

हुम को बीका दिया जाने ताकि हुम सवाल पूछ सकें।

Mr. Speaker: I will consider it separately. Shri S. S. Kothari.

बी कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या आप उसके लिए समय निर्धारित करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: You should write to me; I cannot allow anything on the spot, right now.

बी कंबर लाल गुप्त : भ्रम्यक्त म दीव्य, जो एजेण्डा बाकी बचा हुआ है उस को इस एजेण्डे में लाना होगा।

Mr. Speaker: You must write to me first; you cannot raise it like this.

12-22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A  
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE  
REPORTED DECISION OF GOVERNMENT TO  
DECONTROL COAL

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): I call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported decision of the Government to decontrol Coal."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before the Minister makes a statement, I have a submission to make.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a point of order?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): It is a point of order in the form of a submission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. We have developed a convention in the House that when-

ever any important decision is taken by the Government, either to increase the price of sugar or to decontrol coal or cement or whatever it is, it is first announced in the House. This is the second time....

Mr. Speaker: I agree with you that important decisions must be announced on the floor of the House. What has that got to do with this? You can raise it separately.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This news appeared in the press yesterday. I am happy that the Members are so alert that they have taken notice of it and they have given a Call Attention notice. When the sugar price was increased, this Parliament was treated with contempt ... (Interruption). You should ask them not to do so.

Mr. Speaker: Not now; I cannot direct them off-hand just now.

Shri Nambiar: Unless it is leaked out it cannot go in the press.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): Control on the prices and distribution of coal was introduced for the first time in 1944 and 1945 respectively. The controls on coals have been reviewed by Government from time to time. The first step towards decontrol was taken in 1959, when Government notified the price of Grades III-A and III-B non-coking coals of Bengal-Bihar as "ceiling" prices instead of "fixed" prices. "Ceiling" prices were introduced for hard coke in April 1960. In 1962, the prices of Grade II non-coking and Grade HH coking coals were also declared as "ceiling" prices.

Partial relaxation of distribution control was effected in 1964, when consumers were allowed to take Grade II and III of non-coking and ungraded coals of Singareni as well as soft coals subject only to the restrictions of rationalised transport.

In 1966, the prices and distribution of hard coke were also decontrolled.

During the last 10 years, coal prices have been increased on various

counts on 25 occasions. A statement showing the increase in coal prices from time to time and the reasons therefor is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT 944/87]

Recently, opportunity was taken of the meeting of the Coal Development Council to discuss the question of decontrol with the producers. The latter favoured complete decontrol of all grades of coking and non coking coals but urged that such decontrol should be introduced after about six months of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Wage Board on the coal mining industry and the grant of corresponding increase in coal price. They stressed that the acceptance of the recommendations of the Wage Board and the grant of the corresponding increase in coal prices should be simultaneous as otherwise the industry will be unable to implement the recommendations.

As already stated by me earlier, Government have been constantly reviewing the controls on coal and progressively moving in the direction of decontrol. It is considered by Government that present is the most opportune moment to decontrol coal, when there is adequate production of coal and built-in capacity, particularly in non-coking coals of grade I and below variety, to produce more without a long gestation period.

In the past as mentioned earlier, it has been the practice to give price increase to compensate for payment of enhanced D.A. to workers, implementation of any award, incidence of royalty, contribution to the provident fund, bonus etc with the result that hardly any incentive was left with the industry. In order that coal industry becomes economically viable by increasing its efficiency, it is felt that the effect of every such increase, as mentioned earlier, be not passed on to the consumer. It has accordingly been decided to decontrol prices of all cok-

ing and non-coking coals. To the extent considered necessary, however distribution of control only on coking coals required by metallurgical consumers i.e. steel plants etc would be retained. The movement of coal in general would be subject to the provisions of the Railways Act.

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुनेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और स्पष्टीकरण भी है—दोनों हैं।

Mr Speaker: How can it be both? Either it should be 'Vyavastha' or it should be 'Spashtikaran'.

श्री मधु सिन्घे अध्यक्ष महोदय दानो हैं। आप इससे 7 वे सत्रण्डे का देखिये—

"In the past, as mentioned earlier, it has been the practice to give price increase to compensate for payment of enhanced D.A." etc

जब इनकी जा सूची दी है, उसमें कई माइट्स ऐसे हैं

"To meet the incidence of the increased royalty. As an incentive for achieving the targets laid down under the Third Plan period."

इससे एक बात यह कहते हैं और उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत उनकी प्रार्थना इन्की है, जो तालिका ही है, टैबल ही है उस के विपरीत बात है। यह हो सकता है कि प्रश्नी जाबा की वजह से यह गड़बड़ किया है। वे कहते हैं—

"... with the result that hardly any incentive was left with the industry."

