

many foolish things have been said by him—let us know the facts. He may be justified to exercise his right which is given to the citizens, in writing to the papers. But one thing we should not forget : that his whole attention, that his whole attack is on ourselves : as to how far we should stand it or ignore it is the question. (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has used dirty language.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of Englishmen I have met, living even at this time in England, who still think they are carrying the White man's burden even now.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We leave the matter entirely in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. Are you satisfied? We now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2.30.

13.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—Contd.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Damani ; absent. Shri K. K. Nayar.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : (Bahraich) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few critical observations on the policies which we have been following and on the results. It is not my purpose to belittle the magnificent effort which is being made, and which has been made, to make this country self-sufficient in steel ; nor is it my intention to disparage

the achievements which have been made so far, but I wish to pin-point some of the failures and also to caution the Ministry against certain pitfalls in the policy which this Ministry pursues at present.

Of all the steel procedures in the country Hindustan Steel Limited in the public sector is pre-eminently the biggest. It produces in the finished steel slightly more than half the total production in the country. In the private sector are Tata Iron and Steel and Indian Iron and Steel. The Hindustan Steel is a triptych or three-fold organisation consisting of three units which have reached this country from different sources—Rourkela Unit from the Germans, Bhilai from the Russians and Durgapur from the British. These units were handed over to us as Turnkey projects, complete in shape. We were not associated with the creation of the project. We have been merely handed over the projects, as it were. Any defects in our functioning must naturally be reflected in the results of our performance. It is a sad commentary on our performance that at the moment our production is only 65 per cent of the installed capacity. Shri Chandi, who took over recently—not quite recently but two years ago—the Hindustan Steel said that if we could increase our production to 75 per cent of the installed capacity we may be able to break even. I do trust that hope would be fulfilled. But I cannot understand why 17 years after the Rourkela Project was installed—it was installed in 1953-54—we are still running so much behind the installed capacity. I cannot see why we should not achieve 75 per cent the economy target, or even the hundred per cent target, or even excel it. The conditions are favourable ; we have all the material required, manpower, everything.

According to the assessment of Shri Chandy, the failure has been largely due to the inadequate stocking of spare parts. In one of his statements he said that he would not like to exhume old graves. He would not like to disinter the corpses from the graves. At the time when they were installed the persons concerned did not think of stocking enough

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. K. Nayar]

spare parts. I do trust that remedial measures are being taken and that this excuse will not be repeated for defective performance.

Of these three, the Durgapur project is being continuously referred to as the Sick-Child of the Hindustan Steel. It is the assessment of all that in this unit coordination between management, machine and labour has been absent. It has also been beset by political troubles which naturally had its greatest impact on the Durgapur Unit and on the people working there.

One of the reasons for the bogging down of production has also been the failure of these units to get coal of the desired quality. I saw from one of the recent reports that Shri Chandy has taken up this matter in hand. He has called the coal suppliers and he is making efforts to get coal of the desired standard and suitable quality. I do trust that his efforts will succeed and that we shall soon be able to put Hindustan Steel again on the world map of steel. Last time when there was an assessment of business houses, H. S. L. was 199th on a list of 200 firms outside Soviet Russia, China and United Kingdom among concerns producing goods of various types. I do trust we shall be able to improve that position.

Having said this I want to caution the present Government against certain pernicious policies which are being followed by Hindustan Steel. I would cite one instance which pertains to the middle of the year 1969. The Hindustan Steel had entered into contracts with various exporters for the supply of steel structurals, wire rods, etc. and the exporters, doubtless, induced by the promise of faithful performance entered the foreign markets and at various places entered into contracts of their own for supply of these quantities. In the middle of August, 1969 the Hindustan Steel suddenly announced that they would not supply the indented quantity for export. What was the result? The exporters became defaulters on their own contracts and the image of the Indian trader was destroyed. What is the excuse? Was it that the Hindustan Steel did not have enough to supply to these exporters?

No. Was it because they did not have materials or resources to implement the contract? No. What was the reason? The reason became apparent a fortnight later. The two incidents are reported in the *Economic Times*, Bombay. On the 13th August, 1969 the news came that the Hindustan Steel had declined to provide the agreed material for export. On 2nd September, 1969 came the report that the Hindustan Steel had itself entered into a contract for the supply of 61,000 tons of structurals and wire rods to the United States. The material was the same and the value was about the same in both cases—it was Rs. 3 crores. What is the inference? The material which was earmarked for the exporters and was ready was diverted. I cannot imagine a public body indulging in a more perfidious form of betrayal. If the material was available and by contract they were bound to be delivered to exporters it should have been given to them. It may be there was some clause in the contract which could enable the Hindustan Steel to refuse the supply, but I maintain and urge that everything which is legal is not moral. The public image of this country and of the traders of this country and of the Hindustan Steel also should have been protected. I am not against the Hindustan Steel entering the export market. They should enter the export market but they should do so after fulfilling their commitments, not after betraying their commitments. The contractors were left in the lurch. There was no other supplier in the country who could have made supplies to them so that they could redeem themselves and also the country's name in the foreign market.

