

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation.'

**DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation'."

16.16 hrs.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will not take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 75 to 77 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for which 5 hours have been allotted

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 75—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1973, in respect of Department of Steel."

DEMAND NO. 76—DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,92,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Mines.'

DEMAND NO. 77—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,04,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973 in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL
AND MINES.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,85,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the 'Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : At the outset I want to say that so much important is this Ministry that they have not done justice to it by allotting only five hours to this Ministry. How much time shall I get, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was all decided by the Business Advisory Committee. If I am in the Chair, I will ring the bell after 13 minutes. You have 13 minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : It is my objection in fact and the hon. Member is helping me by asking more time. But his leaders have agreed to this time. What can I do about that ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In the public undertakings within the country huge public investments are involved and it is in this perspective that we would have liked to have more time for discussion of this important debate. However, I would like to mention in this connection that the Committee on Public Undertakings have made certain specific observations, that heavy capital expenditure of the plants of the HSL is one of the major factors responsible for the rising cost of steel. It is responsible for the high cost in all spheres. The original estimates of investment for all the three plants have been revised thrice and ultimately the amount seen is beyond conception. After three revisions of the estimate of cost, the actual cost upto the

31st March, 1970, stood at Rs. 199.86 crores in Bhilai, Rs. 195.18 crores in Durgapur and Rs. 213.69 crores in Rourkela. There are similar trends in respect of expansion schemes of the plants except of course in Durgapur. In Bhilai the original estimate for raising rated capacity from 1 million to 2.5 million tonnes was Rs. 104.60 crores. The actual cost upto 31-3-1970 was Rs. 151.21 crores. In case of Rourkela to raise the target of production from 1 to 1.8 million tonnes the original estimate was Rs. 77.65 crores and the actual cost was Rs. 154.59 crores as on 31-3-1970.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI NPK SAI VI *in the chair*]

Sir, it may be said that these are matters of the past, why should we drag them in this debate and all that. But we should look at the criminal negligence and inefficiency of the past which is telling so heavily on the present situation increasing the cost of steel all round, retarding the growth of the progress of industries in our country.

There have been delays in the construction and in the commissioning of the plants, delays ranging from 3 to 4 years, pointed out by the P. U. Committee in its report. There have been cases of lack of effective control which has led to a situation causing immense drainage of public revenue. This requires special review and they should exercise effective control on Bokaro plant now under construction and the three new plants coming up in the public sector Salem, Vijayanagar and Vishakapatnam. It has involved the estimate cost of Rs. 1838 crores. The Fourteenth Report of the Public Undertakings Committee on the Bokaro Steel Plant deprecates the complacent attitude of the Government towards escalation of estimates to such magnitude. (Rs. 90 crores) Revised estimate of the Bokaro plant forwarded to the Government in October 1970 has not been approved and the contract with the Soviet Union is defective in certain important respects. These are the remarks by the Public Undertakings Committee.

Sir, the HSL incurred huge losses. This is due to the wrong policy pursued by the Steel Ministry, selection of incapable persons for top positions, unpardonable negligence and gross inefficiency etc. and those aspects are having their reflection in the huge losses incurred. But when they themselves point-

ed this out, the Steel Ministry tried to take over by blaming the workers. They mentioned about Durgapore workers in a manner as if the Durgapore workers were responsible for the entire loss of HSL. It is true that the Durgapur steel plant is running at a loss. Why has this loss been there? Has it been due to the workers?

The total loss incurred in the Durgapur Steel Plant due to major breakdown of duration over eight hours was to the extent of Rs. 7.10 crores in 1967-68, Rs. 9.17 crores in 1968-69 and Rs. 9.89 crores in 1969-70. The total number of hours involved in this breakdown during these three years was 4547.20 hours, 4244.20 hours, and 8,592.43 hours respectively. In 1967-68, on an average, per day, 55 ovens of the coke oven plants were down for repairs and this situation continued up to 1967. Thereafter, battery No. 1 of the coke oven was completely down. I am quoting all these figures from the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

While the workers of the Durgapur steel plant cried hoarse to draw attention of the Steel Ministry for taking measure for improvement in production and to ensure regular maintenance works, there was nobody to listen to them. The workers pointed out in a printed booklet that the recommendation of the Pande Committee appointed by the Government of India was totally flouted. There is hardly an explanation offered by the Steel Ministry about what happened to the recommendations of that committee and what action was taken thereon. The observation of the Pande Committee on gross negligence in maintenance work was more or less repeated in the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings in 1971-72, wherein they say that sustained attention had not been paid towards the repair and maintenance of the plant and machinery especially in Durgapur steel plant, resulting in a large number of breakdowns. May I, therefore, ask, why the workers of Durgapur should be blamed in this way and why the Steel Ministry should not be made solely responsible for this failure and for its incapability to appoint proper man in proper place and supply proper maintenance to the plant in proper time? If action is taken, some of the favoured ones of the Government will be put in the dock.

[Shri Dmen Bhattacharyya]

Apart from the most unsatisfactory conditions of work in the Durgapur steel plant I must draw the attention of the honourable Minister to the very serious situation which prevails in the workers' quarters and the steel town, where even the ordinary and minimum security of life is not guaranteed to the people there. You will find there goondas moving here and there under the patronage of the police and the C R. P. Already, one Sunil Acharya who was a leading member of the trade union which is recognised by the authority, has been murdered and several have been put under arrest without trial under the maintenance of Internal Security Act. I want to say categorically that the Central Security Force was taken there so that they might take charge of the plant and look after security aspect and stop pilferage and the stealing of parts and the produced goods from the plant

I may say that in respect of alloy steel even if you take the figures from the management, you will find that stealing and pilferage is going on to an unbelievable extent. So the situation is that so much money is being spent, but it is not being utilised for the purpose for which it is allotted.

There is much to be looked into, in the functioning of the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller. Even in the allocation of the steel quota, there is something basically wrong. Non-existent companies get steel quota whereas companies which are producing very important materials are not getting their required quota. It has become a practice in this office to allot steel quota not on the basis of the actual requirements studied after physical verification; it is done on the recommendation of somebody. The Minister should look into this.

Instead of giving indigenous steel in Bengal to medium sector factories and specially the engineering factories, they are sometimes given imported steel at high cost with which they are in a very difficult position to manage and run their factories.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Betiah) :
What does he mean by that ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
Engineering factories are not able to get

steel in time; secondly, they are sometimes allotted imported steel.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Why should foundries get steel ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
I do not know. Sometimes they require it.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : What for ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
For casting foundries and spun pipes. I do not know for what.

Lack of utilisation of rated capacity is the reason for this situation. If the steel plants had produced according to rated capacity, the situation would have been otherwise.

By-Products of HSL particularly naphtha, the by-products of coke ovens, are basic materials for so many chemical products. These are in high demand and in the open market are sold at a premium. The method adopted for distribution and allocation of these products is not above board and requires thorough examination.

The cost of raising ores in public sector mines is also rising sharply. This is the case in Bavsua mines, Rajaram iron ore mines, Nandini Lime Stone mine, manganese mines etc. The Committee on Public undertakings has commented on the dismal picture of very low production and abnormally high cost. HSL accepted for exploitation some of the ore mines which are not economically viable whereas economic mines with exceptionally good quality of ore are reserved for export to Japan and other countries by private owners. It is time that this aspect is seriously looked into and appropriate measures taken to safeguard the national interests and to ensure economic viability of the HSL mines project.

In the coal mining sector also, the position is not bright. If the well-being of the workers is taken into consideration, you will find that in spite of the wage board recommendations, even the NCDC does not fully implement the wage board recommendations, not to speak of the private owners, both in Jharia and Raniganj, most of the coal mine owners do not care to implement

those recommendations. Here in this house, a decision was taken that the defaulting mine-owners will not be helped in anyway by the Government and that those mine-owners who do not care to implement the wage board's decision will not get any order for supply of coal from the Government. But this has not been in practice implemented.

Sir, this Ministry has developed an attitude of neglect and it excludes the workers while framing its policy. When the non-coking coalmines were taken over, the Minister knows that several representations were given to him, and he had very kindly heard them and assured them that something would be done. These coking coalmines had their offices at Calcutta. After taking over the coking coalmines, the clerical staff of the employees who were working in Calcutta have been ordered to be transferred to Dhanbad, thus creating difficulties for them. They asked that at least they should be allowed to work in Calcutta, but that was not concluded. Sir, though they have taken over the coking coalmines, you have not taken over the coalmines as a whole. So, my plea is that all the coalmines should be taken over by the Government at the earliest.

About the industrial relations in the coalmines, I may say that jungle law is prevailing there. The employers sometimes engage goondas who may take any jhanda or any banner; but actually they are hired goondas of the coalmine owners and on their behalf they suppress the workers. They even deprive the workers of their hard-earned wages, bonus and other dues. There is no protection for the workers.

