

here; certain things happen in other parts of the country also which have never featured; therefore, we feel that we have to give attention to those things. It is a question of relativity. Secondly, there are certain things like urgency; something that has just happened, something that is not continuing. It is all subjective judgment. You may dispute, but all the same you have to understand that we have to pick one or two. We cannot pick everything.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I appreciate all what you say, and I agree with you. But, I submit further that there are certain events which are taking place in Gujarat which have nothing to do with the events that led to the dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into that.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अभी आपने बतलाया कि रेल मंत्री मजदूर संगठनों से बात करने को तैयार है। वह तो ठीक है लेकिन एक तरफ बात करने की बात कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ बड़े रैमते .मस्. रेल मजदूरों का विकटमाद्ग्रेषन हो रहा है ट्रांसफर्ज हो रहे हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are raising the same thing.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी मंबेरे झाल इंडिया रेलवे एम्पलाइज कन-फेडरेशन के लीडर्स उन से मिले थे. . . . (ध्वजबधन) . . . अगर वह समझौता चाहते हैं तो ऐसी कार्यवाहिया बन्द करें और सैटिल-मेंट के लिये बात करें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will be passed on to him.

13.31 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75—
Contd.**

Ministry of Steel and Mines—Contd.

श्री बन्धूलाल बन्नाकर (दुर्ग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल कह रहा था कि इस्पात कारखाने के अधिकार गण मजदूरों के छोटे छोटे मामले लैबर कोर्ट में ले जाते हैं और वर्षों तक लटकाने रखते हैं। जितना पैसा वे अदालतों और वकीलों पर खर्च करते हैं उम से कम पैसा मजदूरों को वेतन में देना पड़ता लेकिन वे उसकी चिन्ता नहीं करते हैं। मैं अपने मंत्री श्री मालवीय जी से आशा करता हू कि वे भविष्य में अब इस तरह का अन्याय नहीं होने देंगे।

13.31 hrs.

[**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in
the Chair**]

1973-74 में इस्पात कारखाने को मजदूरों को 1972-73 की तुलना में कुल मिलाकर प्रतिमास कम वेतन मिला। इसका कारण यह था कि कोयले की कमी के कारण उत्पादन कम हुआ जिसकी बजह से उनको इन्फ्लैटिव बोनस कम मिला। एक तरफ तो इन्फ्लैटिव बोनस कम मिलने से उनको आय कम हो गई दूसरी तरफ मंहगाई बढ़ गई। मैं आशा करता हू कि मंत्री महोदय जब इस वर्ष के बोनस पर विचार करेंगे तो उम समय इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को अधिक बोनस मिले खामकर भिलाई कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने रिहाई उत्पादन दिखाया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस्पात कारखाने के मजदूरों को उचित मूल्य पर अनाज, वनस्पति चीनी तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये वे तत्काल ठीम तथा व्यावहारिक कदम उठाये।

आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों औद्योगिक संस्थानों तथा कारपोरेशनों में कम—

[जी वल्लभ चव्वाकर]

चारित्र्य की भरती करने का पूरा अधिकार इन सस्थाओं को स्वत है। आज सबसे अधिक नौकरियाँ लोको को इन्ही पब्लिक सेक्टर की सस्थानों में मिलती हैं और बहुत भी सबसे अधिक यही मिलता है। लेकिन नौकरी देने का जो सिलसिला है वह इन के अधिकारियों पर छोड़ देने से उस को बहुत अधिक दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इस के सुधार के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि योग्यता के साथ साथ जो नीडी परस्त्र हैं जिन को नौकरी की आवश्यकता है उन को नौकरी देने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। आज होता यह है कि अधिकारीगण जो प्लाट पर काम करते हैं उन के बेटे, बेटियाँ, पत्नी, दामाद, इन लोगों को नौकरी में ले लिया जाता है और जो नीडी (जरूरीतमद) होते हैं उन के परिवार में एक व्यक्ति को भी नौकरी नहीं मिली होती है चाहे वह कितना भी योग्य हो।

अब मैं भिलाई की एक सब से गम्भीर समस्या की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही चेनावनी भी देना हूँ—यदि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में तथा हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्कर्स कस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी में स्थानीय लोगों को, मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को नौकरी दिलाने के लिए उचित कदम तत्काल नहीं उठाये जायेंगे तो निकट भविष्य में इस से खतरनाक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है सब से अधिक उत्पादन देने वाले इस कारखाने में भयकर विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। आज वहाँ पर लोगों के मन में बड़ी निराशा है, एक छोटी से छोटी नौकरी भी स्थानीय लोगों को नहीं मिलती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे स्वयं इस मामले को देखें और अन्याय को रोके।

इस के समाधान में मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं—
पहला—जितने लोगों के नाम रोज़गार

दफ्तर से भिलाई कारखाने में वा हिन्दुस्तान स्थित कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी में पायें उन को बाहर पब्लिक नोटिस बोर्ड पर टांग दिया जाये, जिस से लोको को पता लग जाये कि किन किन के नाम पाये हैं, उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर क्या है उन की योग्यता क्या है पता क्या है। इसी तरह से उन के चयन के बाद उन की सूची या बंटिंग लिस्ट की सूची भी नोटिस बोर्ड पर लगा दी जाये जिस से लोगों को पता लग जाय कि किन किन का सिलेक्शन हुआ है तथा जिन का सिलेक्शन नहीं हुआ है वह किन कारणों से नहीं हुआ है। आज होता यह है कि नाम किसी का आता है और सिलेक्शन किसी का होता है। सिलेक्शन का पता लगाने के लिए भी आज लोगों को घूस देनी पड़ती है

दूसरा—जितने लोग पिछले 10 वर्षों के अन्दर भिलाई कारखाने में नौकरी में लभे हैं उन के आवेदनपत्र और किस कारण से उन का चयन हुआ है इस का अध्ययन करने के लिए कोई विशेष एन्क्वायरी कमेटी या जिस एजेन्सी पर आप को विश्वास हो नियुक्त की जाये। इस से यह लाभ होगा कि पता लग सकेगा कि एमे कौन से अधिकारी या व्यक्ति या ठेकेदार हैं जो पैसा ले कर एफिडेविट दे देते हैं कि प्रमुक्त स्थानीय व्यक्ति हैं हमारे यहाँ काम कर रहा था। कुछ ऐसी घटनायें भी हुई हैं कि कम्पनी 1965 में बनी है फिर भी कह देते हैं कि वह व्यक्ति 1963 में हमारे यहाँ काम कर रहा था। अपने लोगों को नौकरी दिलाने के लिए ऐसे एफिडेविट प्राप्त किये जाते हैं।

तीसरा—जिन परिवारों की जमीन इस इस्पात कारखाने को लगाने के लिए ली गई है उन परिवारों के लोगों को नौकरी देने में सब से अधिक प्राथमिकता दी जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब अपना उत्तर दे तो इस के बारे में भी अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करे।

चीषा—नौकरी में बरती के लिए जो सिविलियन बोर्ड होता है उस में 50 प्रतिशत सवस्य राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हों ।

पांचवें—अजिर्दा इस्पात कारखाने में जो लोग अपने आप को स्थानीय कह कर नौकरी ले लेते हैं नौकरी लेने के बाद वे लीव ट्रेवल कन्सेशन भी लेते हैं जब कि कास्तविक स्थानीय लोगों को लीव ट्रेवल कन्सेशन नहीं मिलता । पहले स्थानीय लोगों को भी मिलता था । मैं झनुरोध करूँगा कि स्थानीय लोगों को भी लीव ट्रेवल कन्सेशन की सुविधा दी जाये ।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के मजदूरों के लिए जो मकान से बड़ी समस्या है वह मकान की है । 10-15 साल उन को नौकरी करते हो गये लेकिन उन के पास मकान नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात की कोशिश करें कि उन के लिए अधिक से अधिक मकान बनाये जाये लेकिन एक कमरे के मकान न बनाये जाये, जिन के सात-आठ बच्चे होते है जब आप उन को एक कमरे का मकान दे देते हैं तो उन को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है । जब मकान नहीं मिलता है तो वे वहा की दूसरी बस्तियों में कैम्प 1, कैम्प 2 में जा कर रहते है । लेकिन वहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है सड़कों की हालत बहुत खराब है । शौचालय इतने गन्दे होते है कि उन में जाना सम्भव नहीं होता है । इस्पात मंत्रालय को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि क्लब क्षेत्र में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो सड़कों की व्यवस्था हो ।

वहाँ का टाउन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन डिपार्टमेंट अत्यन्त लापरवाह है । पहले तो वे लोगों को झुग्गी-झोपड़ी डाल कर बसने देते है फिर साल डेढ साल के बाद उन को वहाँ से हटाने की कोशिश करते हैं । आम लोगो

की वहाँ पर यह शय है कि पहले उन को वहाँ बसने देने के बाद हटाने में उनकी निजी भाय होनी है—इसलिए ऐसा होता है ।

इस्पात कारखाने में लोगों को बिना कारण बताये नौकरी से हटा लिया जाता है या उन का ट्रान्सफर कर दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब किसी को नौकरी से हटाया जाये तो उस का कारण भी उसे प्रबन्ध बतनाया जाये ।

वहा स्कूप ग्रायनर और कुकिंग कोल का जो पाउडर होता है उस की बिक्री में बड़ी गोलमाल होता है इस काम में लोग तरह तरह से पैसा कमाने हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों का पब्लिक प्राक्शन किया जाये । और जो सब से अधिक बिड दे उस को बेचा जाये ।

हमारे भिलाई कारखाने के पास 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन है जब कि इस्पात कारखाना केवल 5 हजार एकड़ में नगा हुआ है बाकी जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है जिस में कई हजार एकड़ पर अनप्रोयोराइज (अनधिकृत) लोग का प्राक्प्रवेशन (कब्जा) है अगर उन को सडक बना कर बसने के लिए दे दे या जमीन की विक्री कर दें तो सरकार को करोड़ों रुपया मिल सकता है 1-2 करोड़ तो तब तक ही मिल जायेगा । कई हजार एकड़ में जो आप-रेटिव फार्म हैं । एम्पलाइज कोओपरेटिव फार्म बना हुआ है उस में पानी बिजली ट्रैक्टर सब कारखाने का खर्च होता है लेकिन ग्रामदनी कुछ लोगों के हाथ में जाती है । वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों की मांग है कि जब तक इस जमीन की कारखाने को प्रावश्यकता न हो तब तक उसको प्रति वर्ष किराये पर या किसी तरह से उन स्थानीय लोगों को खेती करने के लिए दी जाये ताकि जिनकी वह जमीने हैं उनको उस जमीन पर जब तक

[श्री चम्पूनाथ चन्दाकर]

कि उस जमीन की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है खती करने का मौका मिल सके।

इसके अलावा वहाँ पर जो मशीनें या ट्रैक्टर वगैरह बेचे जाते हैं उनके बारे में भी वहाँ के लोगों को शिकायत है कि बिना टेन्डर मगाये दूर दूर के लोगों को बेच दी जाती है लेकिन स्थानीय लोगों को नहीं बेची जाती है। इसके साथ ही मनी महोदय के मेरा निवेदन है कि स्थानीय लोगों को मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों का इस्पात कारखाने में तथा हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कास्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी में नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है जिससे वहाँ पर अशांति फैल रही है जो कि किसी दिन एक विस्फोटक रूप ले सकती है। मेरा मनी जी में अनुरोध है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश मामले का देखन का कष्ट करे।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र (गुरदास पुर)

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं चन्द बाते आपके जरिये गवर्नमेंट के इल्म में लाना चाहता हूँ इस इस्पात और खान मिनस्ट्री के बारे में, इस मिनस्ट्री की नाकामियाबिया के बारे में चर्चा शुरू कर दूँ तो वह बड़ी दर्दनाक और अफसोसजनक कहानी होगी। आज से नकरीबन बीस साल पहले हमारे महान नेता प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस मिनस्ट्री की बुनियाद रखी थी ता उन्हाण बड़े फख्से कहा था कि आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान मियासी दौर को तय कर चुका है। हमारे दो एलेक्शन जो हुए हैं उन्होंने जाहिर कर दिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान जम्हूरियत के लिहाज से दुनिया के बड़े मुल्कों में से एक गिना जायेगा। इसके अलावा जब पहले पहल उन्होंने लोहे के कारखाने की बुनियाद रखी थी तो कहा था यह हमारी एकिनसादी मेचोरिटी की एक निशानी है और इनकी बुनियाद रखने के बाद हम बड़े फख्से के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान जेट एज में दाखिल हो गया है। लेकिन पिछले 20 सालों में जो कुछ हुआ

उसका बार बार जिक्र करना ऐसा होगा जैसे एक दोशीज अपनी जिन्दगी में गलती करती है उसके माँ बाप उस गलती के बारे में उसको कोमते हैं तो वह उम गतनी तो छिमाने के लिए 10 गलतियाँ और करती है 10 बहाने और बनानी है। वही हाल खाम कर के इस स्टील की बजारत का भी है। जब भी इनके इल्म में लाया जाये कि बजारत में यह कमजोरियाँ हैं यह खराबियाँ हैं और बजाये इसके कि खुले दिल से उसको वह माने कि ठीक है इतमान गलती करता है और स्टील की बजारत को चलाने वाले भी इतमान है लेकिन जो इतमान बार बार गलती करके भी गतनी करे मैं समझता हूँ वह छोटे दर्जे का इतमान होता है। आज हमारे देश की बदकिस्मती है कि बजारत की कुमियों पर बड़ बड़े ओहदों पर व लोग बैठे हुए हैं जो उस धान के लिए ठले नहीं थे उनकी काल्जियत का इतना मयाग नहीं था कि इतने बड़े बड़े कारखानों को इतनी बड़ी बड़ी चीज़ों की सन्हाल सकते। बीस साल का नजुर्बा कोई थोड़ा नजुर्बा नहीं होना ठवक्को तो यह की जा सकती थी कि बीस साल के लम्बे अर्में में हमारी गवर्नमेंट बा जो हमारी बजारत है वह अपनी गलतियों से कुछ सीखे और आगे के लिए उन गलतियों को दूर करने की कोशिश करे।

पब्लिक सेक्टर में स्टील की हमारी जो इण्डस्ट्री है वह हमारे देश की सबसे बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है जिस पर देश की सारी एकिनसादी हालत निर्भर करती है। वैसे तो जो हमारे लोहे के कारखाने हैं वे हर साल घाटा दिखाते हैं लेकिन तीन सौ करोड़ से लेकर चार सौ करोड़ तक हर साल बैंक-मार्केट में रुक्या आता है वह सिर्फ स्टील मिनस्ट्री के जरिए आता है और उसके लिए जो लोहे के कारखाने हैं वह जिम्मेवार हैं। यह क्यों आता है? क्योंकि इस बजारत के चलाने वालों की भिजी भगत है। कई बार मैं अपने पहले के बजों की नोटिस में यह बात लाया हूँ कि

कि किस तरह से जो बिजनेस कम्पनी पर-फेक्ट माल है उसको डिफेक्टिव करके स्क्रैप करके उसके लिए उनको राजाजत दे दी जाती है कि वह प्रोडक्शन नहीं बनित जैसे चीजा पर उनका दिल आ जाये जिसे सीमा पर भी चाहे बँच दे । तनीजा यह कि विपी अफमर का सर्वाया या बक बैनेन्स या उसके मन्त्री जगये देखें जो 6 महीने किमी डिग्री का इन्वार्त्रं गटा हो तो आपको जानकर ताउजव डीगा कि लाखा करोडों की तादाद में रुपया उन अफमरों के पास रू.या उनके और रिश्तेदारों के पास है । अगर उन वाला की मैं चर्चा करू तो एवनेट उस बात का खयाल करनी है कि यह ब्रिटिशिज्म वाग वार किया जाता है । मैं अपने वजीर माहब जिनके पास इनीशिएटिव जिनसे उम्मीद है कि वे काम कर सकते है उनकी तबज्जह हम तरह दिलाऊगा कि जब स्टील मिनिस्ट्री का प्लानिंग हुआ तो जज्बे के रौ मे बह कर छोटी चीजों की तरफ गौर नहीं किया उसके प्रोजेक्ट्स काल्म नहीं देखें । एक लोहे के कारखाने मे हमने 5 सौ करोड रुपये लगाये लेकिन उसको चानू रखने के लिए जो सबसे जरूरी चीज जिमको रेफरेक्टरी कहते है उस पर 50 लाख रुपये नहीं लगाए । दूसरी तरफ इसी एवान मे हमको यह जवाब मिला है कि स्टील प्रोडक्शन में कमी की जो एक बड़ी वजह है वह यह है कि रेफरेक्टरीज नहीं मिलती है ।

लोहे की पैदावार में कमी की एक और बड़ी वजह जो है वह है बिजली की कमी । जैगा मैं वहा अगर हम रेफरेक्टरीज भी लगा देने तो एक घडी वजह कम हो जाती । मैं यान काबिन मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि वे उस बात का खयाल रखें कि वज्जत के मामले में बिजली का मोहकमा किमक पास है या कोन सा मोहकमा किमके पास है इसकी अर्थम नहीं होती लाहिए लेकिन आज जो कुर्सी पर बैठे है वे समझते है कि यह मेरे बाबा की जागीर है, हमारे 319 L.S.—9

मोहकमे में किसी को दखल नहीं देना चाहिए । जो बिजली के वजीर है वह चाहते है कि लोहे वाला वजीर हमारे मन्त्राले में दखल न दे और लोहे वाले चाहते है कि उर्रेशन वाले दखल न दे लेकिन उनको इस बात का खयाल करना चाहिए कि हमारा देश मजबूत एक है अगर बिजली की वजह से स्टील मिनिस्ट्री को नुकसान हाता है तो वह नुकसान स्टील मिनिस्ट्री को नहीं बल्कि देश को होता है । इसलिए मैं समझता ह आपस में बैठकर फौले कर लेने चाहिए । मैं चाहता ह हमारी स्टील की जो मिने है वह सेल्फ-सफीगिण्ट कम्प्लेप बन जाये जिसमें लोहे की मिल के अलावा रेफरेक्टरी हो, कैप्टिव प्लांट भी लगा दे ताकि मिन की भारी जरूरियात को यही पूरा किया जा सके और बिजली का जो नेशनल ग्रिड है उसके साथ उनको मिला दिया जाये तो उममें स्टील मिन का ही काम पूरा नहीं होगा बल्कि देश में बिजली की जो कमी है उसको हम हालाकि दूर तो नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन काफी हदतक उममें मदद मिल सकती है । जिनकी स्टील मिने है वह ज्यादातर कोयले की खान के पास है वहा पर बड़े से बड़े थर्मल प्लांट लगा दिये जायें तो जो रेलों ने न चलने की वजह से थर्मल प्लांट चलाने में मुश्किल हो जाती है, पि हेडम पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के होने से वह दिक्कत भी दूर होगी । वहा पर थर्मल प्लांट्स के धन जाने से लोहे की मिने की जरूरत के अलावा देश में जो बिजली की कमी है उसको भी पूरा कर सकते है । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आलगेडी जिनकी हमारी स्टील मिने है उनके साथ ही रेफरेक्टरी की यनिट होनी चाहिए और कैप्टिव प्लांट बनाने चाहिए जो बिजली की जरूरत है उसको पूरा करना चाहिए ।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक अर्ज आर करना चाहता ह । हमने निर्फ जापान को लोहा देने के लिए बेलीडिला से विगायावस्तनम

[श्री प्रबोध चव्हा]

तक 450 किलोमीटर रेल लाइन बनाई है ताकि बेलाडीला का जो ग्राम है वह जापान तक पहुंच जाये तो हम यह भी कर सकते हैं कि स्टील प्लान्ट 40-50 मील की अपनी रेलवे लाइन बनावे ताकि उनके जंगल माल को निकाल कर मेन रेल हेडूम तक पहुंचा दिया जाये। इनका एक फायदा यह होगा कि एक जगह पर लोहे का अम्बार नहीं लगेगा और दूसरे जगहफेरी होनी है वह भी रुक सकेगी। यह बात मेरे इल्म में है कि किस तरह से लोग लोहे मेहेरा-फेरी करके भूतियों या हफ्तों में ही लखपती हो जाते हैं।

मैंने अपने एक काम करने वाले से पूछा कि तुमने इतने रुपये में इतने समय में कैसे इतना रुपया बनाया? तो वह कहने लगा कि किसी मिल में चले जाइये 20 टन के पूरे पंचे बीजिए और पांच टन के ऐक्सट्रा 50 रु० के हिसाब से दो बीजिए तो 25 टन माल आप को मिल जायगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक जगह रखने के बजाय अगर 30,40 मील की दूरी पर मेन लाइन के नजदीक डिपो बना दो तो आप का कट्रोल भी होजायगा और पिलफ्रेज भी रुकेगी।

हमारे देश का सब से बड़ा ऐक्सपोर्ट अयर्न आंग का हांत है। कितनी में अपने ऐक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ा कर दिखाने के लिए हम कहते हैं कि इतने करोड़ रु० का लोहा भेजा। मगर एक टन लोहा जो बाहर भेजते हैं उस एक टन लोहे के साथ हमारे देश को 30 रु० फ्री टन घाटा पड़ता है। मिरफ अपनी ऐक्सपोर्ट की तादाद को बढ़ाने के लिए ऐक्सपोर्ट को ज्यादा दिखाया जाता है।

मैगनीज और के बारे मुझे यह निश्चय करना है जो कि बिल्कुन हकीकत है कि पिछले साल में जब मैगनीज और जापान को

भेजा तो जितनी कीमत हम ने जापान से वसूल की 65 डालर फ्री टन के डिपब से है। ने जापान से कीमत ली उस के मुकबले में 18 डालर फ्री टन जापान की जहाजों के फाई की, उसके साथ जो लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग था वह अगर मिला दिया जाय तो जो कीमत हमें मिलनी थी उससे 7 डालर फ्री टन हमें ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता था। एक दफा जब हम ने कई लाख टन का मौदा किया तो कुछ मैगनीज और के साथ मध-स्टण्डर्ड क्वालिटी का कुछ और और पत्थर, गारा वगैरह जहाजों पर लाद दिया। तो जापान बजाय है कि हमारे कार्गिजल अफार को कहता कि मध-स्टण्डर्ड और है उन्होंने उस माल को अपने जहाजों पर वापस भेज कर जितना बिल था हमारे जिम्मे डाल दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम की जाच की जाय कि किस अधिकारी की गलती से हमें लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ जिम की वजह से जापान ने हमारा कड़ा करकट, मिट्टी लोहा जो मैगनीज के नीचे पर भेजा गया था वह हमें वापस कर दिया। इस क्रिटिसिज्म को गलत बिना पर न मानें।

हमारे देश का जो 2000 करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा इम इडस्ट्री में लगा हुआ है वजाय नई इडस्ट्रीज खोलने के, जो इडस्ट्रीज आगने की मांजद है उन का अपने रिंग पर खड़ा करने की कोशिश करे क्योंकि फ्री वरकर दुनिया में सब से भन उत्पादन करने वाला है जो खर्च आता है, फ्री टन लोहे का इडस्ट्री मैट अप करने में, ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च होता है उन को कितन प्रकार कम करे इन के बारे में मुझे विश्वास है मंत्री महोदय जरूर कुछ कदम उठावेंगे।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram): We are discussing the Demands of an important Ministry, the Ministry of Steel and Mines. I have my own doubt whether the Ministers

who have adorned this Ministry realise the importance of this Ministry. The Ministry claim that their performance is very good and also encouraging. But when we see the results, we find that the products of the units under the control of this Ministry go to benefit not the ordinary people but the big people. Finished steel aluminium ingots, stainless steel and other materials are being channelised in an improper way; only the big people are getting these.