उस के बिल्कुल विपरीत बात प्राणें कहने हैं—

"In order that coal industry becomes economically viable by increasing its efficiency, it is felt that

**[श्री मधु लिम्बे]**

the effect of every such increase, as mentioned earlier, be not passed on to the consumer "

अब इन में इन्फ्लेटिव प्रबल का क्या मतलब रहता है। आपको कतना चाहिये कि उन के ऊपर कोई बर्बाद पड़े कि वे अपनी न्यायस्यता को बढ़ावे तो इन्फ्लेटिव का कार्ड भीखिय नहीं है। साथ ही यह जरूर पकी देखना है, सालिका है इस का जमाना करें तब बाद में सम्प्रीयेन्टिव हो सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: He may ask that in his supplementary Mr. Kothari:

Shri S. S. Kothari: The industry owes its troubles to the fixing of targets by the Government. The Government had earlier fixed a target of 97 million tonnes at the end of the Third Plan period, but the actual demand came to not even 68 million tonnes, with the result that the industry had a surplus production, which it could not dispose of. I welcome the decision of the Minister with regard to decontrol of coal. But may I point out that it is his duty to see that certain positive steps are taken to ensure that the industry's demand is maintained and stimulated. With regard to the steps, I submit the Railways are proceeding along the path of increasing dieselisation; that has to be stopped, because that also consumes foreign exchange. The fertiliser industry should implement the scheme of using coal as one of the raw materials for manufacturing fertilisers.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion

Shri S. S. Kothari: I am giving the background.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion. That may be a valuable suggestion. But he may put the question now.

Shri S. S. Kothari: In the rural areas, coal has to be consumed on an increasing scale so that manure and forest fuel could be saved. Finally, export should be stimulated.

Now, I come to my question. What steps is the hon. Minister going to take to see that the exports, which were quite appreciable before the Indo-Pak. war and which have now gone down, are stimulated again?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Regarding the general points that the hon. Member has raised, I would submit that the question of either control or decontrol would not materially change the situation. It will be the constant endeavour of the Ministry to see to what extent it will be possible to increase the utilisation of coal. But there are other aspects like dieselisation etc. the economy resulting from the use of naphtha as against coal in fertiliser factories and so on.

Mr. Speaker: They were all suggestions. But what about the exports? That was his question.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I want to know whether my suggestions are acceptable to him.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: As for exports one of the countries to which we were exporting a major quantity was Pakistan. But in view of the general situation prevailing in regard to the relationship with Pakistan, it may not be easy to indicate to what extent and at what stage it will be possible to have exports to Pakistan. But in the other countries we are continuing to maintain our exports.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: मेरा बवाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कोयले की खानों में जो बचपूर हैं वेज बोर्ड का जो एगार्ड है वह भी मिला दिया जाय तो श्री परिषदी जर्मनी या ब्रिटेन से पांचवां हिस्सा भी नहीं होगा तो क्या बचपूर है कि हमारे यहाँ प्राय कोयले के मासिक प्राप से माग कर रहे हैं कि इस बतल प्राप नियंत्रण न उठाइये, हम को बचपूर कर दीजिये और 6 महीने के बाद इस पर विचार कीजिये और दूसरे क्या बर्ती महीयव की इस बात का पता है कि रेकोर्ड बोर्ड और कोयला

जार्जों के बरफिद इन के बीच में कुछ धरों के बरफिद अब यह है और उन के द्वारा जो बरफिद किस का की ला बनाया जाता है उस को देखते बोर्ड प्रच्छे किस के कोयले का धाम देकर बरफिदता है। अब रेलवे बोर्ड को जो सदस्य हैं उनका पाना पैसा तो बरफिद होना नहीं है पैसा बरफिद होता है जनता का और हम लोगों का तो क्या इस बरफिदता को खरम करने के लिए भी उन्होंने कोई उपाय बड़ा है ?

डा० जसा देही यह भी काल माइन-भोनर्स में जो कोयले के लिए बड़ी हुई कीयते मानी हैं मैंने अपने इस स्टेटमेंट में उस प्राइस इन्कीज की तरफ काफी ब्रिटेन में इसारा किया है लेकिन हम तरीके से कोल की माइस मुसलसल इन्कीज करते रहने का काम जारी रखना मुनासिब नहीं है। कोल इन्स्टीज को इस में कुछ जिम्मेदारी और बोझा उठाना चाहिए और धरनी एफिशिएसी को बढ़ाने की तरफ कुछ करना चाहिए। उस का जितना बजायता प्रोडक्शन है वह काफी है और प्रोडक्शन के लिहाज से इस वकत उस की माग कम है तो यही बात है कि जब वह एकोनामी की तरफ तवज्जह दे और इसलिए डिक्ट्रोल किया गया है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये माइनभोनर्स और रेलवे बोर्ड के बीच में बरफिदता सबध है रेलवे बोर्ड और मंत्रालय इस बात का नोटिस मेगा और उस बारे में देखेगा। बाकी हमारी तरफ से जो खाल कन्ट्रोल का काम है उस पर निगरानी होती रहेगी और उस बात को जरूर ध्यान में रक्खा जायेगा।

