decision in the matter. I think, I have covered all the important points which have been raised in the course of this discussion. If the hon. Member brings up any particular issue, we will enquire into it. Creation of this organisation is one of the biggest steps which the present Government took when they were in power earlier. It has benefited the working class. It has benefited the country at large.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

It has raised the production. I think it will become a model in the country as such, so far as public sectors are concerned. With these words, I think, I have covered all the points raised and I thank you for the opportunity given for this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has covered all your points.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Only one point. If I remember right, the hon. Minister said that the pit-head stocks were 16 or 17 million tonnes. I would like to point out to him that these stocks consist of three types of coal. One is practically stone. Another is practically powder. This third one is that which is to be loaded in the wagons. The Minister was kind enough to announce that there is free sale for private individuals. May I know whether the Minister means the two heaps, just like two hillocks, which are of no use to any industrialist? May I know whether your statistics consist of those two heaps? If that is so, God help your statistics?

Then, Sir, regarding the availability of wagons, the Railway Ministry congratulates the Coal Ministry; the Coal Ministry congratulates the Railway Ministry; both of them combine together; we are dying...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Desai, any purchaser will have to select his own commodity. How can Government help you? If it is good you purchase it, not otherwise.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: That is true, but they don't give. That is the position. Now, regarding statistics, I would like to know whether they have marked it that way, as I mentioned.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: If the Member could give us any specific instance, we can enquire into it. But we have regular meeting of consumers with the officers; we also attend sometimes; sometimes the Minister also attends; we try to sort out these problems. But it would be too much

to say that the industrialists do not get the quality of coal that they want. Well, as far as I am concerned, when we took over, there were lot of complaints from individuals and everyone, that quality is not good, and so on. Now there is hardly any complaint. There may be something once in a while. In fact, we are trying to look for any complaint to find out what is wrong and all that. If the hon. Member has any particular specific complaint we will certainly go into it and have it examined.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Desai is a complainant now.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We will definitely look into whatever complaints he may like to bring to our notice. Coal India is fully seized of these matters and, as I said earlier, under the leadership of Prime Minister, we hope that it will become a model for the public sector in the country. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri. Mr. Desai has already covered all the points. He has made your task very easy.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, किसी भी देश के लिए कोयला, इस्पात और तेल, ये तीनों चीजें अति-प्रावश्यक हैं। देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए ये रीढ़ का काम करती हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं कुछ सवाल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा।

इन्होंने फ्रांज़ कमेटी की सिफारिशों की चर्चा की और यह बतलाया कि 80 प्रतिशत सिफारिशों को मान लिया गया है और कुछ का उन्होंने उल्लेख भी किया। 20 प्रतिशत सिफारिशें नहीं मानी गई हैं। मालूम नहीं, उन सिफारिशों में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें हैं या नहीं और अगर हैं तो उनको मानने में सरकार को क्या बाधा आई है, यह इनको बताना चाहिए। कोयले का उत्पादन

खुद-ब-खुद नहीं हो जाएगा, प्लान बनाने से नहीं हो जाता। कोयले का उत्पादन श्रमिक करते हैं। उनके विषय में फजल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कुछ बातें कही गई हैं या नहीं? यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश में कभी रेल की ओर कभी खान की दुर्घटनाएं हो रही होती रहती हैं। अभी हम ने सुना कि शहडोल जिले में दुर्घटना हो गई है और बीस या तीस आदमी मारे गए हैं। जान सब की रब बराबर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फजल कमेटी ने दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के बारे में भी क्या कोई सिफारिशें की हैं?

हमारे देश में कोयले का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है। इसकी बहुत ही आशा-जनक और सफलता की तस्वीर पेश की जाती है। जब कोयले की कमी नहीं है तो कोयले के दाम क्यों बढ़ते जाते हैं, उसकी कीमत कम क्यों नहीं की जाती है? कोयले की कीमत को कम करने में क्या कठिनाई है?