Secondly, there are thousands of bogus units registered with the Ministry getting steel quotas not for their own genuine purposes but for getting it and selling it at exorbitant prices in the black market. The Ministry should come forward and take over the distribution system either by themselves, that is, the Central Government, or by the State Governments, to enable the people to get their requirements.

I have come across a representation from re-rollers that they are not getting scrap. At the same time, the big billet re-rollers, 116 of them all over India get all the imported and indigenous scrap. There are 748 small re-rollers registered as small scale units, but they are not able to get it. They say:

"The 123 billet re-rollers members of SRMA are being given the entire production of tested billets in the country for rolling just the conventional items like bars and rods out of this scarce raw material at an exorbitant conversion rate of Rs. 311 per tonne. The irony is that they are assured of a minimum of 40 per cent of their requirement of raw materials on a two-shift basis. In spite of the fact that quite a few of them had unlawfully enhanced their production capacities, which have since been regularised and they are being given billets accordingly. Even the additional billet production is being allotted to the billet re-rollers, whereas the re-rollers, who are registered in the small scale sector with their respective State Direc-

tors of Industries, are not getting an ounce of billet in spite of the fact that their plants and machineries are equally and in certain cases better equipped for rolling any difficult and special section".

So the Ministry should give its attention to the matter.

In regard to the production of ingot steel and saleable steel, the performance of all the three major plants, Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela is very much disappointing. According to the figures given here, in p. 29, the performance of Bhilai is somewhat better than that of Durgapur and Rourkela. It has been stated in the report that disturbed industrial relations affected production in Durgapur and Rourkela. When you can have better and sounder labour-management relationship in Bhilai, why could you not apply your mind to bringing about the same state of affairs in two steel plants which are situated very near?

The late Shri Kumaramangalam, was a wise trade union leader. The present Minister, Shri Malaviya, is a staunch socialist and trade union leader. I cannot understand why the Minister could not solve the problem of labour.

There is an infectious disease prevalent in the country. When they are out of office, people talk about the need for a happy labour-management relationship, the sufferings of labour, the question of improving their emoluments and so on. No sooner they get into office, they not only forget all these, but—that is the pity—they act against their own peachings. Not only in Durgapur, but in other areas also. I have been reading about the problem of labour relations, for instance, in Neyveli.

14.00 hrs.

At page 35, they say that "the year has not been entirely free from labour trouble. There were bandhs, demonstrations, gheraos, etc." This has been stated here in regard to Neyveli. But

[Shri C. T. Dhandapam]

I want to emphasise one thing. Even when there was any trouble, the effort on the part of the labourers was very good. In the details regarding the Demands for Grants, in that book, they have said at page 99 as follows. "Thermal Power Stations; Mines. Installed capacity achieved, 94.4 per cent." As far as thermal power stations are concerned, only 47 per cent has been achieved. It has been stated in the remarks column; "For want of adequate quantity of lignite from the mines." That is not the fault of the labourers. At the same time, in regard to fertilisers, it is mentioned as "briquetting and carbonising plant; nine per cent." It is also said that the want of adequate quantity of lignite still remains. It has been stated like that here. That is why I have been saying that the mistake is not on the part of the labourers but it is on the part of the management.

As far as Neiveli is concerned, there is an old agreement between the management and the labourers. It had lapsed. The labour union and the management at present in Neiveli have to enter into a new agreement. The DMK Union, which is the officially recognised union with more than 9,000 workers as its members, had submitted a charter of demands. The demands consist of 118 demands covering various items including sanitation in the workers' colony, housing, medical facilities, schooling, etc. Considering the financial implications and the strained economic conditions of our country, we had submitted a very conservative proposal to the management. According to the All India Consumer Price Index, it has to be neutralised at the rate of Re. 1 60 per point every month. The present management of Neiveli offered an ad hoc payment as basic pay in an irrational manner. The management is very adamant and it deliberately postponed the talks offered by the trade union there. The trade union was compelled to give a strike notice to the management. According to schedule, the strike has to commence

from today. But, in the interests of the nation and of labour on the whole, the State Labour Minister, Mr. Rajaram, took so much of pains to settle the issue amicably. But, at the same time, the management stated that they are incurring heavy losses. I would like to say that as far as the performance of the labour is concerned, there has not been any loss. I would like to quote that "from 1972-73, 1973-74, etc, the profits made run to Rs. 11283 lakhs. But as the rules permit, depreciation has been allowed to an extent of Rs. 2,634.57 lakhs. It means that as far as workers are concerned, they are making a profit, but this is shown only in the book. You know all the industries are doing this. Depreciation is a fraud shown not only in the accounts, but, at the same time, in respect of the workers also. The unit is making a profit to an extent of more than Rs 12 crores all these years. So, there is no loss. Therefore, I would like the Government to consider this very urgently. This must be settled immediately.

At the same time, another important matter has to be referred to. It is about the installed capacity in respect of lignite and power. In the beginning, the workers were paid daily wages even though they were making a very good profit. Another important thing is this. Even the workers have themselves put in as one of their demands in their charter of demands, the point about the second mine cut. In the draft fifth five year Plan, there is reference to the second mine cut and 1,000 mw. of power for Neiveli, for Tamil Nadu. The people are very greatly agitated and disappointed over this.

Right from the inception of the present Neyveli unit the DMK was demanding early action on the second mine-cut which is necessary in view of the continuous power shortage in Tamilnadu. The demands of Tamilnadu would be 3,620 MW by the end of 1978-79 against an effective capacity of only 1,431 MW at present

Even after the completion of the hydel projects and the thermal projects at Tuticorin and Ennore we would reach only 2,200 MWS. There is a large gap of 1,400 MWs. The Neyveli second mine-cut associated thermal station will provide thermal power based on fuel at site. The loss of power through transmission from far away thermal and hydel stations can be avoided. For the Neyveli thermal plant you utilise mineral resources which would otherwise be unexploited. It will take nearly 7 or 8 years for the mining project and thermal station to be completed. A delay of five years for this project will mean that even in the Sixth Plan Tamilnadu will suffer serious power famine. If the second mine-cut is not sanctioned now the future of industry and agriculture and general economic growth in Tamilnadu will be jeopardised.

Tamilnadu is facing acute shortage of coal. Production in cement factories has come down considerably due to non-availability of coal and furnace oil. Out of seven, four cement factories have been closed. The monthly requirement of cement in Tamilnadu is 84,900 tonnes while the average for the five month period of quantities actually supplied comes to 45,922. The Government of India have been apprised of the situation. It has resulted in the closure of cement units and largescale unemployment and it is a setback for major development programmes. In the same manner small scale industries do not get sufficient quantities. The demands of small scale industries are about 310 wagons per month. It had been reduced to 200 wagons by the transport authority and that also does not reach them regularly.

Due to non-availability of coal the power stations, particularly those at Ennore and Basin Bridge, are not able to produce more electricity. The requirements of Tamilnadu electricity board are 4,800 tonnes but the supply is less than 40 per cent. Only 180 tonnes are supplied. The position is

bleak. The standing linkage committee of India is responsible for coal supplies from the different areas. The stock position is nearly empty. We require twenty days of stock to be built to maintain power generation. Now we had introduced a thirty per cent cut in the power position and if the required quantity of coal is not made available in time a further cut in power supply is imminent. From figures published in this book it appears that the coal production had increased to 79 million tonnes. Coal is available. When we approach the Minister of Steel and Mines, he says 'Coal is available, but, there is no transport'. When we approach Mr. L. N. Mishra, he says 'Wagons are available; where is the coal?' He asks us.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): It is not said now.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I will come to that. The Minister of Railways says 'Wagons are available, but, where is the coal?; show me the coal and I will carry the coal to Tamil Nadu'. When we ask the Shipping Minister he says 'Where is the coal and where are the wagons?; Show me both and I will carry the coal from Calcutta to Tamil Nadu by ship'. This is the position. We are disappointed. The three Ministers are not at all working in coordination. Sir, here, I would like to quote what the Railway Minister has said during the debate on the Railway Budget. He said that there is not so much of shortage in regard to wagons.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Is the hon. Member aware that some coal has moved to Madras by ship?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: If it has been moved, I am grateful. But, we are expecting more from you.

Mr. Mishra has said:

'the daily' average number of wagons loaded from different coal

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

mines during the current financial year up to the end of January 1974 was 7,450 wagons as compared to 8,038 wagons...."

He has said that the shortfall is very small. At the same time, he has said 'It is not my responsibility; it is the responsibility of the Coal Authorities who are dealing with this'. He said this in the very same debate, when he was replying to the discussion on the Railway Budget.

Finally, before I conclude, I would like to refer to the Salem Steel Plant. The amount has been reduced to Rs. 3 crores. But, as far as the present position in regard to the Salem Steel Plant is concerned, 2525.52 acres were acquired by the State Government for Hindustan Steel Construction Corporation. But, due to this reduction in the original allotment, certainly, there would be unemployment problem and about 7,500 workers would lose employment. In the Budget allocation for 1974-75, the amount has been reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 crores. The expenditure during 1973-74 is expected to be Rs. 3 crores. The allocation of Rs. 3 crores for 1974-75 would mean that no further progress in regard to the project would be possible; no development works will be taken up and the completion of the project will get further delayed. Doubts have been created in the minds of the people whether the Central Government would complete this project. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister, whether Government have any idea of discontinuing the project.

Lastly, I would like to refer to another important thing. In this very august House, an important and an eminent hon. person has made this observation. I quote here—

"Therefore while we all should try to press the Ministry to be more efficient and to have proper coordination in order to make rapid advance we also have to see that we go the socialist way. We should try

to transfer the entire thinking process and introduce in the services and in the working of the production Units, a new spirit and a new dedication in favour of the public sector and not in favour of the mixed sector. I, therefore, plead for a bolder plan; I plead for converting the whole pattern of our production into State control."

That eminent and important person is none else than Shri K. D. Malaviya, the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines. He said this when he was taking part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. He made this observation on 4th May 1972. As he pleaded before the then Steel Minister, in the same manner, I now plead before him for a bolder plan and I plead for converting the whole pattern of our production into State control. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister, whether he is going to nationalise the entire steel trade.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Chairman, I will first deal with the coal situation, its production, distribution and pricing. The people of this country now feel that the basic objective of nationalisation is defeated by inefficiency, corrupt practices and maladministration on the part of Government the Ministry of Steel and Mines, headed by Shri Malaviya, in this case.

It is claimed that production has increased. In that case, why is it that coal has become scarce and very little of it is available? In fact, the railways do not get coal to run even their own trains. In my constituency alone nearly 48 trains have been cancelled, four mail and express trains, 22 passenger trains and some 17 or 18 mixed trains. How has this happened, if there is no shortage of coal?

Whenever the Government find themselves in a difficulty, they blame the workers. Is it not the duty of the

Government to act as a model employer? But they do not attend to the problems of the workers. On the other hand, they blame the workers for all the ills, which is not fair.

Coming to co-ordination, as my hon. friend has just now rightly stated, the railways blame the Steel Ministry and the Steel Ministry blame the railways. When we complain in this House that there is no proper co-ordination between the different Ministries, both the Ministers defend each other. Unfortunately, they do not go into the root of the problem, whether there is a fall in production or there is only transport bottleneck. They do not put their heads together and the result is that consumers and the industry suffer.

Coming to the cost of coal, it has gone up by 200 to 300 per cent, not in far away places like Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Bhuj or Ahmedabad but in places which are very near to the coal fields like Calcutta and Ranchi.

Because of the shortage of coal many industrial units, engineering units, brick manufacturing units and textile mills have been compelled to lay off their workers. Thousands of workers have lost their wages in Gujarat as a result of it. Production has also been hampered. Yet, Government have not taken care to supply adequate quantities of coal to the industries.

When we write to the Ministers in the matter, they acknowledge the letter stating that they will look into the matter and then write to us again. But they never write to us again, nor do they attend to the problem. So, the poor consumers and people belonging to the low income group suffer.

This situation is the direct result of two things. One is low production. It is claimed that production has gone up. I say that it is not so.

Another thing is want of coordination between the different Ministries. If the production has gone up, I would like to ask the Minister why the B.C.C.L. and the C.M.A.L. made such huge losses of the order of Rs. 30 crores. Why is it that the prices rose from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 18.25 for coking coal and to Rs. 12.20 for non-coking coal? After having raised the prices, the economy of this industry, I think, is not in proper shape.

I ask as to why they have not paid Rs. 10—15 crores to the nationalised Banks in spite of court orders. Why they have paid Rs. 2 crores to selected foreign dominated companies or banks. Why they have not paid to the nationalised banks when they have paid to the foreign dominated companies or banks. This is their usual method. They always favour the foreign-dominated companies. I ask whether it does not amount to the contempt of the court. If I were wrong in my say, I challenge the Minister to give facts of the ex-mine owners, the public limited companies having more than 70 lakhs capital and the payments made to foreign banks and nationalised banks against total collections for coking and non-coking mines separately.

I would further ask the Minister to furnish information to the House about the names of mining companies which have raised more than Rs. 50 lakhs as share-holding capital since the I.B.R.D. loan to the Government of India for coal industry, the amount to the credit of the B.C.C.L. and the C.M.A.L. as on 1st June 1973, as on 31st August, 1973 and the latest position and the amounts paid to the nationalised banks as on these dates on behalf of those owners and the balance of the short-term borrowings of the above in respect of coal mines. They have paid more to the foreign companies or the banks and they have deprived their dues to the nationalised banks. That is my charge.

Then, if they are sure that the production has not fallen, the Minister should furnish six-monthly production

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

figures for January—June and July—December for the years 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 along with investments for Chanda coal-field which is nearest to the Baroda-Bhavnagar-Poona industrial belt. Let him also mention the names of the collieries and the production of these coal mines.

I would also ask him to give the same information in respect of the Sudemdi mines of the Government of India for the same period and the investment till today.

Now, I want to bring to the notice of the Minister the problems of re-rolling mills. This is also an example of the non-cooperation between the two Ministries or indifference of the concerned Minister and the Ministry to the problems of their own Ministry. As you know, mostly, the re-rolling mills are the units in the small-scale sector. They have one problem regarding the excise duty.

The re-rolling mills have approached the Finance Ministry. but their stand is that, because the matter has now gone to the court, nothing could be done. But why did the matter go to the Court? It was because the local authorities or the subordinate authorities never cared to take right and logical conclusions. The Central Excise Department is allowing clearance as exempted goods bars and rods produced from ingots purchased from main producers, i.e., the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd., etc. However, if the same bars and rods are manufactured from ingots purchased from mini steel plants, the Department is demanding, and insisting on, payment of excise duty. I would like to know from Shri Malaviya whether he is aware of this problem. Will it not affect the production of bars, channels, etc., produced by the re-rolling mills using the ingots from the mini steel plants which use this scrap? I would request the hon. Minister to take initiative and discuss with the Minis-

ter of Finance. The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Steel and Mines should put their heads together and solve this problem instead of giving a reply that some party is aggrieved over the decision of the lower authorities of the Excise Department and has gone to the court and, therefore, they would not look into the problem. That should not be the attitude; that is not the way to deal with a problem which directly affects production of important materials, engineering and building materials.

I would now bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one very small matter but which is very vital for a common man. An ex-employee has been deprived of the pension given by the coalmines before nationalisation. I had written to late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam and then to his successor, Shri T. A. Pai. Both of them acknowledged and said that they were looking into the matter and that they would inform me as soon as a firm decision was taken. It is not an isolated case. It is a question of principle, whether you want to continue the pension given by the private sector to its employees after nationalisation. I have written to the hon. Minister giving the reference of the communications addressed by late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam and also by his predecessor, Shri T. A. Pai, and have requested him to look into this small matter. It has affected and ruined the life of a common man, an employee. But it has not yet been looked into. I think, he has not even acknowledged it. Is this the attitude of the Government towards the employees? This reflects on the attitude and approach of the Government, the labour policy of the Government.

In conclusion I would request the hon. Minister to give the information I have sought and to look into the very small case of that pensioner who was getting pension before and who has been deprived of it after nationalisation. I would also request him to discuss the problem of re-rolling mills

with the Finance Minister and solve it in the interest of the country.

Dr. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry. I have specific reasons to support these Demands because under the dynamic leadership of the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, a new turn was given to the whole aspects of coal, steel and other vital minerals. I am happy that this is being followed up by an equally dynamic leadership of Mr. K. D. Malaviya who holds the same ideology and we would like to see more progress made under his leadership.

We are glad to note that as far as minerals are concerned, the production has jumped from Rs. 466 crores in 1971 to something like Rs. 521 crores in 1973. Not only that, coal production also has increased to the maximum this year than the leaner years of 1971-72. Although the production has increased, there are many things to be attended to. And the main thing is the system of distribution. Formerly, two years ago, the stocks at the pit-heads were gradually reduced, but this year it has again gone up. Here, I was told and I heard the Deputy Minister saying in reply to a question that due to diesel and petrol and other oils getting costlier and scarcer, the road transport has gone less. I would like to ask him whether it is not a fact that hundreds of trucks are waiting daily at the pit-heads for the coal to be loaded. They are being detained for days and days and as you know, if one truck is detained for a day, it will have to be paid Rs. 250 more. Now, what happens? They have to pay more for the coal and at the same time, they have to pay Rs. 7 or 10 more for the coal or to get the truck and sometimes they load ten tonnes of coal while the price of only 5 tonnes is credited to the account of the company. Here I would quote the Sanskrit saying:

"कामात् क्रोधम् जायते, क्रोधान् सर्वं विनाशः"

Similarly, from corruption black money is generated and from black money price-rise arises and the price-rise leads to discontent amongst the masses. I am sure under the dynamic leadership of the new Minister, all these malpractices will be put an end to.

Let me tell you one thing most seriously. Corruption is not taken seriously at all as it ought to have been taken by the people concerned here. That is the worst luck of the people of India to-day because it has spread to the remotest corner of the country and it will ruin us all. This is the basic task left behind by the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam and I hope it will be taken up by his successor in all its seriousness. It is rightly said by my friend that the distribution of coal is very important now because at present the only source of energy is coal and after the oil crisis, it has assumed a specific significance and importance in the country. You should see to it that it reaches the utilisation end, the far end just like the western end from where I come. I am more concerned about Gujarat. That is why I am referring to it. That far end Gujarat requires 19,000 wagons per month. Gujarat being the centre of most of the textile mills and Gujarat produces the bulk of the textiles of India, to-day it hardly gets 10,000 wagons of coal, hardly 60 per cent of its requirements. Most of the textile mills are on the verge of closure. Our thermal stations are starving for coal. Only Dhruvan supplies power as they depend on residual oil. The complaint is that coal does not reach them whatever be the reason.

