

viable Government or whether it would be necessary for you to take over the Government of Manipur. etc."

Then, later on, on page 5, under (b), he says:

"Of the 31 members of the P.D.A. no less than 13 have changed their party loyalty since they were elected. Some of them more than once."

Then, under (c), he says:

"While it is possible that to a P.D.A. Government is established, it will gather more support for the usual reasons in such circumstances, it is also possible that it will lose some members who are now supporting it when they find that their hope of office are not fulfilled."

Therefore, it is this situation that confronted the Governor, and being anxious to provide a stable Government, he naturally made this recommendation. This explains his hesitation in the matter.

About the young men, I am not very clear whether any of them is in prison now. I shall find out. But my impression is that they are not. As I said earlier, our approach is one of sympathy and of trying to win them over to the path of sanity, to a path which will enable them to give out their best for the construction of not only Manipur but the whole country.

I agree with Shri Tombi Singh that no attempt should be made to divide the hill people from the valley people. It is fortunate that Manipur has been an integrated entity for a very long time. Therefore, unlike some of the other areas on the north-east, there is integration between the hill people and the valley people to a large extent. Of course, we have to provide certain safeguards to the Hill People. That is only because of the agreement of the valley people to these safeguards and therefore, these safeguards have emerged as a result of a dialogue carried on between the Centre, hill people and the valley people and I am very glad that the leaders of the valley people themselves have suggested that certain safeguards are necessary. I certainly accept his advice and if there is any instance in which an officer carries on activities which

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

tend to exploit this idea of dividing the valley people and the hill people or intention to divide them anyway, if he brings to our notice any such instance, we shall certainly take action in the matter.

Finally, with regard to scholarships to the low income group students, this matter is a matter which has to be discussed with the Education and Finance Ministries. I am not in possession of all the facts just now but I can assure my hon. friend, Mr Tombi Singh he knows my interest in Manipur—that I shall certainly do my level best to help him in the matter and together, we shall move the Ministries concerned.

MR SPEAKER The question is :

The motion was adopted  
 "That the Bill be passed."

13:26½ Hrs.

#### COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) BILL

MR SPEAKER : Now, we take up the next Bill - Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill. Time not allotted.

I think two hours should be sufficient.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):  
 No, Sir. At least four hours are required.

MR. SPEAKER : We are at the flag end of the session. All right, you can have three hours, (*Interruptions*). Any way I can make marginal adjustments.

13:27 HRS. MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : I beg to move\* :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the coal mines specified in the Schedule with a view to re-organising and reconstructing such coal mines so as to ensure the rational, co-ordinated and scientific development and utilisation of coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, in order that the ownership and control of such resources are vested in the State and thereby so distributed as best to subserve the common good, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

It is well-known that coal is really the crucial source of mineral wealth in our country. We have in our country proved resources of somewhere in the region of 8-1/2 billion tonnes of non-coking coal and another 15 billion tonnes indicated, 5 billion tonnes of coal from captive mines, and 7-1/2 billion tonnes of inferred resources. This shows the enormous wealth of coal which we have in our country and this is apart from the metallurgical coal reserves which alone amount to somewhere in the region of 13 billion tonnes. I do not think at this stage it is necessary for me to go into a detailed discussion of the reasons which moved the Government to take over the mines in the private sector. I will content myself on this occasion by merely giving two quotations, one from the Burrow Committee report of 1937 which described the coal trade like this :

"The coal trade in India has been rather like a race in which profit has always come in first, with safety a poor second, sound methods, and 'also ran, and national welfare 'a dead horse' entered perhaps but never likely to start . . . Neither the Government nor landlords can escape responsibility for allowing this state of affairs to prevail for so long, but this does not alter the facts, nor still will it justify further inaction on the part of all concerned."

This was written in a report of a committee set up by the Government of India some 36 years ago. 17 years later, the Coal Commissioner of the Government of India gave evidence before the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha and he stated :

"Almost upto 1939, when regulation 77 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulation came into force, the producers of coal had an absolutely free hand in producing coal from wherever they could and in any manner they thought best. During this period of absolute *laissez faire* profit was the primary consideration, safe methods were in the picture only here and there and national interests were completely forgotten. The industry and the country are to-day paying the price for this ruthless and haphazard exploitation of this national wealth during those days . . .

Mining rules had therefore to be tightened up. Gradually controls were introduced but even then, the measures of control are only being circumvented and the owners by themselves have done very little to cooperate in the policy of greater safety in coalmines and the conservation of good quality coal.

All that the private sector of the industry asks now is : Take away the irksome controls, allow us to increase the price of coal, don't ask us to pay the labour anything more and promise that you will not take our mines away from us, and in return, we shall open mines and close them as we think best, produce coal in the manner that suits us best and give the country coal to meet the requirements of the future."

This is what the Coal Commissioner said some 20 years ago :

"If nationalisation is postponed by 25 years and the industry is given a free hand there will be little left at the end of the period for the country to take over. We will be left with a number of units which, if not affected by underground fires, and other hazardous conditions would be uneconomic to work. At that stage, the prospects of nationalised mines producing the requirements of the country at a fair cost will be remote and the chances of nationalisation not succeeding will be greater."

I request hon. Members when discussing this Bill and the performance of the Coal-mines authorities during the three months of the take-over, to keep in mind this warning of the Coal Commissioner. It is a very difficult situation which we face on the coal front. It is necessary that we should keep in mind the very serious problems which faced us ever since the take over. Sedulous and conscious attempts have been made by enemies of nationalisation to discredit the actual working of the coal-mines after nationalisation. Attempts were made to discredit them quite consciously and very recently in Delhi today as well as day-before-yesterday, they have resorted to giving facts in newspapers which are, to put it mildly, contrary to the truth

This Bill is to complete the vesting of the ownership of the mines in the Central Government. When I moved the Bill for the take over of the management a couple of months ago that was only for vesting of management. This is the Bill that really completes that process. After this Bill is passed into law in Parliament, it will mean that all the mines, the title and interest of the owners whose names are given in the Schedule, will vest in the Central Government free from all encumbrances with effect from 1-5-1973.

I do not want to go into details. But I wish to point out one or two salient points. We have stipulated that in accordance with the provision 31(2) of the Constitution payment of compensation will be made. The amount that is to be paid in cash, will be something like Rs. 30 crores. It includes whatever might be the value of the stocks on hand as well as the value of the assets. It was really a herculean task performed by officers of the Coalmines Authority and the Department of Mines to perform this task and make a correct assessment and I may say that they have made a fair and honest assessment of the value of the assets.

These 30 crores are not going to be paid out immediately to mineowners. All that we have provided in these provisions, which are of great importance, is this. All the moneys payable to owners will be deposited with the Commissioner of Payments, who is responsible for disbursing these amounts payable to each owner. Before disbursing he will first consider all the claims made by creditors against the owners of these coalmines and only after the claims of these persons and liabilities are satisfied will he disburse these to the owners.

We have said that as far as workers are concerned, highest priority, even over secured creditors, is being given in respect of certain categories of workmen's dues, that is to say provident fund dues on the one hand and arrears of wages on the other. These dues will be recovered in the first instance from the amounts specified in the schedule against the owner of the coal mines. Then comes the secured creditors the amounts advanced by the Central Government and dues in respect of royalty etc. Finally, will come the unsecured creditors who have no real prior claim on this money.

The general scheme so far as payment of compensation is concerned is : Firstly, the amount has been computed really taking into relation the value of the assets on the one hand and the value of the stocks on the other. Secondly, that against this amount of compensation the dues of the workers' provident fund and wages will receive first priority; then comes secured creditors and finally after the amounts advanced by the Central Government during the period of management and the State Governments will come the unsecured creditors. I think this is a fair method of disposing of the matter.

Hon. Members will appreciate that we have been having during this period of three months, that is to say, since January 30, an organisation called the Coal Mines Authority headed by a Custodian General and assisted by Additional and Deputy Custodian Generals and other officers who have been running these taken-over mines. Most of these officers are from the National Coal Development Corporation or Bharat Coking Coal and some of them are from Coal Board and the Directorate General Mines Safety. Qualified mining engineers have been in position as Managers. Some of them are from the private sector but the supervision is in the hands of the officers who have come from these different public sector organisations or government organisations.

After the Bill is passed into Law we propose to have a different structure because no longer will the question be one of certain officers operating on behalf of the government and using powers of management that have been vested in government but it will be a question of setting up a permanent organisation that will exercise the rights of ownership and control of the government and see to it that coal production is developed effectively.

The position as it stands today we have three public sector organisations in existence—the National Coal Development Corporation which produced 16 million tonnes of coal in 1972-73 and employes about 60,000 workers; The Bharat Coking Coal produced 12.72 m. tonnes and employes 1,26,000 and finally Singareni collieries which produced 5 m. tonnes and employes 32,700 workers.

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

Our assessment is the coal production of the mines which are included in what is called Coal Mines Authority is about 40 million tonnes and the number of employees will be in the region of 2 lakhs. The idea is set-up a unified organisation leaving aside Bharat Coking Coal on the one hand because it is closely linked to Steel plants and Singareni Collieries on the other. Singareni Collieries is an organisation in which the Andhra Government has got the major share-holding and which covers the collieries only in that area. So far as the rest of the country is concerned we intend to have a separate Corporation probably it will be called Coal Mines Authority Ltd. which will include within it the National Coal Development Corporation as a separate subsidiary of the Coal Mines Authority. This Coal Mines Authority will really cover the coal mines in Assam—which will be put under a separate General Manager; then the Raniganj-Asansol area, the Bihar area, which together with Talecherin Orissa and Singrauli coal fields will be under the National Coal Development Corporation then finally the Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra area. This is broadly that division the we want to bring about when we set up the new organisation after this Bill becomes law.

Naturally, the responsibilities of the new Coal Mines Authority when it is set up will be very important and we shall have to see that adequate power is granted to the authority to enable it to discharge its responsibilities. Briefly, the objectives before this authority would be : to formulate and recommend to Government a national policy for the conservation, development and scientific utilisation of the coal resources of the country; to act as the entrepreneur on behalf of the State in respect of the coal industry and plan and organise the production of coal; to operate on sound commercial principles and ensure utilisation of capacity in the various projects; to see that the price is reasonable both from the point of view of the consumer as well as from the point of view of the producer; and then to function as an employer who is really able to make up for all the sins that have been committed against the workers in the coal-mining area over a these years. These briefly are the main objectives which we

shall be putting forward before the Coal Mines Authority.

Our idea is that the headquarters of the Coal Mines Authority will be located in Calcutta. I want to make this quite clear right now, because here has been a lot of demand from different States where coal happens to be mined that the headquarters should be in this State or that State. But I think hon. Members here will be able to take a much broader view of the whole position and appreciate that since coal is being mined on a substantial scale in seven different States, although the main ones are really three, that is to say, Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, Calcutta is the commercial centre from which coal-mining companies have operated before, where accessibility from the point of view of the coal mines is the maximum, and in addition a large number of the employees who were working in the head offices of the different coal-mining concerns also are working in Calcutta. So, from every point of view, I think it is the proper place where the headquarters of the Coal Mining Authority should be.

Of course, the headquarters of the NCDC which after this Bill is passed into law and the new company has been set up which will be a subsidiary of the Coal Mining Authority, will continue to be at Ranchi, and we shall have the headquarters of the eastern division, that is to say, the division which looks after the Raniganj coalfields, very likely in the Raniganj coalfields themselves, and the headquarters, so far as the western division is concerned, namely the Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra area, somewhere in that area. We have not yet taken a final decision about the actual location of these, what may be called, divisional headquarters.

It is the intention to provide to the maximum extent decentralisation and delegation of powers so that in effect these different divisional headquarters including the NCDC will operate like subsidiary companies of a big holding company. But the real objective in all these cases is to give maximum initiative to the divisional organisations so as to enable them to build up coal production as rapidly as possible in the coming period.

Hon. Members are aware of the fact that we have got a stupendous task on the coal front before us, and we have got to build up the production from something like

70 million tonnes as it was in 1971-72 and 75 to 76 million tonnes as we expect it to be in 1972-73, and we have got to take it up to over 140 million tonnes or probably 141 to 142 million tonnes in 1978-79. A particularly rapid increase that we have to aim at is in the Central India coalfields and the Singrauli Coalfields and the western belt of Bihar, if one may so call it, because of the enormous pressure on rail traffic in the Bengal-Bihar area, so that what we shall ultimately hope is that we shall be able to, while increasing rapidly the production in the Bengal-Bihar area itself very substantially in this period, have an even more rapid increase in this area.

For this purpose, it will obviously be quite impossible for us to be able to move forward if we do not give adequate authority to the local management of each division, the area management of each division, to enable them to exercise initiative and push up production fast.

I would like, before I sit down, to take a couple of minutes on the present performance of the Coal Mines Authority. During 1972-73, we expect that the total production of coal will reach the all-time record of somewhere in the region of 76 to 76.5 million tonnes, surpassing the previous record of 75.7 million tonnes in 1969-70. The tempo of production after the takeover has not only been maintained, but has actually improved. In February, the total production of the Coal Mines Authority was 3.45 million tonnes and in March 3.73 million tonnes, as against 3.01 million tonnes in February 1972 and 3.24 million tonnes in March, 1972. In April 1973, unfortunately, production has dropped a little compared to March to 3.42 million tonnes. But this is, to a considerable extent, due to frequent power cuts that have taken place on that area holding up work in the mines. We have had as much as 20 to 22 trippings on a single day and occasionally we have had even a whole shift not being able to operate due to difficulties in relation to power.

But with all that, I have no doubt that the actual production of coal during the last three months has not gone down. What has been reported in some sections of the press is motivated and is not correct. We have had difficulties in a number of areas, particularly on the question of transport from some of the more remote areas where

transport facilities are not as good as they might be. That is why sometimes we have had a certain shortage. But I would like to mention, particularly because I think it is much better to deal with concrete things rather than in general, that recently there has been a spate of information supplied in the press which does not actually relate to facts at all. Today, for instance, we have a headline in one of the leading newspapers in Delhi that 20 thermal power stations have been hit by shortage of coal. Now out of the power stations that are mentioned, it is incorrect to mention four at all. There was no closure in four of them for want of coal. I can give the names: Trombay, Parli, Paras and Bho-saval. One unit of the Nasik power station was closed for one day in view of shortage of coal. If you add the total production of all the other power stations mentioned—I have not had time to check up on all these—it comes to an installed capacity of 57 MW in a total installed thermal capacity in the country of about 9,000 MW, namely half percent of the total production. The coal requirements of these small power stations is in the region of about 0.1 million tonnes out of the total requirements of all thermal power plants of 20 million tonnes. As a matter of fact, between 1971-72 and 1972-73, we have increased the delivery to thermal power stations, and therefore, their consumption from 17 million tonnes to 19 million tonnes, that is to say, by about 2 million tonnes compared to 1971-72.

So it is not true really to say that there has been any serious crisis of any sort in relation to power stations. No doubt on occasion, there have been certain difficulties in power stations. That is to a considerable extent due to dislocation of rail movement, probably because of diversion for other purposes of the use of wagons, strikes that have taken place on certain occasions: as for example, in Rullam where there was a strike which dislocated the delivery of coal to the Rajasthan power stations and so on.

But I would like to emphasise that we are fully aware of the importance of adequate supplies of coal being rushed to all thermal power stations, particularly because we know that shortage of hydro-electric power generation has hit the country hard. In fact, a Standing Linkage Committee within

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

the Joint Secretary in the Department of Mines in charge of coal as the Chairman has been set up, with the Member, Thermal Power of the CWPC, the Director of Traffic, Ministry of Railways as well as officers from coal producing organisations, as members. What the Committee does is not merely to fix up linkages but also to draw up monthly programmes for each power station in the country. A control room has been set up in the Ministry of Railways where we are in a position really to answer questions daily how much is the stock in every power station. As a result, to a large extent we were able to meet the demands of the power stations. For instance, though a very lurid picture has been given again in the report in the press this morning, about the position regarding the Ennore and Basin Bridge power stations, I think hon. Members would be interested to know that the present coal stock in Ennore is sufficient for seven days and in Basin Bridge, 25 days. There is no question of any danger of these power stations in any way closing down despite the fact that—and I would like to emphasise this—in Ennore, the coal required is substantially more than last year, now, a third 110 mw station is being commissioned this month and the coal requirement has now gone up nearly twice, to 1,10,000 tonnes a month. Still we should be able to manage it and we will manage it because we are conscious of the importance that is there and how important it is for the south.

I can give another example. Take, for instance Nasik. Nasik, last year, by the ordinary installed capacity norms of 280 mw station, needed about 70,000 tonnes a month. But because of drought in that area it has stepped up its production and is consuming at the rate of 90,000 tonnes a month and would like to have some more if we can give it. Naturally, we have difficulties in being able to push up beyond that, because we have planned on the basis of being able to deliver 70,000 tonnes a month. So, even when we are faced with these difficulties, I think the coal mining authority and the railways have done a good job in attempting to solve the crisis that has been repeatedly facing us in this area.

Then one final mention may be made. Hon. Members I think will appreciate this

fact also. We had in another newspaper, just a couple of days ago, a three-column headline saying "Delhi heading for a big power crisis", and a sub-headline, "Diminishing coal supply may hit generating Units." Immediately, I investigated the position and the next day, therefore, comes, not of course in a prominent place because that would not serve the purpose of those who like to portray this entire affair as they like, another headline saying "no danger of power crisis in the capital," and adding that "the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has ten days' coal supply in hand and there is no danger of any immediate power crisis, according to Mr. B. C. Cariappa, General Manager of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking." He says "that the generating Units are already functioning normally and only one of them, in Rajkot, has been shut down for inspection and periodic overhaul, and Indraprastha was a little low due to shortage of Grade II or Grade III coal and so on and the Bihar Coal Mines may make up, etc." I am only bringing this to the notice of the hon. Members because it is my belief that there is quite a conscious propaganda, sedulously cultivated propaganda to discredit the decision of Government in taking over the coal mines three months ago. Otherwise we will not get these big headlines which seem to portray that there is a major coal crisis in the country due to the shortage of coal. Of course what else would it be due to? And yet, when we investigate the fact in these allegations,—and to use words with all the sobriety at my command we find that they are actually false, and that there is no truth in them at all. There is some truth in some facts, there is no truth in many facts and this I think, the hon. Members will bear with me when I defend the action of the coal mining authority in the mine. I have done.

No doubt we have many difficulties, particularly in relation to the domestic consumers on the one hand, and the brick burning on the other. This is a difficulty of what may be called the low priority sectors on the one hand and secondly, in the distribution system itself we are having so many problems. The dealer is not playing fair because in an atmosphere of scarcity he wants to make the maximum money that he can. But we are attempting to see how soon we can get over it.