About safety measures, so many accidents take place. You will find in newspaper reports of such accidents. I know there are some officers who are to go round the mines and see that all the safety systems and measures are adopted by the mine-owners. But in reality it is nothing but eye-wash. So, several precious lives are very often lost due to this negligence. But the Government is callous.

Coming again to the point where I began, I say that you have to nationalise the other steel industries which are run by the private companies like Tatas—Sir Biren in Burapur—and others. You have to intro-

duce a policy with regard to industrial relations; a rational policy should be introduced, which has very recently been recommended by the Committee on Public Undertakings after taking evidence and suggestions from a large number of managements in respect of public undertakings.

Further, you will find no promotion policy in Public Undertakings. I have mentioned this to the hon. Minister and he has assured me that he will enquire into it; in Durgapur in one day one gentleman was twice promoted, all within six hours.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Not correct.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May not be. I want to know the correct position. Is it not a fact that his designation was first changed to make it convenient for him to be promoted to the next post. Most of the troubles and disputes in the public sector undertakings crop up with regard to promotion policy. They are working and are awaiting their turn for promotion which they deserve but they are not given promotion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up. You have already taken double the time allotted to your party.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Halfway, if I say something I could not finish my speech. A wrong impression will go in the House and the Minister will not fully understand it. That is why I told you even in the beginning to extend time.

I shall mention three or four points in just two minutes. First about the recruitment policy in these public undertakings. For unskilled labour the local people should be given preference. That is not in practice everywhere. Politics comes into play and top people recruit their own men.

There is no incentive policy. Incentive system must be introduced. There must be a norm for which I shall get my regular wage; after that norm whatever is produced, I shall get some thing extra. This system is not there in the public undertakings.

AN HON. MEMBER : China is against incentives.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You go to China; I am talking in India, of Indian conditions.

Lastly, in places where the workers reside in the steel townships or in the townships of other public sector undertakings, full citizenship rights must be given to those who are employed and who live in the township quarters. In some places, even relatives of the employees who reside in the township are not allowed. The employee has no right to allow his near relations to reside with him for some days, in the quarter in which he resides. I can give you examples. I shall plead with the Minister to see that full citizenship rights as well as democratic rights and trade union rights are given to the employees of public undertakings in the country. (Interruption). Security of life and personal belongings should also be guaranteed.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur) : After the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam on 27th April.

श्री हुकूम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं द्रापवी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ 7 मदन में गरापूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Bell be rung.

Now, the quorum is there. You can resume, Mr. Sokhi.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Mines Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, on the 27th April 1972 about the incident in sulphuric acid plant, I personally visited the Rourkela Steel plant on the 29th and 30th April 1972, and the statement made by the Minister of Steel did not represent the facts. The fact is that on the night of 24th and 25th April 1972, when the sulphuric acid plant was re-commissioned after a month's shut-down for annual inspection of the boiler and repairs, no one of the officers of the plant, who were in-charge, cared to check up the acid circulation pump inside the sulphuric acid tank which was not working and was out of order for 5 to 6 hours between 9 P.M. and 2 A.M. and the poisonous gas passed through the absorption tower of the Sulphuric acid plant. The

chimney is hardly 45 feet high. At that time, there was no responsible officer there at the plant site during this period. This thing happened only due to the negligence and poor maintenance by the highly-paid officers of the particular plant. Because the Steel and Mines Minister pleads for his officer in the Parliament, so they do not bother for anybody, or anything.

Sir, these fumes were not tar fumes but were of poisonous sulphuric acid. By these fumes, a person can die on the spot.

Within 48 hours of this accident, another accident took place in the blast furnace site. That was on the 26th April 1972 in the blast furnace area, where the coke oven gas bleeder did not work properly only due to the poor maintenance by the plant authorities and 48 persons were hospitalised who were passing by the side of the gas bleeder. They were seen still in the hospital. Sir, when I visited the coke oven plant, I found the same thing there. Coke oven gates were seen damaged, in broken condition, doors not properly fitted and tightened up, while the battery of the coke oven which was fully charged, has been seen leaking all over and at least, ten per cent of the coke and by-products of the coke oven plant were being wasted which amounts to ten per cent loss straightaway in the production. I have told this to the General Superintendent of the Rourkela Steel Plant, who was with me while he was showing me round the plant. Sir, all such leakages and poor maintenance should be immediately checked. Otherwise, there may be another accident in the plant. The officers should be warned and if they neglect their duties, they should be removed, to avoid further loss.

It is a well-known fact that the roof of the steel melting shop of the Rourkela steel plant collapsed due to the contractor's labour. But now I have seen that between 4000 to 5000 labourers are still employed by the Rourkela steel management through the contractors. So, they have not stopped it even now.

There is also loss to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh due to theft which takes place every day. It is admitted by the high officials of the Rourkela plant that the theft takes place due to the hutments which are all round the factory area and along the boundary walls. These should be removed immediately and

no encroachment should be allowed. The rich people who are encroaching on the company land should be removed immediately first. We should tackle the rich people first and remove their encroachments before we do anything about the poor people.

The Orissa Government has not even transferred the ownership of the land to Hindustan Steel. 17 years have passed and no action has been taken in this regard. This shows how efficiently the steel Minister and the steel plant management are working. The Minister should take some immediate steps to get the land deed executed, so that the town administration would go ahead with the town-planning, etc.

Coming to Durgapur steel plant, the General Manager there is a trade unionist. He was taken on an experimental basis. It was a total failure. Strikes are still there and he is unable to control them. He does not take action against corrupt officers. The cases are still pending, I am told. Either he should take action or resign his post. If we do experiments like this, I do not know what will happen to the plant. Excess loading of the wagons in Durgapur steel plant is another reason for the loss. If an indent is placed for 20 Tonnes, they load 40 Tonnes in collaboration with private parties. This is one of the reasons for the loss.

Mr. Kumaramangalam announced in Durgapur yesterday that he has agreed to the expansion of the Durgapur steel plant. I am not against expansion, but until and unless the plant works to its full capacity, what is the use of expanding a plant? First you should work it to its full capacity and then think of expansion. Otherwise, mere expansion of the plant does not ensure production.

The Committee on Public Undertakings have expressed their concern and anguish at the performance of two major public undertakings, namely, the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Heavy Electricals. Heavy Electricals have already eaten up their paid-up capital. The Heavy Engineering Corporation is likely to wipe out its paid up capital in the next two years. These things never happen in the private sector. If the Government cannot make profit, then they should adopt the policy of "no profit; no loss". At least this will satisfy the 55 crores of people of India.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): No, it would not satisfy us. We want them to make profits.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The remarks of the Committee on Public Undertaking of Parliament should not be taken lightly by the Steel Ministry. They should do something about it.

Coming to Bokaro steel plant, it appears that the Ministry of Steel are pleased with the construction and erection of the Bokaro steel plant. The blame is generally thrown on the HEC, Ranchi, that they do not supply the equipments in time. It has been held by the Committee on Public Undertakings that the delay in the construction of the Bokaro Steel partly due to organisational failures. The escalation in costs is due to the delay in the completion of the plant is an admitted fact. So, I would request the Minister of Steel to sit tight on the heads of the management of the Steel plants, instead of touring abroad during the off-session Parliament.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Is he referring to my touring or their touring abroad?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The Government of Bihar have made a proposal that the Indian Copper Corporation, which has recently been taken over by the Central Government, which is in my constituency in Bihar, should be handed over to the Bihar Government so that they can run it in the joint sector in the public interest by having 51 per cent share. This proposal should be favourably considered.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Could he explain what is the benefit to the nation if it is handed over to the Government of Bihar?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I will send him proposals about it.

There should be no monopoly of contractors and consulting engineers in any of the steel plants if we really want *garibi hatao*. The Steel Ministry should issue standing orders to all steel plants immediately that they should not have any such monopolies.

Then, I have heard Shri Kumaramangalam saying more than once, especially

[Shri Swaran Singh Sokhi]

when he can not give any satisfactory reply, that he is not bothered about his chair and that he can leave that chair at any time. I may inform him here that we are only poor Members of Parliament; let him say that to the Leader of the House and not to us.

The Asian Refractory is a sick industry which we have taken over. It took four full months to take physical possession of it. I think up till now the Steel Ministry could not start any production there. Some poor shareholders have invested money in this industry by way of shares to the extent of Rs. 55 lakhs. After all, they are the citizens of our country and we would not allow their money to be lost like this. The Minister should look into this.