What about soft coke? It hardly reaches 25 per cent of the total requirements. It is used in small-scale industries for brick-making, tiles and so on. They are totally closed now and thousands of workers are without their jobs. That is the position. The spiral of prices is rising day by day and it is a vicious circle.

[Shri Mahipatray Mehta]

We have seen the courage and valour of Gujarat spreading all over India. It is time we keep a hold over things and we should root out corruption from every sphere of life and we should give satisfaction upto the last man of the Indian nation. This is very necessary, Sir. But what happens is that we still go on following the old routine system. Labourers working in the pit-heads, working in the mines, are not given any basis amenities at all. Take for example Poland. Poland is a country where you will find that to call yourself a minor is a prestige. The whole economy of Poland is on the mines. If he is a son of a minor he will be most respected. All minor families are respected there. But if you see the condition of the miner over here who works in the mine you will find that he is treated as if he is the most insignificant person. The man who works under the mine is paid less but the man who just counts the head, who just sees how many head-loads a person carries, is paid much more. This is the situation. So, the condition in our country is the same as it existed in the olden times. This should be changed. What we need is a dynamic leadership to change these old systems.

If coal is not being reached to the nearest part of the pitheads, how can it reach the farthest western parts of India? But there are alternative methods which could be developed over the western parts. As early as in 1953, this was found when Saurashtra was a separate State; the lignite plot of land was taken on lease from Kutch State by Saurashtra State to produce electricity. As early as in 1952 it had been found that lignite is there and it could be exploited. But we are now in 1974. Nothing has been done up till now. It is beyond doubt that huge quantities, 100 million tonnes, of lignite are there be exploited the overhead expenses here are much lower than in Neyveli.

The calorific value of the lignite in Kutch is much more than the lignite in Neyveli, it is much superior in quality. For the domestic fuel they can carbonise this lignite and they can help afforestation in these desert areas of Rajasthan, North Gujarat and Kutch. It is a very good thing that they are developing carbonisation in some coalmines of Andhra. This lignite in Kutch, if it can be carbonised, could be used as very rich domestic fuel. This is my respectful submission.

Take aluminium and bauxite. I visited Hungary and the conditions there are the same as are found in Kutch. Our lignite and bauxite deposits are found side by side as they are found in Hungary.

Aluminium, a non-ferrous metal, is the most important metal for anything. See what is the production of aluminium in this country? To-day we are totally dependent on imports. A project has been set up in Madhya Pradesh for the purpose. Another one is proposed to be set up in Ratnagiri. But, none of them is producing the required quantity of aluminium. This is the state of affairs today in spite of the fact that there is a huge quantity of bauxite deposit available side by side with lignite in Kutch. It has been proved by the experts of Neyveli Lignite. We took the advice of the GDR experts and they also agreed that best quality bauxite could be used as a raw material and power can be produced very easily from lignite. I do not understand why, in a developing country like ours, for setting up an industry anywhere only a political decision is taken instead of taking a decision based on merits? Here is a most backward area in this country which is on the border. There is quietness everywhere now in Gujarat. Let me tell you that let us not test the patience of the people of Gujarat any more. We have come out of that test

only recently. Here is a most backward area which is on the border which is gallantly facing the calamities that took place continuously in the last six years. This backward area faced droughts in the last six years in spite of the fact that there are potentialities.

Coming to the steel Plants let me point out one thing. You take only political decisions wherever there are agitations for setting up any plant. Where there are agitations, Government has succumbed to them. And they have put up plants there. All your steel plants have not proved successful because of that. Nothing is done on merits; everything is done by Government at the political level.

I would request the Minister to see that the coal that is being supplied is absolutely free from adulteration. You just come and see the wagons which are carrying coal. There are shells and the coal contains impurities. There are impurities in coal; till they reach Ahmedabad, more than 10 per cent of coal is lost due to pilferage and another 10 per cent is lost due to the impurities in coal. Apart from price rise or black-marketing, the people have to pay this extra cess. Apart from this surcharge, they lose a large quantity of coal because of impurities.

Coal industry was nationalised. It is worth nothing unless we are able to achieve the desired objectives. See the nationalisation of steel plants. It is the rich people who get advantage of it for their skyscrapers and big industries. After nationalisation of steel industry, look at the condition of the poor people. They have to pay a heavy price for the steel to-day. How can a poor man getting Rs. 10,000 per annum afford to get the required quantity of steel either for his house or for organising a small-scale industry from black market? The poor man has to get his steel at the black-

market rate. I say that the people who have got an income of Rs. 10,000 a year should be given preference in the matter of allotment of steel either for construction of their houses or for setting up smallscale industries.

But, Sir, unfortunately I come from that constituency which has been affected most by the nationalisation of coal. Not only coal, but, even in foodgrains, Kutchies have the monopoly in Bombay—90 per cent of those are Katchies. I do not want to plead any mercy for these people. I am not asking for any compensation or anything of that sort. I would only ask you not to follow the dog in the manger policy so far as Gujarat is concerned. You do not have any minerals to be exported so far as Gujarat is concerned because it has got the reserves. You can give the development of minerals to these people who have been displaced from there.

If you follow the socialist path, I shall be the first person to support nationalisation of any industry. Kindly see that our backward area is developed when the raw material required for setting up an industry is available in plenty. Why delay all these things. Since 1948 lignite and bauxite have been found but they are being ignored.

So, Sir, I request you I, having come from the most backward and famine stricken State,—to take this into consideration.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर):
सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ सिद्धान्त की बातें इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिस डिपार्टमेंट की उनकी जिम्मेदारी है वह डिपार्टमेंट ऐसा है कि आज अग्रर देश के नागरिकों को सब से ज्यादा किसी चीज की जरूरत है तो कोयले की जरूरत है लोहे की जरूरत है और खमीन से निकलने वाली उन तमाम चीजों की जरूरत है जो कि हमारे देश औद्योगिक

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

ब्रातावरण को आगे बढ़ा सकती हैं और देश को आत्म निर्भर बना सकती हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाया अभी कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में श्री दामोदर पांडे जी के पूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था हमने 'सेन' का इसलिये निर्माण किया कि उससे स्टील इण्डस्ट्री में कोआर्डिनेशन, डाइरेक्शन और उत्पादन के स्रोतों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाया माननीय मंत्री जी ने सेन को बना करके उसकी स्थापना करके जिस का उद्देश्य बड़ा पब्लिक उद्देश्य है उसकी व्याख्या की कि उसका छतरी का रूप है और जो डिफरेंट यूनिट्स हैं उन के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि हम सब को ब्रेफ मफीशिएन्ट बनाना चाहते हैं, उन को और भी आटोनामी देना चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाया मिनिस्ट्री का काम केवल नेशनल पालिसी का बनाना है, केवल टारगेट्स को फिक्स करना है या मिनिस्ट्री का काम नीति का निर्धारण करना भी है जिमको आपने सेल के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है। आज अगर वह छतरी है तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी का मंत्रालय उस छतरी के नीचे आ गया है छतरी के ऊपर नहीं आया है क्योंकि सारा प्रोडक्शन या डायरेक्शन का काम जो हो रहा है वह सेल के जरिए हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेल का निर्माण यदि उत्तम काम के लिए हुआ है यदि उसका निर्माण कोआर्डिनेशन और प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए हुआ है तो आज जो स्थिति है उस को हमें समझना पड़ेगा कि क्या देश में जिस उद्देश्य को ले करके सेल बनाया गया है क्या उसकी पूर्ति हो रही है या उस के द्वारा एक टाप-हेवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बनाया जा रहा है जिसके ऊपर अत्याधिक पैसा खर्च हो

रहा है जिसका दफ्तर एयर-कंडीशंड में रखा गया है; बड़ी बड़ी मोटरें चलाई जा रही हैं जब कि आज के समय में हमें नात-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर को कम करने की जरूरत है।

14.49 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMEHALI in the Chair]

मैं आपने कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े उद्योगपति हैं जो बड़े उद्योग धंधे चलाना चाहते हैं और जो छोटे उद्योग धंधे चलाना चाहते हैं अगर इन देश में देखा जाये तो उन के लिये अलग-अलग नीति है। आज छोटे उद्योग धंधों के लिए अलग नीति अपनाई गई है और बड़े उद्योग-धंधों के लिए अलग नीति अपनाई गई है। एक टन लोहा अगर बड़े उद्योग-धंधों को दिया जायेगा तो उस के लिए अलग सिस्टम है और एक टन लोहा छोटे उद्योग धंधों को चलाने के लिए दिया जायेगा। तो उसके लिए अलग सिस्टम है उसके लिए अलग नीति निर्धारित की जायेगी। दाना की प्राइसिंग सिस्टम में भी तीन मौ रूप ए पी टन का फर्क माल उठाने के बाद है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आपका सिस्टम है उसको आप बदलिये। उस में एकरूपता लाइये ताकि वही तरीके से आज लोहा छोटे उद्योग धंधों को भी उपलब्ध हो सके। आज ऐसे कामों में जो लोग लगे हैं चाहे वह कृषि का क्षेत्र हो या कोई दूसरा क्षेत्र हो उनको भी सस्ते भाव पर लोहा मिलना चाहिए। यानी जो स्टाक यार्ड का फार्मूलाज है इसको आपको बदलना पड़ेगा। जो डी० जी० टी० डी० को डायरेक्ट प्लान्ट से देते हैं लोहा इस नीति को आप को बदलना पड़ेगा। यदि नहीं बदला गया तो छोटे उद्योग धंधे देश में नहीं पनप सकते।

नैशनलाइजेशन के बाद कोयले का प्रोडक्शन गिरा है उसने से पहले के आंकड़े आप लें तो पायेंगे कि 1971-72 में और

नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद जो आंकड़े हैं महीने महीने के जो आंकड़े हैं उन से पता लगता है, जिनको मैं कोट इसलिए नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री जी उस को स्वीकार करेंगे, कि उन आंकड़ों में कमी आयी है। इस की तरफ आप को देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या उत्पादन के आंकड़े कम हैं? क्या कारण हैं? कार्ड करण ऐमा तो नहीं है जिम की वजह से आज देश में प्रोडक्शन और वितरण में कोई तालमेल नहीं हो पा रहा है। यदि इन में तालमेल नहीं रहेगा तो कामनों का बढ़ना स्वाभाविक हीगा।

मेरे यहां आप जानते हैं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 1945 में, कोल नेशनलाइजेशन के पहने में सी० आर० ओ० काम करता था। सी० आर० ओ० में हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के 22 जिलों के मजदूर काम करने जाते थे कोलियरीज में, आज नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद उन को कम काम नहीं मिल रहा है। हालांकि यह बात सही है कि कुछ लोगों को आज नौकरी में प्राथमिकता दी गई, उन के लिए क्वार्टर बनाने की प्राथमिकता दी गई, लेकिन जो मजदूर लाखों की संख्या में हर साल कोलियरीज में थोड़े दिनों के काम करने के लिये जाते हैं व डिप्राइव हो गये आज उन को काम नहीं मिल रहा है एक र्मिटिंग हुई थी जिम में स्वर्गीय मोहन कुमार मंगलम, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और माननीय रघुनाथ रेड्डी भी थे, उन में यह तय विया गया था कि ईजन मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में एक निश्चित नीति निर्धारित की जायगी। 14 मार्च, 1973 को स्वर्गीय मोहन कुमार मंगलम ने गोरखपुर लेबर आर्गेनाइजेशन के बारे में जो कहा था उस को मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

"In view of the realities of the situation in Eastern UP, as the Gohrakhpur Labour Depot has been supplying labourers not only to coal mines but to other industries also,

it could continue as its special employment exchange. Its continue role would be decided upon in due course, in consultation with the Government of UP and if necessary a group or a committee may be set up to study and make recommendations regarding the matter and the scope of the Gorakhpur Labour Organisation in the light of the abolition of the CRO."

आज हजारों मजदूर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह आश्वासन 14 मार्च, 1973 को दिया था। इस आश्वासन के बाद आज तक क्या हुआ? अभी फ़ाइनेंस कमिटी जाने वाली है गोरखपुर सूगर सेन्टर के अबालीशन की बात चल रही है, और सारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जहाँ से मजदूर दूसरे क्षेत्रों में काम करने जाते थे, हाहाकार उचल रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से मजदूर श्याम, बर्मा आदि तक जाते हैं मजदूरी करने क्योंकि यहां जमीन पर भार अधिक है, मजदूरी के अलावा और कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से, जो बस्ती से आए हैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में उन को जानकारी है, क्या कदम वह उठाने जा रहे हैं? वहाँ पर अस्पताल है, लेबर सेन्टर है उस के बारे में आप की क्या नीति है यह आप स्पष्ट करें।

आप ने जो मान्यवर मुझे समय दिया है उस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raipur). Mr. Chairman, the success or failure on the steel front vitally affects all round developmental activities of the country. From that point of view, as assessment of the performance of the Steel Ministry acquires really, great assessment of the performance of the tain important issues like restructuring the Steel Authority of India, augmenting production, efficiency of various

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

steel plants, pricing policy, corruption involved in the distribution of steel and mishandling of labour disputes come into prominence.

Very often, whenever we try to point out certain lacunae and failure in Government policy, we are always told that it is, after all, a global phenomenon. When we speak of rising prices, we are immediately provided with statistic of rise in prices in different countries; when we advert to the newsprint crisis, we are again told that it is a global phenomenon. But I would like our Government to consider the global phenomenon so far as steel production is concerned. They cannot rely on the global phenomenon when it suits their convenience, but reject when it is probably inconvenient to them. I find the performance of the steel plants becomes very dismal when you take the global picture into account. For instance, in the USSR, last year the production was 131 million tons; in the US it was 136.5 million tonnes; in Germany it was 49.5 million tonnes and in an Asian country like Japan it was 119.3 million tonnes. The production in India—I am quoting the figure though you may think that I am misquoting—is only 5 million tonnes. When they refer to the world phenomenon as far as rise in prices is concerned, they should also take into account the production in our various steel plants public and private, and compare it with the world figure. Here we find the figure is so dismal, only 5 million tonnes.

Labour problem and the manner in which they are dealt with are vary also very important in this context. Efficiency cannot be maintained merely by streamlining the administration of the steel plants. That also is very important. I am not one of those not responsible persons who will claim that efficiency depends solely on labour; it also depends on the administrative pattern; it also depends on the econo-

mic discipline introduced into the industry, it also rests on healthy industrial relations. Our Government always tell the private entrepreneurs 'You have to be an ideal employer. But what type of ideal employer are our Government as far as the steel and mining industries are concerned? I do not want to dwell on the problem at length, but will only give two illustration which can generalise the proposition—I do not want to spell out further details.

The construction engineers of Bokaro steel plant had some grievances. On 30 March 1500 of them had assembled to meet the Managing Director in connection with their demands which were purely economic. There was no question of these people acting as agents of a foreign agency or as the handmaids of Right reaction; they were trying to put forward their economic demands related to promotional policy, superannuation contracts, dismissals and, most important, recognition of their Union on the basis of accepted state norms.

15.00 hrs.

So, these are the legitimate to demands which they wanted to discuss with the managing director, and when they were assembled there and demanding that they would like to meet the managing director, what did they get in return? The ideal employer did not try to offer the negotiating table, but they were lathi-charged, and they were arrested. I have with me here a photograph which indicates that 700 of the arrested men, out of 1,500 arrested, were put in truck and they were carried to the police station. I am prepared to lay* this photograph on the Table of the House. It makes very attractive reading as to how even the accommodation problem is not solved, as far as this truck is concerned. The 1,500 construction engineers were arrested and they were lathi-charged instead of being offered the negotiating table, they were treated this way.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the photograph was not treated as laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Shall I dare to correct my hon. friend? Perhaps 1,500 people were not arrested; it was only a couple of hundreds or a little more were arrested, and that too for reasons which I will state and perhaps he will not differ from me about the reasonableness of this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My information is on the basis of news papers and various statements issued by the unions; they say that 1,500 were arrested and out of that, I was told that 700 were put in the truck. Now, I do not want to do the exercise of making out how many can be seen in the photograph. You can very well see from the photograph that there are definitely a few hundreds. But it is like this; if you were to say that the number of cases where corruption is indulged in is not 60 per cent but it is 68.5 per cent if such statistics are given, they do not nullify the real proposition at all.

Another illustration I would like to give. It is a question of recognising a union also. Since the mines form part of the Ministry of Steel and Mines—it is part and parcel of the same Ministry—I would like to give another devastating illustration. On the 9th April, 1974, there was an armed attack on the Baulia Quarry Mazdoor Sangh office by some INTUC workers. I have in my possession all the names also of those leaders who attacked them. One name is Tripura Mishra, who is the local zamindar a supporter of the INTUC. Many other trade union workers were also involved in that armed attack. 31 trade unionists near about that trade union office were injured. There were a number of trade union organisations affiliated to the HMS which has been recognised for more than 35 years by democratic means. They could not capture the union. Therefore, they indulged in armed attacks on this particular office. I had tabled a Calling Attention notice. I have notice under rule 377 also. But I was told that I could place this parti-

cular point during the discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Therefore, I am bringing it to the notice of the Minister, and I am sure he will take due note of this and see to it that such attacks on trade union offices of democratically accepted and recognised unions will not be indulged in.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, please give me a few minutes more. There is the problem of restructuring the SAIL, the Steel Authority of India Limited. The performance in the field of production is extremely poor and the structure of the SAIL is such that they have not been able to deliver the goods, they have not been able to augment efficiency and they are not able to ensure that the underutilised capacity, is harnessed in a proper way.

The holding companies are developed in the most lopsided manner. Like some of the modern ladies, fat ladies putting on weight at the wrong place some of the holding companies are putting on weight at the wrong place, and I hope the lopsided development in the entire structure of the Steel Authority of India Limited and also of the holding companies will be ended.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): No aspersions on ladies please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is wrong in that?

सभापति महोदय : ऊन का दाढ़म खत्म हो चुका है। महारबाजि कर के इन्फ्रान कर्तव्य।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have a sense of humour and so I do not mind that. While the holding company is major effort to restructure the public sector, it must not only process all Government shares in Hindustan

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Steel Limited and the public sector iron ore and coking coal mining units but also act on behalf of the financial institutions in relation to shares held by them in private sector steel plants.

As far as the pricing policy is concerned there is potential mischief in the dual pricing policy. I concede that this potentiality has been reduced to some extent, because on the same type of item there are no two prices fortunately, unlike sugar. They have introduced a system by which the priority sector like the Railways, public sector undertakings and the core sector have been given rather a fair price. At least to that extent the mischief has been minimised. At the same time the operation of the dual price also has been taking place in such a way that there is a lot of corruption.

I shall quote only one instance. On the floor of the Maharashtra Assembly in reply to a question, it was admitted by the Minister that 3,000 tonnes of steel found its way into misuse in the period from August 1972 to March, 1973. All of us are extremely sympathetic to these small scale industries. Unfortunately a number of camouflaged small scale industries are coming up on paper. Steel quotas are obtained and then those are sold in the black market. In my own State of Maharashtra, particularly in Bombay, 40 per cent of the steel quota that is received by certain firms and companies are being sold in black market. I try to call the attention of the House to these malpractices I hope the hon Minister will take note of this. In view of all these difficulties, I hope the Minister would try to devote more attention to the restructuring of the Steel Authority, eliminate corruption and lacuna in the dual price system and also ensure that there are better relations between the employers and the employees so that efficiency and production can be stepped up.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): May I inform the House that the hon. Minister Mr. Malaviya will reply to the debate at 5.15 P.M.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): A large number of points have been made by hon. Members who spoke on the Demands of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Steel and coal are the two basic materials on which the development of the entire country depends. Whether we talk of the green revolution in the agricultural sector or of the industrial revolution, it all depends upon the performance of this Ministry. I shall not deal with the steel part of it. I shall deal with only the coal part of it. All these mines have been nationalised and are now under the public sector and all these mines are now managed by new set of companies, CMA and BCCL. The coking coal mines were nationalised in the year 1972, (1st May 1972) and the non-coking coal mines were nationalised on 1st May 1973. Now, Sir, all these mines, as I said, are now under the control of two companies. The CMA, which has been formed, is looking after more than 341 collieries and the BCCL is looking after, I think, about 390 collieries. By this, it is possible to re-structure and reorganise the overall management pattern of the industry in a very coordinated way.

Many members have spoken or have expressed doubts in regard to the increased production of coal. Sir, if I quote the figures for the preceding years, one can easily see that production has not gone down. Rather, I would say that production has gone up. Production of coal during the calendar year 1973 was 77.25 million tonnes, showing an increase of about 2.4 million tonnes against the production figure of 1972, which was 74.81 million tonnes. For the year 1973-74, the last target fixed was 79 million tonnes and it is expected that this target of 79

million tonnes will be fulfilled. For 1974-75, the target has been fixed at 95 million tonnes. Although it was previously fixed at 85-90 million tonnes because of the price hike, petroleum price hike, not in this country, but in the international market, it has been decided that production of coal should be raised to 95 million tonnes. Sir, to achieve this target of 95 million tonnes in the coming year, a number of steps have been taken both by the CMA and BCCL, not only to achieve this target for 1974-75, but to achieve the target..