I would only bring hon. Members back to the warning given by the Coal Commissioner nearly 20 years ago that when you do nationalise you are going to face a great number of problems and probably problems which you will not be able to tackle at all. That was the gloomy Cassandra-like prophecy made so long ago. I can only claim, I think, that it has not been as bad as that. But we have had difficulties and we are going to have them. But I would ask for the co-operation of all hon. Members of all parties in seeing to it that we are able to solve these problems as they come up one after the other.

The problems are not easy problems but they are problems that can be solved. I think that if we give our full support to the organisation, to the managers and the workers we shall be able to go ahead with them.

It will take us sometime to make the organisation settle down. After all we are taking over at one stroke something like 600 coal mines and trying to bring them under a single organisation with a single leadership. There are problems in doing this. I have seen in organisations like the Indian Airlines where you had different units, far fewer in number, when they were being brought together it took time because they had their different traditions, different methods of work, different practices and so on. Here we have got far larger number of companies working in different ways. Hon. Members are aware that the morals of many of these erstwhile mine owners were not of the best and therefore the morals of some of the persons who worked under them were not also of the best. To be able to clear up all these and set up a really good, first-class organisation committed to the public sector and to the development of coal production in the country in the manner in which I indicated earlier is no easy task. We need co-operation and,—may I use the word, friendly criticism, even correction of all hon. Members and of people in the country at large. But we do need also a certain amount of sympathy and friendly approach and more than anything else a refusal to believe a number of false statements that are being circulated in order to discredit the position of the Government, of which only one

criticism, if at all, can be made, that it came something like a quarter of a century too late. I would commend this Bill to the House that it be adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the coal mines specified in the Schedule with a view to re-organising and reconstructing such coal mines so as to ensure the rational, co-ordinated and scientific development and utilisation of coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, in order that the ownership and control of such resources are vested in the State and thereby so distributed as best to subserve the common good, and for matters connected therewith or indicated thereto, be taken into consideration.” ( *incidental* )

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol) : Sir, I consider this Bill to be inadequate to meet the purpose of nationalisation unless some basic changes are made in it, the Bill, as it is, may prove to be self-defeating. Despite official propaganda eulogising the measure as a big step towards socialism, the Bill merely seeks to protect the interests of the former coal mine owners, even at the cost of the national interest, not to speak of the right of the workers, which the Bill fails to protect. The former coalmine-owners in the past had resorted to slaughter of mining by which these valuable resources were wasted. The mine-owners were interested only in earning profit and making money. They swindled the provident fund of the workers to the extent of Rs 10 crores and other dues to the extent of Rs. 30 crores in West Bengal alone. They also did not pay royalty and taxes to the Government of West Bengal to the tune of Rs. 24 crores. Just before take-over, these mine-owners shifted valuable properties and equipments from the coal mines to some other places. They closed down at least forty collieries in the Ranigang-Asansol coal belt and rendered at least forty thousand workers unemployed.

Before closing down these mines, the owners did not pay the workers their dues—their earned wages and their bonus, etc., etc.

[Shri Robin Sen]

14 hrs.

In spite of these crimes, the Government is proposing in this Bill to pay a handsome compensation to these mine-owners to the extent of Rs. 35.36 crores—a prize for all their misdeeds! I am sure that the burden of this compensation will fall upon the people. Sir, I strongly oppose the section which provides compensation to the mine-owners. I suggest that this section should be deleted and substituted by a new provision in the Bill that no compensation will be paid to the former mine-owners who were unscrupulous.

It is true that there is a section in the Bill, that is, Section 20, I think, wherein it is provided that the workers can go to the court for realising their legal dues. But, Shri Kumaramangalam knows, as I said before, prior to takeover at least forty collieries had been closed down by these mine-owners and they did not pay the legal dues to the workers before closing down the mines. At least 40,000 workers are unemployed for the last one year or so. Is it possible for them to go to the court to seek remedy? Therefore, I propose that Government should take direct responsibility for recovering these legal dues of the workers. This Government can do very well by providing a section in the Bill. The Government can deduct the dues payable to the workers from the compensation or they can recover it from the personal properties and assets of these mineowners.

In the Bill, the Government has further given up the responsibility to provide jobs to all workers employed in the coalmines prior to their takeover. It is an admitted fact that the former mineowners tampered with the records and included the names of many anti-social elements on the muster rolls. They used them against trade union movements. But they removed the names of the genuine workers from the muster rolls. It is also an admitted fact that at least 5,000 workers, during the last one year, have been evicted from the collieries in the Asansol-Raniganj Coal belt by the armed gangsters in collusion with the former mineworkers. These workers were not only evicted but they were also thrown out of employment. There is not a single word in this Bill with regard to these affected workers. I feel that these evicted workers should be taken back.

It is also an admitted fact that just after the take-over, many casual workers, temporary workers and the workers employed under the contractor have been thrown out of their employment, because, their names were not found on the muster rolls. I demand that these workers should be taken back and they should be made permanent.

The new custodians were senior officials under the former mine-owners. Some of the custodians of collieries are tampering with the assets and fund of the mines. Those officials who were previously responsible for several bungling in the affairs of the coal mines are now being given new status with arbitrary powers. When they attack every right of the workers the Coal Mining Authority is just behaving like a silent spectator. I know, for instance, that a senior official of *Bengal Coal Company*, who has been given an important post in the Coal Mining Authority, has been playing havoc with the workers. He has been creating trouble even in the affairs of Coal Mining Authority. I demand that there should be a provision in the Bill to punish these officers.

If the Government want the efficient functioning of the mines, the co-operation of the workers is a must. Even now in many collieries, normal trade union activities are not possible due to terror, repression and indiscriminate use of MISA. For instance, in Surakachar there was a strike in the month of May. Section 144 was promulgated and 14 workers were arrested. Those workers belonged to CITU. In order to ensure the smooth running of the mines I demand that terrorism should stop immediately. The CMA should be democratised and there should be an advisory committee with representatives of Central trade unions.

Lastly, I demand that all the casual and badi workers and contract workers should be made permanent. The contractors may create trouble in the colliery and they may also sabotage production, if this system is continued.

In conclusion, I would like to know from Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam why the coal-mines under the Tatas are not being nationalised. I demand strongly that these coal-mines should also be nationalised without any compensation.



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know it is an important Bill. But I do not know how to manage within the time the House has allotted. Worked out on the basis of two and a half hours for general discussion and half an hour for clause by clause consideration, each Member will have 6 minutes, 5 minutes, 4 minutes, 3 minutes and even 2 minutes. I really do not know what they are going to say. Anyway, it is up to the House. The Government has given notice of certain amendments. They will be circulated.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: They are very minor amendments. They will not take much time. They are merely to correct mistakes which crept in the Schedule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want to fight with the Members each time. Anyway, it is for the House to decide. I am putting it to the House. I am myself in difficulty. How can a Member make his submission in 2 minutes?

SOME HON MEMBERS : The time may be extended

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is up to the House. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not here. We will wait for him; this will be conveyed to him.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA :

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domargan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my heartiest support to the Bill which seeks to complete the process of nationalisation of the coal mines by providing for the acquisition by the Central Government and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners thereof.

I think, the Bill contains the clauses that are needed to complete the task that is set before us. There are, however, a few general points which have to be considered if one has to consider the perspective of entire programme of production of coal and to consider specially that coal should form the basis of our production programme of our country.

First of all, I feel that our targets of production are not commensurate with the real need that faces us, specially to make us self-reliant. If I remember aright,

perhaps, in the Third Plan, the target of production of coal was brought down from 102 million tonnes to 96 million tonnes. In spite of my efforts at that time, I could not succeed in taking it up further beyond 102 million tonnes, but at any rate it should certainly have gone beyond 96 million tonnes of production in the fourth Plan period.

Most unfortunately, the attention of the economic Ministers of the Government did not go to a basic appraisal that coal is the raw material mostly available to us for generating energy. Even the programme of washeries has been neglected almost cruelly. I know that the quality of coal in our country is not very satisfactory. But that is not a very relevant point when there is nothing else for us to fall back upon, if we had succeeded in searching for more oil which unfortunately we did not do, and we should have put in more efforts to search oil—I have no doubt we could have got some more oil; adequately or not, I am not here to say. Our efforts to increase the production of coal certainly should have been much more than what it is.

Now, our target is 141 or 142 million tonnes of coal in 1978-79.

This is not sufficient. I do hope that Government will raise its target if production and will do some re-thinking as to what is to be done if we fail to get oil from outside world. It is really very difficult for us to find foreign money to import as much oil as we are accustomed now to use even for generating power.

The Dhwaran Power Station in Gujarat is being run on gas as fuel which, in my opinion, should never be done because the gas of Cambay could have been diverted to much more purposeful uses. But my hon. friend sitting on my right insisted on using gas and now I am told that there is no intention of the Gujarat Government even to think of switching over from this costly raw material and coming back to coal. Even if coal is more costly to transport—and it becomes a little costly at Dhwaran—, it does not matter because we have plenty of coal. After all, the Tata Thermal Power Station is run on coal. What is the difficulty in Government subsidising the transport to Dhwaran or to many other places where coal could substitute this rather costly

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

material which we have to import every year by paying through our nose? Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister that his scheme of reorganizing production mechanism and distribution mechanism perhaps needs to be linked to higher production.

The amalgamation of coal-mines is an urgent problem facing us. We can do it now more smoothly on the question of compensation also., there is a group of coal mines which, in my opinion, did not even deserve any compensation. There might be others which were run efficiently, for which Government could perhaps think as to how best we could seek their cooperation in order to increase quickly the production targets, and also whether it is possible to find out any means of seeking cooperation from those who have experience in the private sector.

On the question of conservation also, I think that we have to pay attention as to how best we could formulate a policy for conservation and to switch over from oil to coal to make our entire scheme of power generation based on a policy of self-reliance. Production of coal certainly requires a colossal amount of capital money and therefore it was all the more necessary that Government should have taken over the production of coal-mines. Besides production, I do hope that the Minister will now consider as to how best he can improve the distribution mechanism. There is a lot to be done, I am not very happy at the way the distribution system is receiving attention from the Government both in the Railway Ministry as well as in his Ministry. The Railways are trying their very best no doubt and I am glad that the Railway Board have recently decided to move food and coal even at the cost of stopping or suspending passenger trains. I think this is a good idea and we should try to educate our minds that at this critical time movement of essential items is much more important than movement of men. This scheme, I hope, should give a little more facility for the movement of coal.

The organisation that is being contemplated for production of coal perhaps needs to be further decentralised. We are producing coal in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Bihar and Bengal. Perhaps it will be much better to create regional organisations and

then connect them all at the top by a holding company. Even where there is intensive production going on like Bengal and Bihar we should go down further and have independent small units of coalmines, not caring for the increase in the numbers of the mining units. I personally feel that even if we have 100 such units, coal production will increase and efficiency will increase. Expenses are not likely to increase if we simplify the process.

On the question of distribution, there are already established systems like the railways, transport, etc. which could undertake on behalf of Government authority the work of distribution. The railways have a network of organisation and stations. They have other facilities. Perhaps they could take a good part of the distribution task from the Ministry.

The generation of power has to be more and more progressively based on coal. That can be done only if we plan for a higher tonnage of production and I suggest that we move the Planning Commission to set a target of 225 million tonnes of coal by the end of the Fifth Plan period. We should now start planning to produce 225 million tonnes during the Fifth Plan period. If we could do it from now and create organisations, perhaps we may be able to exceed the production at the end of the Fifth Plan. But if we plan a production of 142 million tonnes by 1978-79, then, you will delay in more exercises by which time a lot of other problems may crop up. Therefore, it is much better if we start planning from right now, for a production of 225 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan. I hope these larger objectives are kept in mind, that is of higher production, of decentralisation, to create more units at the State levels and also to entrust the task of distribution to the already existing organisation of the Government such as transport and the railways. Our production and distribution with increase.

This is what all I wanted to say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :  
The general principle behind this Bill is one which should be supported wholeheartedly, by all sections of the House.

However, I would say, there is an unnecessary attempt made by the Government, though the Minister is not guilty of it, to pass this off as a great measure of socialism. Mr. Robin Sen pointed this out that this is being tom-tommed as a big measure of socialism. There is nothing of that kind at all. In developed capitalist countries like Great Britain coalmines were nationalised 30 years ago. That does not mean Britain is a socialist country at all. The Minister said this is something overdue. In any country trying to develop along lines of planned economy, nationalisation of its coal resources is basic to the entire economic development. I therefore welcome this Bill.

Having said this I would also remind the Minister that workers of the mines have played a substantial part to bring about nationalisation. Workers have not carried on the entire trade union movement over the years simply for their own economic development; they have consistently been asking and pressing Government for nationalisation. As the Minister knows, all the Central Trade Union Organisations a few months ago carried out one-day token strike on countrywide scale on the demand for nationalisation. Naturally we welcome the step taken. There are one or two main points which arise out of this, which I would like to put before the Minister.

Regarding this amount of Rs. 30-35 crores which is being provided for as compensation, I would like to know, how this amount has been calculated. There is a strong contradiction here. It has been admitted that the mineowners in the past had indulged in slaughtering of mines, went in for easy profits, quick profits, and they subordinated everything else to that one consideration and in the process have ruined a substantial part of the assets. The Statement of Objects and Reasons has stated:

"The Colliery-owners' sole object was to earn quick profits without any regard to the conservation and safety of mines or to meet their obligation to the workers. This resulted in the stagnation of production in many collieries and closure of many others."

The description of what was going on was reinforced by the Minister's own reference to the reports of the Durrows Committee

and the Coal Commissioner's evidence many years ago, where it has been stated that if nationalisation is further delayed, there will be nothing left to take over. It is in this background that I wish to post this question. What is this amount of Rs. 30-35 crores being paid for? Is it the compensation to them for having ruined the mines? Is it for the slaughtering of mines which they have resorted to? We need fuller explanation. The Minister may seek some refuge behind the legal argument that some amount had to be paid as per the Constitution as it stands today. The hon. Supreme Court judges who have recently given 11 or 13 judgments, I forget the number, in their judgments, some of them have laid down that the amount to be given must bear some reasonable proportion or ratio, some reasonable relevance, to the property which is being taken over. All right. But within the framework of these constitutional limitations, I think, the Minister and the government owe it to the House to explain how this amount has been calculated?

Secondly, even though it is not perhaps precisely within the province of this Bill, if this nationalisation measure is to succeed as we all want it to succeed, then it can not be possible without taking over the whole mechanism of distribution and pricing. If it is not done it will fail and result in imbalances in the economy which are often utilised by those elements who are against the every basic principle of nationalisation. Therefore, I hope the Minister will assure the House that they will not stop at the nationalisation of production of coal but will take over the whole comprehensive scheme of production, distribution and pricing. Unless it is operated properly this scheme will not yield the results which it is meant to yield.

I am glad the Minister has made a considerable reference to the responsibility of this nationalised coal industry to see that timely and adequate supplies of coal reach the power stations all over the country. The whole fate of the Plan is hanging on this question of power crisis but that is a big problem which he will have to deal with in coordination with railways. But I would like to draw his attention to the fact that timely and adequate supplies of coal is not the only thing

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

but quality is equally important. A large number of thermal stations have either got closed or do not function to their full capacity because it is alleged the coal that is being supplied to them is such that it has a high ashcontent and damages the boilers and so on. Now, that the government has taken over the entire production of coal in its own hands it will be one of its main responsibilities to see that power stations get adequate supplies of quality coal so that the power crisis could be partly alleviated.

Another point to which I would like to draw his attention is the coal bill—the coal bill of the railways. I have not got the figures but it runs into many crores of rupees and the rising cost of coal in the past as supplied to the railways has been cited year after year by the Railway Minister at the time of submitting his Budget as a justification for putting up fares or freights. Here again the question arises that now there can be no excuse in future for a situation in which every six months the coal owners used to demand price hike. I know two years back certain trains had to be cancelled because coal mineowners had asked for a price hike. By stopping the supply the coal mineowners were blackmailing the railways into paying a higher price. Now, there is no more scope for that kind of thing, and, there should be proper coordination between the Coal Mines Authority and the Ministry of Railways to see that at least on this one major item of expenditure of the railways, that is, coal, there will be stability of prices in future, and this at least will not be introduced as an element for hiking up fares and freights.

Now, there is an opportunity to do something about that bit scandal, unresolved scandal, which my hon. friend Shri K. D. Malaviya knows very well about, namely of that faulty alignment of the Haldia-Barauni oil pipe line over the coal-mining areas of West Bengal. You know, Sir, that that matter is still being gone into by the Takru Commission after all the findings of the Public Undertakings Committee. At least 25 mines are affected by the fact that that strategic oil pipeline was laid through that area where these coal-bearing mines are situated. The so-called foreign experts and consultants minted lakhs of rupees out of that

and disappeared, and went back to their country leaving us to hold the baby. There was a recommendation that that pipeline must be realigned so that there is no danger to these coal mines and to the pipeline itself. But that realignment has not been done to this day, and the decision to realign that pipeline is being obstructed and held up by various quarters. I would now request the hon. Minister, since he is now the sole owner of the coal mines to see to it, in cooperation with his colleagues in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, that these coal mines are not endangered any further by this criminally wrong alignment of the Haldia-Barauni pipeline and the work of realignment of that pipeline is taken in hand.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : The problem will not be that easy to handle.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is why I am raising this problem. It should theoretically at least be much easier to solve it now.

Now, I come to a few points regarding the problems and the rights of the workers, because without enlisting their wholehearted cooperation, I doubt very much whether we shall be able to boost coal production to the extent that is desired.

Firstly, I am told that in some meetings which the Minister had with the different trade unions soon after the ordinance was promulgated, an assurance was given that many of the top officials of the old management who were notorious for their anti-labour activities and who were notorious for maintaining private armies of goondas and rowdies in order to intimidate workers and forcibly evict them from their quarters and break up the trade unions and so on would be screened and weeded out and they would not be given positions of responsibility in the nationalised set up. I am informed that in this matter the progress is totally unsatisfactory, and some thoroughly notorious people are now being given high posts of official responsibility in the nationalised sector. I want to mention just one or two names in this connection.

There is an ex-general manager of Birlas' Moira colliery, by the name of Mr. Bideswariya, a notorious gentleman, and this gentleman has given some important

post. Then, there is one Mr. J. Sahani, who was a general manager of the East Nimcha colliery. I am told that he is being sent as deputy Custodian-general to Madhya Pradesh. Then there is a gentleman called Mr. T. P. Singh, who was not the manager but the owner of the Samla Vaidyanandapur colliery. I am only mentioning these few names, but there are many others who have got a stinking record of colluding with all sorts of gangster elements. How can the hon. Minister hope that such people will have a commitment to the public sector? At least it defies my understanding.

People who all their lives have tried to destroy the coal mines in this country for the sake of their profits are now going to have a commitment to the public sector overnight! They should be absolutely ruthlessly weeded out. There is no question of their remaining.