With these words, I support the demands for Grants relating to this Ministry.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce the system of joint control of labour and management over the Steel Plants (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove bureaucratic domination in the management of steel industries in the country in general and H. S. L. in particular (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement Shri R. K. Khadikar's bonus formula in fertilizer plant in Rourkela Steel Plant (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the selling of scrap iron for Rs. 50 to contractors in Bhilai Steel Plant (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to nationalise the Indian Iron and Steel Company at Burnpur immediately (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up the second steel plant at Nayagarh-Banoji in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-instate 526 security personnel thrown out of employment from Rourkela Steel Plant within one month, as per promise of the Ministry (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Study Team on Tribal Development Programme, 1968 as mentioned in their report at page 72, relating to tribal areas in Orissa, for development of Mines (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish mineral based industries specially mines in tribal areas such as Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Koraput at Sundergarh in Orissa (19)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run the closed mines at Gomahisari in Mayurbhanj District in Orissa so as to provide employment to the Adivasis of the Area (20)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the Wage Board recommendations for coal mine workmen in mine areas in Orissa (21)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide mineral industries in interior tribal areas in Orissa by securing the co-ordination and linking up of Keonjhar, Paradeep, Phubabarin Dist. Via ASKA Bharjanagar railway (22)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run the closed mines so as to provide employment to thousands of Adivasi mine workers in Mayurbhanj and other mines of Orissa who have been thrown out of employment due to shortage of railway wagons. (23)].

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

[Need to arrange for the lifting of accumulated coal and iron ores from the coal and iron ore mines at Barbil and other mines in Orissa by securing the required number of wagons. (24)].

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

[Need to complete geological survey of Orissa within one year. (25)]

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

[Need to nationalise all the remaining coal mines owned and controlled by the private sector. (26)]

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

[Need to abandon the contract system of labour employment in local mines immediately (27)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARA :
I beg to move :-

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced to Re. 1/-"

[Failure to allocate steel quota on the objective assessment of requirement of each State. (2)]

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

[Need to stop large scale theft in Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant (29)]

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

[Need to extend democratic rights to workers in the steel towns (30)]

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

[Need to speed up the maintenance work in Durgapur Steel Plant (31)]

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

[Need to introduce a proper promotion policy for the staff of all the three steel plants. (32)]

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

[Need to introduce a proper recruitment policy in all the steel plants. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over the non-coking coal mines (34)].

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

[Need to re-open the closed mines in Raniganj and Dhanbad belt. (35)]

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

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

[Need to stop shifting of head office of cooking coal mines from Calcutta to Dhanbad. (36)].

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

[Need to see that coal wage board's decisions are fully implemented. (37)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House,

17 hrs.

SHRI P. GANGABED (Angul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir as the House is discussing today a very important problem affecting the steel industry. I wish to highlight some which, I hope, will be duly taken note of and considered by the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines.

Steel is a basic item, the availability of which will determine the pace and tempo of the industrial revolution of this country. As the House is aware, today an extremely difficult problem is facing the country due to the slackening trend in the industrial sector. In a great measure it is attributable to the shortage of steel and the consequent unused capacity in the industrial sector.

Steel production, which has a weightage of 3.9 per cent in the general index of industrial production, has declined by 4.9 per cent during 1971 as against the 1970 level. The year 1971-72, according to the provisional estimates, has recorded a lower level of saleable steel production at 4.7 million tonnes as compared to 4.5 million tonnes in 1970-71 and 4.8 million tonnes in 1969-70. On the other hand, domestic availability, in some measure is supplemented by imports to the order of 0.8 million tonnes, which means the net availability, after taking into account the export of 0.2 million tonnes, was only 5 million tonnes, which was almost the same level as was there some four or five years ago.

Therefore, from this result one can conclude that steel production and supply did not increase to the same extent as compared to the expansion of steel using industries in this country. The result has, therefore, been a great rather glaring, accumulation of large unused capacities in various engineer-

ing industries. Not only that, it has also invariably affected the export and expansion of steel and steel based items.

It is no doubt that the slow growth of steel production can be attributed to technical and other difficulties faced by the steel plants. Also, it can be attributed to the labour problems experienced by them, that is, the steel plants. But with the improvement in the law and order situation in eastern India, particularly in West Bengal, thanks to our party in power, and more so as a result of the initiative taken by the Centre in placing the operation and management of the steel plants on a sound footing, it is now expected—I am sure, it is expected and it shall be done—that in the coming years all the steel plants will be able to expand production and capacity to the fullest extent possible.

I now come to another aspect of the matter. The Steel Ministry has a large number of undertakings under their administrative control. Of this, the Hindustan Steel alone has accumulated a cumulative loss of Rs 223 crores, the Heavy Engineering—Rs. 87.83 crores, the M.A.M.C.—Rs 36.42 crores, the Triveni Structurals—Rs 2 crores, the Bharat Heavy plate and Vessels Ltd.—Rs 3.4 crores. Of course, the figures given by me may not be actually correct. But all the same all the units are running at a loss. The only two undertakings which have made some profit are, the Tungabhadra Steel and the Hindustan steel Works Construction Ltd. This is the overall picture.

While it is agreed that showing a profit is not only the mission that the public sector concern has to fulfil, still one cannot escape the fact that profitability is an index of efficiency. The losses suffered by the undertakings are of such a magnitude that, in due course, if I may say so, even the entire capital structure may be wiped out. Let us guard against that. I do hope, the hon. Minister will consider a review of the undertakings *de novo* so that the organisation and the management are placed on a very sound footing.

Again, you will agree with me that the country is committed towards increasing socialisation through means of production. Therefore, this commitment can be fulfilled only if the undertakings under the control

of the Government improve the efficiency and make a significant contribution to the economy. Unfortunately, at the present moment, these units have shown more a liability than an asset. That must be got rid of as quickly as possible.

When we ponder minutely, what do we see? In regard to steel in this country, India is well-endowed with basic iron ores and coal resources. If Japan can increase her steel production and get 90 million tonnes in a matter of less than two decades with hardly any natural endowments, why can't India expand her production at least to meet her own requirements? It is as simple as that. So far, one can say that India did not have the technology and capacity to set up steel plants in the previous years. But today it is not the same position. Therefore, I have no doubt that if the Government are able to set right the production programme of H E C and also, side by side, harness the machine fabricating designs and consultancy capabilities both in the public and private sector, it will be possible for us to set up not only one, two or three but a large number of steel plants, steel mills, within a reasonable period of time.

Sir, I would now come to my State, Orissa. Orissa is a major producer of iron ore in this country. It also contributes towards exports in a large way. But the State is deficient in power, transport and other infra-structure facilities and also in entrepreneurship. Therefore, both the Centre and the State Government should cooperate in their efforts to get these facilities for attracting new industries in the State.

Before I sit down, I wish to reiterate the demand of the Orissa State for a steel plant at Navagarh. For that, the Government has, in this house, many times given promises. I do hope that fulfilment of that promise will take place very soon.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, others started with steel, but let me start with copper where there is deficiency in production. In the Annual Report of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, Department of Mines, under the heading 'copper', the deficiency with regard to copper production has been stated and in spite of various measures and the abundant generosity with which India has been bestowed in regard to rich mineral wealth, we are not

able to make achievements. What are the defects?

Of course, for discussion of the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, more than eight hours are necessary. Being a member of the Estimates Committee, we have also given a suggestion in our Report dated April 20, 1972, that this Ministry should place a White Paper for discussion in this House because this sector has a very vital role to play both steel and mines. It plays a very vital role in the development programmes of the country. So, the performance of this Ministry needs re-examination and introspection. Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam has taken charge of this portfolio only for the last two years. We have to see how far the deficiency has been overcome—that has to be very critically analysed. As regards copper, the report says at page 66.

"Cost estimates for Khetri copper complex are being revised in view of escalation in prices, wages, etc., in the last three years."

This is quite misleading. The very estimated cost had been increased from Rs. 24 crores to Rs 120 crores at present. This is because of several other reasons and those factors are not taken into consideration. The main thing is this. Drilling and prospecting has to be given priority. With regard to this, the American consultancy firm committed blunders. There was a conspiracy by the consultancy and in spite of that, the legacy continues to be there. That has to be given a go-bye. What are the factors that have contributed to this increase? We can see why the estimate has gone up. Firstly, it was due to increase in the supervisory cost and that supervisory cost was affected by a man of Bird & Co. Mr. D. K. Dhavan, who is the present Chairman. Secondly, the contractors have been awarded double the rate of original estimate.

So, they are charging double the previous rate.

Thirdly, the engineers who were trained under the American consultants, their services are not being utilised on the other hand, they could have better been utilised at the Kolihan mines for shifting and production, but that has not been done. The structural designs could have been taken up by the Departmental Engineers and that

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has not been taken up. It is entrusted to one Davies Moore, an English firm. This should not have been done. Not only that ; no planning was there to develop technical know-how within the Department itself. Now, the Chairman is sitting for eight months here in Delhi and he will perhaps be shunted to Calcutta because of these failings. These factors have to be taken serious note of. Not only that ; here I want to make a mention of one other aspect. All these aspects even with regard to the conspiracy of the American consultants have been submitted to the Ministry to overcome these difficulties, but no heed was paid to them. Absolutely, the very memorandum presented by the secretary of the Worker's Union there was also rejected.