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: May I put one question to Mr. Hansda, on a point of information? Mr. Hansda has claimed that production of coal has risen by 2.4 million tonnes in 1973. Of course, on record, it is so. But, it is said that in fact, when the collieries were in the hands of private owners, production of coal was much more than it was shown in the records. By not showing this in the records, they were making profits out of it. Would he be able to contradict this fact that production of coal was much more and it was not shown in the record? Production of coal, as such, has come down though it was much more than what it was shown to be.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: I am giving this information from the records, which I have got. Probably, erstwhile owners have not shown the actual production in the records. I am quoting the figures, from whatever information I have.

During the fifth plan, the target has been fixed at 135 million tonnes, to be achieved by 1978-79. But because of the present oil crisis in the international market, the Planning Commission has set up a number of study groups to review the fifth plan, including coal production. This working group will study a number of subjects and the findings will have a bearing on the programme of coal production in the fifth plan. The subjects which are to be studied by these study groups are very important, namely, primary fuel substitution in power house boilers,

Secondary fuel substitution in power house boilers; fuel substitution in industrial boilers; reduction of fuel consumption in steel industry; development of new boilers, coal gasification at the existing plants in Calcutta (including Durgapur) and Bombay; installation of LTC plant at Singareni and Calcutta; study of gasification plant; replacement of fuel oil by coal as feed stock for fertiliser plant; substitution of fuel oil in power house boilers as secondary fuel by coal gas produced from captive gas plants. This report is still awaited. A final decision will be taken when this report has been examined by the Planning Commission. Besides, a number of steps have been taken not only to achieve the target for the current financial year but also for the fifth plan. If all these steps are taken—I do not want to go into their details now—the target for 1974-75 will be achieved.

Dr. Mehta said that the trucks are detailed at the pithead. A number of other hon. members also referred to corruption. Corruption is such a thing which it is very difficult to eliminate from this or any other industry. The corrupt practices mentioned off and on against the officers of the CMAL are regarding purchases, issue of permits, purchase of stores, employment of workers, etc. In a vast organisation like this, it cannot be said that such things cannot happen at all. But all these cases are promptly investigated by the CMAL.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Even in the case of public sector steel plants where there was accumulation of steel, to get the necessary wagons, the management has to bribe the railway officers!

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Whenever there is any complaint, we take prompt action. All the complaints against the CMAL and their officers are promptly looked into and remedial action taken. Even the anonymous and pseudonymous complaints received either by the CMAL or by the Ministry are always looked into in the best possible manner.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

The CMAL has set up a vigilance organisation for effectively dealing with cases of reported corruption and mal-administration and taking preventive action. At the apex level the vigilance organisation is supervised by the Chairman, CMAL. At the divisional level, particularly in the Western and Central level, there is one independent officer who is looking after all allegations. In the eastern division there is one officer who is looking into it, and very soon a permanent officer will be appointed to look into charges of corruption.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) There is no point in beating about the bush. What about specific cases of corruption mentioned by us? Can you say that you are going to adopt a policy that no ex-coliery owner or ex-contractor is going to be employed as your agent or supplier?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA. We have no information of any case where any ex-coliery owner has been employed as contractor. If any specific cases are brought to our notice, we will certainly look into them and take necessary action.

Although the vigilance organisation is under the CMAL, it is an independent organisation. As a result of enquiries, a number of officers have been punished and some of them have been transferred from one place to another. They also get the co-operation of the State police in unearthing cases of corruption. The results which we have got are undoubtedly encouraging. Even though the vigilance organisation is an independent one, in order to remove all doubts, I desire that it should be an independent organisation and not under the CMAL.

Some questions have been asked about pricing and distribution. After the take-over of these mines, particularly the non-coking mines, the price of coal has not been increased

so far. After the take over of the mines under the BICL, there was a slight increase in the price of coal from 1st May, 1972 by Rs. 2.20 per ton. That is because the labour strength has gone up from 87,941 to 1,15,504.

The second increase which was made by the B.C.C.L. also is a marginal one, that is, only Rs. 2.75 per tonne. That is due to an increase in the dearness allowances and other bonuses paid to the workers. The last increase which was made by the B.C.C.L. is charged only from the steel plants. It has nothing to do with the coal consumed by the public. Therefore, it has no impact on the price of coal consumed by the public as said by some of the hon. Members. Although the price of coal has been increased in the case of steel plants, it has no impact on the increase in the cost of production of steel.

Since the nationalisation, the wage packet of the labourers has also gone up. The Wage Negotiation Committee which was set up by the Government has increased the wages of the labourers. For the monthly-rated workers, it is Rs. 39/- per month and for the daily-rated workers, it is Rs. 1.50 per day. This has led to an increase in the cost of production. Therefore, an inter-Ministerial Committee is going into all these details. The report of that Committee is still under consideration. It is expected that the price of coal might go up by Rs. 10-12 per tonne. As regards the charges which have been made by some of the hon. Members that the coal price has been increased because of nationalisation, I do not agree on this point because some of the traders or the unscrupulous businessmen are taking advantage of the short-supply of coal to the consumers.

Now, something has been said about coordination, that there is no coordination between the Railways and the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a thing of the past.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is not a thing of the past. The coordination is always maintained. But, unfortunately, as the hon. Members are aware, even today, this matter was discussed that the Railway employees have threatened to go on strike from a certain date....

SHRI C. T. DHANADAPANI: That is a separate issue.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is not a separate issue. If you remember, in August last, some of the Railway employees went on strike and there was go-slow and work-to-rule method resorted to. All this had an impact and the wagons could not move from the pit-heads to the consuming centres. When the coal could not reach the consuming centres, naturally, some of the unscrupulous traders took advantage of that and they charged higher prices from the consumers. It is not that the Coal Mining Authority or the B.C.C.L. have charged increased prices from the consumers.

Then, some of the hon. Members expressed a doubt whether we will be able to reach the target of 135 million tonnes during the next Fifth Plan period. It is true it cannot be said now that because of the very quick changes or the price escalation that we are watching, with the amount that has been set apart in the draft Fifth Five-Year Plan, it may not be possible to achieve the target. But I am very confident that, with the full cooperation of the coalmine workers—I must thank the workers, particularly the coalmine workers, for the full cooperation that they are giving to the authorities in production—the target fixed for the Fifth Five-Year Plan will be achieved.

Some members mentioned about facilities or amenities to be provided

to the coalmine workers. After nationalisation, we have got in the CMAL about 3½ lakhs of workers. We have not been able to provide them with quarters or drinking water facilities or medical facilities or other facilities for the betterment of their life. But the CMAL is trying its best to provide them all these facilities in the near future.

There is a fund called the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund. Prior to nationalisation, there was a huge accumulation of amount, about Rs. 18 crores, in that Fund. It was not utilised at that time; and even after that, this amount has not been spent for housing purposes. Since all the mines have now come under the public sector, it is the duty of the Government to see that the coalmine workers are provided with quarters. Prior to nationalisation, there were only 71,947 quarters and most of the quarters were also damaged. After nationalisation all these quarters have been repaired and the CMAL has already started constructing about 7,046 quarters, and much progress has been made in this respect. It has been planned in a phased manner that, in the coming years, another 9,000 houses will be built up for the coalmine workers. But, as I have already said, a huge amount is lying accumulated in the hands of the Labour Ministry. That amount has not been spent so far. Now the CMAL is trying to get that amount from the Labour Ministry. Since this amount is governed by a statute, the statute has to be changed to hand-over the amount to the CMAL....

SHRI C. T. DHANADAPANI: Who is to execute the housing scheme—your Ministry or the Labour Ministry?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: All the housing schemes are, usually, executed by the Labour Ministry, but now since the CMAL has come into existence, it is the duty of the CMAL

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

to see that houses are constructed, and the CMAL, even without having this amount, on its initiative, has started construction of quarters.

Regarding medical facilities, although there were hospitals, prior to nationalisation, these hospitals were not fully equipped; there was shortage of medicines and equipment; there was shortage of doctors and nurses; but all these hospitals have now been provided with doctors and other equipment. Even the workers attending the central hospital of the Coal Mine Welfare Fund organization are allowed conveyance or travelling expenses for medical treatment.

Now, with regard to water supply, to provide water supply to the mine workers a number of wells have been constructed, pipe-lines have been laid and pressure filters and chlorinators are being procured for improving the existing water supply scheme in the mine areas.

Other sports activities are also given all sort of encouragement.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्वर (झीमग्राम) :

इन खदानों में काम करने वाले जितने मजदूर हैं, उन के पीने के पानी के लिये आप ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is very difficult to say. It is a gigantic problem because the Coal Mines Authority has been there only for the last one year. So the hon. Member cannot expect that all the coal-miners can be provided with drinking water facilities or any other facilities. Whatever is possible is being done. It will take a long time and I hope the hon. Member will wait for some time or give some time to the CMAL to provide workers drinking water facilities.

Lastly I would like to say, although there are a large number of points

but since I have taken a lot of time, I would like to say about the closed mines....

श्री चन्नासाहू प्रभात (गहड़ोल) : गहड़ोल जिले की धबनपुरी कोलियरी में काम करते हुए जिन मजदूरों की जानें चली गई हैं, उस के लिए क्या एम्बवायन्सी की गई ? कौन दोषी पाये गये ? कोलियरी में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की लाइफ़ इशोरेंस कें लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The last point I would like to mention is that a large number of questions are usually put on the floor of the House as well as discussed at the Consultative Committee meeting, regarding these closed mines. When the coking coal mines were taken over, there were 42 closed mines and except 3 in the Jharia field and one in Barakar region, all have been amalgamated with the working mines under the re-organization scheme. All the four closed mines of Haruldi in the Jharia coal field have also been re-opened and the proposal for re-opening the other two mines is under consideration. At the time of taking over the non-coking coal mines, 152 mines remained closed. Now, out of these, 31 were in the area which now falls in the BCCL area and the balance are under CMAL. Now, the CMAL has already re-opened more than 10 closed mines giving re-employment to more than 1200 people in all these closed mines. Now, a matter was raised why the ex-employees have not been given employment. The CMAL is trying to re-open the other mines also which remain still closed and the Planning and Development Organization is working on all this trying to find out whether it is possible to re-open these mines and we are hoping that all these closed mines will be re-opened and those workers who were thrown out of employment from these mines will be re-employed.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): While supporting the Demands of this Ministry, I would wish to make a few observations more by way of suggestion rather than by way of criticism.

I am glad my friend, Shri Malaviya has come back to this Ministry where he used to be ten years ago where he dealt with the Department of Mines and Fuel.

In the field of fuel, which he is not now dealing with, he has built up a marketing organisation of the IOC about which everyone of us should be proud of. And I am sure that he will bring to bear upon the Ministry the impress of his own personality and that he will improve the functioning of the entire Ministry.

We are in an era of shortages. There is shortage everywhere. There is shortage of steel, there is shortage of power, there is shortage of coal, everything. In respect of steel this year the demand is expected to be 5.8 million tonnes. But there is shortage. There are two reasons, as have been mentioned in the report. One is power-shedding, and there is shortage of steel in the world itself so that the demand cannot be met. If they cannot increase production,—whatever be the reasons, there may be valid reasons,—at least they should see that the demand of steel is reduced in the country, and not use steel for everything. Even that has not been done. The capacities have to be of the order of 10.6 million tonnes by 1978-79. I doubt whether this capacity can be built up. Because Bhilai expansion is up to 4 million tonnes and this was expected to be completed by December, 1976. There is going to be delay by two years. That means, within 4 years, this 2.7 million tonnes capacity cannot go up to 4 million tonnes. For Rourkela there is no question of expansion. Only Bokaro is our life-saving unit. Bokaro's production was 1.7 million, then it comes to 4 million and when it comes to the present figure which I have quoted is

not known. Therefore, how are you going to reach 10 million tonnes rated capacity? It is a long way off. Therefore the shortages will continue even by the end of the Fifth Plan. This is my submission.

Now, what are the reasons for this? Bhilai is doing very well. The production at Bhilai is 77 per cent of rated capacity both in regard to ingot steel and also in regard to saleable steel. Next comes Rourkela, 58 per cent in both the categories, and in the private sector, TISCO comes next. The other units are not doing very well. What are the reasons? What the fundamental defects which stand in the way of maximising the production? We have not reached the required rated capacity. Unless we reach rated capacity, unless we go upto at least 35 per cent of it, it cannot be said that all units are functioning well. This is the position and I am sure the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

It has been stated in the Press that the Minister is considering of the restructuring of this monolithic holding company. It cannot deliver the goods. It is a question of autonomy. The General Manager or the Plant Manager, whoever it may be,—who may be in charge of the unit, should have full autonomy, so that the unit can function independently and only on policy matters could he come to the Ministry for sanction. I think this point will be looked into by the hon. Minister.

We now come to coal. Coal is another basic raw material and I welcome the nationalisation of the coal-mines, both coking and non-coking coal. It is the basic raw material vital for development and it is in the fitness of things that it should be in the hands of the State so that their exploitation and expansion could subserve the common good. This has been done 2 years ago and I welcome it and everyone in the House also welcomed it. Two years have passed after nationalisation. Have we progressed? It is not that the principle of nationalisation

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

is bad, but there has been no progress. Has the BOCL or CMA opened any new mines in these two years? No. For mechanisation of mines it takes a minimum of 6 to 7 years.

What has happened to Sudamdih Mine which was developed with the Polish collaboration? The rated capacity of this mine is of the order of one million tonne. Have we reached even one-tenth of its capacity? If not, what are the reasons? Is it possible to reach a target of one million tonne by 1978-79? The Deputy Minister said that we will be able to reach this target. Some members have expressed a doubt about our reaching the target. I have no doubt in mind about it. We cannot reach that target. Till to-day, two years have passed already. We are now in the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It takes three years for any mine to go in for production. So many mines have been closed down. We have to open up the closed mines or discover some open cast mines so that, if you work up those mines, certainly, we may be able to increase our capacity so as to reach the target of one million tonne from the present 75,000 tonnes. For this there must be a proper programme and we must have a report month by month. There should be a quarterly report about the programme. The report does not speak about that at all. If there is anything, I shall be the first person to be happy about it. I was dealing with the Mines Department some years ago. I know much about the mines. The Ministry has to apply its mind to see that the mines are developed in such a way that the target fixed is reached. Unless coking coal mines are developed, there would be shortage in production of steel.

Another point is with regard to the C.M.A. It has got enough coal. Production has also increased in this regard. I am not going into that aspect at all. Private owners managed to show more production by giving wrong accounts. The railways say that the

wagons are made available but the C.M.A. says that wagons are not made available. This sort of thing in public does not speak well.

The target is fixed by the Planning Commission which is unrealistic. For example, in the Third Plan, they fixed a target of 97 million tonnes whereas in the Second Plan it was only 67 million tonnes—an increase of 30 million tonnes. The N.C.D.C. has a capacity of 2.9 million tonnes which has been increased to 16 million tonnes. The demand did not go up. Then the capital invested became a dead capital. Therefore, I say let the ministry, apart from the targets fixed by the Planning Commission, examine the question more thoroughly and see what could be the policy that should be followed so that the investment does not become a waste. The N.C.D.C. had built up its capacity; but why is it incurring losses? These are some of the major factors regarding coal.

Now, we are passing through an energy crisis. The world is experiencing shortage of power. Therefore we have to put the coal to several uses. Necessity is the mother of invention. So, we have to see what other uses the coal could be put to. A Committee was appointed for enunciating the fuel policy in this country. I think it was appointed some time in October 1970. I do not know whether its report is ready. The Government should also announce a national fuel policy so that no resources are wasted. There should be proper distribution of resources. Resources should be exploited properly.

I come to the non-ferrous metal. Aluminium is a very important metal. We are not self-sufficient. Why should it be in the hands of the private sector? The demand is about 95,000 tonnes. I am not pleading for nationalisation at all. Let us first rationalise what we have done already. When time comes, we should nationalise this also. B.A.L. Co. had produced a huge quantity of alumina. I

want to know when is the smelter expected to come up? What happened to Koyna Project? Koyna is still in the drawing board stage. I do not think it will ever come up at all. I would submit one thing. The J.Ks. were given a licence to set up a 30,000 tonnes aluminium Plant in Koratput District of my State. So far nothing has been done. If the party is not able to start it, why cannot the Government do it in collaboration, of course, with the Orissa Government? Bauxite is available; infra-structure is available; power is also available at cheap rate. We have only to build up the capacity. It is stated that the demands will go up by the end of this year. How are we going to meet it? Aluminium is taking the place of copper. And so, we have to produce aluminium out of bauxite when there is enough of bauxite available in this country. Therefore, I would request the Minister to apply his mind to it.

Now, I come to copper which is another scarce metal. The demand is said to be more than 83,000 MT whereas we are producing only 12,000 MT. The report says that the private sector was producing only 10,000 MT whereas we are producing 12,000 MT. That is not the way to look at it. The new smelter's capacity is 20,000 MT. So, we should go up to 17,000 to 18,000 MT. Then only we can say we have done better. I am not satisfied and I am not happy. That matter should also be looked into.

Now, a word about zinc. Zinc is also a scarce metal. The demand for zinc is about 1,31,000 tonnes. It is going up to 2,00,000 tonnes by the end of 1978-79. We were told that expansion of the Hindustan Zinc to 45,000 tonnes would be done quickly. But the last year's production came down to even less than half of the previous year's production. When is the Vizag plant coming up? Are you going to increase the capacity of Udaipur plant further?

Now, I take up lead. We produce only 2,500 MT. Lead is a bye-product of zinc. There are good lead deposits available in Sargupalli in Orissa. 5.6 million tonnes of reserves have been spotted out which are of high quality 7.5 per cent p.b. That could be developed if you produce not less than 1,000 tonnes per month. Again it takes time. We have to develop the non-ferrous metals so that we do not import these metals from foreign countries and pay at LME prices. We have got the reserves and we have to develop them. The Planning Commission should be persuaded to give more money to this Ministry because these basic raw-materials have to be built up to develop the economy of the country.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for the year 1974-75, I rise to say a few words.

Sir, I represent Salem and I am sure that you will appreciate my interest and anxiety in the expeditious implementation of Salem Steel Plant. Salem Steel Plant has been the dream-child of 4½ crores of Tamil people and naturally they are all eager to see that the Salem Steel Plant is completed as early as possible. With this objective in view, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has acquired the required land and handed it over to the Plant authorities. All the preliminary requirements that are to be done by the State Government in connection with the Salem Steel Plant have been completed by the State Government. According to the target fixed by the former Minister of Steel and Mines, the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, the production in the Salem Steel Plant should start by the end of 1977-78. I wonder whether this target will be fulfilled when I look at the manner in which the things are done in respect of Salem Steel Plant. The Detailed Project Report is yet to be prepared. The construction work is

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

yet to begin. The orders for the machinery have not so far been placed. There are only four years left for the production to start.

As had been earlier pointed out by my hon. friend Shri C. T. Dhandapani the allocation of Rs. 15 crores for 1974-75 for the Salem Steel Plan has been reduced to Rs. 3 crores. The Minister of Industry of Tamil Nadu State has pointed out in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly that this reduction in the allocation for 1974-75 from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 3 crores will consequently result in the unemployment of about 7500 workers. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalamannar Karunanidhi, has also written to the Prime Minister in this regard requesting her that the allocation of Rs. 15 crores for the Salem Steel Plant should be restored and the Plant should be completed as per the schedule. He has also brought home to her the dangerous consequence of this reduction, which is likely to throw 7500 workers out of employment.

Sir, the former Minister of Steel and Mines, the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, did a yeoman service for the establishment of Salem Steel Plant. His mantle has now fallen on the broad shoulders of Shri K. D. Malviya who is capable of meeting the challenge. I plead with him that he should exert all his energies in completing the Salem Steel Plant at the earliest. He should also restore the unjustifiable reduction of allocation from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 3 crores for the Salem Steel Plant for 1974-75.

Sir, I regret to point out that the Chairman of Steel Authority of India Ltd. has not yet visited the Salem Steel plant, though this Authority was formed about two years ago. Similarly, after the sad demise of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, no Minister of Steel and Mines has visited the Salem Steel Plant. I request that Shri K. D. Malviya, who was responsible for putting our country on the oil map

of the world, should visit the Salem Steel Plant and ensure that Salem Steel Plant comes on the steel map of our country as early as possible.

Many hon. Members have pointed out that steel is the basic requirement of all economic and industrial activities in the country. But, the Government of India seem to be having a different notion about the steel industry. In 1973-74, the budget allocation for steel was Rs. 192.92 crores and the allocation in the Revised Estimates of the same year was only Rs. 160.20. The Government have explained that this saving of Rs. 32.73 crores in this vital sector was due to the steps taken to control the inflationary pressures. I am unable to appreciate this explanation. You will also be of the same view if you know that the import of steel in 1971-72 was Rs. 237.6 crores, in 1972-73 Rs. 217.1 crores and from April to September 1973 Rs. 104.7 crores. When we are importing steel items worth crores of rupees, during 1973-74 the production was only 60 per cent of the rated capacity of the steel industry. When a demand was made in Rajya Sabha that a committee should be appointed to go into the question of under-utilisation of the rated capacity in the steel industry, the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines did not accept that suggestion. He promised that he would personally look into the problem of under-utilisation of the rated capacity and take appropriate steps for achieving fuller utilisation of the rated capacity. I appeal to him that he should take concrete steps for fuller utilisation of the rated capacity and then only the Government will be able to conserve our slender foreign exchange resources by reducing the import of steel items.