Then I regret also to say that police intervention in the trade union movement in the coal mines is still continuing despite nationalisation. The Minister knows very well that the workers and their Unions have wholeheartedly co-operated in this matter of takeover and they have welcomed it and strengthened the hands of Government. But the police should not now be utilised to interfere in bonafide trade union disputes.

Then there is also a somewhat disruptive attitude, I should say—I hope some friends on that side will not misunderstand me—on the part of some trade union leaders, not all by any means. There are some very eminent leaders sitting there from whom I have respect. But there are some others who claim to belong to the INTUC. There is a lady who was being very active in the Central Hall during the last week, who, I am told, is a big INTUC leader, the Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Mrs. Ramanika Gupta, MLC, Bihar. I do not know who she was, but I found her very active. Mr. Birla's paper, the *Hindustan Times*, has given her good publicity. She has issued a statement in which she has accused the CPI of subverting the coalmines takeover. So we are subverting the coalmines takeover and Mrs. Ramanika Gupta and others like her who have been hand in

glove with some of these mine owners all these years, are coming forward as the great champions of nationalisation! She says, if I may quote one sentence from her statement:

"The contractors and traditional goondas hired by them having become unemployed after nationalisation have joined the CPI which is giving them shelter and encouragement".

I do not know what is the motive behind this kind of fantastic statement, but certainly the idea is to create some sort of friction, some conflict, some disruption, some rivalry, so that the working class cannot unitedly do the job of making the nationalised sector work.

He will also tell us something about the wage negotiating machinery which is proposed to be set up, I hope for the industry as a whole. What is the scheme, if any, for workers participation in management of these nationalised coal mines?

Shri Robin Sen raised the point of workers who used to be on the muster rolls being forcibly driven out under the pain of physical duress. Will they be taken back? Contrarily, spurious workers who were taken on to the muster rolls by the employers just before the nationalisation, who are not workers at all, who are taken on to perform other duties—will they be weeded out or not? They were nothing but private goondas of those employers.

Finally I hope you will not mind because due to some engagement I will not be able to be present at the time of his reply—I hope he will answer my points. One is that I would like a statement from him regarding the position of many of the small mines who seem to be in a position of great uncertainty. Forty or fifty have been left out on the plea that they are very small situated in distant areas and so on. In the case of mines excluded from the purview of nationalisation, has Government any alternative scheme to help them to carry on? Otherwise, they will go into liquidation, will close down, workers will be unemployed and so on. If Tata's mines have been excluded on the ground that they are captive mines supplying coal only to TISCO, how is it that in Asansol where the Singhanias

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

have captive mines supplying coal only to their plant at J. K. Nagar, these have been taken over? If these could be taken over, there seems to be no reason why Tata's mines could not be. If they are captive mines, so were the J. K. Nagar captive mines. This is a contradiction which he should explain.

I would suggest that in the case of very small mines which have been disposing of their production locally in the region round about, specially to brick fields and small industrial units and so on, who do not have to transport their coal to great distances, the position may be gone into carefully so that in such cases viable units can be left out if they are very small. But for those which are not viable, some method should be thought of to see that they do not go into liquidation thereby adding to the difficulties which are being faced by the small mines.

**श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना की दिशा में जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, जिसका बायदा हमने 1971 में एलेक्शन में किया था, उसको पूरा करने में एक बड़ा कदम उठाया गया है। कुछ भाइयों को यह मानने में हिचक हो सकती है लेकिन इसमें हिचक का कोई कारण नहीं है क्योंकि जो काम वर्षों से नहीं हुआ, आजादी के बाद 25 सालों में नहीं हुआ वह काम आज करके दिखाया गया। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम है और हिन्दुस्तान के कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले 4 लाख मजदूर काम से काम इससे बहुत खुश हैं और वे मानते हैं कि सरकार का यह समाजवादी कदम एक बहुत सुन्दर कदम है। अभी जो कुछ कहा गया प्रोडक्शन के टारगेट के बारे में या और भी कुछ विषयों पर जैसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बारे में उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं चन्द शब्द कह देना चाहता हूँ।**

थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में जो टारगेट बनाया गया था 102 मिलियन टन का उसे कम करके 96 मिलियन टन पर रखा गया था, और भी कुछ ऊर्जाजनन किस्म की बातें हुईं जिनका

नतीजा हुआ कि राष्ट्रीय विकास कोयला निगम को वर्षों तक घाटे का सामना करना पड़ा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वे जो भी टारगेट रखना चाहते हैं रखें, 145 मिलियन टन का टारगेट रखना चाहते हैं तो उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है उसको रखा जाये लेकिन जो भी रखना है उसको सोच-समझ कर रखा जाये। थर्ड प्लान में ए० सी० डी० सी० को कहा गया 31 मिलियन टन टारगेट का प्रोडक्शन का रहेगा, उसके लिए कैपेसिटी तैयार की गई, कोलरीज खोली गई, बहुत सी जगहों पर बड़े सुन्दर भण्डार बनवाए गए, कंगोडों रुपया हर कोनरी में खर्च हुआ लेकिन तीन साल के बाद सब बन्द कर दिया गया। आज मध्य प्रदेश में क्रम में कम-4-5 कोलरीज ऐसी हैं जिन पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ लेकिन आज वे बन्द हैं। इसी तरह से बिहार में रामगढ़ प्रोजेक्ट की बात हुई, डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ, भण्डार बनाये गए लेकिन मकाना के दर्वाजे ठो ठो फंग लोग लिए जा रहे हैं, कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। तो हम तरह का प्रोग्राम न बनाया जाये जिससे देश का एक दिन फिर रुकने का मौका मिले कि चर्किंग अब हमारा मोनोपली बिजनेस है इसलिए जिन तरह में भी चाहे कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से देश की सम्पत्ति को मर्यानाश नहीं करना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ वाणरी के बारे में कहा गया कि इस दिशा में तमाम अच्छे कदम उठाए गए लेकिन इनका अच्छा कदम उठाया गया कि तीस करोड़ रुपये पर ताला बन्द करके रखा है। एक डीडो की वाणरी बनी 10 करोड़ की जिसका कोई कन्स्यूमर नहीं है, तीन साल से ताला बन्द करके रखा है, एक छटाक कोयला नहीं निकलता है। इस तरह से दस करोड़ पर ताला बन्द है। उसी तरह में कठारा और करगली की दाशरीज है जिनका कोई व्यावहारिक महुवयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए आप सोच समझ कर इस देश की एकोनामी को बढ़ाने के लिए सकेत कदम

उठाये क्योंकि जैसे ही हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में तरक्की होगी, देश का औद्योगिक-करण होगा तो कोयले का उपयोग बढ़ेगा, उसकी डिमाण्ड बढ़ेगी और उसके लिए हमको तैयार रहना चाहिए अधिक कोयला पैदा करने के लिए लेकिन साथ साथ तोट आफ काशन होना चाहिए और इस दिशा में फूक फूक कर कदम रखने चाहिए ताकि पिछली बार हमने जो गलत कदम उठाए उस तरह के कदम न उठाये जाये। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की जो हालत है उन के बारे में हम को नये ढंग से सोचना पड़ेगा। कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया। हर जगह की रिपोर्टें यह कहती हैं कि देश में अब भी इतना कोयला है कि वह देश भर की जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकता है। हम इतना कोयला पैदा करते हैं कि दश के किसी भी हिस्से में इतने कोयले की आवश्यकता हा उन का पूरा भर के दिखा सकते हैं। हम नये कुछ करने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन हम के बावजूद जा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का यन्त्र था, कोयले के बटवारे के मिलमिल में जो देश के कोने-कोने में कोयला पहुंचाना था, इस का काम करने वाले जो कोल-मैन थे, कोल मर्चेंट्स थे, वह आज इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं कि जिन की वजह से देश के हर हिस्से में आज कोयले का अभाव हो गया है। यहाँ तक कि नाम प्रान्त में कोयले को खदानों को भंगमार है, जैसे बिहार है, उधर भी कोयला नहीं मिल पाता है। यह इतना ताज्जुब की बात है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से जगह रहना चाहता ह कि राष्ट्रीयकरण की दिशा में जो ठोस कदम उठाया गया, जा मजबूत कदम उठाया गया, वह मंत्री दिशा में एक कदम है, लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की दिशा में भी अगर वह उस तरह का ठोस कदम नहीं उठायेगे तो हमारे सारे क्रिये धरे पर पानी फिर जायेगा और देशवासियों से हम ने जो वादा किया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद हम कोयला सब को पहुंचा सकेंगे, वह पूरा नहीं होगा। इस लिए डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बारे में भी हम लोग ठोस और कारगर कदम उठाये।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि जिन कोयला खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है उन का हेड आफिस कलकत्ता में रहेगा और अलग-अलग प्रान्तों में ब्रांचें बनाई जायेगी। एक राची में रहेगी, एक मध्य प्रदेश में रहेगी और एक बंगाल में रहेगी। मैं कहना चाहता ह कि किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा आप उस का हेड आफिस कहीं भी रखें।

1452 hrs

[SHRI K N TIWARI : the Chair]

दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास या कहीं भी रखें, भले ही जबलपुर में रखें, लेकिन दिक्कत क्या होती है वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता ह। अभी जो कोल-माइन्स अथॉरिटी बनी उस के मन्बन्ध में जब मंत्री महोदय हर जगह की कॉम्पला खदानों को देखने गए थे तो वहाँ उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी जरूरत के मुताबिक कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले जैसे लोगों की जरूरत होगी वैसे लोगों को हम नौकरी देंगे। लेकिन शायद कलकत्ता आफिस में कोई दूसरी बात हुई है। वहाँ उन्होंने कहा कि जितने लोग कोयला खदानों में थे या किसी कम्पनी में काम करते थे मर्मी को नौकरी दी गई है। यदि इस तरह का कोई बयान दिया गया है या दिया जाता है तो फिर एक बात मरी समझ में नहीं आती। हमारे यहाँ कर्मन्ते में एक किरानी का ट्रांसफर किया गया है जिसकी तनख्वाह 900 रु० है। अगर उस तरह में किया जायेगा तो स्थानीय लोगों पर क्या जबर पड़ेगा, आप इस का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं।

एक स्थानीय सवस्य : सब को 900 देगे।

श्री वामोदर पांडे : हमारे इलाके में चाह वितनी भी लम्बी नौकरी किसी की हो, कोई किरानी 700 या 750 रु० से ज्यादा नहीं पाता है। अगर वहाँ पर 900 रु० पाने वाला किरानी बहाल किया जायेगा, या बहाल न सही, ट्रांसफर किया जायेगा तो स्थानीय लोगों पर बड़ा खराब असर पड़ेगा। बिहार में जो कोयला पैदा होता है उस का जब डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन

[श्री दासोवर बाबे]

होगा है तो सेल्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में और पर्वेज ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता होगी है। एन० सी० डी० सी० के सेल्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में और पर्वेज ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में इस तरह की बात कहने का मौका नहीं था क्योंकि कुछ स्थानीय लोग अपने-अपने विकास के काम में लगे हुए थे, लेकिन चूंकि नयी काम अब सेन्ट्रलाइज हो गया है इसलिए रीजनल इम्ब्रैलेस की ओर भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। कनकता आफिस में जो लोग काम करते थे, धनबाद, झरिया या हजारीबाग हेड आफिस में जो लोग काम करते थे, उन सब को काम पर रखने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हेड आफिस नहीं भी रखें, इसमें हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन काम के सिलसिले में यह निश्चित हो जाना चाहिए कि जिस-जिस रीजन में कोयले का उत्पादन होता है, उस सम्बन्ध में सभी लोगों को नोकरी मिलनी चाहिए। जो भी योग्य लोग हो उन को लिया ही जाना चाहिये। मैं कोई मेक्टेरियन एन्ट्र्यूड नहीं रखना चाहता लेकिन मेरा निश्चित मत है कि जिस क्षेत्र में आफिस हो वहां के लोगों को ही प्राथमिकता दी जाय। उन्हीं को तरजीह दी जाये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो इस बात से लोगों में गलतफहमी पैदा होगी। यह गलतफहमी पैदा न हो सके इसके लिए उपाय किया जाना चाहिए।

अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त कह रहे थे अगर वह ऐतराज न करे तो मैं कहूँ कि हम लोगों पर कटाख कर के कह रहे थे कि हमारे साथ ऐसे लोग हैं जो कहते हैं कि ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० वाले रोडे अटकाते हैं। हम ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० के बारे में कहते हैं कि नेशनलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में इन्होंने रोडे अटकाए। लेकिन बात ऐसी नहीं है कि पूरे ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० ने रोडा अटकाव है और न यह किसी के कहने की भंशा है।

लेकिन एक बात सही है कि ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० के कुछ लोग जो सी० पी० आई० से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन्होंने जिन तरीके से कुछ इलाकों में काम करना शुरू किया उस को वजह से कुछ गलतफहमी पैदा हुई है। गलतफहमी कहा हुई है, यह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अपने भाषण में श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने ब्रिक्त किया कि वह आइसोलेटेड केस है। हम उस को आइसोलेटेड मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पूरे दल की हैमियन से इस तरह का कदम उठाया गया है, लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि लड़यो और पिन्ना कोलिअरीज में क्या हुआ। वहां पर जिन लोगों को दरकार थी उन को तो रख लिया गया और जिन की दरकार नहीं थी उन में से कुछ को निकाल दिया गया। इस पर जो बड़ा के ठेकेदार थे या जो वास्तव में उन के मालिक थे वह सी० पी० आई० का झडा लेकर खड़े हो गये और स्थानीय लोग थे उन में मिन कर वहां पर हडताल करा दी। मैं उन हाउस में खुले आम यह कह रहा हूँ, अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य चाहे तो वह मने खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन ला सकते हैं। मैं आप में कड़ना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं है कि दल की हैमियन में लोग ऐसा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ स्वार्थी लोग, अपने निहित स्वार्थ, छोटे में स्वार्थ की बात मोचते हैं, और वह सी० पी० आई० का झडा उठाकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। जो लोग इस तरह में खड़े हो जाते हैं अगर उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा तो उस में स्थिति बिगड़ेगी ही। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को स्पष्ट किया जाये कि इस तरह के लोगों के कारण गलतफहमी पैदा हुई है। अगर इस तरह के लोग हैं तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उन को सलाह दीजिए कि इस तरह की बातें करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। अगर आप उचित सलाह देंगे तो मैं मानता हूँ कि वह उस को मान कर चलेगे। आखिर उन को भी पाकिटिक्स में रहना है तो डिस्प्लिन मान कर चलना होगा।



मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ, मजदूरों की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के बारे में। 1967 के बाद बहुत दिन हो चुके हैं जब से मजदूरों की तनख्वाह का रिवीजन नहीं हुआ है। जो कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन के बारे में जो दस साला योजना है उस को बदला जाये। कोयला खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद 1957 में उनका वेज रिवीजन हुआ था, उस के बाद 1967 में हुआ। अगर मंत्री महोदय दस साला योजना की कल्पना करते हैं और 1977 तक इन्तजार करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मजदूर बेसब्र हो जायेंगे। मजदूरों को यह बर्दाशत नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिना विलम्ब किये हुए मजदूरों की तनख्वाहों में सुधार के लिए एक समिति बनाई जाये और वह उन की सारी स्थिति की जांच करे और देखे कि उन की क्या हालत है और माननीय अधिकार पाने के लिए, एक आदमी की तरह जिन्दा रहने के लिए, कम से कम अपने बाल-बच्चों का भरण पोषण कर सकें, अपने परिवार की गुजर बसर कर सकें, इस के लिये उन की क्या आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में कम से कम यह ऐश्वर्य किया जाये कि उन की नीडवेस्ट मिनिमम वेज क्या हो सकती है, इसका पता लगाने के लिये कोई समय निर्धारित किया जाये और कहा जाय कि इतने समय के अन्दर हम मजदूरों को राहत देंगे। इसके बारे में सोचने का वक़्त अब आ गया है। हम लोगों ने काफी दिन सन्न किया। अब आपको सारे शासन तन्त्र को सुधारने का मौका मिला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठायें जिससे मजदूर लोग राहत की सांस ले सकें।

15 hrs.

कम्पेंसेशन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि जो कम्पेंसेशन आपने रखा है वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आया है। किसी के फिक्स्ड ऐसेट्स अगर 77 लाख के हैं तो उसको 96 लाख रुपया कम्पेंसेशन का दिया जा रहा है और किसी के अगर 60 लाख के हैं तो उसको

75 लाख दिया जा रहा है और किसी के अगर पन्द्रह लाख के हैं तो . . . (इंटरप्शन) हम पूरा कागज पत्र नहीं जानते हैं। जो जानकारी हमें है उसके आधार पर ही हम कह रहे हैं। अगर आपको कम्पेंसेशन देना ही हो तो इतना ही दें जिससे हमारा जो प्रोविडेंट फंड का पैसा है वह मिल जाये, तनख्वाह मिल जाये और उसके बाद जो बैंक्स वगैरह के सिव्योर्ड लॉज हैं वे चुका दिये जायें। अगर आप फिक्स्ड ऐसेट्स से भी ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन देंगे तो इससे गलतफहमी पैदा होगी। अगर आपको जल्दबाजी न करनी हो तो आप इस बिल को सिलैक्ट कमेटी में भेज दें जहाँ इन सारे मामलों की छानबीन हो सके और एक भी पैसा फाल्तू किसी को न दिया जाए। जो समाज को इतने दिनों तक लूटते रहे उनको इस लूट का आप कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहते हैं? यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप फिर से विचार करें और कम्पेंसेशन वाली आइटम आफ फिर से डाउनवर्ड रिवाइज़ करें।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALING-ARAYAR (Pollachi) : Mr. Chairman, while speaking on the Coal Nationalisation Bill, I would like to support this Bill on behalf of my party. So far these coal mines were in private hands. Now that Government have taken over them by nationalising all coal mines. The main problem before the Ministry and the very able Minister is to maintain the price level, ensure proper distribution and extract as much coal as possible from the coal mines.

So far the primary object and motivation of the mine owners was to grab the maximum profit. The safety measures were completely forgotten and the national interests were given the go-by. The mine-owners did not think that they were in any way responsible for the labour welfare. Now by the passing of this bill the management of 711 coal mines will vest in the Central Government from 1-5-73.

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar]

While supporting this Bill, I have to mention one point. There is a provision in this Bill for the payment of Rs. 30 crores as compensation to the former mine-owners. The Minister in the course of this speech said that the moral standard of some of these mine-owners was not good.