Another word of caution which I want to sound in this connection is about the planned idea of import of steel by Hindustan Steel.

I believe that import and internal production are two contrary trends. They cannot be reconciled. Hindustan Steel came into existence to prevent the import of steel. Its success, its performance, its achievement will be judged by the extent to which imports can be dispensed with. Today import provides one form, doubtless, of improving the balance sheet of Hindustan Steel. It is running at a loss of

about Rs. 40 crores annually. The Chairman believes that after 1970 it will not be losing. I would like to share his hope but without equal optimism. Assuming that consummation, surely we are not going to allow Hindustan Steel to import from abroad, sell it in the Indian market and make profit so that their balance sheet may show an advantage. No worse form can be conceived of sabotage of the country's production effort. To the extent to which you increase production, import should be reduced. These two contrary trends cannot be reconciled in any manner. Least of all can you entrust a producing unit with the responsibility for import. If you must have a unit for import by all means devise one. But let it be an independent unit which is not concerned with its balance sheet and with showing to the public that it is not running at a loss; let it be a body which will consider how little to import, what little loss to incur and is not concerned with how much more to import and how much more profit to make in the Indian market through imports.

One word more about a limb of Hindustan Steel and I shall be done. That is, about the Central Engineering and Design Bureau. It came into existence in 1959 with a core of engineers trained by the two firms of Krupp and Demag, the Germans, who were responsible for installing the Rourkela project. We had our engineers there. Two of them are on other jobs now. They provided the nucleus of this Bureau. Since then persons trained at Durgapur and Bhilai were inducted and they also form part of the membership of the Bureau.

The Bureau is very impressive. It has plenty of talent and I have no doubt that its competence is great. But it has always been a subordinate body of Hindustan Steel. It has led a cloistered existence and has not entered the world of competition wherein alone will talent be tested and merit assigned correctly. Today we are getting every project vetted by this limb of Hindustan Steel. The Bokaro steel project is being vetted by it. One would like to ask what its credentials are, what its past record is which entitle it to be the adviser on all these projects.

I am reminded of a coarse analogy. When a man goes hunting, he usually takes a dog with him. We are hunting for steel and we take our dog, the Hindustan Steel and this little bureau is the tail of the dog. The Bureau is like the tail of the dog. Today the tail of the dog is wagging not only the dog but the man also. This situation cannot be permitted.

When the Bokaro scheme was under consideration, Dastur and Company submitted a project report. It was rejected by Hindustan Steel. Dastur and Company happens to be a private firm living in a competitive world. A United States proposal was also rejected and finally it was handed over to Russians. Many people in the country feel that this decision was incorrect. I would not like to pronounce upon it. It is only when Bokaro is complete that we shall be able to assess its worth. But I feel that we must have a bureau to advise the Government which should not be an appanage of Hindustan Steel. Let us have a bureau. If these same members have the requisite talent, let them form a bureau. But let it be dismembered from the trappings of Hindustan Steel. The Hindustan Steel is concerned with creating not only an image for India but also an image for itself. The interests of Indian steel are not identical with those of Hindustan Steel.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my intervention in the debate would be very brief because I will only be dealing with one or two problems which have been touched by the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate.

14.50 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

As the hon. Members are aware, at present, there is a general feeling in the country about the shortages in certain categories of steel. In a way, it is a good sign because the country has come out of recession. When there is a shortage and the supply cannot meet the demand, naturally, it shows that economic activity has picked up

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

and the wheels of industry have started moving. While the demand of steel has picked up considerably, the production has not picked up to the same extent. The natural result is that there will be shortages.

In 1968-69, the total production of steel was about 4.6 million tonnes. This year, there will be a slight rise in production. It will be about 4.8 million tonnes and, we hope, that there would be an increased production in the years to come. The natural result of this steady rise in the demand of steel and the shortage of steel has generated a climate of scarcity. For a certain period, we allow the economic forces to play their own part to meet the demand of steel in the country. We have often found that the demand of steel in the country is increasing and, in order to see that whatever shortages in the country have developed are met, and whatever little steel we have got available in the country is properly distributed, we have to change our distribution system also.