Sir, if I say that the North, so far as steel industry is concerned, is flourishing and the South is languishing, my statement would be misconstrued. In a seminar convened by a Steel factory at Bangalore recently, the Minister of Industry of Karnataka, Shri S. M.

Krishna, who belongs to the ruling Congress Party here, has expressed that in the North even without fixing the production targets, the steel factories are expanded. It is the normal practice that expansion should be done only after a unit achieves production to the full rated capacity. But this is not the criterion so far as steel plants in the North are concerned. But the Central Government neglects the development of steel industry in the southern States. This is the allegation made by the Minister of Industry of the State of Karnataka ruled by the Congress Party. He has bemoaned that even the Steel Plants proposed to be set up in the Southern States are being inordinately delayed. I request that the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines should personally look into this and do the needful at the earliest before the people in the Southern States get disenchanted with the Central Government.

Sir, before I conclude, I would refer to the finding of a vast underground source of iron ore in Tiruvannamali of North Arcot District in Tamil Nadu. In a Press Conference held recently in Madras, the Director of United Nations Development Agency, Mr. A. Hutton, has pointed out that Tiruvannamalai mines might yield about 14 crores tonnes of iron ore, out of which 65 per cent could be utilised for steel production. The Minister of Industry of Tamil Nadu has referred to the finding of iron ore in Tiruvannamalai as manna from heaven. I appeal to the Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri K. D. Malavia, that he should take concrete steps for exploiting the Tiruvannamalai iron-ore mines and also for setting up a steel plant near the mines for assuring proper and full utilisation of the iron ore.

In conclusion, I would in brief say that the production of coal in 700 nationalised coal mines has gone down in 1973-74. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines would look into the reasons for the decline in coal production and take appropriate steps

for increasing the coal production in the nationalised coal-mines.

With these words, I conclude.

16 hrs.

श्री सी० डी० गोखल (बालघाट) :
महापति महोदय, मैं इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय की भांगों का समर्पण करता हूँ और क्योंकि आप वही जल्दी जल्दी बजा देते हैं इसलिए मैं चन्द बाने ही कहूँगा ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं बालघाट का रहने वाला हूँ, जो कि मध्य प्रदेश में है और जहाँ पर मँगनीज और इन्डिया नाम की एक पब्लिक सेक्टर की कम्पनी है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यही एक पब्लिक सेक्टर की कम्पनी है जोकि मँगनीज का भ्रषा करती है परन्तु आज उस की स्थिति यह है कि जहाँ पर लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफ़ा होता था वहाँ पर मुनाफ़ा नहीं होता है बल्कि नुक़सान होता है। वहाँ पर करीब 3 लाख टन माल पड़ा हुआ है स्टॉक में और प्रयाप्त रूप से वैगन्य नहीं मिलते हैं। उन माल को उचित कीमत कोई व्यापारी खरीदने वाला नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमें बताया था कि हम इस माल को डिम्पोज़ आफ़ कराने के लिए उस को बिकवाने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं परन्तु अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। यह एक स्वभाविक बात है कि जब उन को मुनाफ़ा नहीं होता है तो मजदूरों की हालत भी खराब होनी जाती है। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि वहाँ पर 26 मार्च को स्ट्राइक हो गई थी परन्तु हम लोगों के तथा कुछ दूसरे लोगों के मध्यस्थता करने वह हड़ताल रुक गई है। कुछ समय के लिए वह रुक गई है पर हमेशा के लिए वह रुकने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कम्पनी को और सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मजदूरों की एक भाग यह है कि पिछले जमान में जबकि वह सी०डी०एम०ओ० कम्पनी थी और बाद में वह मँगनीज और इन्डिया नाम

[श्री सी. ए. मंगेशकर]

की पब्लिक सेक्टर की कम्पनी बन गई तो उन को घनाज के रूप में मजदूरी का कुछ भाग दिया जाता था। अब उन की भाग यह है कि क्योंकि प्रायः कम्पनियों में घनाज नहीं मिलता है इसलिए मजदूरों को घिन को चार रुपये किलो के हिसाब से घनाज खरीदना पड़ता है डेढ़ रुपये और सवा रुपये किलो के हिसाब से घनाज दिया जावे। वह उन की भाग है और इस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

मेरे जिम्मे जवाबदात में पहले 70-80 प्राइवेट प्रोप्राइटीस ये लेकिन अब घटते घटते नैकनीज के काम करने वाले सिर्फ दो तीन ही प्राइवेट प्रोप्राइटीस रह गये हैं और वह भी पूरा काम नहीं करते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने एक सुझाव रखता हू कि हमारे यहाँ जो बहुत से बेरोजगार इजीनियर्स और जियो-लाजिस्टस पड़े हैं जो कि डिग्री हासिल कर के बेकार बैठे हुए हैं और उन को नौकरी कहीं नहीं मिलती है उन को अगर मंगनीज साइनिंग का काम दिया जाए तो अच्छा होगा। मंगनीज के एरियाज की कोई कमी नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट ने पब्लिक सेक्टर के काम करने के लिए बहुत से एरियाज रिजर्व किये हुए हैं पर उन एरियाज में पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने की हिम्मत नहीं है और वे रिजर्व्ड एरियाज बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए बेहतर यह होगा कि जो जियोलाजिस्टस डिग्री प्राप्त किए हुए हैं और जिनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता है और जो इस काम को करना चाहते हैं उन को मिनिस्टर साहब से एरियाज काम करने के लिए दें। बड़ी हासिल इजीनियर्स की भी है और उन को वे एरियाज काम करने के लिए दिये जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मलाज खण्ड में एक बहुत बारी तांबे का डिपोजिट मिला है। आगे के अदायों के मुताबिक वह करीब 50 बिलियन टन है परन्तु जो हमें बताया गया है

वह करीब 30 बिलियन टन है। अन्तर में भारी डिपोजिट को निकालने के लिए तत्परी और अन्तर्गत काम किया जाएगा जो इसमें हमारे मुल्क की बहुत बारीकायदा होने वाला है। आप को एक बड़ी भारी योजना खेसरी की बन रही है। अन्तर्गत पर काम 1957 में प्रारम्भ हुआ था और अब तक उस पर 98 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुका है पर इसका क्या खर्च होने के बाद भी अभी बहा उत्पादन चालू नहीं हुआ। हमें यह बताया गया है कि खेसरी के अन्तर्गत वर्क हो रहा है और उस में बहुत डीप जाना पड़ता है। मलाज खण्ड में डिपोजिट निकालने का काम बहुत सस्ता पड़ेगा और बहा डिपोजिट भी बहुत अच्छा है और वह 1.35 से 1.50 तक है। डिपोजिट भी बहा पर कार्की है। अभी जो डिपोजिट मिला है उस के करीब 10 मील के अन्दर एक दूसरा डिपोजिट है। अगर वहाँ पर जल्दी से काम चालू किया जाएगा जोरो से काम चालू किया जाएगा तो मैं यह समझता हू कि तीन साल के अन्दर वहाँ पर न केवल मुल्क को ताबा उपलब्ध होगा बल्कि वह इतनी मात्रा में मिलेगा कि हमारे मुल्क की जो जरूरत है, वह मलाज खण्ड से ही पूरी हो जाएगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ पर आप को जल्दी से काम चालू कर देना चाहिए।

मुझे आलूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड और सोवियत एजेंसी के बीच वहाँ पर काम करने का एक करार हुआ है, एक एग्जिक्ट हुआ है और अब वहाँ पर वे सोवियटस जा गये हैं जिन्होंने कि जिलाई में बहुत अच्छा काम किया था। वहाँ पर अभी भी काम बढ़िया हो रहा है। वे लोग इस मलाज खण्ड में हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के साथ काम करेंगे। अगर वहाँ पर काम जोरी से चालू किया गया और उत्पादन चालू हो जाता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मलाज खण्ड से देश को बड़ी काबली मिलेगी।

मलाज खण्ड का एक बड़ा भारी कामकाज यह है, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा किया है, कि वहाँ पर सिविलियल की निगलने में काम कम होगा क्योंकि वहाँ पर सीपन कास्ट काम रहेगा। वहाँ पर सिविलियल की बहुत अच्छा है। तो फिर कहना यह है कि भारत सरकार जो इस मुकाम में 7, 8 बड़ी परि-योजनाओं को बनाने की सोच रही है, उन सब की एकजुट हाथ में न लेते हुए अगर इनकी तीन योजनाओं को ही हाथ में ले, तो अच्छा होगा। खेतरी की योजना तो आप को पूरी करनी ही पड़ेगी क्योंकि वहाँ पर आप 98 करोड़ खर्चा खर्च कर चुके हैं परन्तु मलाज खण्ड की ओर अगर आप उपास और देंगे, तो बहुत उपयुक्त होगा और इस पर हमारे सभी महामोक्ष अगर ध्यान देंगे, तो बड़ी रुपा होगी। यह योजना बहुत अच्छी है और अगर आप सब की सब योजनाएं हाथ में लेते हैं, तो उस के लिए आप के पास एक्स-पर्टिस भी कम हैं और उतना पैसा भी नहीं। अगर आप सभी योजनाओं में काम चालू करना चाहते हैं, तो उस के लिए आप के सामने पैसे की कमी आएगी। इसलिए खास तौर से मलाज खण्ड की ओर ही ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए, तो अच्छा होगा। खेतरी योजना तो आप की चल रही ही है और उस को आप को पूरा करना ही है।

एक बात यह है कि आज कल स्थिति बहुत खराब हो रही है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप बहुत सी योजनाओं को पूरा कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन में प्रगति रुक रही है और उसमें रुकावट का रही है। देखने के द्वारा भाल ले जाने में बाधा पड़ती है। कोयला, गैस और बिजली काही मात्रा में न मिलने से भी प्रगति में रुकावट पड़ रही है। देखने में मजदूर लोग हड़ताल कर देते हैं और अब तो कुछ मजदूर और कर्मचारी यह भजन करते हैं, "सम्पति रामचन्द्र राजा राम, बीड़ा काम और बरख काम"। जोड़ काम करने

की अगर योजना रही और बहुत काम पागत रहे, तो इस से सारा नहीं पढ़ने वाला है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि बहुत काम और बहुत काम। यह भी अच्छी ही समझा है, इसके लिए बुनियातों के नेतानम भी कुछ हद तक कमजोर हैं, जहाँ तक करने बुनियात के लीटर्स। मैं भी उन के साथ हूँ परन्तु इस का उपयोग होता है और हमारा लक्ष्य लक्ष्य का मुकाम होता है। उदाहरण के लिए रेलवे की जो हड़ताल होती है, उसमें प्रति दिन एक करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है। किस्सा बड़ा भारी वह नुकसान है। ऐसा जो नुकसान होता है, उस को रोकना है, अपनी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को बचा कर रखना है, उस की उन्नति और प्रगति करनी है और उस का अच्छी तरह से उपयोग करना है।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI
(Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for grants and while so doing I shall make some suggestions for the active consideration of the Steel and Mines Minister Shri K. D. Malavia.

While appreciating the restructuring of Hindustan Steel Limited so as to make each of its four units an autonomous company which is being contemplated and which appears to be under the active consideration of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, I have serious objection that it should not be under the control of one person, the Secretary of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, who is also the Chairman of the Steel Authority of India Limited. There should be two separate heads of these departments, otherwise it would defeat the very purpose of SAIL. It means the Secretary who has come and joined the Steel Ministry from a private sector company wants to retain all the powers in his hands due to certain vested interests. Many M.P.s. in this august House have also criticised him. I am mentioning this due to certain reasons.

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

It would be a misinterpretation and misrepresentation of facts that our esteemed colleague the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam never meant that what is being misconstrued now. No doubt, he was entirely in favour of rescuing the management of the public sector steel plants from the routine bureaucratic petty-fogging, but he never said nor meant that by appointing a person like the present Secretary of Steel and Mines Ministry, from the private sector as the Chairman of SAIL his decisions and actions could not be vetoed or challenged by the Ministry.

I have personal knowledge of this and I am saying so because the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam had discussed this issue several times with me before he died while I was the convener of the Standing Committee on Steel and Mines.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. He is quoting, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam after his death Nobody knows what he talked. He might have had this?—talk personally, but it is unfair to condemn this Ministry in the name of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, who is dead and who is no more to confirm what he said. It is also in bad taste. This hon. Member started criticising him when he was alive. Even after death he is being criticised.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I am not criticising him.

समापति महोदय - अगर श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम या किसी भी साहब के बारे में राइटिंग में कोई चीज हो, या प्रेस स्टेटमेंट हो, उस को आप रिकॉर्ड करें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है ।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Regarding SAIL's subsidiaries such as Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., I do not think that only reorganising and re-grouping as contemplated into separate companies on the principle of

homogeneity would in any way help. This would rather create more problems and I warn the Ministry in advance. The Chairman of the BCCL is reported to have said that the daily output of coal is 58,000 tonnes, but the Railways are able to move only 30,800 tonnes per day. Most of the wagons supplied at the different collieries are returned empty according to the press report from Dhanbad. Sir, the details have been given date-wise. I can place this on the Table of the House, if desired.

The hon. Minister of Steel and Mines should earnestly apply his mind before completely surrendering to his bureaucratic officers of his Ministry. The Government is blamed for the heavy losses and public, in general, suffer, but not these bureaucrats. What about the continued losses of all the Hindustan Steel units How long are they going to continue like this? Will the Minister throw some light on this? Here, I suggest that there should be only one labour union, elected through ballot, in every public sector steel plant and elections, if necessary, could be held every year. The Steel and Mines Minister should also be careful, in future, in appointing trade union leaders as head of public sector steel plants, learning the lesson from the previous experience at Durgapur.

Now, Sir, I come to Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants and would suggest that expansion of these plants should not be delayed at any cost because the performance of Bhilai Steel plant and its production is quite satisfactory and the same expectation we have in regard to Bokaro Steel Limited. But, I am against the expansion of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plant at this stage for the following reasons.

I will first take Rourkela Steel plant. The plant was designed and supplied by the West German firm during 1954 or so and that plant never worked to its full capacity and I may

say that the West German firm cheated us. Every now and then, something always happens there, as it would appear from its previous performance and repeated breakdown thus hampering production of steel. There had always been defects in the plant, such as in coke ovens, gas producers, steel melting shop, gas bleeders etc. killing several labourers at the site in the past.

In regard to Durgapur steel plant, this plant was designed and executed by a consortium of 13 English companies, from UK. The design of the plant was quite old when it was installed in the year 1958-60 and the machinery supplied were quite old. Most probably, they were renovated machines. I saw this myself at the time of construction of coke over battery No. 1 in the year 1958. It never worked satisfactorily, and the repaired work started from the very inception of the plant. Further, Sir, I have a doubt in my mind as to whether the blast furnaces and coke oven batteries, rolling mills etc. supplied by the British consortium companies, were of less-producing capacities than mentioned in the Original Project Report. We have been cheated by these British and West German companies, because these two steel plants, Durgapur and Rourkela, never produced to their estimated and full capacity. These were the first two steel plants erected in public sector in the country and our Government relied too much on the foreign companies, perhaps more than they deserved. So, until and unless these plants produce to their full capacity, no expansion should be done and no more money should be wasted on them.

Import of one million tonne of steel at a cost of Rs. 200 crores during 1974-75 by Hindustan Steel is rather on the high side, so far as the price per tonne is concerned and would have an adverse effect on the Indian economy and the private indigenous manufacturers will also claim such

exorbitant prices, just as it happened in the case of wheat, where the price had to be raised ultimately.

Since the Government have taken over the Indian Iron and Steel and Company Limited, Burnpur, they should also take over the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamshedpur, which is the only steel plant left in the private sector. People criticise the Government unnecessarily blaming the Congress Government, for not taking over. The Government have already taken over the TISCO Zamindari and township. What is the hitch in taking over the TISCO Plant when majority of the shares of TISCO Ltd., Jamshedpur, belong to Government and general public and when for expansion, Government is giving them loan. Here I may mention that, Tatas mortgaged the entire plant to the USA, during the last expansion in 1956. I do not know what is the present position today, whether the steel plant and township are free from all encumbrances or not. Here, I would also like to mention that the machinery imported for TELCO, Jamshedpur, which is a sister concern of Tatas, have been transferred to their Poona factory. I do not know whether they took the necessary permission from the Government of India to shift the machinery there. That should be enquired into.

About Ghatsila, Hindustan Copper Ltd, which falls under my constituency, I have pucca information that their sulphuric acid plant designed and supplied by an English firm, M/s. Simon Carves Ltd. is not working satisfactorily and is not giving full production. So, the Hindustan Copper Ltd., is put to a heavy loss. This should be looked into.

The Steel Minister deserves congratulations on the really commendable step that Government has taken to develop and exploit the lead, zinc and copper ore deposits in Sikkim as a joint venture of the Government of India and Sikkim.

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

Concluding, I must say that late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was a very far-sighted person and if our present Steel and Mines Minister, Shri Keshav Dev Malaviya would follow in his foot-steps and implement his plans successfully, he would be doing a great service to the nation.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Demands of the Steel and Mines Ministry.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this important and strategic ministry of our Government. Shri E. R. Krishnan, who spoke before me, has talked about the Salem steel plant and pointed out how necessary it is that the allocation to that plant for this year should be increased from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 15 crores. It is amazing that in 1973-74, Rs. 4 crores had been spent only for doing the ground-leveling work and still the ministry has come to the conclusion that Rs. 3 crores are enough to be put into an important plant like this, which is being looked at as important and will change the face of Tamilnadu. I do not want to speak only from the point of view of that State. This plant is extremely important nationally because it is a special type of steel that is to be produced there, which is going to decrease the drain on our foreign exchange.

Apart from wanting to know whether the minister is going to increase the allocation or not, I would like to point out that earlier we had a short notice question and enquired whether Government has gone into the fact that if there is going to be a delay in the commissioning of the plant, a penalty is going to be imposed and paid to Dastur & Co. The Minister asked for time to answer the question. I ask this because there is the following warning in the report of the

Public Undertakings Committee of Lok Sabha in connection with the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, I quote: "Dastur & Co., were appointed as technical consultants for the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, from the very beginning with full responsibility including submission of project report, preparation of working drawing, preparation of tender document etc. The consultants were appointed for this job for a total fee of Rs. 88 lakhs. The work was to be completed in 5 years. But during this period, only 25 to 30 per cent of the work was done and the balance was done in the next 4 to 5 years. For this delay, Dastur & Co., were not penalised. Instead, they were paid an additional amount of Rs. 60 lakhs."

The committee, therefore, passed a stricture and said,

"In view of this, Government should be cautious in dealing with this firm. The committee recommend that Government should ensure that they do not in future enter into consultancy agreements on these terms."

I do not know whether he has had enough time to tell us today whether there is a penalty clause and we are not going to be asked at a later stage to sanction another amount of penalty because of the cavalier fashion in which they are dealing with the Salem steel plant.

For a plant that costs Rs. 120 crores, if you give only Rs. 3 crores, when Rs. 4 crores have been spent on ground levelling alone, I do not know what is going to be done with these Rs. 3 crores. I do not think it will cover even the travelling allowance of the Chairman of SAIL, if he chooses to visit Salem. Of course, he has not visited Salem; he is going only to Bombay probably to purchase cosmetics and soaps I would like to know whether the Government is going to give this extra allocation or not. It is extremely important not only for

the people of Salem, or the people of Tamil Nadu or the DMK, but it is important for the national economy as a whole. It is no good our Government talking about self-reliance or building a national economy unless they are serious about every project that is there, unless they have a cohesive plan to develop those projects that are important for our industrial development as a whole.

Secondly, I have given a cut motion on the functioning of SAIL, the need to change its headquarters and to make it a viable organisation. I may also be given the liberty of quoting the late Shri Kumaramangalam. When he addressed a meeting in Madras he said:

"At present, unfortunately, there is a tendency both in Parliament and in the Government to get involved in checking minor operational decisions that have been made, forgetting the real need for supervision of policies and results. This policy must change. The concentration both in Government and in Parliament must be on the broad working of the Company (that is, SAIL) and its performance in relation to the targets set by Government. The Government should not involve itself in petty minor matters like the promotion of this or that man, or the appointment or dismissal of this or that man, or the signing of this or that contract. This is not the proper way to judge the working of this undertaking. We should see their performance in relation to their targets. The holding company will report to the Government every six months and that will provide the proper basis for enforcing better supervision and ensuring proper accountability."

According to the annual report of the Department of Steel, placed on the Table of the House, SAIL was incorporated on the 24th January 1973. Parliament has not had the benefit of a six-monthly report from an im-

portant organisation like this. We would like to know what is their report on the working of this organisation, whether the holding company scheme is a success or not, what the Chairman of the holding company is doing, how many times he visited the various steel plants, what is the work that he did when he visited them. We know that he has not visited Salem. When we have set up a holding company, we would like to know whether it is paying dividend or not.