When the Minister says that the moral standard of some of the mine owners is not good, why do you pay compensation of Rs. 30 crores? When most of the big companies are being nationalised, why do we bow down to these mine owners? Till now, most of the mine owners have minted money. They have completely sucked out the coal extract and some of the mines are in a very poor condition, and if the Government wants to take over these mines, they will not only have to spend something on them but they are going to show a loss in the beginning soon after the take over.

The Minister also said that the P. F. dues and the arrears of wages were first charged on the compensation amount to be paid to the owners. But out of 711 coal mines how many of them are alive, how many of them are on death bed and how many require further investment on the part of the Central Government?

The Minister also said that about Rs. 100 crores are to be invested in the coal mines to meet the increasing demand of 10 million tonnes by 1978-79. I want to know where have the Government located these mines. Which are these mines? If the compensation is going to be paid to the mine-owners whose mines are going to be revived and brought back to life by the Government after investments, then I will have to condemn Government's action in deciding to pay compensation. The Government takes over completely ruined mines and it spends crores of rupees and after reviving it, bringing it back to life, still pays compensation to mine-owners. I think it is wrong and I am opposed to it.

Minister also said that Ennore Power Plant and Basin Bridge Power Plant have 25 days' and 7 days' requirement of coal respectively. It is all right, but what about the requirement of coal for these two plants after this period? Do we have to keep our fingers crossed?

The Minister stated in his speech that there is some truth in some newspapers' write-ups about the shortage of coal. He took pains to explain the false version of some of the Press-Reporters but not some truth in some newspaper report. What is the truth I would like to know, and to do justice to the Fourth Estate of democracy, the Minister must explain this.

Before I conclude, I fully support this nationalisation of the Coal Mines Bill but the compensation which is due to these mine-owners should be seriously thought of before it is paid.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुवनी) : खदानों की हालत दिन प्रति दिन बिगड़ रही थी। उत्पादन में ह्रास हो रहा था। मजदूरों की दशा दयनीय हो रही थी। सारे देश में यह मांग होने लगी थी कि सरकार नानकोकिंग कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने वस्तुतः इस बिल को लाने में देरी की है फिर भी यह कहा जा सकता है कि बँटर लेट दैन नेवर। इस बिल के आने से हर जगह प्रसन्नता है और मैं भी इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। कुछ स्वार्थी लोग हैं जो अनुचित लाभ उठाते थे और उनको अवश्य सदमा पहुँचा है। लेकिन हमें उनकी परवाह नहीं करनी है। हमें आशा करनी चाहिये कि जिस उद्देश्य विशेष को लेकर राष्ट्रीयकरण हम करने जा रहे हैं उसकी पूर्ति होगी। इस वास्ते मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। साथ ही मैं सरकार को सावधान भी करना चाहता हूँ और सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि पहले जब किसी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है तो उत्पादन में या तो ह्रास हो गया है या वह वस्तु दुष्प्राप्य हो गई है या उस वस्तु के मूल्य आकाश को छूने लग गया है। नान कोकिंग कोल की भी यही राम कहानी है। या तो कोयले के उत्पादन में ह्रास हुआ है और अगर नहीं तो यह क्यों दुष्प्राप्य हो रहा है और इसके मूल्य क्यों आकाश को छू रहे हैं? यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। हो सकता है कि वैगन की कमी के कारण कोयले के आने जाने में बाधा होती हो।

लेकिन यह बात नहीं है। मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि जहा भी सेलिंग सैटर्ज है, वहाँ कोयले की कमी नहीं है। स्थिति यह है कि अनियमितताओं, भ्रष्टाचार और बर्गलिंग के द्वारा साप्ट कोक और दूसरी प्रभृति के कोयले मुम कर दिये जाते हैं और इस प्रकार कृत्रिम महंगाई पैदा कर दी जाती है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस बर्गलिंग और ब्यूरोक्रेसी के कारनामों को नियंत्रण में लाने की कोशिश करे।

मुझे विश्वस्त सूत्र में पता चला है कि दिल्ली के लिए जो कोयला दिया जाता है, वह बाहर भेज दिया जाता है। दिल्ली में फर्जी और काल्पनिक नामों पर लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं और कोयले का ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होता है। इन कारणों से कोयले के मिनने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और कोयले का अकाल बना हुआ है। सरकार को इन सब बातों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जब टेक-ओवर हुआ, तो कस्टोडियन जेनेरल ने वह ऐलान किया कि खदानों में जो कैजुअल लेबरर्ज है, उनको परमानेंट कर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि वे लोग उन लोगों को जो फायदे होने चाहिए, इस तरह वे उन फायदों से वंचित रखे जाते हैं। यह अनुचित है और अन्याय है। इस बारे में शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

खदानों में कैजुअल लेबरर्ज को हटा कर बाहर के लोग भोप दिये गये हैं और यह काम विशेष रूप से बंगाल में हुआ है, जिससे बिहार और यू० पी० के लोग ज्यादातर प्रभावित हुए हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इसकी जांच करे और अगर यह बात सत्य है, तो वह इस बारे में आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

टेक-ओवर के बाद खदानों की व्यवस्था, मैनेजमेंट के लिए कस्टोडियन नियुक्त किये गये। उनमें बड़े कुशल कस्टोडियन भी हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे कस्टोडियन्स के बारे में मुझे जानकारी मिली है, जिन्होंने ज्यादाती की है। खदानों के मालिकों के साथ बहुत

ज्यादती की गई, उन के निजी मकानों पर छाबा बोला गया और उन की निजी कारों भी जब्त कर ली गई, जिस से उनको बड़ी असुविधा हुई। सरकार द्वारा कस्टोडियन्स को बहुत ज्यादा पावर दी गई है और यह ठीक भी है, क्योंकि उस के बिना ये काम नहीं चला पायेंगे, लेकिन किसी के साथ ज्यादाती नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि कस्टोडियन्स की नियुक्ति में बड़ी सावधानी बरती जाये। इन पदों पर बड़े कुशल, दक्ष और ईमानदार अफसर नियुक्त किये जाये, ताकि वे ईमानदारी और दक्षता से अपना काम करे और किसी को उन से शिकायत न हो।

जहा तक कम्पेन्सेशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि सरकार कम्पेन्सेशन दे या न दे, क्योंकि इस का फैसला हो चुका है। इसलिए सरकार को कम्पेन्सेशन देना ही है। अगर देना ही है, तो मैं सिर्फ इतना ही अर्ज करूंगा कि सरकार इसमें विलम्ब न करे। कम्पेन्सेशन देने से मालिकों के हृदय में जो दुःख और सदमा है, वह दूर हो जायेगा और वे किसी अन्य धंधे में लग जायेंगे। वे अवाञ्छनीय तत्वों से मिलकर खदानों में जो अशान्ति पैदा करने की चेष्टा करते हैं, उस से भी छुटकारा मिल जायेगा।

बिहार में कोयला खदानों की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन नियुक्तियों के मामले में वहा के लोगों को उचित इन्साफ नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं यह बात प्रान्तीयता की भावना से प्रेरित होकर नहीं कह रहा हूँ। उम प्रान्त में जो गरीबी है, उस का दृष्टि में रख कर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहा के लोगों को नौकरियों में अवसर दिया जाये। खाम तौर से इस कारण वहा दुर्भिक्ष की विकट स्थिति है और लोग भूख के कगार पर खड़े हैं। इसलिए नियुक्तियों के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि प्राधिकरण का हँड ऑफिस कलकत्ता में ही रहे। उन्होंने इस के पक्ष में जो लाजिक

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

और फिलासफी की बात कही है, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। जहाँ इतनी बड़ी सभ्यता में कोयला खदानें हैं, वहाँ हैड आफिस न बना कर कहीं और बनाया जाये, मुझे यह उचित नहीं मालूम होता है। अगर कनकता आज एक ब्यावसायिक केन्द्र है, तो उस को ऐसा बनाया गया है। किसी भी स्थान को ऐसा महत्व दिया जा सकता है और उस स्थिति में लाया जा सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हर क्षेत्र को अपना हक मिलना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the course of the debate on Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972, welcoming the Bill, I had said in this House :

“There is a provision for payment of compensation to the owners of the mines and to the owners of the Coke-oven plants. I think they would have taken out by way of return all these years much more than the capital employed by them in these. Therefore, there is absolutely no necessity to provide compensation to these owners. When Government decide to pay such huge amounts to owners, naturally it will be a wrong start or a bad start for such public undertakings.”

Sir, I hold these views. There is nothing wrong if no amount is paid to those who have made big fortunes from the ownership of this industry. But one aspect which has been lost sight of is compensation to the small investors who have invested their life-earnings in the form of shares in the collieries.

I have received representations from the shareholders of some of the collieries and I think, the hon. Minister has also received some representations from the shareholders of some of the collieries. It is general complaint that they are small investors and they were getting regular dividends; now after the take-over of the management by the Government of all the coalmines, they will not get an adequate

return on their investment. Not only that they are also afraid whether they would get even their investment back. So, this is a point which I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister to consider...

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANG-LAM : On a point of information. Will the hon. Member make it clear whether he is for payment or against payment of compensation.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : The hon. Minister was not in his seat when I quoted what I had said in this House during the course of the debate on the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972. I quote it again now. Welcoming that Bill, I had said :

“There is a provision for payment of compensation to the owners of the mines and to the owners of the coke-oven plants. I think they would have taken out by way of return all these years much more than the capital employed by them in these. Therefore, there is absolutely no necessity to provide compensation to these owners. When Government decide to pay such huge amounts to owners, naturally it will be a wrong start or a bad start for such public undertakings.”

Therefore, I have made out my point.

The question is about compensation to small investors. There is a provision under Chapter III of the present Bill for the payment of amount to owners of the coal mines and the amount is shown in the Schedule appended to the Bill.

But I could not see anywhere in the bill anything about the basis for the fixation of these amounts. It appears that the Schedule prepared is of a discriminatory nature. I would like to point out the discriminatory nature by giving some figures, and I would like to cite them for the information of the House also. Amalgamated Coal Fields Ltd. paid up capital Rs. 51 lakhs—total compensation—Rs. 94.04 lakhs. Karanpura Collieries Ltd.—paid up capital Rs. 59 lakhs—compensation—Rs. 77.70 lakhs. Parasea Coal Fields—Rs. 28.70 lakhs paid up capital and compensation—Rs. 30.37 lakhs. In the same way, Western Bengal Coal Fields Ltd.—Rs. 114.95 lakhs paid up capital

against which the compensation paid is Rs. 113.84 lakhs. Bengal Coal Cos. Ltd.—Rs. 140 lakhs paid up capital and compensation Rs. 424.55 lakhs.

Now, it appears that the Government has given a big amount to the foreign-dominated companies and they have not adopted fair and just basis for calculating this amount. I hope the Minister will clarify.

The other aspect of fixing up the amount without any scientific basis or formula will result in an adverse climate of investing small savings by the middle class and lower middle class people. I would, therefore, appeal to the Minister to come out with an explanation as to how the calculation for fixing the amount has been made and on what principle and on what basis it was made. He should take the House into confidence and assure us that the amount fixed is not arbitrary and detrimental to the interests of small investors. That is the one point that I want to make, that in the democratic set-up it is not appropriate or fair to have arbitrary decisions which will shake the confidence of the people from the doctrine of nationalisation. I believe that the Government, because of the massive majority, is completely blind to this aspect.

It is the impression of the people that this Government has been adopting nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation alone, just to achieve cheap political popularity. This attitude has destroyed the confidence of the people in nationalisation. People expect that after nationalisation of any industry, they will get better quality, sufficient quantity at a cheaper rate, but the case is otherwise here. After nationalisation of coal mines, there is a fall in production, rise in the prices and shortage of the commodity. In a planned economy, economy should be controlled by the State. There is no doubt about it but it should result into betterment of the industry, cheap prices and in the better living conditions of the community. Now, this Government because of its inefficiency and unimaginative policies, has failed to achieve these objectives of nationalisation.

With your permission, I will take two minutes more—regarding the labour policy in these nationalised coal mines. It has appeared in the Press today that the HMS

Secretary blames the Centre for unrest in the coalmines. This is the report :

“He said that the management of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., certain faction leaders of the INTUC and contractors were perpetrating their hegemony over the coalfields irrespective of the adverse impact on the production of nationalised coalmines.”

Further :—

“Mr. Desai charged that petty contracts were still being given to vested interests despite extension of the public sector in the coalmines management.”

This Government is talking too much about labour, but the Government, in their own nationalised undertakings, is adopting an anti-labour policy. Clause 14(5) states :

Where, under the terms of any contract of service or otherwise, any person whose services become terminated or whose services become transferred to the Central Government or a Govt. Company by reason of the provisions of this Act is entitled to any payment by way of gratuity or retirement benefits or for any leave not availed of, or any other benefits, such persons may enforce their claim against the owner of the coalmine but not against the Central Govt. or the Government Company.

I wish that the hon. Minister should give clarification on all the points whether a person who has retired or whose services are terminated will get his legitimate dues from the Commissioner or the Government or not. I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into the labour policy as well as the production side, the rate, and the easy availability of the commodity to the consumer. With these words I close.

सभापति महोदय : एक बात आप लोगों से निवेदन करनी है, अभी बोलने वाले बारह तेरह हैं और सवा चार बजे मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब को काल करना है ताकि साढ़े पांच बजे तक यह खत्म हो जाये । इसलिए आप लोग मेहरबानी करके पांच सात मिनट से ज्यादा वक्त मत लीजिए ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा (इंबोर) : सभापति महोदय, आपके द्वारा मैं मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ जो वह कोल माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं। इन माइन्स को टेक-ओवर किए शायद अभी दो महीने ही हुए हैं और जितनी तेजी से और स्फूर्ति से यह राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है उसके लिए धन्यवाद देने के सिवाय और चारा ही क्या है? समय की और श्रम सगठनों की भाग के आधार पर शासन ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। कोल माइन्स का यह राष्ट्रीयकरण कोई मामूली बात नहीं है और मैं मानता हूँ कि जिन श्रम सगठनों ने राष्ट्रीयकरण की डिमांड की है उनका भी यह धर्म हो जाता है कि इस उद्योग को सफल बनाने में सब सहयोग दे।

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : लेकर डूबेंगे।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : देखिए यह मगज में से निवाल दीजिए। थोड़ा समझ सकते हो तो ऐसी बात कहनी चाहिए और समझ ही नहीं सकते तो ऐसी बात कहने में फायदा क्या है?

मैं मानता हूँ कि जो कदम उठाया जा रहा है वह बहुत ही अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो टेक-ओवर का कानून बना उसके बजाय राष्ट्रीयकरण का ही बनाते तो मैं मानता हूँ बीच में जा मुआवजा दिया गया वह देना नहीं पड़ता। वह मुआवजा देने के बाद अब और दूसरे मुआवजे की जो बात है वह भी किस आधार पर दिया जा रहा है, समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। मैं यह विश्वास करता हूँ कि जो मुआवजे की रकम ठहराई है वह गैर-वाजिब तो नहीं ठहराई गई होगी। जिन उद्योग का हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं, आखें बन्द करके तो मुआवजा नहीं दिया जा सकता और न ही दिया है। लेकिन इसमें केवल इतना दमति कि मुआवजा देने का आधार यह है तो मैं मानता हूँ कि किसी को नुकताचीनी

करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। आपने मुआवजा देने में चार हजार से लेकर 3 करोड़ से ऊपर तक की रकम दी है। तो क्या यह उचित नहीं होता कि एक छोटा-सा नोट डालने में कि मुआवजा देने का आधार यह है।

इसके साथ मैं श्रमिकों के सवध में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया के देशों में मैं भी घूमा हूँ और इंडस्ट्रीज भी देखी हैं, कोल माइन्स भी देखी हैं। मैं अपने अनुभव से यह कह सकता हूँ कि कोल माइन्स में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के वेतन दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों से दूसरे देशों में और रशिया तक में ज्यादा है। क्या कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर कोल माइन्स जैसी हैवी इंडस्ट्री के श्रमिकों का वेतन लाइट इंडस्ट्री के श्रमिकों से भी कम है और वकिंग कंडीशंस इतनी खराब है कि जब श्रमिक सुबह घर से काम पर जाते हैं तो उनके बाल बच्चे यह सोचते हैं कि वापस भी आएंगे या नहीं?