Therefore, what I insist upon with regard to this Khetri Copper Project is that firstly a Working Group on Non-Ferrous Metals was appointed in 1969 to study the Khetri Copper project and that group has made several suggestions; and till to-day those suggestions remain unimplemented. That should be implemented and those very suggestions have to be taken into consideration.

Now, at page 67 you see how a picture is given which is far from true. At page 67, it is said :

"By end of December, 1971 the total stockpile of ore was of the order of about 18,000 tonnes "

Just above that, it is reported -

"Experimental production of ore was started from conveyor incline at 3.50 metres level in July, 1970. By end of December, 1971 the total stockpile of ore was of the order of about 83,000 tonnes."

And with regard to this copper mine what is required is a daily production of 2000 tonnes to feed the concentrate and smelter plants. And for only one stope is now that, so far prepared

In answer to question which was put in this House on 27th April 1972, it has been stated that seven stopes are required to produce 2000 tons of copper ore daily to feed the plant. But since 1962 till April 27, 1972 we have been able to prepare of

produce only one stope and for the other six stopes because the Khetri Copper Project is to produce 31 000 tons of electrolytic copper per year and for that purpose even over a ten year period we have only produced one stope and seven stopes are necessary and even assuming according to the answer that 19 stopes are deemed to be ready at hand by May 1972, still this can feed for less than 3 days at the rate of 7 stopes a day. It is stated by this Ministry that by December 1972, the first stream of concentrator plant is stated to be ready. Only eight months are left to develop the mines to feed this plant at the rate of 2000 tonnes of copper ore per day. Sir, is not fantastic that within a period of 10 years they could only prepare one stope whereas within a period of 8 months they propose to prepare 7 stopes to realise the target ? It is out of question.

Now in this connection my suggestion would be this. Let there be a specific planning for drilling and prospecting with a well-equipped planning wing. Secondly, the high-cost estimates which have increased, must be reduced drastically, because, they are within our easy reach.

Regarding the production of steel, there are ample opportunities for a flourishing steel industry in our country. That has been neglected. We have been pursuing a policy which lacks boldness. I have already stated that our country is rich in mineral wealth. But we have to expand it.

There are two suggestions which have been made by the different committees. One is that the existing steel plants have to be expanded. Secondly, the suggestion is about strating of new plants with all boldness, with a forward-looking plan. Why we are not able to do this is a thing which I cannot understand.

Now, Sir, in spite of these two admitted facts which are existing in our country to have a flourishing industry, the gap between requirement and production which was 0.2 million tonnes in 1970 has risen to 1.5 million tonnes in 1972. What a costly disaster ? How to meet this challenge ? How to meet this critical situation ? Both the Estimates Committee and several other committees have said that we can now march ahead and proceed with expansion of Durga-

pur Steel Plant and also all the existing steel plants. At the same time we can also set up new steel industries wherever they are possible. As for the expansion of the alloy steel plant at Durgapur, it achieved more than 60% of rated capacity but the sales realisation increased from Rs. 82.8 million in 1969-70 to Rs. 103 million in 1970-71. Now the present capacity from 0.1 million tonnes of alloy steel can be extended to 0.3 million tonnes with an investment of only Rs. 50 crores. The plant at Salem is welcome. But when we could venture to invest Rs. 388 crores to produce 0.2 million tonnes why cannot we only invest Rs. 50 crores to achieve the target of 0.3 million tonnes of alloy steel which is necessary? Therefore I demand that the Durgapur steel plant has to be expanded at a cost of nearly Rs. 50 crores.

With regard to this very plant, what are the factors that stand in the way of increasing the capacity? It can produce three lakhs tonnes of different categories of alloy steel. Stainless steel producing technology has already been developed and that is also available in this very plant. So, the present capacity can be increased and more foreign exchange also can be earned, in addition to meeting the demands of the country. So, the capacity of this plant has to be expanded.

As far as Rourkela is concerned, I have to make suggestion with regard to the labour problem. The R. K. Khadilkar bonus formula is not yet being implemented in the fertiliser plant under the Rourkela plant; though both the plants have got one common manager, yet that is not being implemented. Therefore, I demand that it must be implemented within a short period.

As far as Bokaro is concerned, the fabrication work should not be shifted from the local site to outside, because that will involve more delay and more expenditure. So, this shifting should be stopped.

Regarding Bhilai, I have to make some suggestions. We are losing lakhs and lakhs of rupees in Bhilai by selling scrap to a contractor at the rate of Rs. 50 per metric tonne, which he sells at Rs. 750 per metric tonne to others. So, why should the contractor system be there? Why should it not be abolished?

Mr. Chari happens to be the chairman of coking coal washeries of the H. S. L. He charges Rs. 3-50 per tonne more than the previous rate from 1st April, 1972 from H. S. L. This results in additional cost to the tune of crores of rupees to H. S. L. This is being done only perhaps to cover his failings, because there is a heavy loss in the coking coal washeries of the H. S. L. Therefore, this also should be put an end to.

These things may appear to be very minor, but in fact they are not, because in a public undertaking all these defects and all these omissions and commissions have to be critically examined, and we must take bold steps to overcome and to completely eliminate such defects and such omissions and commissions.

With regard to nationalisation, I have to say a few words. So far, we have been able to indulge in piece-meal nationalisation only. Unless we nationalise as a whole all the mine-ores which are controlled by the private and big monopolists in the private sector, we cannot do justice, because if there is any delay in the future, it would involve a very high cost. Therefore, we demand the nationalisation of the Villiers colliery in Talcher now working as the Handidara colliery. This has been leased out to Shri S. R. Goenka by the State Government, and the State government is hand in glove with the Goenkas. This must be put an end to.

As far as the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Burnpur is concerned, Government are controlling 52 per cent of its shares. Why should we not nationalise this company? Once stability has been achieved by Government, why should we allow the private sector to continue, especially when Government are holding 52 per cent of its shares?

Coming to the question of expansion, I have to mention about Orissa. If we have a bold policy, we can start new steel plants in different places. In order of priority, Orissa comes first. With regard to this, I need not detail here what Dastour and Company have said, but I will only draw attention to one aspect. This matter has been discussed not only in this House but in the other, and the Central Government are committed to set up a second steel plant in Orissa. It is not from the State point of

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view I am urging this, but it is essential from the national point of view on which much stress has been laid. Not only in the Orissa Assembly but in both Houses at the Centre, several debates have taken place. I may be permitted just to remind the House of the dates on which discussion was held. On 6-8-70 on a motion in the Rajya Sabha, the question of a second steel plant for Orissa was discussed; on 4-8-70 in the Lok Sabha it was discussed. In the Lok Sabha under rule 193, there was a discussion on 11-11-70. Then in the Lok Sabha there was a call attention motion on 12-11-0 on the same subject; there was another call attention motion in the Rajya Sabha; finally in the discussion of the Demands of the Ministry on 1-71 in this House there was a discussion. The matter is again to be discussed here on 5th through a non-official Resolution.

So how many times MPs have to raise this question? This question is closely connected with the question of expansion of steel production to meet the growing requirement of steel. Now there are no forces preventing us from proceeding ahead with a bold policy. Last time the Ministry was not considered stable; it was said that reactionary forces had got inside the party which were playing a dominating role. But now that we have achieved stability and are proclaiming to the world that we will march ahead with a socialist programme, should we not now proceed with fulfilling the commitment given in the Rajya Sabha by Shri B. R. Bhagat. I want to know categorically whether that commitment is going to be fulfilled now. This is what was said on that occasion:

"Site selection will necessarily be considered. Ore will be considered. The process will start in the Fourth Plan. Then the decision will be taken in the Fifth Plan itself so that in the Fifth Plan the work can start. I still say that Orissa sites will also be taken up for location during the Fourth Plan itself."