For instance, SAIL has taken the stand that in spite of the difficulties it was able to achieve 80 per cent of the target this year. Well, statistics can be revealing or they may cover everything. I do not want to go deeper into that. We would like to know how much of the installed capacity has been utilized and, if this is 80 per cent of the target, whether we cannot do better. Unless we have a regular report, how are we to know whether it is possible? Is Parliament not to be taken into confidence? Or, are we to take note of only private conversations while discussing here on the floor of the House? I am not interested in private conversations; I am interested in methodical reports being given to Parliament, so that Parliament will be made wiser as to how this company is working, so that Parliament will be in a position to lend its mind to that and give suggestions as to how it can be improved.

Then there is another point. Our Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya, almost fainted when he heard that the Coal Mines Authority had its office in a five-star hotel in Lucknow. I do not know whether he is aware that SAIL has taken two floors in Delhi in a building owned by the Hindustan Times which is, mind you, a private sector building, at a monthly rent of Rs. 1 lakh. Simple mathematics shows that it comes to Rs. 12 lakhs for the whole year. In the same building, there are a lot of other public sector

[Smt. Parvati Krishnan]

concerns. Can they not all pool their resources and have a building of their own instead of pouring money into the private sector? I wish the Minister stopped swooning about these things. He should investigate this matter more realistically and, as a senior Cabinet Minister with vast experience, put practical proposals so that they try to save as much money as possible and see that the money that is spent in public undertakings is spent in a sensible manner, goes back to them, instead of going into the private sector and the monopoly sector. I was pleased that he was bothered about the rent. I do not see any reason why he should be bothered about one building. Let him take the House into confidence as to what he is doing about all the buildings that are being taken by various public sector concerns that are under him.

Lastly, I would like to quote from the *Economic Times* of the 4th April, 1974, an article in regard to the stagnation in steel production. It says:

"The Steel Authority of India is reported to have sought shelter for a shortfall in production under power shortage and railway bottlenecks."

Now, we from the All India Trade Union Congress have on more than one occasion demanded that the Coal Authority, the Steel Authority, the railway ministry along with the representatives of the trade unions in mines and railways should go into the so-called bottlenecks. We form the trade unions charge the Railways and the Steel and Mines Ministry that if there is any bottleneck, it is the doing of the Railway Board, the Railway Ministry, and the bureaucrats in all the Ministries. The workers have done their best. They are prepared to show it and we are prepared to show as to what is happening to wagons. I am not going into all that here. This is neither the time nor the place to

do so. One Minister after another, one officer after another, says, it is a very good idea and then forgets about it. They are so busy implementing their bad ideas, they do not want to implement good ideas that come from the trade unions. The workers, who with their sweat and labour are producing the coal, who have increased the production of coal and who are trying to fulfil the targets of steel, are the victims of complete chaos in inter-Ministerial relationships for settling the problems that are there between various Ministries.

Here is the Minister sitting here today; he represents the Government. Yesterday, the Railway workers met the Member of the Railway Board (Staff) on their demands. What happened? We were told that all demands are not negotiable as far as the Railway Board is concerned. Then, the only alternative for the workers to resort to, the only weapon that they have in order to see that justice is done to them, is to go on strike. We do not want a strike. We have said that we want a negotiated settlement. The Government's policy decision is necessary in order to settle the demands of the Railway workers.

We are told that the Political Affairs Committee has met. Has a policy decision been taken? Unfortunately, the bureaucrats who sit in the Railway Board today continue to have old British feudal attitude to have old labour. So many things have been nationalised in this country. Let the Government nationalise labour policy on the Railways. You will then see a totally different turn. You will see that coal will be moved, that steel will be moved, that foodgrains will be moved and that there will be a real stable economy in this country. That is what I would like to challenge the Government and the Minister about. I hope, the Minister will be serious enough to understand that when we say we want discussion between the

Steel and Mines Ministry and the Railways and the workers, we are serious about it. That is the only way these bottlenecks can be dealt with and solved.

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : समापति महोदय, जहाँ तक स्टील और माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री का प्रश्न है मैंने गाननीय सदस्यों को बड़े ध्यान से सुना, उन के बहुत मारे मुझाय रहे, बहुत मारी शिकायतें रही। बहुत मारी घातें ऐसी थी जो दरअमल सही थी। कुछ बातें ऐसी भी थी जिन में हमारा और उन का मतभेद रहा, इस वजह से इस तरह की बातें आईं। और बातों का तो हमारे मंत्री सहोदय जवाब देगे अहा तक कि स्टील पालिसी या प्लान का संबंध है, लेकिन नान-फ़ैरस मेटल के बारे में कुछ बलेरिफिकेशन में देना चाहना है।

जहाँ तक प्राइम-हाइक का सवाल है, देश के अन्दर कोर्ड भी ऐसी चीज नहीं बची है जिस का दाम न बढ़ा हो। नान-फ़ैरस मेटल का दाम भी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा है और न केवल भारत में बल्कि मारे विषय में इस का दाम बढ़ा है। लोगों के यूटिलिजेशन की कर्पेसिटी भी बढ़ी है। ऐसा नहीं है कि कैंपेसिटी न बढ़ी हो, केवल दाम बढ़े हो। जब उस की डिमाण्ड ज्यादा हुई तो आटोमेंटिकली उसके दाम के बढ़ने का नवाल खड़ा हो जाता है, ऐसी सूरत में नान-फ़ैरस मेटल की जो मेन चीजें हैं उन को मैं लेता हूँ और उन के बारे में थोड़ा मा गक्सप्लैनेशन मैं दूंगा। जहाँ तक कि एल्यूमिनम का सवाल है, वह खास तौर से स्टील के बाद आता है...

एक गाननीय सदस्य : डिण्डालको बन्द हो गया।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : मैं सब बतलाना, थोड़ा मन्न करें। जहाँ तक एल्यूमिनम

का सवाल है, हमारे देश के अन्दर उम का जो उत्पादन हो रहा है, वह हमारे देश के लिए काफी नहीं है, और इस बात को देखते हुए गवर्नमेंट ने सोचा कि कुछ हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में एल्यूमिनम प्लांट की स्थापना करें क्योंकि अब तक जो एल्यूमिनम प्लांट हमारे लगे, वे सब प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रहे। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कुछ प्लांटम ऐसे हैं जिन के कि बिजली के रेट्स बहुत ज्यादा है या जिनकी कुछ और बातें आती हैं जैसे बिरजा वगैरह के बारे में आई। थोड़ी बहुत बातों को ले कर के लोगों ने तालाबन्दी शुरू कर दी जिस में मजदूर भी त्रेकार रहे और दूसरी बातें भी हुईं। लेकिन हम ने जो डिण्डालको का काम करने की कोशिश की तो उस के बारे में मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक हमारे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में 175,000 टन एल्यूमिनियम की पैदावार होती रही है, लेकिन अब जो बालको का काम हम कर रहे हैं उस से प्रति वर्ष 1978-79 से 150,00 टन पैदावार होने लग जायगी। हमारी जो डोमेस्टिक डिमांड है उस की कम्पेरेटिव फिगर मैं देता हूँ—एल्यूमिनियम की डोमेस्टिक डिमांड 1973-74 की 2 लाख 30 हजार टन है और हमारी पैदावार अब तक ऐटिभिपेटेड प्रोडक्शन जो है वह 1 लाख 50 हजार टन है। इस तरह से आप यह देखेंगे कि करीब 70-80 हजार टन की कमी पड़ रही है। इसी तरह से हमने 1978-79 का अनुमान लगाया है कि उस समय हमारी डिमांड 3 लाख 90 हजार टन की होगी और 3 लाख 70 हजार टन हमारी प्रोडक्शन हो जायगा।

ऐसे ही कुछ और चीजें हैं जिन के बारे में मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं अब कापर को लेता हूँ। कापर की हमारी कुल डोमेस्टिक डिमांड है 83 हजार टन और पैदावार है 18 हजार टन। 1978-

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद]

79 में डिमांड होगी 1 लाख 4 हजार टन और ऐंटिसिपेटेड प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी 57,650 टन होगी ।

इसी तरह से जिक के बारे में मैं आप को बताता हूँ । 1 लाख 31 हजार टन हमारी इस समय 1973-74 की डिमांड है और प्रोडक्शन 28 हजार टन है । 1978-79 में एस्टीमेटेड डिमांड 2 लाख टन की है और ऐंटिसिपेटेड प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी 1 लाख 65 हजार टन है । . . .

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : 74 के बाद बिल्कुल 79 में चले जा रहे हैं, बीच में क्या होगा ? 75-76 में कुछ होगा या नहीं ?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : पहले हमारे टार्गेट्स को तो सुन लीजिये, फिर हम और बातें बतलायेंगे ।

लेड का जहाँ तक सवाल है, हमारी ऐंटिसिपेटेड डिमाण्ड है 80 हजार टन और हमारी प्रोडक्शन है 3 हजार टन । उसी तरीके से 1978-79 में हमारी ऐंटिसिपेटेड डिमाण्ड होगी 1,18,000 टन और 41,000 टन हमारी पैदावार होगी । इसी प्रकार से निकल में हम ने 4 हजार टन ऐंटिसिपेटेड डिमांड रखी है और पैदावार जो होगी वह बाद की होगी क्योंकि हमारी प्रोडक्शन में अभी वह नहीं आया हुआ है । तो इन चीजों को जब हम देखते हैं तो हमको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारी जो डोमेस्टिक डिमाण्ड है वह डे बाई डे इन्क्रीज होती जा रही है और उसका मीट करने के लिए हमको ज्यादा एफर्ट करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी । इस एफर्ट में हम कुछ नये प्लान्ट्स कायम कर रहे हैं, कुछ नयी चीजों को ईजाद कर रहे हैं जिससे हम ज्यादा पैदावार ले सकें, ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सकें और देश की डिमाण्ड को हम पूरा कर सकें ।

अभी हमारे डॉटिन जी ने कापर के बारे में कहा, मैं उनको बतलाऊँगा जैसा मैं ने कहा कि 1978-79 में 57,650 टन का हमारा प्रोडक्शन होगा । उन्होंने मलादखण्ड का भी उल्लेख किया तो मलादखण्ड एरिया को हम भूने नहीं हैं बल्कि उस पर हमारी निगाह है । उसकी सारी फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही है मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन काप्लेन ने उसका एक्सप्लोरेशन कर डाला है कि क्या हमारी कैपेसिटी हमारी और उस दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं तथा हमारी उम्मीद है कि हम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मलादखण्ड एरिया को भी कवर करके वहाँ से प्रोडक्शन लेना शुरू कर देंगे ।

जहाँ तक जिक का सवाल है, हमारी एग्जिस्टिंग कैपेसिटी जो है वह 18,000 टन की है जोकि उदयपुर में चल रही है लेकिन अगर हम डेवारी स्मेल्टर को भी देखें तो हम आगे चल करके 45,000 टन जिक पैदा करना शुरू कर देंगे ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : 45 हजार टन का लक्ष्य आप कब तक पूरा कर लेंगे ?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : यह हमारी पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक या छठी योजना के प्रारम्भ में होगा ।

इस तरह से जहाँ तक झलवाई का सवाल है वहाँ पर 20 हजार टन की हमारा कैपेसिटी है जिसको बढ़ाकर 40 हजार टन करने जा रहे हैं । इसी तरह से सर्गपल्लो का जो सवाल है उसको भी हम आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि हमारी जिक की डिमाण्ड को पूरा करने में जो ज्यादा कमी पड़ रही है वह पूरी हो सके ।

लेड की जहाँ तक बात है, जो 6 हजार टन का प्रोडक्शन है उसकी कैपेसिटी को हम और अधिक बढ़ायेंगे ताकि देश की जो

विभाषण है जिसमें हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग दे सकें। इसी प्रकार सैनिकों की पैदावार को भी भागे बढ़ाने की हम कोशिश में हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने बहुत थोड़ा समय लेने की कोशिश की है, अब एकमात्र बाते और रह गई हैं जिनको भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंगनीज और के बारे में चर्चा चली थी कि हमारे पास उसका काफी एक्सप्लोरेशन हो गया है, मैंगनीज और इतना ज्यादा हो गया है कि हमारे मजदूर ही बेकार हो रहे हैं। हमारा कैपिटल फंसा हुआ है और सारी चीजें उसमें इन्वल्ड हैं तो ऐसी सूरत में हम क्या करें। इसके बारे में एक चीज मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ इस मानवीय सदन को अक्षत करा देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जहाँ तक मैंगनीज और का सवाल था, उसका एक्सपोर्ट हमने 1973-74 से कम कर दिया है। लेकिन अब एक्सप्लोरेशन को देखते हुए और दूसरे हमारा स्टील प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ तो मैंगनीज और की खपत भी कम हुई इसलिए हम चाहते हैं किसको एक्सपोर्ट करें। इसके लिए हमने 90 हजार टन हार्ड ग्रेड मैंगनीज और और 90 हजार टन मीडियम ग्रेड मैंगनीज और को एक्सपोर्ट करने की और इजाजत दे दी है बहुत जल्दी एक्सपोर्ट होगा।

इसी प्रकार से देश में जहाँ जहाँ पर हमारे जितने मिनरल रिसोर्स है उनको ढूँढ़ने के लिए हमारा जी०एस०आइ काफी आगे बढ़कर काम कर रहा है और उसने देश के कोने कोने में जा करके देखा है कि हमारी क्या डिपॉजिट है, उनका एक्सप्लोर करके मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन को हँड ओवर किया है और मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन ने उसको देख करके, एक्सप्लोर करके कि उसमें क्या डिपॉजिट है यह बतलाया है कि इस प्रकार हम अपने देश की इस बौद्धिक को अच्छी तरह में पकड़ पाये है।

श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्ण ने यहाँ पर एक सवाल उठाया था सेलम के बारे में,

मैं उनको बहुत साफ तरीके से बताना चाहता हूँ कि सेलम में हमारा एनल्य स्टील प्लांट है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। उसमें हम जल्द से जल्द, पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पैदावार चाहते हैं लेकिन यह आप जान ले कि हम ने 4 करोड़ को घटाकर 3 करोड़ के पक्ष में हैं, न 15 करोड़ को घटाकर 3 करोड़ के पक्ष में हैं बल्कि हम तो इस पक्ष में हैं कि उस प्लांट के लिए कब कौसी क्या जरूरत होगी उभी तरह की हम रीगन देवे जायेंगे। जहाँ तक यह मवाल है कि लैंड लेवेनिंग का क्या टारगेट है, मैं यह नहीं कह सकता लेकिन लैंड लेवेनिंग वाटर सप्लाई, रोड्स—इन सब बनने के लिए अब तक हमने 3 करोड़ रुपये. मेन्स को दिया है और आगे भी जैसी जरूरत पड़ेगी उसको हम देंगे। आप यह जान ले कि इसके साथ हमने 3 प्लांट्स को लिया है—विजयवाड़ा, विशाखापत्तनम और तीसरा सेलम है। (ध्वनि) यह तीन प्लांट्स जो हमने लिए हैं इनमें दो यानी विशाखापत्तनम और विजयवाड़ा को 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखा है लेकिन सेलम के लिए हमने कोशिश की है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक उसमें हम पैदावार शुरू कर सकें। ऐसी स्थिति में श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्ण एप्रीशिएट करेगी कि उनके प्लांट को हमने प्रायटी दी है।

यहाँ पर टाटा के एक्सप्लोरेशन का सवाल उठाया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर हाउस में सवाल उठा था और उसके उत्तर में बताया गया था कि एक स्ट्रियाराज कमेटी सेट-अप हुई है जिम्मे प्रानी रिपोर्ट दी है, उसको हम देखेंगे और एग्जामिन करेगे और फिर जैसी उनके लिए आवश्यकता होगी वैसा करेगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उन तमाम माननीय सदस्यों का जिन्होंने अपने सुझाव यहाँ पर दिये हैं, आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

भी अधिकारन बोधी (सीकर) : सभा-पति जी, राष्ट्र की प्रगति खनिज की प्रगति पर निर्भर करती है । चाहे खेती हो चाहे कोई कारखाना हो उन सभी की प्रगति खनिज के ऊपर है, निर्भर करती है । ऐसा कोई कारखाना नहीं है जो किसी खनिज पर निर्भर न रहता हो । इसलिए खनिज की प्रगति होना बहुत आवश्यक है । इस सम्बन्ध में एशिया में जो एक सेमिनार हुआ था उस में मैं ने सभी प्रगतिशील देशों के बारे में स्टडी की और पढ़ा कि वे छोटे-छोटे मिनरल्स के उत्पादन के लिए क्या-क्या सुविधायें देते हैं और क्या-क्या काम करते हैं । इस को देखना जरूरी होगा । उसके मुकाबले में हमारे यहां क्या स्थिति है वह मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि यह डिपार्टमेंट एक ऐसी अनुभवी मंत्री के साथ में है जिन में अनुभव के साथ साथ लगन भी है और जो इमानदार भी है । साथ-साथ इन के जो कर्मचारी हैं , जहां तक मेरा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है वे वेल्-क्वालिफाइड हैं और एशिया में उनका टाप नम्बर है । इतने अच्छे और अनुभवी लोग इस डिपार्टमेंट में काम कर रहे हैं जिनकी इमानदारी में शक नहीं है, वे बहुत अच्छे वर्कर हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद खनिज उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ रहा है यह आश्चर्य की बात है और इसको देखने की जरूरत है ।

इसके पहले कि मैं खानों की दुर्दशा का वर्णन करूं, मैं अपने राजस्थान के बारे में एक दो बातें बहना चाहता हूँ ।

राजस्थान खनिज विभाग में बहुत आगे है और उसका सारा भविष्य खनिज पर है । वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा मदद की जरूरत है । छोटी-छोटी माइन्स की बढ़ोत्तरी के लिये राजस्थान सरकार पर ही निर्भर नहीं किया जा सकता, बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक ऐसा सैल राजस्थान में

कायम करना चाहिये जो माइनर मिनरल्स को बढ़ावा दें जिस से उन की प्रगति हो सके ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज देश में रिफ़ैक्टरीज की इतनी कमी है कि उस की वजह से लोहे के कारखानों को हमेशा दिक्कत आती है । एक बड़ी छोटी सी बात है कि हमारे पास चाइना बने हैं, फ़ायर बने हैं, सिन्थेनाइट है और केनाइट हमारे पास है फिर क्या कारण है कि यह दिक्कत हम को उठानी पड़ रही है ? दिल्ली के पास में अलवर में आप एक एरिया काटिये जहां 200 फ़ैक्ट्रीज स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर बनाइये । कितनी आप को रिफ़ैक्टरीज चाहिये , कितनी इंटेंसिटी किस क्वालिटी की चाहिये, इसका स्टेटमेंट बनाइये और उन्हीं के कारखानों को आप स्थापित कीजिये और जिस क्वालिटी का माल चाहिये वहां से लीजिये और इस समस्या को हल कीजिये । इस से हमारा बैकवर्ड एरिया प्रगति करेगा और साथ ही समस्या भी हल होगी ।

स्टील प्लांट्स के लिये एक समस्या आने वाली है जब कि लाइम स्टोन की डोलोमाइट की कमी पड़ेगी । क्यों नहीं 5 परसेंट, 10 परसेंट दूसरी जगह से लेते हैं । लेकिन उस के चलते हुए आप थोड़े बहुत मिनरल 5, 7, 10 परसेंट अभी से परचेज कीजिये ताकि एक दम आप को कमी महसूस न हो । मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इतना जरूर बताना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों में जापान ने क्या कर रखा है टेक्नीकल मदद के लिये उन्होंने 1967 में 288.13 मिलियन येन की मदद की, जब कि 1968 में 415 मिलियन येन की मदद की । आप देखिये खनिज विभाग अभी बढ़ सकता है जब उस को पूरी तरह से आप सहायत देंगे । यहां तक कि उन्होंने छोटी-छोटी माइन्स के डेवलपमेंट के लिये जापान ने 1961 में 387 मिलियन येन

का डेप्रीसियेशन दिया जब कि 1962 में 850 मिलियन येन का डेप्रीसियेशन दिया । तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि खनिज का उत्पादन आप तभी प्राये बढ़ा सकेंगे जब कि आप खानों का मुआयना करेंगे, एक-एक खान की स्थिति को देखेंगे, जैसे जापान में है । जापान में अगर एक खान को बाहर से सामान अंगाने पर ज्यादा ट्रान्पोर्ट का खर्चा पड़ता है तो उस को सबसिडी देने हैं ताकि उत्पादन रुक जाये । इसलिये सबसिडी दे कर उस खान को चालू करने हैं । लेकिन यहां उस से उलटा हो रहा है । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जब आप के पास बैल क्वानिफ़ाइड स्टाफ़ है, जब इंडियन माइन्स ब्यूरा आप के पास है तो उन का अलग-अलग एरिया बांटा जाये । मिनरलवाइज उन को काम क्यों नहीं सौंपने ताकि उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकें ?