इन्होंने कहा है कि कोल इंडिया को इन्होंने अस्सी प्रतिशत सिफारिशों को लागू करने की हिदायत दे दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह आदेश कब दिया गया है? फजल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कब पेश हुई थी? उन हिदायतों पर अमल का हाल क्या है?

रेल मंत्रों कहते हैं कि कोयले की कमी है और आप कहते हैं कि रेल के डिब्बों की कमी है। देश की जनता जानना चाहती है कि वास्तविकता क्या है? क्या सचमुच में कोयले की कमी है कि रेल के डिब्बों की कमी है?

अभी आपको 89 करोड़ रुपया भी मिल गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिफारिशों

के तिलतिले में और जो-सवाल मैंने उठाए हैं, उनके तिलतिले में आप स्पष्ट उत्तर दें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
कोल डिपार्टमेंट ने राष्ट्रीयकरण जैसे पवित्र शब्द को बदनाम कर दिया है। राष्ट्रीयकरण जैसे शब्द का जिक्र किया जाता है तो यह कहा जाता है कि कोल विभाग को देख लो। कोयले के महत्व के सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी ने प्रकाश डाला है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी यह है कि टोटल कैपेसिटी जो खानों की है उसकी केवल 55 प्रतिशत ही युटिलाइज हो रही है। इस की वजह से तीन तीन स्टील प्लांट जो लगने वाले थे नहीं लग पाए। सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में आपको 89 करोड़ रुपया मिला है। इस राशि को आप जनरल बजट के द्वारा भी ले सकते थे। खानों की सुरक्षा का मामला भी है। सुरक्षा व्यवस्था बहुत कुछ श्रमिकों और मशीनों के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। मशीनों का आधुनिकीकरण होना था जो नहीं हो पाया है। अच्छी किस्म के कोयले का जो उत्पादन होना चाहिए था नहीं हो पा रहा है। उस में राख का मात्रा अधिक रहती है। इस्पात कारखानों की अच्छी क्वालिटी का कोयला मिलना चाहिए लेकिन नहीं मिल पाता है। वह उपलब्ध नहीं है। कोयले के मूल्यों में भी वृद्धि होती जाती है? जब मन में आता है मूल्य वृद्धि कर दी जाती है। सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि कोयले को राजनीति का अखाड़ा बना दिया गया है। इसकी चर्चा सदन में बहुत बार हो चुकी है। बिहार में जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं उनको आप देखें। प्राइवेट कोलियरी वाले गुंडागर्दी और दादागरी करके आज पब्लिक सैक्टर को अपने हित में युटिलाइज कर रहे हैं। इन सब बातों को देख कर आप कोई कदम नहीं उठाएंगे या योजना

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

नहीं बनाएंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका निराकरण होने वाला नहीं है। डिब्बे ज्यादा बन रहे हैं। इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, उस के मुताबिक आप को प्लान बनाना चाहिए। क्या खान विभाग ने कोई इस तरह की योजना बनाई है जो उसके साथ-साथ चले?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि फ़जल कमेटी की वह कौन-कौन सी रिक्मेण्डेशनज़ हैं जिन को आप ने नहीं माना है? आज आप कह रहे हैं कि गोबर को खाद के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कन्ज्यूमर्स को सविस्डाइज्ड रेट्स पर कोयला मिले इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या योजना है? इसके अतिरिक्त मशीनों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए और अच्छा कोयला अधिक उपलब्ध हो तथा सेफ्टी वगैरह के बारे में आप की क्या प्लानिंग है; उस का ब्यौरा आप देने की कृपा करें।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : चेयरमैन साहब, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सवाल उठाये हैं उन के बारे में मैं कुछ जवाब तो पहले दे चुका हूँ, वे दोहराने पड़ेंगे। जहाँ तक फ़जल कमेटी की रिक्मेण्डेशनज़ का सम्बन्ध है, जो हम ने एक्सेप्ट नहीं की हैं, वे बेंसी-कली तीन हैं। उन में एक रिक्मेण्डेशन यह थी—कोल-पुलिस फोर्स होनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में बुनियादी बात यह है कि ला-एण्ड-आर्डर स्टेट्सबजैक्ट है और हमारे पास इण्डस्ट्रीयल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स भी है, फिर कोई नई फोर्स बनाने से लाभ नहीं होता। साथ ही साथ चूँकि कोल इण्डस्ट्री की वेजज़ बाकी पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग से ज्यादा हैं इस लिए जो अन्य सिक्योरिटी फोर्स हैं उन पर इस का बुरा असर पड़ सकता था। इस बात को देखते हुए हम ने यह सोचा कि जो आल इण्डिया सेंट्रल इण्डस्ट्रीयल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स है उसी का