So I appeal to Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam and hope that with whatever dynamism there is in him he will proceed with the establishment of the second steel plant overcoming all difficulties and deficiencies.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (बनबाद) : सभा-

पति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी वास्टिडुएन्सी की ओर से सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों के क्षेत्र की सुनवाई हो गई और सरकार ने 214 कोलियरीज को ले लिया। यह 214 कोलियरीज जो है उनमें से 197 बेरी वास्टिडुएन्सी में हैं। इसलिये बेरी वास्टिडुएन्सी के लोगों को इससे बहुत खुशी हुई।

इंडियन नेशनल माइन्स वर्कर्स फेडरेशन ने यह मांग की है कि जिन मुट्टों के आधार पर इन खदानों को लिया गया उन्हीं मुट्टों के आधार पर दूसरी खदानों को भी लेना चाहिये, चाहे वह कोयले की खदान हो, चाहे लोहे की खदान हो, चाहे मैंगनीज की खदान हो या कोई और खदान हो। वे मुझे है कि जब यह खदाने प्राइवेट हैंड्स में रहती हैं तो जितना विकास की जरूरत है—अधिक से अधिक 70 प्रतिशत निकल सकता है, उसके स्थान पर अधिक से अधिक 30-35 प्रतिशत निकाल कर मालिक लोग खदान को छोड़ देते हैं और वह देश के लिये एक क्षति की वस्तु हो जाती है क्योंकि यह लास सदा-सदा-के लिये हो जाता है लास टु बिनेशन।

मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि ऐसी कोलियरीज भी लो गई है इन 214 कोलियरीज में स जिन में से कुछ तो पच्चीस साल से बन्द है, कुछ बीस साल से और पन्द्रह साल से बन्द है। इस तरह की कोलियरीज की संख्या 214 में से 78 है।

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिये घटी बजाई जा रही है।..... अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : मैं यह बतला रहा था कि जो 78 कोलियरीज है, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उनमें कोयला नहीं है। जो मुझ में बतलाया कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मालिक सस्ता

से सम्ना कोयला निकाल कर, और वह भी 20-25 प्रतिशत निकाल कर—बाकी सारी की सारी सम्मति ग्रन्थर छोड़ देने है। वह पानी में डूब जाती है, आग लग जाती है गैस हो जाती है। इस तरह की सारी बीमारियां चल रही है। इन सारी बीमारियों का इलाज यह है कि इन खदानों को, चाहे वह जिस चीज की खदान हो, सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले और अपन हाथ में लेकर उसको व्यवस्थित ढंग से चलाये।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान उन मुद्दों की तरफ दिलाऊंगा जो बाकी रह गये हैं और जिन चीजों को मंटे नजर रख कर कोलियरीज को लिया गया है यद्यपि मातवा महीना हमारा चल रहा है इस दिशा में हम कितने कदम आगे बढ़े हैं, यह देखने की बात है। छः महीने के ग्रन्थर ही विभाग को आशंका हो गई है कि इस साल व 3 करोड़ का घाटा देगी। जब शुरू में ही तीन करोड़ के घाटे की बात आती है और छ महीने में ही तीन करोड़ का एस्टीमेट होता है तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि छः महीने में डेढ़ करोड़ हो चुका है और आने वाले छ महीने में शायद तीन करोड़ हो। यह साढ़े चार करोड़ हो सकता है। सरकार की तरफ से दलील दी जाती है कि साहब हमने वेज बोर्ड के एवाडं को इम्प्लिमेंट किया है। हमें घाटा उठाना पड़ता है क्योंकि हम पूरी मजदूरी देते हैं जबकि ग्राइवेट मैन्टर का मालिक पूरी मजदूरी नहीं देता था। पूरी मजदूरी में देते हैं केवल इतनी ही बात नहीं है लेकिन यह केवल उन्हीं को पूरी मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं जो मजदूरी करते हैं बल्कि जो पहले इन मजदूरों के दिमाग को साठी से ठीक करने के लिए रखे जाते थे मालिकों के द्वारा, उनको भी पूरी मजदूरी देते हैं, जो इन मजदूरों का शोषण करने के लिए बीच के ठेकेदार हैं उनको तो पूरी मजदूरी नहीं दे पाते शायद लेकिन उनको भी सुरवाइजर कह कर हजारों रुपया देते हैं। लेकिन उनसे ही इनकी तमल्लनी नहीं हुई। 17 अक्टूबर को अब यह इनकी ले रहे थे तो जितने लोगों को

मानूम हुआ उन्होंने सैकड़ों ग्रन्थर लोगों को भी रख लिया और उन सब लोगों को भी ये पूरी मजदूरी देते हैं। इस तरह इनका त्वर्च तो उस मामले में बढ़ गया और कुत्र बाहर से लोग भी आ गए। जितने लोग काम करते थे वे तो करते ही थे, एक बहुत बड़ा फोर्स जोकि उस समय के लिए लाजिमी था वह भी बाहर से आ गया और उन लोगों ने जा कर वहां का काम सम्भाला और उन लोगों का भी त्वर्चा उसके ऊपर से आ गया। उसमें भी तमल्लनी इन लोगों को नहीं हुई। 118 फुट का नाम मैनजर से इनकी तमल्लनी नहीं हुई। अभी इन्होंने इन पोम्ट्स का एडवर्टाइज कराया है और बहुत बड़ी सभ्यता में और भी फुट का नाम मैनजर में भरनी करने वाले हैं। फिर जो बारोड ग्राफिसर्स हैं तो एन० सी० डी० सी०, कोल बोर्ड या दूसरी जगहों से लिए गए हैं उन लोगों की भी मजदूरी रिवाइज करने की तजवीज है और उसको इयोडा करने की प्रोपोजल है। वेलफेअर ग्राफिसर्स 14 है। इसके अलावा और सो टेड भी भरती करने की बात है। जो अब तक वेलफेअर नहीं कर सके हैं और आज भी नहीं कर पाते हैं और जिनको आम तौर पर मजदूर बड़ समझते हैं कि वे फेअरवैल के लिए हैं, वेलफेअर के लिए नहीं हैं, उनकी तादद और बढ़ाने में जा रहे हैं। इस तरह म वस्टेज के ऊपर और वस्टेज होता जाता है।

सभ पति महोदय, एक बलबन्धन राय मेहता एग्जिटी बनी थी। उसने मि. ग्राइवेट की थी कि जो छोटी-छोटी कोलियरीज हैं ये इकोनॉमिक होल्डिंज नहीं हो सकती हैं इस वास्ते कई कोलियरीज को मिला कर बड़ी कोलियरीज बना दी जानी चाहिये। जब इन्होंने टेक ओवर किया तो इन्होंने इनको 24 भागों में बाटा। 214 को 24 भागों में बाटा। बहुत अच्छा किया। लेकिन 24 भागों में बाटने के बाद जो बसरी सब कारवाही होनी चाहिये थी वह अब तक भी नहीं हुई है। उलटी दिशा में ही गाड़ी जा रही है, सीधी दिशा में नहीं जा रही है।

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

उसटी दिशा से मेरा मतलब यह है कि फ्रैंग-मेटेशन की जो सारी बातें थी उसको जहाँ की तहाँ रखा गया है और उसी की पुष्टि की दिशा की धार से बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर ऐसा न होना तो 214 कोलियरीज ग्राज थी तो उनके लिए चालीम बैलकेपर अफमर नहीं तो साठ से काम चल सकता था और साठ नहीं तो 72 और 72 नहीं तो 24 पद्वे। यानी 95 हो सकते थे। लेकिन 114 नहीं रह सकते हैं और 200 तो हार्जिज नहीं रहेंगे। माइन मैनेजर्स की भी उसी तरह की स्थिति होगी। हॉ उन मैनेजर्स की जरूरत नहीं होगी। अभी तो उन मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर नहीं आ सके, प्लानिग एंड डिप्लोमेट के लिए जो डायरेक्टर इच्छा होत। बाह्ये था वह भी जायन नहीं कर सक्त है जिनकी बजट में न कोई प्लानिंग होता है और न उनमें कोई डिप्लोमेट होता है और न उन दिशा में कोई काम होता है। हम स्टेटस की स्थिति में हैं, बल्कि जिन स्थिति में थे, उनमें प्रतिफल दिशा में उनसे पीछे, जा रहे हैं। पहले तो मैनेजर और एग्जिक्यूटिव मैनेजर प्रोडिक्ट मैनेजर के मालिकों, एजेंट सी० एम० ई० या दूसरे लोगों के घर में खदानों में जाया करने थे, लेकिन अब तो वे खुद मालिक बन बैठे हैं। वे दिल्ली, कलकत्ता या पटना देखें या खदान को देखें? उनको फुर्तन नहीं है। इसलिए वे खदान को देख नहीं पाते हैं।

सब लोगों के दिमाग में अपनी सविस की विद्युत् की बारे में स-देह पैदा हो गया है। पहले तो मजदूरों को वह नोटिस दिया गया कि उनकी सविसिज टर्मिनेट हो जायेंगी। दिव्यूल के मामले यह नोटिस नहीं दिया गया, यह प्ली लिया गया। जिन पर देखने की जिम्मेदारी है जिनमें हम काम की आशा रखते हैं, यूनिफार्मिटी की दृष्टि से उनकी सविस कन्डीशन् में रिजिजन होना जरूरी है क्योंकि पहले कोई कुछ देता था, कोई कुछ देता था। लेकिन सविस कन्डीशन् के रिजिजन में उनको बिट्टी मिल रही है कि वे। जसूसर से भारत