If we look at the situation, particularly, in this country about iron and steel industry, we have to tackle the problem from four angles. One is that we have to step up internal production, we have to meet whatever shortfall there is between demand and supply by imports, we have to regulate our exports and we have to streamline the distribution system because of the shortages which have developed in this particular industry.

So far as increasing of internal production is concerned, I think, my hon. colleague will deal with the problem. This problem is receiving the attention of the Government and we are trying to see that the output of iron and steel industry is increased and the demand of the industry is met. Apart from the long-term measures which will not be of immediate benefit, we are doing all that we can to assist the plants to increase their production even in 1970-71. Wherever possible, we are also persuading the Steel plants to produce more of those categories which are comparatively more in demand. I would only quote two examples. We have asked the TISCO,

the IISCO and the H.S.L. to produce thinner sheets by reducing slightly their programme of producing galvanised sheets and, in the hot strip mill at Rourkela which can produce either thinner plates or thicker sheets in coils, they have been persuaded to step up production of thinner plates to four times the production in the past year.

As the hon. Members are aware, we have categorised steel into two categories, that is, scarce and non-scarce. But what we have felt that every category of steel has become scarce, whether it is rods, bars or angles or plates or other type of steel. So, we have decided to do away with this categorisation. Because of the shortages which have developed, we have now said that all varieties of steel fall in scarce categories of steel.

With regard to imports, we have taken fairly effective steps which will give results in 1970-71. Imports by actual users have been stepped up by 50% by increasing the value of their old licences which will bring in about Rs. 18 crores worth of steel. We have cleared the bulk imports of Rs. 17½ crores worth of steel by HSL and some of the steel has already started arriving. hon. Members will be happy to hear that Rs. 10 crores out of this is earmarked primarily for the requirements of the small-scale sector industries. The small-scale sector, we are aware, are facing some difficulty and it is our earnest endeavour to see that their requirements are fully met. Whatever shortage there will be in the indigenous production, that will be met by imports. You might also be aware that we have taken a decision to canalise the imports of certain categories of steel through HSL and the imports of stainless steel will be through MMTC.

I have already mentioned the need to regulate exports in our present circumstances. We ourselves have been anxious to build up exports because we feel that whatever exports markets we have built up during the last few years are sustained. From the export level of approximately Rs. 6 crores in 1965-66 our exports of iron and steel have reached a figure of Rs. 70 crores in 1968-69 and are likely

to be of the same amount in 1969-70. As hon. Members are aware, the major part in this development was played by HSL who were awarded the best exporter's shield very recently. We have, however, to consider measures to regulate these exports in order to increase internal availability of steel in the country. As hon. Members are aware, most steel items are not direct consumer goods, but they constitute the most important raw material for industrial development. It would be, I would urge, short-sighted on our part to continue a blind policy of exporting prime steel and hampering the growth of our own engineering industries, preventing them from being competitive in international markets. I would like to take this opportunity of clearing up any impression that some friends both in the House and outside may have of any difference in approach between this Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. There is no difference of approach between this Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade because we want more exports. But the question is: what to export and at what prices. We feel that instead of exporting bars and rods and creating shortage within the country, we should export high-priced items in order to earn more foreign exchange. It is not the tonnage of steel that counts in export. It is the amount of foreign exchange that we earn that counts, and that we should consider while we are trying to export steel goods outside. For this reason we are trying to fulfil the entire requirements of the engineering industry. This is the industry which is sending finished products abroad.

I would also suggest that instead of importing finished material, we import semi-finished material because both can be used within the country and it will improve the economy of the country. I would take this opportunity also to inform the hon. Members that we are trying to increase the availability of prime steel in the country which will add to the capacity of the engineering goods like automobiles, bicycles, machine tools, textile machinery, railway wagons, etc. the exports of which have shown major increases in the last year or two and in which the quantum of

foreign exchange earned for the quantity of material exported is far higher than prime steel. Our record in supplying steel to the engineering export promotion industries has also been creditable. As against a supply of 69,000 tonnes of iron and steel in 1968-69 to these industries, despatches in 1969-70 will be of the order of 3 lakh tonnes. Engineering export requirements enjoy the highest priority for supply of indigenous iron and steel next only to operational defence uses.

15 hrs.