मैं श्रीमन् यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात पर भी विचार करे। जो कोल माइन में बदतर हालत में काम करते हैं, उन्हें वेतन कम मिले, उन की जिन्दगी तो बैसे ही कम हो जाती है। आज झरिया के अन्दर एक मजदूर को औसतन 234 रुपये मिलते हैं, रांची गज में 246 रुपये क करीब मिलते हैं, जब कि टैक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री में, जो कि एक लाइट इण्डस्ट्री है, सीधा-साधा काम है, औसतन 270 रुपये मिलते हैं—यह कहा का न्याय है। जो आदमी सुबह से शाम तक जमीन में सैकड़ों फुट नीचे काम करता है और किन खराब हालतों में काम करता है, उस की तरफ आप को सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनका वेतन-स्टैण्डर्ड हैवी-इण्डस्ट्रीज या आपके स्टील प्लांट के वेतन-स्टैण्डर्ड के अनुसार होना चाहिये।

मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता जो अन्य माननीय सवस्य कह चुके हैं। मैं सब से पहले आप के समक्ष एक बात रखना

चाहता हूँ—कोल माइन्स की वकिंग कन्डी-  
शन्स बहुत खराब हैं, जिसके कारण बहुत  
सी कोल माइन्स बन्द हो गई हैं।  
श्रमिक जिन हालातों में बहा काम करता है,  
उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए यदि आप वेतन के  
साथ साथ बहा की वकिंग कन्डीशन्स को  
सुधारेणें तो आपको ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन मिल  
सकता है। आप चाहे जितना पैसा चारों  
तरफ खर्च कीजिये, लेकिन वकिंग कन्डीशन्स  
अच्छी नहीं होगी तो प्रोडक्शन भी अच्छा  
नहीं मिल सकता है। वकिंग कन्डीशन,  
वर्कलोड और वेतन तीनों का सबध साथ है।  
बहा वेन्टीलेशन्स का कोई ठीक इन्जाम नहीं  
है। जब लिफ्ट के द्वारा श्रमिक नीचे खदान  
में जाते हैं, 1000 फुट नीचे उतरते हैं तो  
कोई ठीक हवा बहा उनको नहीं मिलती,  
कितनी गरमी होती है, इसका आप अनुमान  
लगा सकते हैं। जिस समय वे कोयला खोदते  
हैं, इतनी कोल डस्ट उड़ती है कि पास में खड़ा  
हुआ आदमी भी दिखाई नहीं देता। दूसरी  
तरफ इन प्राइवेट सैक्टरवालों ने कोल माइन्स  
की यह हालत कर दी है कि रूफ का प्रोटेक्शन  
भी ठीक नहीं मिलता। एक्सीडेंट्स की  
क्या हालत है? दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीज में भी  
एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, लेकिन यहा उनमें दो-  
चार गुना ज्यादा ही होते हैं। मैं आपसे जानना  
चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आपने क्या जांच  
की है, कितनी रिपोर्टें आपके पास आई हैं  
और उसकी देख रेख के लिये आपने क्या  
व्यवस्था की है। कोल माइन्स का श्रमिक  
हर समय कुदरत के विरुद्ध खतरों से जूझता  
रहता है, जिन कन्डीशन्स में वह काम करता  
है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये, और ऐसा  
प्रयत्न करना चाहिये, जिससे उनकी आर्थिक  
उन्नति के साथ-साथ स्वास्थ्य एव प्राणों की  
रक्षा हो।

आपने यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है कि  
उनके वेतन और प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड की रकम  
मुजाबजे में से बसूल की जायेंगी। लेकिन मैं  
एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आपने उस

में एक शर्त रखी है कि जो श्रमिक उसके लिये  
क्लेम करेगा उसको मिलेगा। इसमें एक  
कठिनाई है—कोल माइन्स के वर्कर्स का जो  
प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड काटा जाता है, दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीज  
में तो उन्हें प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड की सेविंग्स-बुक  
दी जाती है, जिससे पता चलता है कि 12 महीने  
के अन्दर कितना जमा हुआ, उसका ब्याज  
कितना होता है, लेकिन कोल माइन्स में काम  
करने वालों के पास ऐसी कोई प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड  
सेविंग्स बुक नहीं है। श्रमिक को यह  
पता नहीं है कि उसका कितना प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड  
का पैसा निकलता है। आपको यह करना  
होगा कि प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड कमिश्नर की मदद ले  
कर यह मालूम करे कि कितनी रकम काटी  
गई है, कितनी एम्पलायर्स से मिली है और उस  
का कितना ब्याज होता है। यह आपको  
प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड कमिश्नर से मागना और क्लेम  
करवाना चाहिये।

श्री अँकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) सभापति  
महोदय, हर चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण ही कोई  
रामबाण दवा नहीं है। हमने देख लिया और  
हर तरह से देख रहे हैं—दाने-दाने को दुनिया  
मोहताज हो रही है, लेकिन फिर भी राष्ट्री-  
करण का डण्डा ले कर यह सरकार जनता के  
सिर पर सवार बैठी है। राष्ट्रीकरणवालों  
जरा दुनिया में देखो—जिनहोंने राष्ट्रीयकरण  
की प्रथा चलाई है, वे भी आज इसे छोड़ते  
जा रहे हैं और भोगते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन  
हिन्दुस्तान में आ कर यहा शरण ले कर हमारी  
भूमि पर छा रहे हैं और हमारा भाई उनका  
गुण गा रहे हैं कि एकमात्र रामबाण दवा राष्ट्री-  
करण है। हमने सीमेन्ट का राष्ट्रीयकरण  
किया, शक्कर का किया, चीनी मिलों का  
राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, 70 परसेन्ट ले लेते हैं,  
30 परसेन्ट तो लेवी है। गेहूँ का राष्ट्रीयकरण  
किया। मैं चाहता हूँ दो किलो गेहूँ तो ले  
आईयें—यह क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण है। जनता  
हमारा मुंह ताक रही है, राष्ट्रीयकरण ही क्या  
है—रेडियो रात-दिन गूजता रहता है कि  
यह रामबाण दवा है। लेकिन जिस-जिस चीज

[श्री अंकारलाल बेरवा]

का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, वह बुनिया से नबारद, गारद होती जा रही है, गहरों में तो मिलती ही नहीं है।

आपने बीमार कपड़ा मिलों को अपने हाथ में लिया, कपड़े का भाव बढ़ा दिया। अब कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं तो मजदूरों का सत्यानाश हो जायेगा और जो कांग्रेस में बैठे हुए हैं—हमारे रामगढ़वाले ठेकेदार, जिन पर करोड़ों रुपया इन्कम टैक्स का बाकी है—उनका कुछ नहीं होगा। दो साल पहले सफेद टोपी लगा कर कांग्रेस में जा कर बैठ गये, मैं पूछता हूँ उनसे करोड़ों रुपया क्यों वसूल नहीं किया, क्योंकि वे कांग्रेस का झण्डा हाथ में लेकर और सफेद टोपी लगा कर बैठ गये। तीन करोड़ रुपये की डिग्री आई, उसको वापस कर दिया, इसलिए कि सफेद टोपी लगा कर बैठे हैं। गरीबों का खून चूस-चूस कर सफेद टोपी लगा कर कांग्रेसिये बन गये। सब से पहले तो उन पूँजीपतियों का जो सफेद टोपी लगा कर उधर बैठे हुए हैं, करोड़ों रुपया इन्कम टैक्स का बकाया है, उन कोयला खानों से वह पैसा वसूल किया जाय। दूसरी बात मैं मुआवजे की रकम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो बड़े-बड़े खान-मालिक हैं, जिनके हाथ में झण्डा है, उनको तो ठीक दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन जो गरीब हैं, छोटे-छोटे ठेकेदार हैं, जिनके हाथ में झण्डा नहीं है, उन को दो सौ, चार सौ और छः सौ रुपये में ही टालना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ—आप राजाओं का मुआवजा तय क्यों नहीं करते, आज तक उनका मामला लटका हुआ है? सीलिंग का कानून पास किया है, आपने क्या कार्यवाही की, ये लोग गरीब हैं, इसलिए गरीबों को मारने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है।

मैं श्री कुमारमगलम माहेश से पूछना चाहता हूँ—जो मजदूर दो सौ फुट नीचे जा कर काम करता है और दुर्घटना हो जाये तो उसको आप क्या देते हैं। पार्लियामेन्ट में आ कर कह देते हैं कि थोड़ा मीन धारण कर

लो, फर्शा कोयला खान में इतने-आवमी कर गये। लेकिन उनको देते क्या हैं—200 रुपये यानी उनकी कीमत दो सौ रुपये हैं। लेकिन अगर हमारे किसी सक्की का एक्सीडेंट हो जाये, पैर की हड्डी टूट जाये तो उसे 10 हजार रुपये मिलते हैं—आखिर दोनों में एक सी जान होती है, इतना फर्क क्यों ?

कोयला खान के मजदूरों के बोट से आप चुन कर आते हैं—लेकिन उनके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं। मजदूर आज इस तरफ देखता है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद क्या होगा, लेकिन यहाँ तो राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले ही कोयला गायब हो जाता है। जो सी क्लास का कोयला है, वह बी क्लास में बेचा जायेगा, जो बी क्लास का कोयला है, वह ए क्लास में बेचा जायेगा—इस तरह से भाव ऊँचे हो जायेगे।

मिलावट भी इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के द्वारा आई है। बाजार से वे सारी चीजें गायब हो गईं, कोयले की कमी क्यों आई है? जब बीमार मिलों को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया तो क्या कपड़ा ज्यादा पैदा होने लगा, कपड़ों का भाव बढ़ गया। इसी तरह से कोयला का भाव बढ़ाना आवश्यक है, भाव बढ़ेगा और अभी से बाजार से गायब होने लगा है।

मैं आपने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—उनको जो कम मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है, वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में दिया जाय। दूसरे राष्ट्रीयकरण जो हर चीज की रामबाण दवा है, उस को खत्म किया जाय। तीमरे—जरा आखे खोल कर चलो, इन फर्म्युगिस्टों के पीछे मत चलो, डूब जाओगे, ये तुम्हें मसदार में छोड़ देंगे। राष्ट्रीयकरण का नाम लेना छोड़ दो। बाजार से जैसे गेहूँ गायब है, वैसे ही कोयला भी गायब हो जाएगा।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनवाद) : सभापति जी, मैं इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और यह महसूस करता हूँ कि 711 कोयला खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके सरकार ने, जो 1937 से कमेडिया



रिफ्लेन्ड करती रही है कोयला खदानों को राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए, उनकी सिफारिश पर जांच जा करके अमल किया है और वह भी तब जब कि कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले 4 लाख मजदूरों ने 15 जनवरी, 1973 को आम हड़ताल करके यह मांग किया कि खदानों का अविलम्ब राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। हमारे कुछ भाई तो इस तरह के भी निकल पड़ते हैं जो समझते हैं कि उससे कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों का मत्यानाश हो जायेगा, लेकिन वास्तव में मजदूरों को मत्यानाश से बचाने के लिए और कोयला खदानों को मत्यानाश से बचाने के लिए ही यह विधेयक लाया गया है। सी० पी० एम० के एक माननीय सदस्य ने तो यहाँ तक कह दिया, जो कि सबसे पहले बक्ता थे, कि मालिकों की रक्षा के लिए ही राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है। हमारे वे साधी मजदूरों के क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं, किस तरह से उनको यह दिखाई पड़ा कि मालिकों की रक्षा और सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है? पता नहीं वे किस दृष्टि से इस चीज को देखते हैं। साथ ही साथ हमने यह कंट्राडिक्शन भी पाया, जब वे बोल रहे थे कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रायल्टी के इतना करोड़ है, प्राविडेंट फंड का एरियर इतना करोड़ है और वेजेज ड्यू इतनी है, कुल इतने करोड़ का बचाया है और यह उन मालिकों से वसूल करना चाहिए। एक तरफ वे कहते हैं कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं देना चाहिए जो वह सम्पत्ति ली गई है और दूसरी तरफ इन सारी चीजों को वसूल करना चाहिए तो यह जो कंट्राडिक्शन है उसको वे साथ लेकर चलते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता वे किन्हीं दिशा में जा रहे हैं।

अभी सरकार ने बताया है कि पिछले दिनों 11 67 करोड़ प्राविडेंट फंड का एरियर 30 सितम्बर, 1972 तक था और सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण करके अपने पास वसूल किया है उससे पहले के चार महीने और हुए और उन चार महीनों में भी करीब एक करोड़ और बैठ गया होगा क्योंकि किमी मालिक ने

दिया नहीं है जबसे कोकिंग कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ तबसे कोकिंग कोल वाले किसी ने प्राविडेंट फंड का कोई पैसा जमा नहीं किया तो इस तरह से 12 करोड़ से अधिक का प्राविडेंट फंड में एरियर है। और सरकार ने इस बिल में जो प्राविजन किया है उसमें कहा है कि मजदूर अपने क्लेम का दावा कम्पेन्सेशन कमिश्नर के यहाँ जाकर के करेंगे। जैसा कि अभी भाई राम सिंह जी बतला रहे थे, मजदूरों के पास कोई एकाउंट है ही नहीं, प्राविडेंट फंड आर्गेनाइजेशन ने कोई हिसाब दिया नहीं तब फिर उनमें कैसे आशा की जाती है कि वे जाकर के कम्पेन्सेशन कमिश्नर के सामने अपना दावा करेंगे कि उनके प्राविडेंट फंड का इतना बचाया है। इसलिए आप वेजेज का मामला छोड़ बीजिए, लेकिन ग्रैच्युटी और प्राविडेंट फंड के मामले में, जिसमें पेंसिली पेशन भी इन्क्लूडेड है कम में कम सरकार को ही कदम उठाने चाहिए, और प्राविडेंट फंड कमिशन को इसके लिए अधिकार देना चाहिए कि मजदूरों की तरफ से वे सारी की सारी रकम का दावा क्लेम कमिश्नर के यहाँ करे और क्लेम कमिश्नर को उन दावों को एन्टरटेन करना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर यह प्राविजन नहीं रखा जाता है तो मैं यह समझता हूँ फिर भी क्लेम कमिश्नर के यहाँ काफी रकम रहे जायेगी, मजदूरों के प्राविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था उस विधेयक में रखने के बावजूद भी मजदूरों को राहत नहीं मिलेगी और मजदूर अपने हक में यत्न ही करेंगे। धुरी कोलरी में यह हुआ, 268 आदमी मरे, जो कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट है जिसमें लगभग 25 लाख रुपया ड्यू होगा उससे साथ अगर यह सारी चीजें उन पर छोड़ दी जाए तो वे वसूल करने में असमर्थ होंगे। इसलिए सरकार जो इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, चाहे लेजर डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा ही और चाहे माइन्स डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा हो, लेकिन इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, बिल में इस तरह का प्राविजन करना होगा जिससे कि सारे दावे मजदूरों के बिहाफ पर किए जाएँ और कम्पेन्सेशन की जो रकम

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

है वह बसूल की जाए। आप देखेंगे कि 30 35 करोड़ का जो प्राविजन कम्पेन्सेशन के लिए किया गया है इस रकम से अधिक सरकारी ढाबे होंगे, उससे अधिक मजदूरों के ढाबे होंगे और कुल मिलाकर आप पाएंगे कि वह रकम यथेष्ट नहीं है जिससे कि उनको सारा पैसा मिल सके।

अभी श्री के० डी० मालवीय जोकि पहले माइनर मिनिस्टर रहे हैं वे बतला रहे थे कि बर्ड प्लान का टारगेट 100 मिलियन टन कोयले के प्रोडक्शन का था, वह नहीं है उसे रिवाइज करके उन्होंने 97 मिलियन टन किया और कोयला 70 मिलियन टन हुआ जिसकी खपत भी नहीं हो सकी। अब 142 और 143 जो फिफ्थ प्लान में मिनिस्टर साहब बतलाते हैं उसको यथेष्ट नहीं मानते हैं और छठे प्लान के लिए उन्होंने मवा दो सौ मिलियन टन कहा कि सरकार को उसका उत्पादन करना होगा लेकिन उत्पादन की स्थिति यह है कि रेलवे विभाग जो है वह कहता है कि हम पूरे बंगन देते हैं लेकिन यह लोग कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं करने हैं जबकि यह लोग कहते हैं कि हम कोयले का उत्पादन करते हैं रेलवे से हमें डिब्बे नहीं मिलते हैं इसलिए कोयला पहुच नहीं पाता है। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि रेलवे और कोयले वालों के चक्कर में बिजली का भी उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। दामोदर वैली कांपरिशन जो झरिया फील्ड में 130 मेगावाट बिजली देता था उसने अपनी बिजली सप्लाई को घटाकर 65 मेगावाट कर दिया है। ऐसी हालत में जो एक विशेष सर्किल तैयार हो रहा है वह हमारे उद्योगों पर असर डालने वाला है। बिजली के लिए अगर कोयला नहीं मिलेगा तो बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं होगा, बिजली नहीं मिलेगी तो कोयला नहीं होगा और कोयला नहीं होगा तो रेल नहीं चलेगी। रेल नहीं चलेगी तो कोयला नहीं ढोया जाएगा। इस तरह से तीनों का जो विशेष सर्किल बनने जा रहा है वह हमारे उद्योगों को चौपट करेगा। इसलिए आज सबसे

बड़ी समस्या यह है कि तीनों मिनिस्ट्रीज के लोग बैठ करके इस समस्या का हल निकालें जिससे कि उद्योगों में जो अभावित फैलने वाली है और कोयला, बिजली, रेल के डिब्बों के अभाव में सारे देश में जो इन्फ्लेशन हो रहा है उन सारे अभावों को दूर किया जा सके, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI H M PATEL (Dhurdhaki) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I found that the last speaker was saying that he was supporting the Bill and had everything to say against it. He thought how there will now be ensured a vicious circle in which power stations, railways and coalmines will each go into difficulties because of the inadequacy. However, I do not wish to go into it. But one thing that it does point to is this. On such an important Bill of this nature why did the Minister not consider it advisable to refer it to a Select Committee, what was the desperate hurry in this? Is it not necessary that a Bill of this importance is given the fullest consideration so that not only those who are opposed to it but those who are in favour of it do not also have to criticise as violently and viciously as they had done today?

It has been pointed out without any hesitation, cautiously enough on the Congress side as also, of course, in certain other sides that the compensation that is being paid is excessive, and no indication has been given about the basis on which compensation has been arrived at. Therefore, they themselves ask that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. I, of course, consider that the compensation is grossly inadequate. It is inadequate, quite patently. For instance, the value of stores, stocks and so on, has been estimated at about Rs 15 crores so that the compensation that is really being paid to the 711 mines is 15 crores odd. Is that adequate? Is that adequate when you yourself consider that to establish fresh production you will require something over Rs 100 crores per tonne? What could be the value, on that basis, of the mines that you have taken over? It may be that the mineowners

have been improvident and have only looked to their profit. Should that, however, be the only consideration when you take over these mines.

Mr Indrajit Gupta referred to the coal nationalisation in Great Britain 20 odd years ago. It is perfectly true that they did nationalise, but did they nationalise and not give compensation on such basis that you impoverish not just the mineowners who managed the coal mines but also the shareholders? A reference to share-holders is generally disregarded as if it is of no importance. But most share-holders are not really as affluent or really have made large sums of money as is being suggested, they have not fattened as a result of whatever exploitation there may have been. I think there is no doubt at all that this compensation is extremely inadequate. Of course, my saying this has no particular significance and I know that I speak to a close mined so far as this matter is concerned. Nevertheless, I think it is desirable that the point should be made, that you are not being fair. In spite of all your persuasiveness, this you cannot establish. Being as persuasive as you are, you are, with your power of persuasion, I think you might have risked a reference to the Select Committee which it, is not even now too late for you to consider, because, there, you could have convinced everybody of the soundness of the reasons, not for nationalisation—because that is done—but for the compensation that you are giving, for the arrangements that you are making for the subsequent satisfactory operations of the nationalised mines.

The Minister suggested that there was a conspiracy of misrepresentation in regard to the nationalisation. I do not know of conspiracy, but there is no doubt as speaker after speaker has pointed out, shortage of coal exists today.

There are complaints from many quarters. It may be that coal does not get its destination as a result of the railways inadequacy. Power stations are also complaining about the shortage of coal. That is also true. Do they carry the amount of coal they should in stock so that they do not have to be anxious in regard to keeping the power stations running continuously? I feel that that one great mistake that has been made, is not referring it to the Select Committee

Because it is there that he could have satisfied all the different shades of opinions about the method of compensation, the method of nationalisation and the method of subsequent operation that is proposed to be adopted.

That is all I have to say, except to emphasise once again that the compensation that they have paid is inadequate. May I again say that it was on that side of the House that it was pointed out how the compensation given is more than the fixed capital, more than the paid up capital and that, therefore, it means they are favouring the foreign companies and so on. There must be sound reasons why those companies have been given the compensation that they have been given. Not all companies were unscientifically run. There must be companies which were run as scientifically as you propose to run and I will be very glad if the Minister would be fair enough to point out that among the 711 mines that he took over there was a good number which were soundly and well run.