कोकिंग कोल के मुलाजिम नियुक्त हो रहे हैं।

समापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : खदानों में पहले सेफ्टी के लिहाज से जो गैरिया होती थीं, उनको फुटबाल के मैदान बनाने से वहाँ किसी की मरण एक्जिडेंट हो सकते हैं। बरसात का समय आ रहा है। चूकि सेफ्टी मेजर्स को फालो या मेनटेन नहीं किया जाता है, इसलिए इस साल बरसात में खदानों के अधिक हूवने की आशंका है। इस पर तुरंत यह कि जो बिजली डी० वी० सी० बिजली देनी है, उनमें भी नोटिस दिया है कि हमने पिछले साल जो बिजनी दी है हम उनको भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। ये सब बातें बिम्ना का शिष्य हैं।

हम सोचते हैं कि सारे उद्योग पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेने चाहिए, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में बीमारी यह है कि जो अफपर जाता है, वह अपने मन के सुरुओं अफपरों और मजदूरों को भर देना है। उमक कुछ एं स्ट्रेक नहीं रहता है। अब उसकी बदनी होगी है, तो उसके द्वारा रखे गये भी आदमी रह जाते हैं। उसके बाद जो दुपरा या तीमरा अफपर आता है, वह भी ऐसे ही करता है।

सारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में घाटे का एकमात्र कारण यह है कि जो एग्जिडेंट बनने जाते हैं, उनमें ऐसा हिमाम-किराब रखते हैं कि लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुँचा जा सकता है। सारी दुनिया की भाखों में बूल फ़ोरने के लिए वे ऐसा ऊँचा लक्ष्य रखते हैं, जिनको वे कभी प्राप्त नहीं करते हैं। सरकार का दिशा माफ नहीं है। एक बार वह कहती है कि वहाँ की स्ट्रेक को घटाना है और दूसरी बार वह कमेटी बना देती है कि मजिस्ट्रेट ने अजिस्ट्रेट लोगों को एग्जिडेंट किम तरह से दिशा जाये। कल परनों पेज में निकला है कि रांची का हैवी इन्जिनरिंग कार्गोरेशन दो बरस में अपना सारा कैपिटल ईट थप कर जायेगा। भोपाल का हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल तो पहले ही ईट थप कर चुका है। इसका

एकमात्र कारण यह है कि इन सब जगहों में कनसेप्शन क्लीयर नहीं है। सरकार जिन अधिकारियों को नियुक्त करती है, वे अपने डग से सीचने हैं। एक तरफ तो हम हैवी मॅकेनाइजेशन की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम एम्प्लायमेंट आर्गानिजिज्ज की बात करते हैं। ये दोनों चीजें कांटेडिक्टरी हो जाती हैं। एक तरफ हम एक मशीन ला कर तो आदमियों को बेकार करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे भारत कोर्रिंग कोल के चेयरमैन को चिन्ता हो गई कि एन० सी० डी० सी० में 68 हजार आदमियों में 14 मिलियन टन पैदा होता है और भारत कोर्रिंग कोल में 1 लाख 22 हजार आदमियों में 17 मिलियन टन पैदा होता है। अब यह इनकी नजर में खटकना शुरू हो गया है। आगे की क्या प्लानिंग है कि कम इस संख्या को 1 लाख 22 हजार से कम किया जाय। 1 लाख 22 हजार को कम करने की बात वही होगी कि सिर के स्थान पर मशीन आ करके बैठेंगे। और मशीन के लिए फारेन कैपिटल लगे, दूसरे देशों के ऊपर निर्भर करेंगे। वहाँ दो एन० सी० डी० सी० की माइन्स है जिनमें एक में 28 करोड़ कैपिटल लगा है और दूसरे में 32 करोड़ कैपिटल दोनों मिला कर 60 करोड़ कैपिटल हो जाता है और ये दोनों मिलाकर 1 मिलियन टन पैदा करने वाली है। अभी सारे भारत कोर्रिंग कोल को कम्पेन्सेशन देना बाकी है। अनुमान किया जाता है कि वह 60 करोड़ नहीं होगा, 60 से नीचे होगा।

मुझे ऐसे तो कई और विषयों के ऊपर भी बातें करनी थीं लेकिन चूँकि समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करता हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr Chairman Sir, even the severest critics of the Minister will concede the initiative and the sense of responsibility that he has brought to bear upon the activities of the Steel Ministry. But I think these are only up to a point, because even if

his most enthusiastic supporters will try to speak about the achievements of the Ministry. I am sure they will have to fumble for words. The basic problems of the Steel Ministry in the aspects of its production, price and organisation have not yet been attacked. Even the Steel Ministry's Report seeks to draw a veil of secrecy on the skeleton which are hidden in the Ministry, cupboard

First coming to production, we find that notwithstanding the abundance of raw material and labour needed to sustain a flourishing steel industry, steel production in this country is not only lagging but dwindling year by year. I think the hon. Minister owes an answer to this House as to what he proposes to increase the production.

In 1948 Japan was producing 1.7 million tonnes of steel. Today they are producing 93 million tonnes of steel. As against this, in 1948 in India we were producing 1.3 million tonnes of steel, almost on par with Japan. But what is our growth today? We are producing today only 6.3 million tonnes but the actual production may be 4.5 million tonnes or so. The hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, should not take this criticism in a cavalier fashion. He ought to be concerned with production dwindling year by year. If Japan by carrying iron ore across the seas from India and other countries could achieve this result, why not India?

AN HON. MEMBER: National character.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: In Hindustan Steel production is dwindling. From 6.59 million tonnes of steel ingots in 1966-67 we have further dwindled to 6.1 million tonnes in 1970-71.

The deterioration is consistent year by year, though production had briefly picked up in 1969-70. The Minister has promised that in 1972-73 he will be able to present us with 7.2 million tonnes of steel. If he is able to achieve it, surely, he would have achieved a minor miracle and, I think, the House should propose a Bharat Ratna for him. But I am sure, what we have heard about Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai, production is going to be further reduced because maintenance is at the lowest, in all these plants.

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

Therefore, when production is lagging behind the targets these must be a determined programme to boost production up to the targetted level for not only bringing down the price but also to increase the *per capita* availability of steel

Today what is the idle capacity in our Steel plants? According to my calculations in Rourkela it is 54.3 per cent, in Durgapur 56.2 per cent and in Bhilai 22 per cent, which is subject to scrutiny. I think the hon. Minister owes an answer not only to this House but to the nation as to why such a size of capacity lie idle in our public sector undertakings I think, the worker in the steel industry is today earning the highest wage in the country. Not only the officers but their workers also are paid the highest wages in the steel industry with the lowest production. If the hon. Minister cannot tackle these problems, in the fitness of things he ought to resign. We do not want to have the luxury of a public sector undertaking eating up its capital and giving us these disappointing results.

About prices, Indian steel is being sold at the highest price. During the last three years, 1969-70 to 1971-72, there has been price rise on three occasions, that is, on 1.1.1970, 13.12.71 and recently on 17.3.1972, as a result of which today the increase is of the order of Rs 75 a tonne. The last two increases were consequent upon the increase of excise duty and regulatory duties of excise on steel materials but what about the 1970 increase? The 1970 increase was due to the increased cost of production.

This leads me to another aspect, namely that through this escalation of prices companies like the TISCO and IISCO have earned higher revenues and profits whereas we have not been able to show similar results in the public sector. Today, the excise duty alone on steel constitutes about 40 per cent. On top of this the public sector and the private sector companies are toying with the idea of having another price increase at the rate of Rs 100 a tonne. The hon. Minister ought to take this House into confidence and say what his reaction is to this demand for increase in price. If the Government is thinking of enhancing the price, I submit, a white paper on the steel economy, manufacture and distribution, should be laid before Parliament before any price increase is considered.

While the record of the Ministry is dismal both on the production front and distribution that Ministry has been toying with the idea of a holding company. The holding company will be wholly owned by the Government and, I am sure, it is going to be the biggest company in the world with a capital outlay of Rs. 4,000 crores. I had expected some more details about this holding company in the report but the report is laconic on the holding company, which, according to the report, has already been sanctioned and for which a capital outlay of Rs. 4,000 crores would be needed. This public sector company will mean a thorough re-organisation of the undertakings under the Steel Ministry, all its captive plants and mines and of coal and mineral companies, under one common umbrella.

16-00 hrs.