लाभ उठाया जाय, कोई अन्य फोर्स बनाने का लाभ कम होगा।

इस लिए हम ने इस भिन्नकारिणा को नहीं माना।

दूसरी रिक्मेण्डेशन यह थी कि कोल कण्ट्रोलर का दफ्तर कलकत्ता का समाप्त किया जाए। लेकिन हमारा असेसमेण्ट यह है कि कोयले की जो ग्रेडिंग है, जो मॉनिट्रिंग है, जो स्टेप्स हम कोयले के कन्जर्वेशन के लिए लेते हैं या जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स प्रिपैर करतें हैं उस के लिए एक आर्गनाइजेशन की जरूरत है इसी लिए हम ने इस रिक्मेण्डेशन को भी नहीं माना है।

फिर उन्होंने कहा था कि जो प्रिन्सिपल कोल एडवाइज़ की पोस्ट है उसको स्पेशल सैक्रेटरी के बराबर कर दिया जाय और उसी एक इन्जीनियर को देना चाहिए। लेकिन हम ने आलरेडी एक पोस्ट क्रिएट की हुई है; अपने डिपार्टमेण्ट में, इस लिए कोई नई पोस्ट क्रिएट करने से लाभ नहीं होगा। यही तीनों बातें थीं जिन को नहीं माना गया।

जहाँ तक वर्कर्स की कण्डिशन का सवाल है—आप को जान कर खुशी होगी कि कोल इण्डस्ट्री का जो वर्कर है उस को सारे देश में—हो सकता है एक—दो इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को छोड़ कर—प्रेक्टकली सब से अधिक वेतन दिया जाता है। इस के अलावा जहाँ तक पढ़ाई-लिखाई की बात है या मैडिकल फैसिलिटीज़ का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है। हो सकता है एक-दो जगह कोई कमी पाई गई हो, लेकिन बाकी जगहों पर ऐसा नहीं है। इसका सबूत यह है कि कोल इण्डस्ट्री में पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल से बहुत कम स्ट्राइकम हुई हैं और यह उस वक्त है जब कि हम ने उन से यह कहा है कि आज कल हम आप को छुट्टी नहीं

दे सकते हैं क्योंकि मुल्क को कोयले की बहुत जरूरत है। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने हमें पूरा सहयोग दिया है और यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि कहां तक कोल इण्डस्ट्री के वर्कर्स हमारे साथ हैं। जहां तक प्राइम रिडक्शन का ताल्लुक है, उसमें चूँकि डी० ए० बढ़ता है, हम वर्कर्स को उनकी जो सहूलियतें हैं, वह देते हैं। हर चीजों का, जो इन-पुट्स हैं, डोज़ल है या बाकी चीजें हैं, औजार हैं, उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। साथ ही साथ जो कोयला हमारे गरीब भाइयों के शहरों या गांवों में काम आता है, जिसको सीप्ट कोल कहते हैं, जो चूल्हे के काम आता है, उसको हम सबसीडाइज़ करके देते हैं, हम उसको लास पर देते हैं। इसको देखते हुए हमने देखा कि अगर हम प्राइम कम करेंगे तो जो हमें मुनाफ़ा इस साल होने जा रहा है वह भी खत्म हो जायेगा और हम पुराने वक़्त पर चले जायेंगे।