समाजनि महोदय : मेरा सदन से एक निवेदन है। अभी बीजने वाले हैं। काग्रिम दल के भी काफी सदस्य हैं। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि कोई सदस्य राव फिन्ट से अधिक न ले ताकि मैं सबको अकोनाइड कर सकूँ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मा (नवादा) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था के अन्दर राष्ट्रीयकरण का भी एक कार्यक्रम था और उसको पूरा करना था। वह किया गया और समय पर किया गया, लेकिन सब से ज्यादा जरूरी देखने की बात यह है कि देश में कोयले की जितनी आवश्यकता है उतने उत्पादन की क्षमता जो कोयले के प्राइवेट मालिक हैं उनके नीचे रह कर पूरी नहीं हो रही थी और खाने बर्बाद हो रही थी। जितने दिन तक उन्हें ले चलना था उतना वह नहीं चला सकते थे, वैज्ञानिक ढंग से कोयले का जितना ज्यादा उत्पादन होना चाहिए था वह नहीं कर सकते थे।

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

16 hrs.

देश की कोयले की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के साथ-साथ और व्यक्तिगत पूंजी अधिक न बड़े, जो विषमता चन रही है उसको रोक जाय इसके साथ-साथ यह भी आवश्यक था कि देश की आवश्यकता की जो पूर्ति करनी है उसको नियन्त्रित मूल्य पर किया जाय और समय पर किया जाए। साथ ही साथ एक ऐसा वातावरण देश में पैदा किया जाए इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के माध्यम से कि लोगों के हृदय में विश्वास हो कि समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चलने के लिए, राष्ट्रीयकरण के सिवा, खानों और कारखानों को सरकारी नियन्त्रण में लेने के सिवा दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है और यह देश हित में हो रहा है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत दृढ़ता और तेजी के साथ इस कार्यक्रम को लागू किया है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है और मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपूर्ति का जहाँ तक सवाल है, फिर चाहे सर्व साधारण के लिए हो या बिजली घरों के लिए हो या कारखानों के लिए हो या उद्योगों के लिए हो, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा बाधा आई है। आज विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि यह कमी क्यों आई है? मैं नहीं मानता और मैं विश्वास भी नहीं करता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बात को कहे कि रेलवे ने बैगन सप्लाई नहीं किये हैं और रेल मंत्रीजी यह कहे कि हमारे रैक जाते हैं लेकिन उनको कोयला नहीं मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें बाद-विवाद को कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो मूल कारण है उसकी ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मूल कारण यह है कि कोयला खानों में जिस तरह से सरकारी यंत्र डीला-डाला होता है, सरकारी प्रशासन डीला-डाला होता है, या भ्रष्ट प्रशासन होता है उसका अमर कोयला खानों में भी पडा है और उस कारण से भी बहुत ज़ादा खराबी पैदा हुई है। कोफिंग कोल का जब आपने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था तब आपने कहा था कि खान मालिकों के जो पुराने कर्मचारी हैं उन्हीं को लिया जायेगा। तब अमली काम करने वाले

जो कर्मचारी पहले थे उनको हटा करके मालिकों ने अपने एजेंट उनमें चुसेड़ करके उनको नियुक्त करवा लिया, जिसके कारण बहुत गड़बड़ी हुई। इससे आपने सबक नहीं लिया। यहाँ पर भी आपने निर्णय लिया कि कोयले की खानों में जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, मालिकों के जो पुराने कर्मचारी हैं, उन्हीं को लिया जायेगा। असली काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी पहले से थे उनको हटा करके खान मालिकों ने अपने एजेंट कर्मचारियों में चुसेड़ करके नियुक्त करवा लिए। इसलिए आज भी इंडियरेक्ट में मैं ये खाने उन मालिकों के नियन्त्रण में ही हूँ। इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आपकी मशीनरी और आपके प्रशासनिक यंत्र, दोनों को मिल करके इम बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि अभाव की स्थिति पैदा क्यों हुई है देश में और उसके कारण जो गड़बड़ी चल रही है उससे किस तरह से निपटना है। आज देश में कोयले को लेकर हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। उद्योग बन्द हो रहे हैं। टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में जो निकला है उसके सम्बन्ध में आपने वक्तव्य दिया है। जो समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है उसमें कहा गया है कि थर्मल पावर स्टेशनज की कितनी कोयले की आवश्यकता थी और आपने कितना मंगवाई किया। सब आकड़े उसमें दिये हुये हैं। अगर ये आकड़े गलत हैं तो आपको सिद्ध करना चाहिए कि ये गलत हैं और बताना चाहिए कि थर्मल पावर स्टेशनज के वास्तं इतने कोयले की आवश्यकता थी और हमने इतना कोयला सपनाई किया। तब यह जो समाचार छपा है इसको मैं गलत मान सकता था।

जब कोफिंग कोल के राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल आया था उस वक्त कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में बात हुई थी कि चूँकि बिहार में कोयले की खाने सबसे ज्यादा हैं इसलिए इसका हैड ऑफिस बिहार में बनना चाहिए। इसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय का जो वक्तव्य आया है उसको पढ़ कर हम लोगों को बड़ा कष्ट हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो

दुइता तब बिच्चाई थी वही दुइता वह अब भी बिच्चाई और जिस तरह से तब उन्होंने कहा था कि उसका हेड आफिस बिहार में धनबाद में रहेगा उसी तरह से अब भी यह कहें कि इसका भी हेड आफिस बिहार में धनबाद के अन्दर रहेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री मन्त्रियों इस पर पुन विचार करें। हिन्दुस्तान भर में बिहार के अन्दर सब में अधिक धन की खदानें हैं।

हमारे मित्रों ने मुझाव दिया है जो उनके मुझाव के साथ मैं अपना मुझाव भी मिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज कोयले का जो अभाव है और उसके मन्थ बढ़े हैं, और उनको लेकर जो फर्नाकार मचा है और बहुत से लोग बेकार हो गए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में आप और रेल मन्त्रालय और साथ ही साथ कोयला खानों में लगी हुई सरकारी मशीनरी मिल बैठ कर इसका कोई हल निकाले, रास्ता निकाले। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो राष्ट्रीयकरण आवश्यक होते हुए भी इसके प्रति जो लोगो की बुरी भावनाये पैदा हो रही है उनको आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे। कोयले की पूर्ति निरन्तर रूप से भागे देश में होती रहनी चाहिए और उसके वास्ते समुचित व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए ताकि राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रति लोगो के दिमाग में गलत धारणायें न बने। रेलों के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों पर दोष देकर आप बरी नहीं हो सकते हैं। हर रेलवे स्टेशन पर, बड़े-बड़े शहरों में, मंडियों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में आप बैंगनों से ट्रकों आदि से जो कोयला पडा हुआ है उनको पहचाने की चेष्टा करे और उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करे। जल्दी से जल्दी आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो लोगो के दिमागों में गलत भावनाये होगी।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (मंडाव) : कायला खान राष्ट्रीयकरण विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस विषयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। किन्तु मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों को इसका पूरा-पूरा लाभ मिले। ऐसा होगा सभी कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना

ठीक सिद्ध होगा। तीस-तीस साल से मजदूर खदानों के नीचे पंद्रह हजार फुट नीचे जाते हैं, जहाँ पर हवा आदि का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है और वहाँ से कोयला निकाल कर लाते हैं। बड़ी बोगी में से 520 किलोग्राम और छोटी बोगी में से 440 किलोग्राम काटकर के एक हजार किलोग्राम के तीन रूपए अस्सीपैसे हिस्सा में उनको दिये जाते हैं। वेज बोर्ड की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें तोल मशीन का कही उल्लेख नहीं है। कही नहीं कहा गया है कि इसकी फिट किया जाए। यह फिट वहाँ नहीं होनी चाहिए। जिला शहडोल में बिरखानपुर नोरोजाबाद आदि में मालिकों ने अपने स्वार्थ मित्रों के लिये मशीनें फिट कर रखी हैं। पिछले मार्च में मैंने सवाल किया था जिस का उत्तर भूखे जी नहीं और प्रश्न नहीं उठना देकर टाल दिया गया था। एक मजदूर को तीन रूपया अस्सी पैसे मजदूरी के मिलते हैं। जहाँ और जिस खान में वह काम करता है वहाँ हवा पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है। बाहर आए तो उसके खाने पीने का समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है। मजदूरों का शोषण हो रहा है। यह बन्द होना चाहिए। और इन बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कलकत्ता में इसका हेड आफिस वह खान में जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शहडाल जिले में जहाँ चौदह कोयला खदानें हैं, साडा फील्डों हैं, बिजली का कारखाना है, वहाँ भी अपना हेड आफिस आप खोलें। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

ठेकेदार लोग मजदूरों को तीन रुपये और चार रुपये राज देने हैं और उनसे काम करवाने हैं। वे उनका शोषण करते हैं। इस वास्ते यह ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त होनी चाहिए।

वेज बोर्ड न जा महंगाई भत्ता दिया था राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उध पर पुन विचार प्राग को करना चाहिए।

[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]

जहां और जिन क्षेत्रों तथा कोयला खानों में बेट मशीनें फिट हैं उनको हटाया जाए।

रेलवे बैगाज की भी यहां बहुत खर्चा हुई है। जहां भी लोडिंग साइड है वहां पर गाड़ी बराबर खाली खड़ी रहती है किन्तु स्टेशन मास्टर आदि कोई अपनी यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझता है कि उसको बंद दे। पहले जो मैनेजमेंट हुआ करता था वह पैसा देकर अपना काम निकलवा लेता था। अब रेलवे स्टाफ को क्या गर्ज पड़ी है कि वह गाड़िया दें। नतीजा यह होता है कि कोयले का स्टॉक जमा हो जाता है। यह जो चीज है इस और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इन सी० डी० सी० में राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले जो मजदूरों को मजदूरी दी जाती थी वही अब भी दी जा रही है। वह बहुत कम है। वहां अभी भी टैम्पोरेरी और कैज्युल मजदूरों के तौर पर उन से काम लिया जाता है। पीने के पानी की उनके वास्ते व्यवस्था नहीं है। मजदूरों की सुविधा के लिए मैनेजमेंट ने जो सोसाइटीज आदि बना रखी थी वे भी बन्द सी हो गई हैं। और मजदूरों को कोई सुविधाये प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है।

पुराने मैनेजमेंटो ने अपने निहित स्वार्थ के लिए वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वेतनमान निर्धारित नहीं किये और आज मजदूरों को उसी आधार पर पेमेंट हो रही है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों के लिए सही वेतनमान निर्धारित करके उनको उचित मजदूरी देने की व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि कोयला उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो।

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Coal Nationalisation Bill. But I would like to put certain facts before the hon. Minister so that the doubt that has been caused due to the action of the Government as regards nationalisation of the coal may be cleared, if the Government has to take the responsi-

bility and have to take into confidence the people of the country and to show that they are doing something good for the country.

A statement was made on the 23rd of November, 1971 in this very House that they had no intention of taking over the other coal. This statement was made after the nationalisation of the non-coking coal. Unfortunately, it was on the 30th of January, a few weeks thereafter, when the Parliament was to meet within a few weeks, that this coal was also taken over. The House had not been taken into confidence. I do not think that these are matters which go favourably with the actions of the Government. It is my wish, my prayer, my request, to the hon. Minister that there are certain things which he must clear in his statement so that the cloud that has been created on account of the nationalisation, on account of the action taken by the Government and on account of the lapses of the Government may be cleared.

May I bring, to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, that after the nationalisation of the coal has taken place, the coal has completely disappeared from the market. The assertion that had been made by the hon. Minister was that the coal was being taken over for the purpose of the benefit of the country and the people. Is it not a fact that the benefit has not come to-day to the poorer section and that every household is complaining that they are not getting coal and coal is not available even at double the price? Not only the householders, we had on the record that 67 trains had been cancelled. It is in to-day's newspaper which has tried to explain away that 20 generating stations are not getting adequate supply of coal.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: In fact, I explained this in my statement; probably, you were not here.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : It is not for one day that it has come in the newspaper in fact, we have been receiving complaints that there is cut in electricity. The cut has cost us several thousand crores of rupees. I will tell you one more thing which the hon. Minister may take into consideration. I have report which may be right or wrong. Unfortunately, for the coal at the coal pits,

when loaded in the trucks (I have personal information in my custody), Rs. 10 or Rs. 20/- is being charged, and it is said that Rs. 10 or Rs. 20/- per tonne is needed for contribution to a particular party. I do not know which party gets it. It inflates the pockets of those who raise the slogan of *garibi hatao*.

I have been a Member of the Bar. I still feel that one the Supreme Court has given that the compensation should be adequate, that should be considered. My submission before the House, through you, is this. When, according to their own rates the N.C.D.C. works out Rs. 125 to Rs. 160 per tonne, what is the compensation that they are contemplating to give to the coal mine owners? It will work out at Rs. 4 per tonne. People have said rightly or wrongly—I do not know what are the motives of their saying so—that no compensation should be paid. I will be happy if no compensation is paid. According to the Constitution and to accord protection we nationalise everything existing on the earth. but so long as we have to pay compensation, the basis on which the compensation should have been calculated, the criteria, have been given in the Act itself. That has not been given. As has been mentioned in this very House, they have been over-paid, more than the paid-up capital. There must have been some criteria on which compensation is payable.

Now, look at the difficulties that will be created by the payment of compensation. A part of it will go and the labourers will suffer. The first charge is that the labourers have to be paid. Secondly, the small coal suppliers of coal mines will not be paid. They have lost everything. Thirdly, the financial commitments have been made by the nationalised banks. The loans and advances have been made by the nationalised banks. With the poor amount of compensation that you are proposing to pay, it will not be possible to meet the financial obligations.

The people are not bound to pay because, on account of this measure, the Government taking it over, there will be no liability. You have taken the entire stock; you have taken the entire coal mines. The

financial losses will be incurred by the banks and these will recoil upon every poor depositor in the banks.

My submission is that the hon. Minister should make it clear as to what is the justification of hurrying through this measure. On 23rd November, they made a statement, that they had no intention of taking over other section of coal producers and on 30th January, just when the House was to meet in February, a measure of this nature was taken and everything was taken over. Even atrocities have been committed in respect of those who have been the owners of the coal mines.

I am concluding with the request that if the Government has to take any action, it has to do so honestly and it must appear to be honest to the people that they are doing in the larger interest of the country. Please come forward with an honest move and do it honestly. Do not adopt back door methods. The hon. Minister has in command the entire planning of the country, the entire resources of the country. Let him make a statement that we will not have any difficulty about coal within three months. And we shall be all happy.

With these words, I thank you and still support it.

श्री राम बेब सिंह (महाराजगंज): सभापति महोदय, कोयला, खदान (राष्ट्रीय करण) बिल को कुछ लोगों ने समाजवादी प्रोग्राम बताया है और कुछ लोगों ने उम का विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी जनता की सरकार कायले जैसी जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तु को कुछ मुद्दीभर कोयलाखान-मालिकों के हाथ में नहीं छोड़ सकती कि वे लोग जैसे चाहें, उम का उत्पादन बढ़ायें या घटायें और मुनाफा कमायें। सरकार ने कोयला खानों को ले लिया, वह ठीक किया। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोयला खानों को संभालने और चलाने की शक्ति है। क्या उस ने सोचा है कि वह जिन व्यवसायों को अपने हाथ में ले रही है, उन को किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से चलाया जाये? सरकार ने इस समाजवादी और

[श्री रामदेव सिंह]

जनोपयोगी कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिए व्यूरोक्रेसी को चुना है। वह आज भी यह सोचने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि अग्रेजी ने प्रशासन को चलाने के लिए जिन व्यूरोक्रेसी को कायम किया था, यह उस व्यूरोक्रेसी को दिन-प्रतिदिन और मजबूत बनाती जा रही है। वह चाहती है कि भिन्न-भिन्न काम व्यूरोक्रेट्स के माध्यम से किये जायें, लेकिन वह कर नहीं पाती है।

वह व्यूरोक्रेसी और व्यूरोक्रेट्स जन-उपयोगी कार्यक्रम कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं। वह निकम्मे हैं, भ्रष्ट हैं। जहाँ उनके कदम पड़ते हैं वही मारी चीजों में गोलमाल और गड़बड़ होने लगती है। यह कोयले की व्यवस्था जो है, मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा है लेकिन सभापति जी, आप बिहार से आते हैं, जहाँ यह कोल फील्ड है, आज बिहार की स्थिति क्या है? आज पटना जैसे शहर में दस रुपये मन भी कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। सारे लोग कोयले के लिए हाहाकार कर रहे हैं। कुमारमगलम् साहब कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं। कहीं बिजली घर बन्द हो रहे हैं, लोगों को जलाने के लिए कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, सारी स्थिति बिगड़ रही है। आपका कार्यक्रम अच्छा होने हुए भी अगर आप में शक्ति नहीं है, ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते, प्लानिंग ठीक तरह से नहीं कर सकते तो ऐसे क्रान्तिकारी कदम की उठा कर आप उसे घिनीना मत बनाइए। अगर आप नहीं चला सकते हैं तो आप इसको लोगों की नजर में क्लिटिसिज्म के लिए मत रखिये। (व्यवधान) हम क्लिटिसिज्म इसलिए करते हैं कि आपकी व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि जहाँ आपने हाथ डाला कोयले पर डाला तो कोयला गायब, गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार पर डाला तो गेहूँ गायब। आपके चरण ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ पड़ जाते हैं वही चीजें धस जाती हैं।

जैहि गिरि चरण देख हनुमन्ता।

तो चलि जाय पाताल तुरन्ता ॥

वह चीज पाताल में चली जाती है।

तो सभापति महादय, मैं चाहना हूँ कि सरकार इन व्यूरोक्रेसी पर से विश्वास उठा कर न जन शक्ति को और जन-एजेन्सियों का बनाकर के आगे बढ़ाए और और उनके हाथ में इस तरह की व्यवस्था को दे।

मैं यह जानना चाहना था कि अब यह मुद्रावजा देने की बात कहा से उठती है? जिन्होंने करोड़ों करोड़ कमाया, जिन्होंने मजदूरों का शोषण किया उनको आप यह और मुनाफा देने जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की मुद्रावजा देने की बात मत कीजिए। मुद्रावजा को समाप्त कीजिए। और जो मजदूरों के पैसे बाकी पड़े हैं पुराने खान मालिकों के पास वह मजदूरों का पैसा दिलाने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। मजदूरों और जनता के बीच से लोगों को लेकर जहग-जहग एजेन्सिया बनाइए और उन के सुपुर्द उत्पादन और वितरण की व्यवस्था को रखिए। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Girdih) Mr Chairman, Sir, the hon Member naturally had most of his say I come from the coal region and I thought that if only I could read out the points—that is the most I can do in the time that is allotted to me—it would be helpful I will not go into the clauses of the Bill In fact, we do not like the state of things as they are at present We have to look ahead and that is why I would like to suggest these points

First, I would suggest that all the local reserves be re-assessed colliery by colliery.