As far as the proposal goes, I have no quarrel with the holding company. But considering the achievements of the Hindustan Steel which is the biggest company in India, I would certainly advise this House to put a stop to the promotion of this holding company until the performance of the Hindustan Steel is improved. What is the size of the loss that we have been incurring? We find, in the case of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., which is the biggest company in the country with an investment of Rs 1066 crores and which accounts for 23 per cent of the total investment in the public sector, the cumulative net loss, as on 31.3.72, is Rs. 223 crores. In the case of Heavy Engineering, it is Rs. 87.83 crores; the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation—Rs. 36.42 crores; the T-iveni Structural—Rs. 204.52 lakhs; the Bharat Heavy Plant and Vessels—Rs 34.18 lakhs.

Now, if the holding company is being promoted to aggregate all this net loss and to inflict it on the tax-payers in the name of socialist economy, then, of course, the hon. Minister and the Government is welcome to promote the holding company. But if the Government is proposing to streamline the steel production so as to have increased production and lower price, then, certainly, the holding company needs re-thinking. While the size may compensate the sense of frustration and failure of the Ministry, by its gigantic size, it will land the nation in bankruptcy in no time. Therefore, I say, the Government of India should not be in a hurry in putting their seal of imprimatur

on the proposal of the holding company. The Parliament should be taken into confidence in the matter. We must know the pros and cons of the entire economy and how the holding company is going to improve the position.

Now, I come to another aspect of the matter, the aspect of corruption which is prevalent in the Steel Ministry. It is well-known that when steel is in short supply, it is bound to bring in its wake corruption. But my only grievance is that there is a kind of abatement at the high level which is leading to corruption. Some friends ask how. The *modus operandi* is this. It now takes six months between the allotment of quota and its actual receipt by the actual users. The actual users cannot wait for this length of time because they are not in public sector undertakings and they do not sustain the luxury of a socialist economy. They have to produce or they will perish. They cannot afford to wait for six months' delay between the allotment quota of and its actual receipt. Now, during this six months' period, they have to go to the black-market.

Only the other day, on 14. 4. 72. the hon. Minister of Steel had said on the floor of the Rajya Sabha, that at least 5 per cent of steel is going to the black-market. It should be much more...

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : 5 per cent is not under regulated distribution. I did not say that it was going to the black market.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The only possible inference is that. Since it is not under regulated distribution, naturally, it goes to the black-market. If you could work it out, I think, the Steel Ministry's contribution to the black money is sizeable.

It has been an important guide-line of the Steel Ministry that indigenous production of ferro-alloys should increase. I am bringing a specific instance to the notice of the hon. Minister and also of the House and I would request the hon. Minister to order an inquiry into it. Sir, while the increase in production of ferro alloys is one of the important guidelines, recently we had imported 12,000 tonnes of ferro-silicon. Even though orders had been placed by the Hindustan Steel, by TISCO and by the other plants on a ferro-silicon plant in Orissa

which is producing the highest quality of ferro-silicon, these orders had been mysteriously cancelled and 12,000 tonnes of ferro-silicon had been imported. I do not know how the import could be permitted. I am told the import of 12,000 tonnes of ferro-silicon cost the foreign exchequer to the extent of Rs. 8 crores. If you calculate ten per cent cut which has gone to some interested parties through whose abatement this could be possible, you can well anticipate the enormity of corruption that is prevailing. I cannot vouchsafe for it, but this complaint which I have received is from very responsible quarters and I have no reason to doubt its veracity. It is with a sense of duty and not with a sense of challenge that I appeal to the hon. Minister to at least satisfy himself about this charge. This is a matter for enquiry by the CBI, I think, the hon. Minister should apply his mind to it.

There is another point. The strength of the nation is measured not by shibboleths or chimeras or slogans but by the amount of steel that is available. The *per capita* consumption of steel in India is the lowest. The House may be interested in knowing the figures. In U.S.A. it is 685 kgs, in Japan it is 500 kgs, in USSR it is 430 kgs; in U.K. it is 422 kgs; whereas in India it is 15 kgs. (*Interruption*) According to my figure it is 15 kgs. While the *per capita* availability of steel is the lowest in the world, its price is the highest. It is time that a price policy was evolved by the Steel Ministry. There must be a pool price and a time-bound programme for allocation and distribution of steel. Elimination of delay in distribution should be guaranteed. At present there are two organisations, NMDC and Hindustan Steel, who are engaged in import of steel. I suggest that there should be only one agency which should import steel, and guidelines for fixing priority for issue of steel licences must be laid down very firmly so that it leaves no scope for corruption.

Finally, in conclusion, I will say that whatever I have said, I have said in no spirit of opposition of the party in power but as a citizen who has to bear the brunt of the socialistic economy. I hope, the hon. Minister, while replying, will satisfy this House as to why, with easy availability of resources steel is selling costliest, why the *per capita*,

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

availability is lowest and why there is so much of alleged corruption in steel allocation in Udyog Bhavan.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : Mr Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines and I appeal to the Ministry for caution and justice in implementing one of the biggest iron ore projects in the world, namely, the Kudremukh iron ore project. The project is now at the stage of plan. When developed, this project would be able to export iron ore in the saleable form at the rate of 7.5 million tonnes per year. The detail project report has been prepared by the N.M.D.C. in collaboration with Marcon Corporation of U.S.A. and the NON group of companies of Japan. This report is now being examined by an inter-Ministry Working Group headed by Industries and Minerals Adviser to the Planning Commission.

One of the important suggestions in this report is that the iron ore from Kudremukh should be exported in the form of slurry by pumping it into 2½ lakh tonner ships. It will be sailing about 10-12 miles away from the Mangalore harbour which is now coming up, as an act of fulfilment of the aspirations of the people of Mysore. The reason given in the report is that if iron ore is exported in the form of slurry, there will be some savings in the operation costs even though the facilities offered by the nearby Mangalore harbour are not used.

The suggestion made in this report to export ore in the form of slurry is to be rejected straightaway for the following reasons. Firstly, if this suggestion is accepted, there will not be any scope for the development of Mangalore harbour into a modern harbour capable of accommodating 1 lakh ton ships and there will not be any scope for the consequential industrial development in the west coast of this country. Secondly, the Mangalore harbour with out any development and without any export of iron ore even from the Hospet region as it was originally planned, will be reduced to the position of a fishing harbour and the cost of this fishing harbour would be about Rs. .5 crores and with a foundation for 49' draft as allowed for this harbour, this harbour would continue only as a fishing harbour with an actual draft of only 25'.

Thirdly, thousands of fishermen living near the Mangalore harbour project will be displaced and they will also be deprived of fishing facilities in the sea zone through which the pipelines for pumping this slurry will pass upto the ships. Fourthly, there will not be any development of infra-structure facilities in the region of the Kudremukh project.

If this ore is exported in the form of slurry, there will not be much scope for employment. Unemployment is a big problem in this country and there may not be scope for employment and this project will not be employment oriented and this would also involve a lot of foreign exchange and we have to give up the principle of self-reliance if we are to accept the suggestion made in the report.

The suggestion is made by the four trading companies of U.S.A. and Japan. In my opinion, it is not safe to rely too much on the advice of these four trading companies. If we accept the techniques suggested by these four companies, since we are not familiar with these techniques, these four trading companies will be in a position to dictate terms with regard to the price of iron ore and other terms of trade when we export the ore to foreign countries. If we export ore in some other form, the Mangalore Harbour will have to be developed and at least in future we can have a plant near the Kudremukh area, a marine steel and a special steel plant. But if we accept the suggestion made in the report we will never have a steel plant near this Kudremukh ore project.

Lastly, the whole idea of sending this ore in the form of slurry through pipes is perhaps based more on a spirit of adventure than on a spirit of economic growth coupled with social justice. Therefore I request the Government to give up the idea of sending this Kudremukh ore in the form of slurry. This may be exported in the form of police by installing a pelletisation plant or in any other form which will benefit the country as a whole and the Mysore State in particular. With this single point I conclude my speech.