एक चीज बिल्ड करने वाले को कम ने कम दो माल लगते हैं लीड मिलने में । प्राइंग क्यों ? जब आप ने 9 महीने का टाइम रखा है उस को 12 महीने बढ़ा रहे हैं, फिर डेढ़ वर्ष बढ़ायेंगे तो ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं ? आप 6 महीने क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? इस से देश को रेवेन्यू कम मिलता है और उत्पादन भी कम मिलता है ।

हमारे यहां सब से बड़ी समस्या फ़ाइनेंस की है । छोटी माइन्स को वित्त नहीं मिलता है । इसलिये जैसे और मुल्कों में अलग-अलग फ़ाइनेंस कोरपोरेशनस माइनिंग के लिये खुले हुए हैं उसी तरह से यहां भी माइनिंग का कोरपोरेशन बनाया जाये जो माइनिंग के अन्दर मलवे को, अन्डरग्राउन्ड मलवे को लोन दें । आप को मानूँ है कि अन्डरग्राउन्ड में 20 परसेंट ठंकेदार को मिलता है, 80 परसेंट रिजर्व मिलता है तो उस के ऊपर उस को लोन मिलना चाहिये । इन खनिजों को स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर रजिस्टर

नहीं करते हैं । आप उस को इस में रजिस्टर करने की इजाजत दे दें आखिर यह भी एक उद्योग है । इस प्रौद्योगिकी को मौल्य करने की कृपा करें ।

इस के साथ मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि टेक्नीकल एडवाइस फ्री होना चाहिये । आज यह स्थिति है कि माइन्स फ़ोरमैन नहीं है, सर्वेयर नहीं है, इंजीनियर नहीं है, टेक्नीकल स्टाफ़ नहीं है, इन की काफ़ी कमी है । देश में जहां एक तरफ़ लोग बेकार हैं, यहां दूसरी तरफ़ टेक्नीकल स्टाफ़ की कमी है । इसलिये आप ऐसे सेन्टर्स खोलिये जहां से सर्वेयर, माइनिंग इंजीनियर्स और फ़ारमैन निकलें । अभी एक हजार माइनिंग इंजीनियर्स की जरूरत है जब कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दो हजार माइनिंग इंजीनियर्स की जरूरत है । आज माइनिंग फ़ोरमैन की 1000 से 1200 रु० पे मान ली गई है, जब कि उन को 300, 400 रु० ही मिलता है, जो कि नहीं मिलना चाहिये इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता करता हूँ ।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : महापति जी, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । श्री मान चौधो पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस्पात उद्योग पर 834 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किये गये । योजना के अन्त में सिर्फ़ एक लाख टन इस्पात का वाषिक उत्पादन हुआ जब कि योजना के अनुसार 90 लाख टन इस्पात का उत्पादन होना चाहिये था । 1969-70 में सरकारी क्षेत्र में 27 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ था जो कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रथम वर्ष था और फिर उस के बाद उक्त योजना के अंतिम दो वर्षों में वस्तुतः कोई अतिरिक्त उत्पादन न हो सका इस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि राष्ट्र ने एक और तो 834 करोड़ रुपये इस्पात के नाम पर व्यय किये और नताजा यही निकला कि सिर्फ़ 13.8 मिलियन टन इस्पात का उत्पादन योजना में हुआ । यह इसी

[श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

तरह की अविवेकपूर्ण अभियंतिन एवं व्यर्थ के व्ययो का परिणाम है कि आज देश में चारो तरफ गरीबी और मुद्रास्फिति के लक्षण बढते जा रहे हैं। सब तो यह है कि इस गरीब राष्ट्र के 83.4 करोड़ आसिर्न एक इस्पात उत्पादन के ऊपर इसका व्यय किया गया और परिणाम निकला वह आप के भामने है। क्या हमने इस से कोई सबक सीखा है ?

ऐसा पता चला है कि औद्योगिक सबधो की खराबी प्रशासनिक दुर्व्यवस्था एब याजना अविवेकपूर्ण का ही यह परिणाम है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस्पात के उत्पादन की यह दुर्दशा है जैसा कि अन्य सरकारी क्षेत्रो मे भी देखा जाता है कि कई तरह की कार्यकारिणी समितियां बनाई गई हैं जिन्होंने इस्पात कारखानों को 4, 5 दिनों तक देखकर कई तरह बहुव्यय साध्य प्रस्ताव कारखानो के उपकरणों मे पूर्णता लाने की दृष्टि मे प्रस्तुत किये है।

17.00 hrs.

इस सम्बन्ध मे निवेदन यह है कि दर-असल ये समस्याये उतनी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है जितनी दूमरी है। यदि हमने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना से उचित सबक सीख कर सही दिशा मे कदम नहीं बढ़ाये तो इसका परिणाम अत्यत भयकर हो सकता है। यह कौन सी बात है कि गरीब देश के गरीब नागरिको मे अधिक मे अधिक पैसे लेकर रेमे कार्यक्रमो मे उनका व्यय किया जाय जिससे राष्ट्र को किसी तरह का अतिरिक्त लाभ नहीं प्राप्त होता है। अपनी नीति मे कोई परिवर्तन न करने का अर्थ सिर्फ यही होगा कि आगे भी पुरानी बाते दुहराई जायेंगी और योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन चाहे तो अपूर्व होगा या बिलबिबि होगा या उत्पादन अत्यन्त अल्प होगा और इस्पात की कमी ज्यों की त्यों रहेगी और आया-दसी तरह चलने रहेंगे।

अच्छा होगा कि मैं पहले औद्योगिक धन्धो को ठी करने की िण मे उचित कदम

लिये जायें। ट्रेड यूनियन और कारखानों की प्रशासन-यद्धतिमें उचित सावधान्य लये बिना यह कार्यसिद्ध नहीं हो सकता। इस पर भी ध्या-तिशीघ्र ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि कारखानो के सही सचालन की ओर ही जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं दिया जा सका। वाशरीज की हालत ही आप देखें। जब तक यह अपनी क्षमता का 95 परसेंट काम नहीं करती, धुले हुए कोयले की हमे पर्याप्त मात्रा नहीं मिल सकती। कोकिंग कोयले की उत्पादन की बात को देखा जाए। इनका उत्पादन सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रो मे अत्यन्त उपेक्षित रहा और इस का परिणाम यह रहा कि वाशरी के चलाने की क्षमता और उस के अनुपात मे अतिरिक्त कोकिंग कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं हो सका। बिजली की कमी ने भी स्थिति को बिगाडने मे काफी काम किया है और नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस्पात का उत्पादन कम हुआ और इसके चलते मुद्रास्फिति बढी और साथ-साथ 150 करोड रुपये का फारन एक्सचेंज भी हमे सहन करना पड़ा। परिवहन की भी समस्या रही। एक ओर तो रेलवे का असहयोग और कुछ ट्रेड यूनियनो का भी कुछ अर्जाब ढग का दख इस मे बाधक बने। और फिर पिछले 4-5 वर्ष मे ऐसी चेष्टा नहीं की गई और कच्चा माब उत्पादन करने की क्षमता भी इन कारखानो की बढाई जाये। अधिकारी वर्ग ने इस बात को समझने की कोशिश ही नहीं की कि कम से कम व्यय मे अधिक से अधिक काम कैसे उठाया जा सकता है। यह स्थिति अभी चल रही है। इस पर ध्यान दिये बिना कोई भी कार्य सुचारुरूप मे नहीं चल सकता।

जनवरी, 1973 मे स्टील आथेरिटी बनी। इस तरह करीब एक वर्ष से यह आथेरिटी चल रही है। ऐसा लगता है कि जिस उद्देश्य से इस आथेरिटी की स्थापना हुई थी उस मे महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। कई आर्थिक, राजनैतिक एब औद्योगिक कारणो

से इस तरह की संख्याओं में कुछ अभिवेकपूर्ण एवं भारी भरकम दीखने वाले तत्व अक्सर आ जाया करते हैं और छा जाते हैं। इस्राएल मंत्री ने जीसा कि वपरेरभ में इमित किया था और सरकार ने उसे स्वीकृत किया था कि स्टील प्रायरेटि का स्वरूप ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जिसमें उचित योजना उचित समन्वय एवं उचित विलीय नियंत्रण और उच्च स्तरीय नीति-निर्धारण करने वाली मस्या के रूप में यह विकसित हो। यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि प्रत्येक एकक (जैसे कि इस्पात के कारखाने एक अलग मन्वत्त विधि पूर्वक स्थापित कम्पनी के रूप में काम करेगे) किन्तु स्वर्गीय कुमारमगलम् का यह सपना, ऐसा लगता है, झूरा ही रह गया और अभी भी यथान्यति ही चल रही है।

1973-74 में स्टील प्रायरेटि और स्टील विभाग ने जो कार्य किया, उसे देखने के बाद हमारा ध्यान दो बातों की ओर तुरन्त जाता है। पहली बात यह है कि चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस्पात उत्पादन अभिवेकपूर्ण योजना, बिजली, परिष्कृत, कोल आक्षरी इत्यादि की दुर्लभता के कारण कम हुआ। बहुत कम शोध इस बात को जानते हैं कि इस्पात के कारखानों में पंर्बाप्त उत्पादन लेने के लिए प्रति दिन 36 हजार टन कोकिंग कोयले की आवश्यकता होती है। यदि प्रति दिन 30 हजार टन कोकिंग कोयले की सप्लाई की जाये तो उत्पादन सिर्फ 65 प्रतिशत होगा। 6,7 हजार टन और कोयला प्रतिरिक्त लगाने से प्रतिरिक्त 35 प्रतिशत इस्पात का उत्पादन हो सकता है। यह प्रतिरिक्त 6,7 हजार टन कोयला कितना कम है और इस से मिलने वाला प्रतिरिक्त 35 प्रतिशत लाभ कितना अधिक है इसे समझने की आवश्यकता है। इस तरह जहां 100 या 200 करोड़ रुपया अधिक व्यय करने से ही अधिक लाभ हो सकता है वही हमें चलाना चाहिए पर जहां व्यय होना चाहिए वहां हम कर नहीं रहे हैं और जहां भिन्नव्ययता करनी है वहां फिजूलखर्ची हो रही

है। इस पर विचार न करना बड़ा ही अभिवेकपूर्ण होगा।

17.06 hrs.

[SRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI in the Chair]

श्रीमन्, मैं आप के म ५.५५ में मंत्री जी का ध्यान गांधी के उन छोटे-छोटे राहण की तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूँ जो फि हल, कुदान, हथोडा और हमबा आदि बनाते हैं लेकिन उन को आप ने लोह अर्द्ध देने की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। वह बेचारा लोहण म फैंट में जा कर तीन गुने दाम पर, चार गुने दाम पर सेठों की दुकान में लोहा खरीदता है और उस महंगे लोहे से वह गरीब हल, कुदान हथाडा और हमबा बनाता है। श्रीमान, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन गरीब लोगों की तरफ मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए और उन को उचित कीमत पर लोहा मिलना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री महोदय का बहुत दिना से गरीबों से सरोकार रहा है और गरीबों की गरीबी के बारे में मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह से परिचित है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि गांधी के गरीब लोहारों और छोटे-छोटे कारीगरों को उचित दामों पर लोहा देने की व्यवस्था की जाए . . .

सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान गंध में जो गरीब लोग छोटे छोटे इटों के भट्टे लगाते हैं और उन को चलाते हैं, उन की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन लोगों को उचित रेट पर कोयला देने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो गांव के लोग, गांव के किसान अपने भवन बनाने के लिए छष्ट-छाट इटों के भट्टे लगाते हैं और बिमनी में जो कोयले की आवश्यकता होती है, उस को लोको उचित रेट पर देने की व्यवस्था उन लोगों के लिए कनी चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इस के लिए कन्ववाद।

SHRI S. L. PEJE (Ratnagiri): Before I support the Demands of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, I want to bring to the notice of the Minister the progress made by the Ratnagiri Aluminium Plant. In 1965, the Bharat Aluminium Company was incorporated with the object of setting up one plant at Korba and the second plant at Ratnagiri. What was the progress and achievement made by BALCO? From the report, it is seen that at Korba the first stage had been completed and it was commissioned in April last. The second stage is expected to be commissioned in 1976.

But what is the progress made at the Ratnagiri plant? During the last 8 or 10 years, the Government of Maharashtra has kept acquired some 500 acres of land. That Government has come forward to supply electricity from the Koyna Hydro-electric Project at concessional rates. The State Government has made provision for the supply of water. It has spent nearly Rs. 2 crores in completing the project.

Having done this, what was the amount spent upto 1973 for Ratnagiri Plant? It is hardly Rs. 1.40 crores. I was surprised when I heard the figure given by the Deputy Minister about the requirement and projected production of aluminium, that we are expecting the capacity to be 2,51,000 tonnes in the coming 3-4 years. But looking to the progress made during the last 8-9 years, I do not know how he is going to fulfil the target.

So far as Korba is concerned, the project estimates were submitted to the Government in December, 1966, and within ten months the Government's approval was given to Korba. What is the treatment meted out to the Ratnagiri plant? I am rather distressed to see that even the provision made in the current year's budget, which is about Rs. 8 crores is conditional. It is going to create difficulties. The sanction has to be obtained before March, 1974. I do not know whether the Ministry has obtained the sanction before March, 1974. It is for the

Minister to make a categorical assurance whether the Minister has been able to obtain the sanction of the Government of India. If the Government do not come forward and accord sanction, we fear that the project might not even come up as per schedule.

I urge upon the Ministry the need to improve the Ratnagiri district which is a backward district. It has been declared by the Government of India that it is industrially backward; there are no communications; there are no industries. That is why this project has been taken up. Some hon. Member—a Member from Gujarat, I think—said that it is a political decision. I do not know whether it is a political issue or not. But it is certainly wrong not to develop it. We talk of giving weightage so far as industrial development is concerned, and we say that the backward areas should be given weightage in the establishment of industries. That was the main criterion on which we planned this particular project at Ratnagiri. Bauxite is available at Udgiri and Dhangarwadi in Kolhapur district. If we develop it to 50,000 tonnes capacity per annum, it will last 80 years. If we create communication facilities, and develop it to one lakh tonnes per year, then, it will be sufficient for 40 years and more. I would urge upon the Ministry to see that this project gets the approval of the Government and it is commissioned as planned.

Secondly, I would request the concerned Ministries to realise that so far as Maharashtra is concerned, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri, are the two important districts where minerals are found on a large scale. So far as Ratnagiri is concerned, silica, mica, bauxite, iron ore, manganese, etc., are the main minerals that are found there, but they are not exploited for the last so many years.

Lastly, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister the availability on a large scale, of ilmenite sands in Ratnagiri district. It is a precious mineral and out of it some plutonium

is manufactured. I request the Ministry to undertake a geological survey of Ratnagiri district so that the ilmenite sands and other minerals that are found in the Ratnagiri district on a large scale are exploited so as to give employment to the people there. At present there is no employment for them. Thousands of people from Ratnagiri have to go to Poona and Bombay. In fact, about five to six lakhs of people have come to Bombay and Poona from Ratnagiri district simply because there is no employment for them in their district.

Thirdly, there is one point regarding the harbour that is to be developed there at Ratnagiri. Side by side, if the plant is not coming up, the development of the Ratnagiri harbour project will also be affected. These two are correlated with each other. If this plant is not taken up, the progress of the harbour will also be affected. Therefore, I request the Ministry to consider that this plant, particularly, is taken up so that other ancillary industries in the environment will follow in due course.

I thank you once again for giving me the opportunity to say a few words.

श्री नैंदा सिंह (पदरौना) : नभारनि महोदय, सरकार ने कोयले के काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है और लिये रहना चाहिए । सरकार के इस कदम में देश में समाजवाद के लिए रास्ता प्रज्मन्न हो सकता है । कोयले के उत्पादन के काम में बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा—सरकार उन कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रही है और उम को करते रहना चाहिए । लेकिन उम को इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले कर इस को जनता की ही सम्पत्ति बनाए रखना चाहिए ।

“आज इकानोमिक टाइम्स” के तीसरे पन्ने पर एक बड़ी खबर है कि मिर्जापुर में आठ लाख टन कोयले के भंडार का पता चला है । यह काम रूस और हिन्दुस्तान के सहयोग से हो रहा है और इस पूरी योजना से करीब एक

अरब रुपये की बचत हो सकता है । मैं नहीं महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह उस लेब को पढ़ें और इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ किया जा सकता है, वह करें ।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the House for the very valuable suggestions offered to the Government for consideration. I can assure the hon. Members that it will be my sincere effort to consider them all in our Ministry and sort them out to do whatever possible for the Government to do within the framework of its policy. Even if we have to stretch our policy with a view to accomplishing the social needs we shall do it and whatever we cannot do, we shall let the hon. members know those who have made the suggestions. My own reaction is that during the last years when I had the privilege of occupying these benches and had something to do with my Ministry, I did not receive such valuable suggestions as I have received today and I take some lessons from the suggestions I have received.

Obviously I cannot go into all those suggestions which have been made here, but I should like to talk about some of the general problems which have been posed or which have flowed from the suggestions made. Those general problems are, in my own opinion, very vital for all of us to understand and then act upon them. First of all, I shall refer to the accidents that have occurred in the coal mines. It is a matter of extreme regret that in the coal mines a number of accidents occurred. Our heart goes out to all those sincere workers who died for the cause of production and we feel that it should be the sincere effort of the Government to minimise the mining accidents and to see that they do not occur. But, the background facts are such which cannot be ignored by us. The mines have worked for a very long time. Most of the mines, unfortunately, were not worked scientifically. As a result of long neglect of mining techniques, the

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mines got weakened, and the result was, one after another many accidents took place, which perhaps, with proper care at the time when they were under the control of previous owners, could have been prevented. In the coal mines the number of serious accidents in 1971 was 1460 in 1972—1540 and in 1973-74.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: 1,000 is compulsory.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: 1,000 is common. The number of fatal accidents were 192, 201 etc.

Therefore, it will be our effort, now in cooperation with the Labour Ministry to see how best we can avoid these accidents. There is a sense of urgency now. Even if some more money is needed, to avoid these accidents, Government will not hesitate to spend money to improve the mining techniques and to improve the mines where such accidents take place and go deeper into the problems, technical and otherwise, which cause these accidents.

I will immediately, Mr. Chairman, with your permission come down to industrial relations, because this in my opinion, is the most important problem that faces us today. It is not an isolated problem which faces us in the Ministry of Steel and Mines. It is an overall problem, an overall situation which obtains in the country today. If I may be allowed to say, Sir, all the attack on the Government for the deterioration in industrial relations is most unfortunate and not called for. There are more than three parties involved in it, the Government, the agencies controlling the private sector or the public sector, the trade union leaders and the wage earners. There are certain political motivations also, either of the regional type or of the State type or of the Central type. Now, unfortunately, there has not been helpful or cooperative adjustment between these four forces that are operating in the places where production is going on today. My own view is, a

solution has to be found out to draw a satisfactory menu, which would ensure, on the one hand, a rapid rise in production and on the other, a dedication of the trade union leaders to the cause of production. Government has a policy of sympathetic support to the cause of wage earners, to improve their living conditions and also to see that their due wages are given to them. But, in regard to all these matters, it is not easy for us to find out a solution. It is, of course, comparatively easy for us to receive the attack and at certain times to receive sermons. There have been criticisms that we are trying to throw the blame on each other. They say 'when coal is in the pit-heads, Railways do not provide wagons and when Railways are able to move, coal is not there'. I have heard all these criticisms. But the real issue today is, are the trade union movements agreed on this fact that in this vital sector of industry on which hinges the entire future of our country and of the national development programme, some least common factor could be agreed upon? Even though this Government goes away and some other Government of any pattern or colour takes its place tomorrow or a year hence, they will have to face the same problem. If this problem which stares us in the face today is not resolved today or tomorrow, I am sure no other Government, single-handed or by combinations, can ever dare to solve it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The hon. minister is placing the responsibility on the trade unions. Is the Government prepared to recognise the unions in all the steel industry units on the basis of secret ballot and one union?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I hope he will listen with patience. Perhaps I may be able to satisfy him.

So far as cooperation from Government is concerned, we have only to go to our steel mills and coal mines to see what an amount of cooperation we are trying to extend to the trade unions which are either recognised or have a very important place in that

region or field of activity. It is the determined policy of the Government and instructions have been issued to all our units that wherever recognised trade unions exist, we have to give them preference and negotiate with them and sign agreements with them with regard to the working of that particular field of activity. At the same time, we have not hesitated to say that even in the case of unions which have not been recognised rightly or wrongly—I do not want to enter into that controversy—and which have an all-India role, even with them they are always prepared to negotiate and listen to all reasonable demands. I am sorry to say—I am not saying it in any partisan spirit—there are trade unions and trade unions which if they are not recognised will have a different pattern of behaviour and which, if recognised, will behave like good boys. In this way, things cannot move properly. We have to remain within the framework of a discipline, which is to recognise the decisions of the Government and trade union movement, as reached by the Labour Ministry. If a union is not recognised and has some influence there, we always seek their cooperation.