Even then when it was realised that we cannot meet all the requirements of engineering export industries in certain difficult categories we cleared the import of about 34,000 tonnes of steel worth Rs. 6 crores and have recently cleared a further import of Rs. 1.5 crores for these very industries. On the other hand, in an item of steel, such as bars and rods, which are an essential requirement of building activity on the part of even the common man, there has been a distinct fall in internal availability from about 1.1 million tonnes in 1968-69 to only 0.8 million tonnes in 1969-70. I have been experiencing considerable difficulty—I have seen people coming with small requirements of 5 tonnes or 10 tonnes of steel for construction purposes. With all the programmes that we have taken in our hands of rural electric supply and rural water supply schemes and other construction activities in the country. I think, we have got to look also to the internal requirements of our people, of the common man and see that the requirements of steel such as bars and rods are fully met. In spite of our desire to capitalise on the present higher prices which these steel categories are securing abroad we cannot blind ourselves to the requirements of many a common man in this country who has to face the prospect of buying bars and rods at very high prices. For all these reasons Sir, we are actively considering, in consultation with our sister Ministry of Foreign Trade what would be the optimum regulatory measures which would increase internal availability and retain export markets to the maximum extent possible.

Sir, I think we should leave no doubt in the

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

minds of hon. Members here that there is any difference between our two Ministries. Our common endeavour is to see that we increase our exports, retain our export markets and export instead of raw materials finished goods to these foreign countries. It will also obviously be necessary to tighten up our existing system of distribution. At present we have categorised steel items, as I have said, into two different categories. The present system which has been in existence now is very cumbersome and we are doing away with this categorisation. What happens to the Joint Plant Committee and the Steel Priority Committee? They have to meet and then indents are to be finalised and sent to the plants and then God knows whether it has been despatched or sent or not. But we have received lot of complaints and we have found that this is a cumbersome procedure. In order to simplify the procedure and to see that whatever availability is there within the country is made available to the country and to the other sectors of our economy, we have changed the entire system of our distribution. In this new system taking in view the scarcity conditions prevailing in the country we have tried our level best to see that the small-scale sector is fully fed, the requirements of the common man are; fully met, and we are in a position to sustain our export market also.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : These will all be pious wishes. How are you going to implement it, unless you change completely the present system of distribution? Otherwise the small-scale industries are not going to be benefited.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : By imports, as I have already said. The question is that our demand is increasing every day. Our production has not been able to keep pace with the growing demand. Growing demand in the country by itself is a symbol and a sign of greater economic activity. This will be there up till the Bokaro project comes up and our new steel plants come up. Even then there will be shortage of steel to some extent that we have to meet only by imports. There is more economic activity generated in

the country because of Government's policy. In implementing these measures we will require the cooperation of all authorities dealing with industries in their respective spheres, particularly the small-scale industries sector which we would like to help even more in spite of persistent public impression that it is not difficult for unscrupulous parties to set up what are "Sign Board Industries" for the purposes of obtaining scarce raw materials, whether iron and steel or similar scarce materials of other sectors.

We see that most of the steel goes to the traders. But these unscrupulous traders have the capacity to hoard the stocks of iron and steel at the cost of small-scale industries.

Our purpose now is to see that the steel and iron are directly supplied to the actual users. And whatever be the shortfalls, as I have stated, they would be met by import. Our endeavour has always been to see that nothing goes into the hands of the unscrupulous traders who try to hoard and stock them in order to sell them at an exorbitant rate to the industries at a later stage.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : When there is an idle capacity, what is wisdom of having imports? I cannot understand this. Why can't you raise the productivity?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : We have not been able to meet fully the requirements of our industry from our indigenous production. And in order to meet the full capacity of the industry, we are trying to import. We have liberalised the imports to meet the requirements. We would like to encourage setting up of raw materials depots in the States under the Small Scale Industries Corporation. And we propose to make them available to such depots so as to ensure a steady flow through them to the genuine small-scale industries. Hon. Members know that we have created small-scale industries in the country. We call the Directors of Industries of the States also to see that whatever materials are allotted to the States for utilisation of small-scale sectors are actually made use of in

the small-scale sector. As I have already stated, there are only sign boards but there are no industries or anything of that sort. So, in order to see that whatever materials is made available to the industry actually reaches the consumer, our endeavour has always been to seek the cooperation of the Directors of the Industries of the States in this respect. Previously the Joint Plant Committee used to take up the cooperation of the Directors. In the recent past we have decided to call the Directors of Industries of the States also to the meeting before the Steel Priority Committee meets to assess the requirements of iron and so on. Our efforts are always to see that these are properly utilised by the industries. These are the points which I wanted to deal with—one is the requirement and the other is the distribution of it to the small-scale industries. I have covered these points.