श्री रामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : इससे पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूँ मैं श्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। कि एक साल भर के अन्दर

उन्होंने बहुत से बड़े काम किए हैं जिनके लिए हम लोग बहुत वर्षों से प्रयास कर रहे थे। खास कर खदान मजदूरों की मांगों पर विचार करने का सिलसिला उन्होंने शुरू किया है वह बड़ा उत्साहपूर्ण रहा है। 214 कोकिंग कोल माइंस का इन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, कापर कारपोरेशन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और एशियन रिफ़िनरीज का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। ये तीनों की बड़े उत्साहपूर्ण काम उन्होंने किए हैं और इसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी भी बातें हैं जिन की तरफ मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी और भी बहुत से काम हैं जो करने बाकी हैं। दूसरी खदानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का एक बहुत महम सबाल बाकी है। कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले करीब दो लाख मजदूर अभी भी उसी मुसीबत के शिकार हैं जिस मुसीबत में कोकिंग कोयला की खदानों में काम करने वाले एक लाख मजदूर थे। वे आशा लगाए बैठे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी उनका भी उद्धार होगा और उसी तरह से होगा जिस तरह से क्रिया खदानों में काम करने वाले एक लाख मजदूरों का हुआ है। इन सब बातों में एक बहुत बड़ी कड़ी जुड़ी हुई है। पूरे देश का नक्शा जब हम सामने रखते हैं तो साफ हो जाता है कि इसके सिवा आज आपके सामने कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं रह गया है। तबियत इसके कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी इन खदानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि फ़्यूल पालिसी हमारी क्या होगी इसके बारे में कमेटी बनाई गई है और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयले की खपत एनर्जी के लिए, फ़्यूल के लिए हो क्योंकि अब तेल पर कोई भरोसा नहीं रहा है। उम दिशा में जब हम सोचते हैं तो जो हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट होगी वह काफी बड़ी होगी और प्राइवेट सैक्टर सक्षम नहीं है कि उसको वह पूरा कर सके। उसको पूरा करने के लिए आपकी बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाना होगा नई नई खदानें खोलनी पड़ेंगी, जो खदानें हैं उनको और भी बड़ा बनाना होगा और पब्लिक सैक्टर

का उसमें बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा रहेगा। अभी आप आधा कोयला प्रोड्यूस करते हैं पूरे देश के प्रोडक्शन का और आगे चल कर जो आपकी आवश्यकता होगी और जो आपको प्रोड्यूस करना पड़ेगा वह उससे दुगुना करना पड़ेगा जो अभी आप करते हैं। यह आपकी तीन चार साल के अन्दर करना होगा। यह बहुत बड़ा काम है। एक छोटा सा इसका हिस्सा भी अगर कमजोर वर्ग के हाथ में रहेगा तो उसे देश का कमजोर वर्ग, मजदूर वर्ग की हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए पिसता रहेगा। इस वास्ते जरूरी है कि उसको भी बहुत बहुत जल्दी ले लिया जाए।

जब मैं यह कह रहा हूँ तो मैं एक दूसरी बात भी कह देना चाहता हूँ। जब से भारत कोकिंग कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, कोई भी खदान का मालिक, चाहे वह छोटा हो और चाहे बड़ा, एक पैसा भी इनवेस्ट नहीं करना चाहता है—नहीं करता है। दो चार दिन पहले मुझे केन्ला थोरी में एक बहुत बड़ा खदान से जाने का मौका मिला था। वहाँ अभी बिहार सरकार के प्रनर्गल काम चलता है और बहुत बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार काम चलाते हैं। यह फैसला हुआ है कि उन कोलियरीज को एन. सी. डी. सी. ले लेगी। वहाँ हालत यह है कि पूरा वटिकल माइनिंग चल रहा है। किस दिन कितना भयानक एमिसडेंट हो जायेगा, कब आग लग जायेगी, कब खदान पानी से डूब जायेगी, इसका भरोसा नहीं है। मालिक जल्दी से जल्दी मुनाफ़ा कमाने और उत्पाद से जयदा लूट करने की कोशिश में उन कोलियरीज को बड़ी कैसनेस से हंडल कर रहे हैं। हम जितनी देर करते हैं, उतने ही हम उन की लूट में साक्षीदार बनते हैं। इस लूट को रोकने का एक ही उपाय यह है कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी उन खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें।

हम देश में तरक्की की बात करते हैं, लेकिन कोयले के विषय में नया जल्दी दिशा में

[श्री रामोदर पांडे]

कर रही है। जहाँ 1969-70 में 75.74 मिलियन टन कोयले का प्राङ्गणन हुआ, वहाँ 1970-71 में वह घट कर 72.68 मिलियन टन और पिछले साल 69 मिलियन टन रह गया। कोयले का प्रोङ्गणन में डाउनवर्ड ट्रेड चल रहा है।

इस वेदगी रफतार का एकमात्र कारण यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के अलावा जो खदानें हैं, वे सरकार को फेल कर रही हैं। कोयले के उत्पादन को रिफ इस रूप में नहीं आंका जा सकता है कि यह कम हुआ है, बल्कि यह देखना है कि इकानोमी में उसकी कम खपत हुई है और इकानोमी पर उसका क्या असर पड़ा है।

पब्लिक अडरटेगिङ की बात करते हुए कुछ लोग बड़े सरसरी तौर पर कह देते हैं कि वहाँ पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग कर दो, कुछ घाटे का इन्तजाम हो जायेगा। बात ऐसी नहीं है। दोष कोई पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग का नहीं है, बल्कि दिल्ली में एयर-कन्डीशन कमरों में बैठने वाले लोगों का भयानक दोष होता है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

एन. सी. डी. सी. में तीन बाधारीज खोली गई हैं। गिड्डी में बस करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके बाधारी खोली गई, लेकिन कन्स्ट्रक्शन के बाद ही उसका ताला बन्द कर दिया गया। वह दस करोड़ रुपया स्टेटिक पड़ा हुआ है। स्वांग बाधारी पर छः करोड़ खर्च हुआ। वह बाधारी तब बनी, जब कोयला खरम होने वाला है। उसकी कोई यूटिलिटी नहीं रह गई है। कठारा बाधारी पर सोलह करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया, लेकिन उसका यूटिलाइजेशन सिर्फ 0 परसेंट है।

इन तीनों बाधारीज पर तीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है, लेकिन हम उनका 2 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन भी नहीं करते हैं। अगर ती

परसेंट के हिसाब से सब निकाला जाए, तो एन. सी. डी. सी. को सिर्फ एक आइटम पर 2.70 लाख रुपया सूद देना पड़ता है। अगर उसमें घाटा नहीं होगा, तो क्या होगा?

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि गिरिबिड़ प्रिजिडेंसल आर्डर में चल रही है। फाल्टी प्लानिंग की वजह से घाटा हो रहा है। इसी तरह रामगढ़ प्रोजेक्ट पर सरकार ने झूठ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया। वहाँ पर पांच सौ मकान बना कर रखे हुए हैं। आज तीन साल से लोग उनकी खिड़कियाँ और दरवाजे उखाड़-उखाड़ कर ले जा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को भविष्य में भी इन बातों को ध्यान रखा होगा।

सरकार ने दिल्ली से एन. सी. डी. सी. को तार भेज दिया कि बर्ड फाइव-कीयर प्लान में 30 मिलियन टन प्राङ्गणन करना है। 9 मिलियन टन की खपत होनी थी और प्लानिक 30 मिलियन टन के प्राङ्गणन का था। विश्रामपुर की बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनरियाँ और जो ट्रैक लाइन वगैरह मंगाए गए तालाघर फील्ड में या दूसरी जगह बंद कराहूँ कराहूँ कर के पुकार रही हैं दिल्ली के प्लानर्स का कि आप बताओ मेरी क्या यूटिलिटी है? यों मुझे मंगाना? करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर करके अमेरिका, रूस और दूसरे देशों से लोड लोड करके ये मशीनें लाए। तो इस तरह की प्लानिंग हम क्यों तो क्या होने वाला है।

अभी मैं रिपोर्टें पढ़ रहा था। उनमें एक जिक्र है कि अभी जो भारत कोकिंग कोल ने नई कोलियरीज एक्वायर की है उनके लिए नया री-कॉन्स्ट्रक्शन प्रोग्राम बनेगा और जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा री-कॉन्स्ट्रक्शन से हम लोग यही मानते हैं कि बड़ी संख्या में मशीनों का अभाव होगा और मजदूरों की संख्या घटाई जायगी। हम लोगों को व्यक्तिगत अनुभव यह है अखबारों में काम करने का कि जहाँ भी हम

मशीनरी लगाने के लिए तो भाखूम पड़ता है कि मुनाफा हो रहा है लेकिन इतना बड़ा धोखा होता है कि जिसमें देश बहुत बड़ा चाटा उठाना पड़ता है कहीं भी हम उसमें सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं। मजदूर जो इतनी बड़ी सहाय में हमारे यहाँ हैं, जो श्रम शक्ति हमारे पास है, उसका अगर यूटिलाइजेशन हो तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि उन मशीनरी से कम हम प्रा. को रिटर्न दें। प्रा. की बोकारो कोलियरी है, एन. सी. डी. सी. की, सिर्फ मजदूर वहाँ काम करते हैं, बहुत कम

मशीनरी वहाँ है। आप बताइए कि एन. सी. डी. सी. के कौन से दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट से कम प्राफिट उसमें होता है।

सभापति महोदय : अब साफ़े छः बजे गए हैं। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें। सदन कल ११ बजे तक के लिए स्थगित होता है।

18 28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 4, 1972] Vaisakha 14, 1894 (Saka).