जैसे मैंने फिगर्स दीं कि 1977-78 में 241 करोड़ का नुकसान कोल इण्डस्ट्री को हुआ। वह नुकसान हम 1980-81 में 33 करोड़ पर लाये और अब 1981-82 में हम मुनाफ़ा लेने जा रहे हैं। यह देखते हुए कि इससे मुल्क को नुकसान हो सकता है, हमने प्राइम रिडक्शन का मसौदा नहीं रखा।

जहां तक एक्सीडेंट्स का सवाल है, मैंने हाउस में भी कई बार कहा और दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि रेट आफ एक्सीडेंट्स इम मुल्क में कम होता चला गया है। मैं इसके उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। 1979 में एक मिलियन टन कोयला पैदा करते थे तो 1.44 रेट आफ एक्सीडेंट हुआ करते थे। 1980 में इसको कम करके 1.33 लाया गया; आज 1981 में 1.28 आ गया। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता, जो कम मेजर्स ले रहे हैं, यह कम हो रहा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह एक्सीडेंट निल भी होगा या नहीं ?

विक्रम महाजन : यह भी हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर आप सहयोग दें। टोटल मैकेनाइजेशन अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड माइन्स का हम अगर कर जायें, जिसमें कुछ को बेकार होना पड़ेगा, जो कि सरकार की नीति नहीं है कि किसी भी माइनर को हम निकालें। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता मैकेनाइजेशन करना पड़ेगा और जैसे-जैसे मैकेनाइजेशन करते चले जायेंगे, वैसे-वैसे एक्सीडेंट्स का रेट कम होता चला जायेगा।

दूसरे देशों में अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड माइन्स टोटली मैकेनाइज़ कर दी गई हैं। वहां का रेट आफ एक्सीडेंट्स बहुत कम है, लेकिन चूँकि मैंने आपसे पहले कहा कि अगर हम उस ढंग से करेंगे तो मुल्क में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की एक नई प्राबलम खड़ी हो जायेगी। हमारी सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि अन-एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं होने देनी, ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट करनी है। इसलिए जो भी हम मैकेनाइजेशन करेंगे साथ ही साथ उनके लिए जाब्स क्रिएट करनी पड़ेंगी। यह हमारी नीति है। इसलिए मैकेनाइजेशन स्लोली करेंगे।

जहां तक शार्टेजम का ताल्लुक है, मैंने पहले भी कह दिया और अब भी कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे पास हर क्वालिटी का कोयला है और सरप्लस है। जहां तक सिर्फ स्टील की बात है, हमारे मुल्क में कोकिंग कोल की कमी है।

जहां तक स्टील प्लांट का ताल्लुक है, उसके लिए हम दो तरीके इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, एक तो जो एग्जिस्टिंग माइन्स हैं, उनको डेवलप कर रहे हैं और दूसरे हम

[श्री विक्रम महाजन]

एक मिक्सचर कर के जो भी सुपीरियर ग्रेड का कोयला है, उसमें इन्फ्रीरियर मिक्स कर के और भी एक्सपैरिमेंट शुरू कर रहे हैं, जिससे हम डम पर काबू पायें। यह जारी है।

जहां तक पालिसी का बाल्लुक है, हमारे देश में कोयले की अभी तो कमी है नहीं, जो थोड़ी-बहुत हमारे सदस्य कहते हैं उसे हमें दूर करना है और मुल्क में सरप्लस कोयला करना है। हमारे पास जो इन्फ्रीरियर कोयला है उसे हम एक्सपोर्ट करने की भी सोच रहे हैं। क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई इण्डस्ट्री उसको लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

हमारी नीति है, जैसा हमने पहले भी कहा हमें कोयला इण्डस्ट्री को हिन्दुस्तान से पब्लिक सेक्टर का माडल बनाना है और

आपके देश के, भाइयों के और वर्कर के सहयोग से हम इसमें कामयाबी हासिल करेंगे।

18.19 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NABAIN
SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the
24th Report of the Business Advisory
Committee.

18.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
December 17, 1981/Agrahayana 26, 1903
(Saka).*