Secondly, there should be a crash programme for putting up captive thermal power plants. Otherwise, the shortage of power has been and will be a limiting factor in the progress of mechanisation and



ultimately, in the output of coal and also in increasing the hazards of coal mining. We do not want, in future, the coal-mining industry to take a gory path which it has trodden in Chinakuri, Dhori and recently in Jitpur and sometime ago in Giridi itself. For that, we must have methano-meters and automatic recording monitors; they must be imported to save the people from the hazards to which the miners are exposed.

Thirdly, I would like enormous expansion—it does not really exist there now—of design, research and development wing where they will not only prepare the layout but also design equipment like excavators, conveyer belts and coal cutters etc. which are suited to Indian conditions of mining.

Then, all the colliery regions should be linked up with micro-wave links.

I would also suggest standardisation of equipment and spares. This facilitates training, providing of spares and quality of maintenance itself. There is nothing as preventive maintenance in the coal field, which is a must and which should be introduced.

I would also suggest having a few pilot mines to try out new methods and machines, which come in handy for training the workers in the problem of mechanisation.

Then, there is the question of industrial psychology. If there is greater freedom and less strict supervision, there is contentment and increase in productivity. For workers, we have prepared a scheme for 50,000 houses in Mohuda. That is gone. We prepared a scheme under the Coal Mines Welfare Fund that 50,000 houses should come up in Mohuda but it was shelved. It would be taken up and implemented and the workers should also be enabled to own their own houses. That they will have that quality in their existence which does not exist to-day. Because of the logistics and because we are planning for a larger movement of coal and steel, there has to be maximum co-ordination between the Ministries of Railways, Steel and Mines, Irrigation and Power which does not exist.

The entire area should be covered by a network of micro-wave and wireless communication system as we have in the Neyveli lignite mines and this is a must in our coal mines.

Information regarding output, weighments, wagon allotments and power position and labour relations must be sent daily to the C. M. A. headquarters and some high official should be there to collate and study and not merely file it. That way they will not move from crisis to crisis but will keep abreast of events.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बनिया) : सभापति, महोदय, कोयले का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ यह बहुत सराहनीय कार्य है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती और इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन जिन लोगों के स्वार्थों को धक्का लगा है, मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि उनका इतना तेजी से प्रचार किया गया है कि देश भर में कोयले की कमी मालूम पड़ती है क्योंकि सारे अखबार उनके हैं। सारे काम उनके ऐसे ही हो रहे हैं जिससे गवर्नमेंट के इस कार्य में बाधा पड़े। कोयले की कमी तो नहीं है जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट दिया। लेकिन अब जो मशीनरी है सरकार की वह ठीक नहीं है। जिस तरह से उनके स्वार्थों को धक्का लगा है और जिस तरह से वह उसका प्रचार कर रहे हैं और सरकार के इस काम को रोकना चाहते हैं उनसे हमारी मशीनरी पूरी तरह से लड़ने में समर्थ नहीं है या हमारे यहाँ कोई कमी है जिससे ऐसा हो रहा है। इसको मंत्री जी को ठीक करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर हम काम कर रहे हैं तो लोगों को कोयला ठीक तरह से मिले, सस्ता मिले और आसानी से मिले, इसके लिए आप कह रहे हैं कि दो तीन महीने के अंदर कोयले की कमी को हम दूर कर लेंगे, लेकिन जो यह प्रचार हो रहा है उसको काटने के लिए जहाँ कोयले की मांग है, वहाँ कोयला पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के बाघमती आए थे तो वह यू० पी० के एम०पीज० से कह रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कोयले की बहुत कमी है और आप लोग कुछ कर नहीं रहे हैं। उन्होंने पब्लिक स्टेटमेंट भी दिया है। तो आपकी वितरण प्रणाली ऐसी बननी चाहिए कि जो बड़ा स्टेट है जितनी उसकी आबादी है उसके मुताबिक उसको कोयला दिया जाये। विशेषकर जो उपेक्षित एरिया है जो फ्लड अफेक्टेड एरिया है जैसे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० जहाँ कोयला ही एवमात्र साधन है वहाँ कोयले की विशेष व्यवस्था करना चाहिए। नियुक्ति के मामले में भी यू० पी० और बिहार के लोगो की उसमें उधेक्षा की गई है, यह शिकायत उनको है। तो उनको भी उसमें नियुक्ति मिलनी चाहिए।

हर जिले में कुछ छोटे गरीब लोग होते हैं जो एजेंट का काम करते थे। उनकी उससे रोजी रोटी चलती थी। लेकिन अब जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रखी गई है। वह छोटे-छोटे लोग होते थे जा कोयला ले आते थे उनके नाम स विल्डी आ जाती थी, बाद में बेच कर के वह उस का पैसा दे आते थे। इसमें हर जिले में दस पाच गरीब परिवारों की गजी रोटी चलती थी। अब जा व्यवस्था आपने की उसमें रुपया पहन जमा करन की कुछ व्यवस्था है। मरा निवेदन है कि उनके लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था बननी चाहिए जिसमें रुपया की समस्या उनके सामने न आए और वह अपना काम जैसे पहले करते थे वैसे ही कर सकें।

इसका हैड क्वार्टर कलकत्ते में नहीं बनना चाहिए बल्कि बिहार में जहाँ यह कोयला निकलता है वही उसका हैड क्वार्टर बनाया जाना चाहिए। कलकत्ते बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहरों में ही जहाँ हर तरह की कठिनाइया

एम्पलाईज को होती है वही ये हैड क्वार्टर बनते रहेंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि जो नेगलेक्टेड एरिया है, वह नेगलेक्टेड ही रहेंगे। इसलिए जहाँ कोयला निकलता है शहरिया, धनबाद वही इस का हैड क्वार्टर बनाया जाय।

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Minister  
SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMAN-  
GALAM I am grateful to the hon Members who have

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR  
Just one minute before the Minister begins to reply

MR CHAIRMAN If the Minister yields I have no objection

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR I would like the Minister to tell us whether some of the top officials of the erstwhile private collieries are still being employed in the nationalised units and they are hand-in-glove with the old management

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMAN  
GALAM This is the point raised by Mr Indrajit Gupta also

I am grateful to all the hon Members who have supported this Bill, of course with some exceptions like Mr H M Patel who makes no secret of his views and Mr S N Misra who puts on one coat but operates in another way

SHRI S N MISRA But he speaks honestly

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMAN  
GALAM I felt all the time that the support you are giving me is just like the support which the noose gives the hangman  
(Interupting)

So this is the future of the coal mine industry is concerned—unfortunately Mr Mahapatra is not here—he raised very rightly the importance of having a perspective beyond the Fifth Five Year Plan I can only assure him that we do have it in mind I do not say that 22½ million tonnes will be the target at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan If we keep 142 million tonnes for the Fifth Plan, we should be able to reach it It is wrong for me to commit myself to it but as Mr Bhattacharyya has said, we certainly have to plan much more in terms of speedy

development of mechanised methods without leading to any sort of unemployment and we should be able to build up our coal production in such a way that we can deal with the biggest problem facing this country, namely, the problem of expansion of power. I would certainly assure hon. Members that at the moment we have got this in mind and we are certainly working on it.

Some hon. Members also drew the Government's attention to the serious position in regard to the distribution of coal today. I do not deny that the position is serious. We do certainly face difficulties. Certain difficulties are being created by people making false statements. The false statement gets three-banner headline whereas the denial is consigned to some back page where nobody, including an assiduous reader like Mr. Mishra, will notice it. I gave certain figures in the course of my opening remarks regarding the production of coal.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Good quality coal is not being sent to power houses.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : That is not entirely correct. The quality of coal has substantially improved. In some of the private collieries they have got crushers which crushed shale but have now outlived their use and now those crushers are not being used for the purpose any more. We have improved the quality and the supply of coal. Shri Indrajit Gupta pointed out that we do have high quality of coal in many areas. Serious attempt is being made by C.M.A. to work towards improving the quality of coal. My friends forget how bad the mine owners had been. When the Coal Commissioner spoke in 1954-55, he did not speak humourously. He said that when you take over 25 years hence you will find yourself in difficulty. He never knew that we are going to do it right now, in 1973. While Mr. Chandrika Prasad spoke about coal for U.P. Mr. Jagannath Mishra, whom I do not find here, spoke about coal supply to Delhi. We see that distribution is made with assistance of State Governments. There have been cases where in respect of coal distribution in Calcutta, the private distributors tried to make maximum money. In some

5—M416LSS/73

States the local State Governments fixed the price, like for example, at Patna, Ranchi, etc. That is having a salutary effect for the last few months and the price has come down. I would request hon. Members to cooperate and help us to the maximum. If they come from the coalmining areas, I would request them to cooperate with the Coalmining authorities and develop consumer resistance if they can do so ; but it will take us a little time to bring our coal distribution to the local areas effectively under control.

Then let me go to the question of compensation. The hon. Members have asked what is the basis for compensation. Some figures have been given, and names of four companies have been mentioned where the amount of compensation has no relationship to the paid-up capital. We have not proceeded on the basis of paid-up capital. We have proceeded exactly on the same basis as was done in the case of Coking Coal Mines take-over. We have proceeded on the value of the assets, that is to say, a physical valuation being made, the value of the stocks—that is also on physical valuation being made—and the value of the stores. Taking these things into consideration we have put down a schedule which has been honestly estimated, and I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to pay tributes to all the officers who have worked so hard—sixteen to eighteen hours a day—so that within three months we have been able to come out with the figures.

The hon. Member, Shri H. M. Patel, pleaded that this matter should be referred to a select committee. I can appreciate his feelings in the matter, but my difficulty is that we are really in a hurry. The reason why we are in a hurry is if we are not able to have a unified organisational structure for the operation of these coal mines as a whole we cannot also have a unified distribution structure. We cannot do all this unless we are able to have a unified organisational structure. If we refer it to a select committee it will take time, maybe three months or so. As such, we have come with this Bill. You may accuse us of coming in a hurry, but the reason is we cannot just afford to wait. The hon. Members will appreciate that we took over mines on 30th January and within 90 days we completed the valuation of the assets of all the mines. We have not done it in a loose

{Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam}

way. We have done it with many of the officers working over-time and I would like the hon. Members to accept my assurance that we have been genuine in assessing the valuation. Naturally, the relationship between paid-up capital and the actual value of the assets varies, because in a very well-organised concern the value of the assets will be more, and in a badly organised concern the value of the assets will be less, related to paid-up capital. If you look into the relationship between paid-up capital on the one hand and the compensation on the other, you will find that where it is a well-organised concern, that is, there is lot of land, buildings, the value of the assets will be more, whereas in a badly organised industry it will be less. This explains mainly the anomalies when you compare these companies. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we have proceeded on the basis of valuation of assets and the valuation has been conducted by a team of officers of Coal Mines Authority. Other hon. Members, of course, have criticised us for giving any compensation at all. But apart from the fact that under the law and Constitution we are bound to give compensation, apart from the fact that we are still living in a mixed economy and, therefore, there is no question of acting in such a way, one may also appreciate that most of the compensation ultimately will go to cover the dues of the workers, that is, provident fund dues, wages, royalty, sales-tax etc. My hon. friend, Shri Patel, I think, is not very familiar with the coal-mine owners. Because, then he would not be shedding any tears for those gentlemen. Because, those gentlemen do not really deserve any sympathy.

Those who have operated their mines well, those who have paid their provident fund, those who have paid royalty and those who have paid according to wage board awards will get additional compensation. Because they have, at least, comparatively speaking, behaved like decent men. But, I can assure you they are very few. The vast majority of them did not do so and, therefore, we have protected fully the interests of the workers—more even than we did in the Coking Coal Bill—this time by actually pushing them a priority above the secured creditors. I am surprised that all the hon. Members who criticised us so

vigorously could not even give us a little word of appreciation for this change we have brought about. And, I am surprised, more than anything else, at the speech of Shri Robin Sen, who remembering his old text books on Marxism, that he has been reading for many years, could only repeat that this Bill was brought forward only in the interests of mine-owners. I do not know from what spectacles he looks at it. He must be looking at it from the wrong end of the telescope. That is so far as compensation is concerned.

Now, may I just go over for a minute to the question of head office. I am sorry, my friend, Shri Jagannath Mishra, is not here. I do not know why he raised the question so strongly if he did not want to get an explanation from me. Evidently, he just raised it for the sake of raising it. But, perhaps, Shri Damodar Pandey will be kind enough to communicate my answer to him, because it is an important question. Why is it that we have chosen Calcutta as the headquarters of the Coal mines Authority? Not because I happen to be related to Calcutta in any way, as was said by Shri Satyanarayana in relation to the appointment of the Chief Justice ; not because of that, but for very valid reasons. Let us take the production. Now, what is the production? Assam produces 5 million tonnes, Bengal 18.8 million tonnes, Bihar 9.3 million tonnes, Madhya Pradesh 14.4 million tonnes, Maharashtra 2.6 million tonnes, Orissa 1.6 million tonnes and Andhra Pradesh 5 million tonnes. Forget Andhra Pradesh, that is, Singareni. Now, if I say Bihar must have it, on what basis can I justify it? I can justify Calcutta on the ground that production in Bengal is twice that of Bihar and the production in Madhya Pradesh 50 per cent more than Bihar. I am excluding coking coal. Because, the headquarters of the Coking Coal Organisation is in Bihar, that is, in Dhanbad. Though the headquarters of most of the organisations producing coking coal were in Calcutta, we located the headquarters of the coking coal organisation in Bihar. We do not look at these things through Provincial or narrow spectacles. We look at them from the point of view of the interests of the country. And, looking at it from the point of view of the interests of the country, how can it be denied that this is the proper place? If hon. Members

of this House are not prepared to take an objective, fair and an honest approach to matters like this, then how can we convince people? The hon Member, Shri Jagannath Mishra, seems to think that the production in Bihar is the maximum. He does not know the facts and, not knowing the facts, he makes these speeches. Naturally when he goes back to his constituency and tells the people that the production in Bihar is maximum in India and it is an outrage that is being committed in setting up the office in Calcutta, the people will naturally be misled. Assuming that they may not be misled, is that the way in which we are going to build up the unity of the country? This is a very very serious matter and I would beg of hon Members to have an objective, sober attitude to this question. Because, we today in the Parliament of India have to decide things in terms of India, what is best for India and not what is best for this part or that part, but what is best for India as a whole.

Coal is the most important mineral so far as India is concerned. So, I would beg of hon Members to please look at it objectively. Please appreciate that when we choose Calcutta as the headquarters of the Coalmines Authority it is not just because 18.8 million tonnes of coal is being produced in Bengal but also because Calcutta from the point of view of controlling of these coal fields is the most centrally located and most accessible place from the point of view of transport. In addition, head offices of many private collieries are in Calcutta. We are not shifting the headquarters of the National Coal Development Corporation, N.C.D.C. and the Central Design Institute would probably remain in Ranchi. So, no harm is going to be caused to Bihar. B.C.C. headquarters will remain in Bihar. N.C.D.C. headquarters will be in Bihar. The Design Institute of the C.M.A. is probably likely to be in Bihar.

I would beg of the hon Members that a lot of difficulty is being caused to us by passions being roused on the basis that we are not paying attention to Bihar or that we are neglecting Bihar. It is not so.

We are fair, we are honest and we try to take into consideration those things that are proper in order to decide this matter.

Shri Damodar Pande, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Jagannath Mishra had raised the question of the position regarding workers. I do appreciate that the wages paid to coal mines workers are not up to the level of the wages, say, of the steel workers, or the wages of the railway workers and so on. But I think we should appreciate one thing. Coal is a very labour-intensive industry. 60 per cent or so, if I am not wrong, of the cost of raising coal is the cost of payment of labour. So, if we are going to raise the wages of labour, undoubtedly I do not see how we have any alternative but to do it, though we may be doing it in stages—undoubtedly this is also going to lead to pressure for increase of price. Otherwise, we shall just take it out of the general budget and say that the public sector is inefficient and is not running its work properly. Even the genuineness with which we have paid labour since we took over on 30th January has led to higher expenditure so far as the Coal Mines Authority is concerned. Therefore, hon Members must be quite clear that if we are going to have a wage revision—I do not see how we can avoid it, knowing the level of wages of the coal mines workers—undoubtedly we shall have to think of some increase in price, because it is not possible to do the one without the other.

**SHRI DAMODAR PANDE.** Is it not a fact that all over the world, the coal mines workers are the highest paid industrial workers, whereas in our country they are the lowest paid workers at present?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM.** I have made my position clear and I would not follow it up any further.

Shri Jagannath Mishra had raised the question of the provident fund scheme. Let me assure him that the provident fund claims will be met on behalf of the workers by the Commissioner of coal mines Provident Funds himself. Whatever is due to the provident fund, that is, the coal mines provident fund, on behalf of the workers will be recovered by the commissioner; the individual workers would not have to do it. But so far as Shri Robin Sen's point that 'You are pushing us into litigation and so on' is concerned, well, there is the difficulty undoubtedly I know that the workers will be put to difficulty so far as the making of the claims is concerned...

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore) : That question has to be settled...

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM** : I have not much time left, and, so, I am not yielding. I am not just making a speech as my hon. friends do, but I am giving facts.

So far as the question of making claims is concerned, I would suggest that the unions should take it up very seriously, and whatever help they want from the Coal Mines Authority in relation to this, certainly we are bound to give. But it is not possible for the Coal Mines Authority to take on itself the burden of trying to find out what exactly are the claims of the workers. It is extremely difficult, and we shall get involved into some work which we are really not capable of doing.

So far as officers are concerned, Shri Indrajit Gupta had raised the question of dishonest officers being continued, and Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar also chipped in at the last moment to have his word. Shri Indrajit Gupta is not correct in saying that any such persons have been put into very high positions as Deputy Custodian-General and so on. In fact, the persons whom he has mentioned have been appointed either as colliery agent, additional chief mechanical engineer, deputy chief engineer or to posts of that character. Our difficulty is that we cannot dismiss at one stroke all those whom either Shri Indrajit Gupta or Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar or any of other friends anywhere in this House challenge as being corrupt, anti-people, anti-worker and so on. There are certain persons who have such a reputation. But one cannot go by reputation alone. Therefore what we have decided is that we cannot investigate into very allegation in the past of everyone. So, what we have done is to grade each one of these former officials of the private sector according to their skill, their experience, and our assessment of their integrity.

But we have also decided that we shall not post them in the same place where they were working earlier, that is, in a sense, we shall uproot them and put them in some other place, so that even if any of them has been dishonest—and some have been,

there is no doubt—it will be difficult for them to continue their dishonesty in the same way, because in regard to the unhealthy practices which they have been indulging in, some of them at least, we shall be able to check them, if we are able to transfer them to other places, and then we shall judge them carefully by their performance and deal with them on the basis of their performance.