The fact is, along with this complication of our not being able to reach an amicable pattern of behaviour within the trade union movement due to any mistake—I am not going into that—the regional tensions also exist. They bring down the pattern of industrial culture that is automatically taking its own shape by virtue of the time we are spending. Take Durgapur or Bhilai or Rourkela. Everywhere we have a different pattern of relationship which is complicated by regional tensions. It is very difficult for us in our parliamentary democracy always to talk straight things. If I were to talk straight things in Parliament, perhaps I will be misunderstood. The fact is, these regional tensions must be suppressed by the trade union leadership. Neither Government nor trade union leadership should encour-

rage this tendency of regional partisanship, favouritism or whatever you may like to call it. If we all agree that this factor or the weakness of developing regional tensions is discouraged and we try to eliminate it by persuasion, strong persuasion or persuasive persuasion, if the Government and the trade union leadership agree on this, things can very well improve. If they are not going to improve, then I am afraid that strikes and tensions will continue, as they are continuing today in the railways, or steel or coal. What will happen? The railways will not be able to move anything. Everyday we read in the newspapers about some settlement coming and then having not come. I do not know what is going to be a strike, the result will be disastrous. There will be a downward trend in production with greater complications.

There is also the law and order problem, especially in the coal mines. It is the firm intention of the Government to meet this challenge of law and order. This comes from a situation which is politically motivated at times, or it may be due to inter-union rivalry. How can a good worker, who is supposed to be in charge of a small coal mine, go out of his house at about 12 O'Clock in the night, under protest from his wife and children, and go miles and miles to see whether a mine is working properly, if we cannot maintain law and order. He dare not go because he may be shot dead or killed. Incidents of that nature have taken place. There is a general tendency of fear created among very good workers, and then they are blamed. The leadership in the coal-mines in Raniganj or Jharia are blamed for dishonesty or incompetence. I am here to repudiate all such charges made against them, which are not based on any solid information. It is my duty to protect the honour and the working capacity of those workers who are giving

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their best to help the production trends, whether it is in the coal mines or steel.

I personally went to a steel mill and I took with me prominent leaders of the trade union movement belonging to several political parties. We tried for two days to settle the issues but all the trade union leaders failed in their effort. It was the General Manager who succeeded in bringing about a settlement. He succeeded because he thought it was his duty to enforce discipline and discipline was enforced. It succeeded because 90 per cent of the workers do not want strikes. They are fed up with the trade union politics that is going on in the industrial belt, be it in the steel factory, coal mines or the railways. They know there are some people who are always there to create trouble.

It does not mean that I as the Minister, or my Ministry, do not realise that a lot has to be done. I admit that many things have not been done. But we can sit round the table and see what can be done. I assure all the trade union leaders who are really powerful and influential in their respective zone, if they come and sit down to discuss about the welfare of the workers, the Government will go the longest way to placate them, to accommodate them, if there is no political motivation. But if there is inter-union rivalry or political motivation, it will not be possible for the Government to submit to that or find any solution, because politicalisation of the trade union movement is undesirable from every point of view.

I will now quickly deal with some of the points made by the members of the opposition. Shri P. M. Mehta referred to a case where pension has not been granted to an employee of a nationalised mine. The Coal Mining Authority has decided to pay pen-

sions to all such persons upto Rs. 500 in each case per month. That decision has already been taken.

Now, I would like to refer to the question of Salem Steel Plant because it is an important one and it has been mentioned by some of the hon. Member opposite and also by some Members on this side of the House. They have, undoubtedly, expressed their concern over the delay in the execution of the steel projects and Salem Plant has also figured in the observations made by the hon. Members. I would like to assure the hon. Members that the Government is firmly committed to push ahead this project and the Steel Ministry and the Steel Authority are determined to do their best to adhere to the time-schedule, as far as possible, and to fight with the Finance Ministry to see that the schedule of the progress is maintained.

The hon. Members are, however aware of the abnormal situation which prevails today in the economic field on the national basis. Nobody can deny it. There is an acute economic crisis that faces us today. Neither my hon. friends facing me opposite can deny it nor any Member on this side can deny it. There is an acute economic crisis on the food front, on the oil front and all that. We know, it is a reality. It cannot be denied.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Is that only in the case of Salem Steel Plant? (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: This acute economic crisis has, undoubtedly, resulted in lower allocation of resources and that too in the face of rising costs. These reductions in allocations are not only for Salem Steel Plant but even for Bokaro and other Steel Plants and these reductions appear to me to be inevitable today. I can assure my hon. friend from the D.M.K. party and the lady

hon. Member that every effort is being made to increase the allocation of funds for steel projects, including Salem. I am hopeful that we will be able to procure some more resources for our steel project, including Salem. The moment we get all those resources, by our effort and with your co-operation and support, I assure you that Salem project will be taken care of. We are very seriously looking into the problem. No Member in this House can look at it more seriously than I can look at it. The production at Salem Plant will be as much his as mine. I may inform my hon. friend from the D.M.K. party that he cannot take greater interest in the Salem Steel Plant as I do.

Now, I come to the idea in regard to captive plants. I personally feel and the Ministry is strongly convinced that both in the coal field as well as in the steel field we must have our own captive plants. Experience has taught us that we should have our own captive plants which should help us substantially to stick to our programme of increasing steel production. The general situation on the power front is known to hon. members. In my opinion it is highly necessary that we give greater attention to the question of maintenance of our power-generating units. If we maintain them more satisfactorily perhaps we will be able to get a little more power by this amount of investment. There are many schemes which are ahead; I am not just now elaborating on those schemes, but I would only say, in totality, the Irrigation and Power Ministry is adding to power generating capacity, and we are also making supreme effort to convince the Planning Commission to give us sufficient resources with a view to have captive power plants.

Regarding the bottleneck of transport for movement of coal and coal production my colleague has already dealt in some detail. There is no doubt that coal production has increased, and

in this context the controversy that has been raised today in a most superficial and irresponsible manner about our going back in the question of coal being in the nationalised sector is just a thing which I am not able to understand. Only politically senile people can raise this question....

AN HON. MEMBER: Who raised it?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Somelender in U.P. made a suggestion that coalmines should go back to private owners. He is an out-dated man; he does not understand that several lakhs of coalmine workers have been liberated. (*Interruptions*) If our policy has given any encouragement to you, then my friend is encouraging them much more than what I am encouraging them.... (*Interruptions*) You have never extended your hand of cooperation; you do not believe in nationalisation. I hope my friend who has come nearer to us and who has tried to appreciate our programme will never go to them again.

I was referring to the question of transport, movement of coal. We must have a stock of 36,000 tonnes of coal per day for maintaining the trend of increase in steel output. If we do not have that stock, I want to be very candid in my information to the House. then steel production will not go up. In my personal opinion, our steel production will go up to 5.466 million tonnes by the end of this year as against a reduced level of production because we are afraid that perhaps our coal production would not be able to reach the steel mills. There is an element of risk. If we go on recklessly using the coal that is lying there in stock and produce steel, then the result will be that we will put all those furnaces to risk. We are not prepared to give any more thermal stocks to our furnaces, because the more we take risk, the greater is the danger to our furnaces. I hope that better senses will prevail on these

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people who are sitting outside, who are not realising the danger and who are giving us sermons from outside to come nearer solution with regard to wage-earners. So far as rail workers are concerned, they are already negotiating; the Railway Ministry is dealing with this question. We have never tried to blame the other party for lack of performance that faces us today. I am not at all for it, and I never want that the Railway Ministry should be blamed for their inability to reach wagons or that they should blame us for not producing enough coal.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Coal has to be moved because it is not moved.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If wagons do not move, it is mostly due to the fact that there is labour tension and there is regional tension and you all know about it....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You are responsible for the labour trouble.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If you really want, if the Parties really want to ameliorate the conditions of the wage-earners, we are prepared to go 51 per cent towards them. We are prepared to negotiate but politics must be kept out. If politics is there, if any political party or if any leadership sitting outside this House thinks that they can pressurise the Congress Party by politicalisation and thereby they can snatch some concession, they are utterly wrong. They cannot do it. It is an anti-labour policy, it is an anti-labour approach if they think by political moves they can pressurise. That is not right. I have enough coal to move and the Railways are prevented from moving the coal to the steel plants....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): The Railway Ministry say that they can carry only 60 million tonnes instead of 80 million ton-

nes because there is no coal. The Coal Ministry says that they have 80 million tonnes production in the country. Who is right and who is not right? We want an answer to this question, because we are getting it at Rs. 14 for consumption here.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I refuse to be provoked....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Perhaps the Deputy-Speaker was right when he said that neither coal nor steel is responsible. Only the consumers are responsible.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL (Samastipur): The CPM is responsible.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Your INTUC leaders are responsible for it.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There is an important matter referred to with regard to SAIL and some suggestion has been made to restructure the SAIL or to modify the structure of SAIL. In this connection some decision....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What about the good suggestion that was made that you, as a Senior leader, should call a conference of all the concerned Ministries including the labour people to settle this most tragic, too serious a problem of labour relations and others which are hampering the movement of coal? Why do you not take the initiative?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I accept this challenge on one condition....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Not challenge, a suggestion.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: ...As a humble servant of the Parliament and a humble Member of the Parliament and not as a Minister, because Ministers have different responsibilities, I

am quite prepared to sit down with all those Members of this Parliament and also some representatives of the Ministry, if I am asked to do so provided there is one thing which has to be accepted, that only the interests of the workers should be kept in view.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): That will never come.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is only the interests of the workers that should be kept in view.... (*Interruptions*).

आप सुन तो लीं गए। यह सीकेट बँलट वाला जा बात है उसको लेकर मिनिसट्र जानती है, वह उसको कर रहा है और लेकर मिनिसट्र कोई प्रस्ताव माग्ने लाएगी तो उसपर आप गौर करेंगे और हम भी अपना राय देंगे। हम उसूलन इसकी मुखालिकन में नहीं हैं कि बँलट से फँसला हो जाए कि एक यूनिट में एक यूनिशन रहेगी।

I was just trying to make out a single point and it is this, that if it is the earnest desire of all trade union movements

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I want to just ask on this question of movement of coal. I made a suggestion that both the Steel and Mines Ministry and the Railway Ministry should put their heads together and sort out and stop this slinging match that is going on between one Ministry and another and the Ministry and the workers. Why not you hold a conference exactly on the spot between the employing Ministries and the workers and sort it out there because the Railway workers have something to say on it and the coal workers have got to say something on it. Instead we have to see this slinging match in the newspapers all the time. Why don't you answer that question instead of giving homilies how labour should behave, search of heart, and all that?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am afraid the Madam has to receive some homilies from me; I will take full advantage of my age and my relation with her Mr. Chairman, what I was trying to submit was this. We in the Railway Ministry and in the Ministry of Steel and Mines have been regularly meeting almost two times a week, trying to sort out problems. We have made some sort of picture also before us. I want to assure the House that this picture is a very rosy picture but I dare not say anything about it because I am afraid there is too much political motive behind all they say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the Minister describes this as a rosy picture then the rose has lost all its charm and colour; I must say that.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I violently differ from the approach of Prof. Dandavate because he has not understood these things. He has totally failed to understand the issues involved in it. I was trying to make it clear that we in the Railway Ministry and in the Steel Ministry have been regularly sitting and trying to sort out matters to have some pattern for solution which will be considered, provided, I again use the word provided, the CITU and the AITUC—sometimes they split up, the two wings of the AITUC, unfortunately under Shri Madhu Dandavate's leadership and his leader Mr. Fernandez' leadership—make up their minds. (*Interruptions*) I am not very much dissatisfied with the attitude taken by the AITUC leadership at the regional level. What they do at the all-India level I am not able to understand, but at the regional level I always get cooperation from them. I went to IISCO and I found out that the INTUC AITUC, HMS, and also the CITU are cooperating with me, and as a result of that cooperation, we are going to take some very expeditious steps which will satisfy by and large all the workers who are stationed there regarding housing, medical care and all that. We are working on that. But one thing I must say. Wherever there is political motivation like Dur-

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gapur where we have got some of the finest technicians of the country, there are regional tensions and because of factions of the recognised unions—I must say so without any hesitation to satisfy my Hon. friend the Marxist Member,—we are not able to achieve much

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER. We have got no factions.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sometimes they also quarrel among themselves even with their leadership, they don't listen to their leader. There was an officers association, there was a small strike, and the leaders went to persuade them, but they did not listen. Therefore, I say, it is the politicalisation of trade union movement which is ruining the whole atmosphere there, which is ruining the cause of industrial production. And therefore my appeal to this House is to use its good offices and influence on the Railway trade union movement as well as coal and steel movement so that proper, healthy condition may be restored by which we may be able to move ahead for the sake of the millions or so of workers who are today ready to work, but who are unfortunately prevented from working by certain sections of elements some of whom, Mr Chairman, are anti-social in their approach.

Now, I want to refer to the Steel Authority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I know how much time will the hon. Minister take?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I shall take another ten minutes if I have your permission.

श्री बनवाहू प्रधान घनपुरी कालगी, जि०
शहडोल मध्य प्रदेश में खान में जा लोग दब कर
मर गये है उम के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: मैं कह चूका हूँ कि उन ने परिवार वालों को मद्भावजा दिया गया है, और उनकी बेइतरी के लिये ख्याल करो, उन के घर में लड़कों को नौकरी

देने और हम बात का ख्याल करेंगे कि आगे से ऐसी कोई दुर्घटना न हो।

Mr. Chairman, I shall refer to one point and that is with regard to Steel Authority in India. The Hon. House is aware of the circumstances in which the Steel Authority was created. Also the House is aware of the objectives and functions of the Steel Authority. It was only about a year or so or a little more than a year ago that the Steel Authority was created. May I have the permission to submit to the House that this one year is not wholly a sufficient time for giving a trial to this? It has been thought of and it has been concretised that a little more time is needed for giving the trial for the working of the Steel Authority. I shall have to pay a tribute to the manner in which some of the ablest technicians concerned with the steel have now come to our help,—to the help of the government. So far as this organisation is concerned, I do not find the paucity of talent in this organisation. It may be that the organisation needs a little more improvement. We are committed; we are seriously considering in what manner we can further decentralise the entire pattern of the functions. Decentralisation is the need of the hour, whether it is in steel or in iron ore mine. We want to decentralise this power from the Government side as much as it is possible for us to do it. It is also my intention in the ministry, Mr. Chairman, to see to what extent we can send our responsible officers more and more frequently to the field of action. It is obvious that—I do not feel happy about it—many of them have to come to Delhi which is not a healthy practice. It will be for us to revise the *modus operandi* of the functioning of our senior technicians. The Steel authority as such has to be given a little more time to enable us to find out whether any further change or modification in a small or a big way is necessary. A point was now raised as to why the report of the Steel Authority was not placed on the Table of the House. According to me it is only the annual report which has to

be kept here. And the same has been submitted by the Steel Authority to Government and it is under active consideration of the Government. It will soon be placed on the Table of the House.

With regard to delay in Bokaro—I think Shrimati Parvati Krishnan mentioned about it—I would say that the delay, primarily, is in regard to the supply of equipment by H.E.C. It is now gathering momentum. There are sub-contractors. We have now to complete the construction of the plant in an integrated manner upto 4 million tonnes stage. A coordinated construction schedule for every stage has been prepared.

And lastly, about Bokaro trouble—I think Prof. Madhu Dandavate raised this—I have already tried to collect some facts. About 1500 of them are now trying to organise themselves to form an Association which is done everywhere. Those boys came and saw me. I hope everything has been settled. Some of their demands, in my opinion, are quite reasonable. Government is giving a very serious attention to see how this can be settled. It is not proper for these boys to show force in the manner they have done. (*Interruptions*)

18.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have produced definite information to the effect that they were lathi-charged and arrested and they were put in trucks and taken away.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is Mr. Khanna who has shown force against the engineers and not the engineers. Those engineers were called to the administrative building and were made to wait for hours and hours, and this gentleman Mr. Khanna put them in the car or truck and sent them to the police lock-up. It was shameful on the part of Mr. Khanna to have done so. It was a disgraceful act on the part of the authorities there

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PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had produced the photograph also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister clarify the position. Why should hon. Members not allow him to do so?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Khanna is such a disgraceful person who could insult those young engineers. He should be removed from there. He is a disgraceful fellow. He stinks....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: On this point, he has been misleading the House.

They were beaten and taken away.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had produced the photograph showing how these arrested people were put into the truck. I do not know how such a documentary evidence could be challenged by the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Khanna has done it, and Mr. Wadud Khan is supporting Mr. Khanna. Both these men should go out.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He is the real villain of the piece.

श्री भागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : खन्ना के बारे में मंत्री जी कुछ बताइए। हम खन्ना के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं। आप बिहारी को क्यों नहीं इस जगह पर रखते। बिहार में लूटने के लिए आप ने उन को वहाँ क्यों रखा है ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why is he inducting regionalism in this controversy?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: May I be allowed to make my submissions I am not able to understand what was the provocation caused. I have heard enough from all my hon. friends from the Opposition and from my side of the House. Now, let me be allowed to say what I want to say. There is a single man who is at the top who has to enforce some discipline. Rightly

[श्री K D Malaviya]

or wrongly he takes a decision. Even if the decision is wrong, at that point of time, if the decision taking authority is disturbed, the entire discipline of the steel mill or any other plant is disturbed.

Those boys when they came to me were very well behaved, and I am quite sure that there was nothing wrong with them. I have also made a suggestion that some of their demands were quite reasonable, appeared reasonable to me, and I gave the promise that these demands should be seriously considered and they are being seriously considered. Now what more could I say except one statement which has provoked my friends from Bihar.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD Not only from Bihar. We are not from Bihar, we belong to India. The Minister may belong to UP but I belong to this country.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA He must serve the interests of the country. Whoever may be there he must serve the interests of the whole country. We do not demand that there must be a Bihari as a managing director.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (परियला) मंत्री महबूब यह कह रहे हैं कि मैंने डिमांड का मतलब नहीं कहा कि बिहारियों को बार-बार उठा रहे हैं।

SHRI K D MALAVIYA Shri Bhogendra Jha has failed to appreciate why I used the word Bihar.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Your colleague has said it.

SHRI K D MALAVIYA Kindly listen to me now. They came to me and I had the best rapport with them. They all said that they were all Biharis that they came from Bihar. It was legitimate on their part to have asked for certain concessions and made certain demands. It was in that context that I used that word, that those boys who came from that State had some sort of misapprehension. It was quite legitimate for them to have expressed that. I said to them 'Look

here, we will consider your demands very seriously, with all care that we can apply to it'. Now they are being considered. I would appeal to the House not to disturb that atmosphere. (Interruptions)

SHRI MD JAMILURRAHMAN (Kishanganj) Do not disturb those boys. Your policy has been to renew their service from year to year so that they are not confirmed.

SHRI K D MALAVIYA They will not be disturbed. Their future is assured.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE You have neither confirmed nor denied the fact that there was a lathi charge on the construction engineers and they were arrested and put in the truck. You are not merely to confirm the number but you are supposed to confirm or deny whether they were lathi charged, put in the truck taken to the police station and detained there for a long time.

SHRI K D MALAVIYA Facts are facts. If they were lathi charged they were lathi-charged. One report said there was a lathi charge. On both sides there are versions. I am not here to judge whether the version as given by a certain section is correct or the version as given by the other side is correct. What I only said was that the demands made by these boys appeared quite genuine to me—some of them were genuine and some of them were not. Those boys went away from there quite satisfied. All those matters are well-nigh solved so far as the consideration part of it is concerned. Therefore now to take up all those things and ask whether they were 1500 or 230 or 400 is not relevant to the issue. In the context of the fact that they came from that State naturally they would have gone to many friends here and some friends who are outside. They also came to me and explained the whole story to me. Therefore this matter was confined to that State. It was in that context that I used that word which should not be misunderstood.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I hope this gentleman, Mr. Khanna, is an Indian.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: He is an Indian.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since you are at this point, and you might skip over it, I would remind you that in the matter of labour relations I had pointed out that in a Bihar district one of the officers of a trade union was attacked with a rifle and 31 trade unionists were injured. You have not said a word about that.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I could not get the name you mentioned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Baulia Quarry Mazdoor Sangh Office in Bihar.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am not aware of any such incident. We will make enquiries and let you know.

I have nothing more to say. I have covered most of the points. Some have been not answered. They will be covered later on, because there were so many points raised.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: What about a second mine cut at Neyveli?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I came running to put a question.

सभापति महोदय : जब मंत्री महोदय बोल रहे थे, तो कई लोगों ने अपने विचार मामले रखे और उसको उन्होंने जबाब दे दिया। अब अगर इसी तरह से प्रश्न और उत्तर चलते रहे, तो उस का कोई अन्त नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय का जो बयान था, वह उन्होंने बता दिया है :

Order, please. Please sit down.

There is only one cut motion moved by Mr. S. N. Singh. He is not pre-

sent. I shall put the motion to the vote. The question is:

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for local recruitment in Cnandmari project of Hindustan Copper project in District Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan(3)]

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"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 to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 78, 79 and 80 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines."

The motion was adopted.

[The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 78—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,85,13,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 133,90,69,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 79—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,63,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, to complete the sum to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Mines'."

DEMAND NO 80—MINES AND MINERALS

the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 27,73,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 218,98,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

18 13 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 17, 1974/Chaitra 27, 1896 (SAKA)