श्री जार्ज करनैल्ड (अम्बई-दक्षिण) .  
अध्यक्ष महोदय इस स्टेटमेंट में कोल प्रोडक्शन की इन्कीज के बाबत जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उनको देखने में मालूम होता है कि 13-6-82, 3-3-64 और 22-12-66 तीन बार कोयले की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए और ऊंचे

ऊंचे का कोयला बनाने के लिए यह प्लान के मालिकों को इन्सेंटिव देने में धारा है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बरफे काम नीर पर यह लिखा है :—

"Incentive to produce more coal during the 3rd Five year plan"

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 9 करोड़ 50 लाख टन का टारगेट था 6 करोड़ 80 लाख टन उन में से पूरा हो गया यानी 3 करोड़ टन टारगेट हम नहीं पूरा कर पाये तो उस का मतलब यह सफ है कि इन्सेंटिव देने के बावजूद श्री खान के मालिकों ने जो काम करना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया है और यह भी उन लोगों ने जज्जब कर लिया तो अब प्रश्न यह है कि अब यही महोदय ने कल इस पार्लियामेंट का जेजान किया है कि हम डिक्ट्रोल का न जा रहे हैं तो खान के मालिकों की ओर से यह माग आ रही है कि हमें प्राइस और पैसे बड़ा कर दीजिए, पैसे के बढ़ाने की माग है बाकी अलग अलग रिपोर्टें हैं किसी ने 3 रुपये की मांग की है किसी ने साठे 4 रुपये की मांग की है तो किसी ने साठे 5 रुपये की मांग की है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या वह उन को ज्यादा पैसा देना उचित समझती है यदि हा तो वह बड़ा हुआ पैसा कब से उन को देना चाहती है और सरकार किस दिन में यह डिक्ट्रोल करना चाहती है ?

डा० जसा देही . अब इस वकत सरकार द्वारा कोयले की कीमत बढ़ाने का बयान पैदा नहीं होता है क्योंकि अगर उस की कीमत बढ़ाने का विचार होता तो हम उस पर कोई कन्ट्रोल प्रधका निबतन रखते। सरकार का बयान है कि वर्तमान सबध कोयले पर से नियंत्रण हटाने का अब से प्रथिम उपयुक्त मौका है। यह तो डिमांड और सप्लाई

[श्री चन्ना रेड्डी]

का सवाल है और इस डिमांड एण्ड सप्लाई की इंटरलिमिटेडमसिप और इंटरकनेक्शन की बजह से और डिफिकल्टी की बजह से उस की प्राप्ति खूब समय ले लेती होगी।

श्री चन्ना रेड्डीज . डिफिकल्टी किस तरीके से किया जायगा ?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: From the date of announcement.

12-36 hrs.

**RULING REGARDING LAYING OF PAPERS ON TABLE**

Mr. Speaker: On the 5th July 1967 Shri Madhu Limaye raised a point that in the case of papers sought to be laid on the Table by private Members, Members should be informed of the decision taken by the Speaker whether or not he has allowed the papers to be laid. The Member suggested that either the Speaker should make an announcement of his decision in the House or an entry should be made in the List of Business, as is done in the case of papers laid by Ministers. Dr. Lohia also pleaded for the latter procedure.

On the 6th July, Shri Madhu Limaye wrote to me that such documents as the Speaker permits to be laid should be mentioned in the List of Business and the Member concerned should be called upon to lay the document in the same manner as papers are laid by Ministers.

The position is that in the case of a paper or document laid by a Minister, entry is made in the List of Business because the Minister is himself responsible for the document and he is authorised to authenticate it on the grounds that—

(i) it has been or deemed to have been prepared under his supervision or care, and

(ii) he is in possession of the document officially.

In the case of private Members, however, papers or documents are sought to be laid on the Table by them during the course of their speeches. As such, no entry about such papers can obviously be made in the List of Business. However, where it is decided to treat such a document as a paper laid on the Table, the document is placed in the Library and a reference to it is given in the printed debates. This applies also to the Ministers, who may in the course of their speeches in the House, lay papers or documents on the Table of the House. There is thus no distinction between the Ministers and private Members in this regard.

As the Members desire that when the Speaker accords the necessary permission for any paper handed over to the Table by a private Member to be treated as paper laid on the Table Members should be informed of that, I have directed the Secretariat to publish the information in future in Bulletin Part II.

श्री जयू लिमये : (सूचक) दूसरे दिन करने का क्या कायदा उस दिन जाना चाहिए। प्रसन्नताओं को कैसे पता चलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Members will be informed of the decision; it will be published in the Bulletin.

श्री जयू लिमये : सेक्रेटरी एसाइन करे।