This is the broad approach we have made and I think it is a fair approach. I think if we try to single out A as bad, B as good and C as bad, if we go on like that, we will get into difficulties. If I satisfy one hon. member, I may dissatisfy another hon. member. So better let us keep away from that and judge them broadly as we have done, on the basis of strict selection, put them in places and then watch them and see how they work.

Let me go on to the next point. I have dealt with the question of the head office. Shri P. M. Mehta is here. He raised the question whether a person who has retired or whose services have been terminated could proceed against Government or not. The position is thus. So far as the ordinary worker is concerned, we are definitely trying to see that anybody who has a right to be a permanent worker will continue to remain a permanent worker. If he is retired because he is past the retiring age, we will see that he gets his gratuity: the Coal Mines Authority itself will see that he gets his gratuity.

So far as the officers whose services have been terminated are concerned, there are very few, may be not even in double figures. Their services have been terminated also because of misconduct committed after the take over. They certainly can have no sympathy from us. I am not going to see that they are protected because their very terminations in relation to misconduct and nothing else. So far as others are concerned, we shall try to see that no injustice is done.

Shri Ramsinghbhai Verma very rightly raised the question of accidents in coalmines. It is true accidents in coalmines have taken place too often in the recent past. We have made special efforts now, particularly after the Jitpur colliery accident, to pull up people. It is our responsibility and we shall

try our best to see that we discharge our responsibility properly and see that accidents are reduced to the minimum because we cannot say that they will not take place at all. But we shall see that all that is necessary in the interest of safety is done.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYA :** Why not import automatic monitoring system ?

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM :** You made a good speech with many good suggestions; do not spoil it by pressing your point. We have taken note of all that and we will do our best. It is not use going into all those details now. I won't be able to improve the suggestions by repeating them. As I said, you have made a very constructive speech and made some good points, permit me to leave your speech there in all its goodness and not spoil it by touching it.

So far as the speech of Shri Onkajal Berwa is concerned—he is not here even to listen to what I have to say—I must say that it was a very good maiden oration because he covered everything except the points involved in the Bill. Therefore, it possibly does not require any reply. Of course, he waxed eloquent against nationalisation, the only natural colleague of his being Shri H. M. Patel of the Swatantra Party. How often the Swatantra and the Jan Sangh go hand in hand nowadays and that probably is the justification for the eloquence which he used, unfortunately mistakenly against nationalisation.

I would like persons not to make general charges about Congressmen making money, about their party making money and so on. If they have got a specific charge, let them make it. What is the point in making general charges. Each one can bandy words like that all the time. I thought we were members of a serious assembly doing serious work. If they have charges, let them be specific and let them be categorical and then they can be met. But where do general charges take us I do not think they either help this House or elucidate problems faced in the Bill.

Finally, if I might just refer to the question of the Haldia-Barauni pipeline raised by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta

according to our understanding, there is no question of the coal mines being affected by the pipeline. A suitable formula is being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals so that coal is extracted with the maximum of safety and pumping of oil is not disrupted. We do not want to consider the question of shifting it because it will involve enormous expenditure. We think we shall be able to manage the exploitation of our coal reserves without doing any harm so far as the location of the pipeline is concerned. I do not say it is a definitive final decision. I say this our approach and we would like to be able to manage without having to shift it because it means extra expenditure.

**DR. RANENSEN :** Only two crores of rupees are involved....

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM :** Let him keep it to himself. We have got our assessment of the situation and we have proceeded on the basis of assessment made by technical officers who have no particular axe to grind in this matter. I have no doubt that whatever decision we have come to will be one which will safeguard both the passage of the oil through the pipeline on the one hand and the maximum optimum exploitation of the coal reserves on the other.

I think I have covered all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members, and I have tried to reply them. Even if I have failed to, I can assure them that all the points will be taken in to consideration and whatever steps that we have to take on the basis will be taken and we will certainly implement them.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is : "That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the coal mines specified in the Schedule with a view to reorganising and reconstructing such coal mines so as to ensure the rational co-ordinated and scientific development and utilisation of coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, in order that the ownership and control of such resources are vested

in the State and thereby so distributed as best to subserve the common good, and for matters connected therewith incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 35, I shall put them to the House. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 35 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 35 were added to the Bill.*

#### The Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are amendments to the Schedule.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am moving all the six amendments.

Page 25, line 40, in column 4, against serial No. 300, —

for "(Under dispute)" *Substitute*—  
"(Ownership under dispute)". (1)

Page 25, line 49, in column 4, against serial No. 305, —

for "(Under dispute)" *substitute*—  
"(Ownership under dispute)". (2)

Page 26 for the entries in column 4, against serial No 318 (Rauta)  
*Substitute* —

"(Ownership under dispute)". (3)

Page 27. for the entries in column 4, against serial No. 347 (Damua)  
*Substitute* —

"(Ownership under dispute)". (4)

Page 27, for the entries in column 4, against serial No. 355 (Kalichhapar).  
*Substitute* "(Ownership under dispute)". (5)

Page 39, in the entries in column 4, against serial No. 678,

*Omni* "Vested in Government". (6)

There are small amendments and they relate to matters in issue in court and there may be some confusion unless the amendments are accepted by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am putting all the amendments to the Schedule.

The question is —

Page 25, line 40, in column 4, against serial No. 300,—

for "(Under dispute)" *substitute*—  
"(Ownership under dispute)". (1)

Page 25, line 49, in column 4, against serial No. 305,—

for "(Under dispute)", *substitute*—  
"(Ownership under dispute)". (2)

Page 26, for the entries in column 4, against serial No. 318 (Rauta). *substitute*—  
"(Ownership under dispute)". (3)

Page 27, for the entries in column 4, against serial No. 347 (Damua), *substitute*—  
"(Ownership under dispute)". (4)

Page 27, for the entries in column 4, against serial No 355 (Kalichhapar)

*substitute* "(Ownership under dispute)". (5)

Page No. 39, in the entries in column 4, against serial No. 678,

*omni* "Vested in Government," (6)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule, as amended was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि बिजली घरों को कोयला मिल रहा है।



इस का हमको प्रचार करना चाहिए कि यह गलत खबरें हैं कि नहीं मिल रहा है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि हरियाणा, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो ईंटों के भट्टे हैं या गाबो में जहाँ कोयले की जरूरत है, वहाँ आजकल लकड़ी जलाई जा रही है क्योंकि कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है। वितरण व्यवस्था के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि बिजलीघरों को मिल रहा है। बाकी जगहों पर कोयला मिलाया या नहीं, यह उनके भाषण से स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब तक वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक कर देगा। आज जो हाहाकार मचा हुआ है उसके बारे में उनकी क्या राय है?

**SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur)** Sir I would only invite your kind attention to one of the very important matters which have been raised by Mr Vikal Whether it is Delhi or Punjab or Haryana or Utter Pradesh, places beyond Mughal Sarai are not getting adequate coal I am not telling you something without ascertaining facts Supposing they allot 2,400 wagons per month hardly 200 wagons are being given, with the result that there is power shortage, there is shortage of coal and hence the industries are suffering

17 hrs

For domestic consumption coking coal is not at all available and kerosene oil is not available Even for industrial consumption coal has become impossible to get Is it a fact that this is due to nonavailability of the wagons and coal could not be removed from pitheads and there is no proper coordination between the Ministry of Steel and Mines and the Ministry of Railways? Is it the result of this non coordination? What are the reasons? I can understand that the old employers are trying to sabotage I know the enemies of nationalisation I must congratulate the hon Minister for counteracting their propaganda But there is shortage and I would like to know the reasons There is shortage in the whole of northern region If this continues I doubt very much whether small Industrial units or large industrial units are likely to function. With these words I support the Bill and I should like the hon

Minister to assure that the northern region will not suffer because of lack of coal

**SHRI P M MAHATA (Bhavnagar)** The hon Minister has covered almost all points raised by hon Members during course of the first reading of the Bill One point which was raised by me and Shri Indrajit Gupta was not replied to by him That is about the amount mentioned in the Schedule That amount is determined on rational formula or scientific data and I would request him to clarify the point how they have come to the conclusion in fixing up the amounts to the various companies I had specifically pointed out that the amount given to the foreign dominated companies are a lot more higher than the indigenous companies

**SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patna)** The Associated Cement Factory at Sevalla in Gujarat was closed down due to the nonavailability of coal The factory produced about a thousand tonnes per day There is acute shortage of cement I should like to know from the hon Minister when the supplies will be resumed to the factory

**SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi)** We do not get sufficient coal in the south I would request the Minister to restore regular coal supply to Tamilnadu in coordination with the Railway Ministry Due to lack of coal many industries are facing closure Not only that, there is a power cut to the extent of 75 per cent in Tamilnadu because there is no coal There is a power crisis also We are so far away from the main coal mines and we should be given good preference and coal should be supplied regularly to Tamilnadu

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : इस विधेयक का हम सब समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन एक बड़ा भारी व्यापक प्रश्न देश के सामने है। इस प्रश्न को लेकर रूनिंग पार्टी के विरुद्ध भ्रामक प्रचार किया जा रहा है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि जिन जिन वस्तुओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता है उसका सीधा परिणाम यह निकलता है कि उसका देश में अभाव हो जाता है। कोयले की कमी के कारण 20 बर्सेल पावर

[श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल]

स्टेशन ऐसे हैं देश के विभिन्न भागों में जिन का उत्पादन बहुत घट गया है और बिजली का उत्पादन घटने के कारण देश में त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था छिन्न-भिन्न हो गई है, औद्योगिक उत्पादन घट गया है। ये जो सब चीजें हैं इनका समाधान आपको और हमें करना है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि जिस समय से कोयले की खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है रेलवे की रैक्स बराबर कोयला लाने के लिए प्रतीक्षा में खड़ी रहती हैं और बाद में कैसल हो जाती हैं और कोयला उनमें नहीं भरा जाता है। क्या इसका कारण यह है कि मजदूर लोग शिथिल हो गए हैं और समझते हैं कि हम अब सरकार के नौकर हैं, हमारा कोई कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकता है या क्या वह इस कारण से हो रहा है कि मैनेजमेंट जोकि पुराने कोल माइनर्स की सर्विसिस में थे, वे इस स्कीम को सैवोटाज करने के लिए उत्पादन में जितनी कुशलता उनको दिखानी चाहिए, जितना उत्साह दिखाना चाहिए वह नहीं दिखा रहे हैं? कारण कुछ भी हो लेकिन देश में कोयले का अभाव है और स्थान-स्थान पर है और जो वितरण व्यवस्था है वह काफी टूटिपूर्ण है। कानपुर में कोयले के व्यापार में बहुत ब्लैक-मार्किटिंग चल रही है। परमिट बेच दिये जाते हैं और उद्योग धन्धों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कोयला नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपने उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय देश को और इस सदन को आश्वस्त करें कि कोयले की जो कमी इस समय पैदा हो गई है वह शीघ्र ही दूर होगी।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. I was not here in this House actually since I was busy in the committee meeting. Perhaps this question might not have been raised. That is regarding coal shortage. Yet, I wish to draw his attention about the scarcity and

shortage of coal which is affecting the power, railways and other areas—industrial production as also household consumption. This is a challenge to your concept of nationalisation or socialisation.

Finally, I want to know from the Government whether they have set up any special cell at least to meet the typical problems. Initial take-over is an important problem. Vested interests are there and they would try to sabotage that by all means. So, I want to know whether the Government is going to set up that cell at least to tide over the initial critical period in regard to the scarcity and shortage of coal and consequential rise in price of consumer items, particularly, with regard to coal, to the railways as also to the thermal power station. This is one question. The other question is this. The hon. Minister must have seen in the papers that the president of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha made a complaint that about 50,000 workers of the coal-mining industries are going to be out of employment because some of them are either on a contract basis or on temporary employment. I do not know, why. How is he going to absorb these 50,000 workers in different coalmines and utilise their services so that at least there may not be any discontentment or agitation among them?

My other point is about the trade union organisation. I raised that point also. That was about the participation of workers in the industry which will create a sense of ownership among them so that they know that nationalisation does not mean bureaucratisation. That does not mean that this has been transferred from the private ownership to another invisible ownership called the State ownership. They have also a role in it, and that is a absolutely essential for the production as also for the maintenance of peace in the mining areas. This may also create a sense of participation among the workers. What is the criterion for ascertaining the amount to be given to the different coal mines? Is any consideration being given to small coal mines, the owners of which have no other source of income? There are many big coal mines which have other side industries also. I am not referring to them. I am referring only to those small mine owners who are entirely dependent on the mines for their livelihood. Is any special consideration given to them?

Lastly, some Congressmen themselves have been, unfortunately, trying to create the impression that nationalisation means stultification which means Congress rule and, therefore, monopoly control for INTUC trade union in the coal mines. In order to remove any such misgivings, all trade union should have fair representation and membership and fair deal from the side of the government in all the nationalised mines.

**डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने सिहानिया की कैप्टिव माइन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, तो टाटा की कैप्टिव माइन का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं किया। उस का उत्तर यह हो सकता है कि चूँकि टाटा का कोयला शायद लोहा बनाने के काम में आ रहा है, इस लिए उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया। लेकिन सिहानिया की कैप्टिव माइन के कोयले का उपयोग भी पावर स्टेशन के लिए किया जा रहा है, जहाँ कि पावर की कमी है।

वितरण व्यवस्था इतनी बिगड़ गई है कि कोयला भी है और रेल के डिब्बे भी हैं लेकिन फिर भी लोगों के पास कोयला नहीं पहुँच रहा है और वह ब्लैक मार्केट में जा रहा है। वितरण का सम्बन्ध सिर्फ रेल के डिब्बों और कोयले के उत्पादन से नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने वितरण के लिए पुराने ही एजेंट्स रखे हैं और क्या वे लोग गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM :** Mr. Chairman, Sir the principal burden of all the contributions that have been made at this stage has been regarding distribution and the weaknesses is that. I have already dealt with that in detail when I was replying to debate earlier.

Shri Banerjee spoke about what was happening beyond Mughalsarai. I find that he is not here. I do not understand this extraordinary practice of members raising questions and disappearing. He is not—here to hear the reply to the point raised by

him. Coming to his point, it is no doubt true that we are having difficulties. I can only say that we are trying to do our best.

I think it was Shri Samar Guha who said that a special cell should be set up to tide over the critical period. I am not sure whether the special cell is really necessary. What is needed now is close co-ordination between the Department of mines, the CMA and the railways. I do not think that the setting up of the special unit is going to help us in any way.

My hon. friend, Shri P. M. Mehta raised the question of compensation. I thought I made the position clear. We have proceeded on the basis of the valuation of the physical assets of the coal mines on the one side and the valuation of stores and stocks on the other. We have made a valuation of these and, on that basis fixed a reasonable amount and as compensation.

I do not think there is any difficulty. We have not proceeded on the basis of the paid up capital or the loans but purely on the basis of the valuation of the physical assets of each mine.

Naturally, some of the mines which were looked after much better than others are getting more. I do not think there is anything unreasonable about it. I can assure you that no bias has been shown, whether a mine is a foreign-owned or a non-foreign owned. We have proceeded strictly on the basis of fair evaluation made by teams which have worked together as a single team. It is on the basis of the value of each piece of machinery. I do not think any injustice has been done.

One hon. Member raised the question of the A.C.C. factory being closed down. We have not received any information about it. If the hon. Member could kindly give information about it I will look into it and see what can be done. It has been brought to my notice for the first time. There were certain textile mills in Banagar which were facing coal difficulty. We checked on that immediately coal was supplied to them. So far as this factory is concerned, I am not aware of the details. If he can give me the details, I will check up and look in to it.

[Shri S.Mohan Kumaramangalam]

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Mohanraj need worry about Tamil Nadu. I am as worried as he is. It is not his exclusive monopoly or that of the party to which he belongs. We both come from Tamil Nadu. We will see that as best is done to Tamil Nadu as to other States. No discrimination whatsoever. Let me make it quite clear.

About the workers going out of Employment—Shri Samar Guha mentioned about it—I do not think that this figure of 58,000 is entirely correct. I have not received anything on that basis. So far as 58,000 workers are concerned, he should rest assured that we are not victimising any section. There will be no monopoly for one trade union. He wants creative participation of workers. So do I. When all trade unions are at logger heads and they continue to be so in the coal fields, it is very difficult to organise a proper system of creative participation. He is charging the INTUC for doing something and the INTUC is charging some other organisation. So it goes on. If they come to an agreement between themselves, then creative participation will certainly be possible.

I think this covers all the points raised. I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is ;

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

*The motion was adopted.*

17.27 hrs.

#### CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dharam Bir Sinha on the 20th February, 1973 namely :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Dhandapani—absent; Shri Manoranjan Hazra.

\*SHRI MOHANRAJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in film terminology this Bill may be called a rush print. I regret to say that sometimes this Bill is sought to be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sometimes again it is said that it is not to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. We find there is no effort on

the part of the Government to bring forth a comprehensive Bill. Sir, the parent Act itself is outdated. What good can come out of it in the present circumstances, I fail to understand. Sir, I want to place a few things before the House in this context. We have learnt from newspaper's reports and from the report of the Wanchoo Committee that there is about 7500 crores of black money in existence in the country today. In the field of film industry we find that the big sharks escape the Government's attention but the small producers face great inconvenience. At first there was a tax of 15 Paise on raw films. That was increased by 35 Paise and made 50 Paise. As a result of agitations and the efforts of the Members of this House, the Finance Minister has finally agreed to bring the tax down to 30 Paise. Even then it is higher by 15 Paise to the earlier tax. As a result of this the small producers will not be able to make their contribution in the production of films. Therefore it is imperative that all taxes on raw films are abolished. That may help the small producers to survive in the industry. These small producers have got constructive and artistic outlook. It is they who produce classic films. Only the other day the hon. Minister provided us an opportunity to see a film at Vigyan Bhavan, the film was "Atithi" by Rabindranath Tagore. There is no person in our country, nay, in the entire world who will not derive sublime satisfaction from witnessing this film. But this film is not one produced by the big producers. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister to bring forth such a Bill whereby we may turn the film industry in a national industry. Sir, thirdly I will mention that in West Bengal there is a system in vogue which is called the house protection system. Some time back I asked a supplementary question to the Minister whether he is inclined to abolish this house protection system. Perhaps he did not follow my question correctly because it was apparent from the fact that he gave an unrealistic answer to my question. Sir, I will state briefly what is this house protection system. When the producers produce some film and give it to the exhibitors at the cinema house, the cinema house owner demands a fantastic amount from the producer for exhibiting his film. This system results in the cinema house owners pocketing a major share of the profit from

\*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.