श्री भगवान दास (औसग्राम) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है। देश की प्रगति के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जो बेसिक उद्योग हैं, जो कि इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनकी तरक्की हो। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

कोई देश कितनी उन्नति करता है या कितनी उन्नति उसने की है, इसका इसी से पता चल सकता है कि देश में स्टील का उत्पादन कितना होता है, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का प्रोडक्शन कितना होता है। देश के डिवेलेपमेंट के लिए इनका डिवेलेपमेंट होना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे देश को आज कितने स्टील की जरूरत है, उतना हम पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि वे देश जो हम से बाद में आजाद हुए वे हम से आगे निकल गए हैं खासकर स्टील प्रोडक्शन के मामले में। स्टील के उत्पादन को देखा जाय तो आज भी हमारे देश का नम्बर बहुत नीचे है। यह सरकार की गलत नीतियों का ही परिणाम है।

हमारे देश में स्टील के बारे में भी दो तरह से उद्योग घंघे चलते हैं, एक प्राइवेट सेक्टर में और दूसरा पब्लिक सेक्टर में। यह देखा गया है और रिपोर्ट्स में भी यह लिखा रहता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो स्टील प्लांट्स हैं, वे लास में चल रहे हैं। लास भी थोड़ा बहुत नहीं, बल्कि बड़ा भारी लास। जितना लास होता है अगर वह न हो तो उससे एक और स्टील प्लांट हम बना सकते हैं। दूसरी तरफ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो स्टील प्लांट चलते हैं, उनमें हम देखते हैं कि नफा हो रहा है।

कभी-कभी कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो मजदूर लोग हैं, वे गड़बड़ी करते हैं, उत्पादन में बाधा डालते हैं और इसी कारण से जितना उनमें उत्पादन होना चाहिये, नहीं होता है। इस तर्क को मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। अगर कुछ समय के लिए तर्क के लिए यह मान भी लिया जाये कि वर्कर्स अपनी डिमांड्स पेश करते हैं और अपने ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स और डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स मांगते हैं, तो ऐसा तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी होता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी। लेकिन इसके बावजूद प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मुनाफा होता है। इससे यह साबित हो जाता है कि मजदूरों पर जो दोष लगाया जाता है, उसका कोई आधार नहीं है।

दुर्गापुर कारखाने के मजदूरों के प्रति वहाँ के मैनेजमेंट का रुख और दृष्टिकोण अच्छा नहीं है। वह उनका सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं करना चाहता है। यह बात तो सभी मानते हैं कि मजदूरों का सहयोग लिये बिना कहीं भी प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इसके बावजूद दुर्गापुर में ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो घाटा होता है, उसका दूसरा कारण यह है कि मैनेजमेंट में इनएफिशेंसी है, वहाँ टाप-हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है और टाप

[श्री भगवान दास]

आफिशलज डिसानेस्ट हैं। लेकिन इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि मैनैजमेंट अपने यहां के मजदूरों का सहयोग नहीं लेता है।

देश में कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग पब्लिक सेक्टर को ध्वस्त और नष्ट करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के जिम्मेदार मजदूरों ने यह तय कर लिया है कि वे प्राण देकर भी पब्लिक सेक्टर की रक्षा करेंगे। इसीलिए वे चाहते हैं कि मैनैजमेंट के साथ समझौता हो और मैनैजमेंट उनका सहयोग ले। कई बार यह देखा गया है कि कोई मशीन बिगड़ जाती है और बहुत बड़े-बड़े इंजीनियर भी उसको ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन एक अनपढ़ मजदूर केवल आवाज सुन कर ही कह देता है कि मशीन में क्या खराबी है। लेकिन फिर भी मजदूरों का सहयोग नहीं लिया जाता है।

दुर्गापुर कारखाने के मजदूरों पर यह भी आरोप लगाया जाता है कि वह अफसरों पर एसाल्ट करते हैं, उनकी बेइज्जती करते हैं। लेकिन हम यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वहां की मजदूर यूनियन बहुत ताकतवर है, यह तथ्य इस बात से प्रमाणित हो गया है कि वहां की वर्क्स कमेटी के चुनावों में उसने सब सीटें जीत ली हैं। इसलिए हम यह विश्वास नहीं कर सकते हैं कि इतनी जिम्मेदार मजदूर यूनियन यह समझेगी कि अफसरों पर एसाल्ट करके यूनियन का काम या वर्किंग क्लास मूवमेंट चलाया जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय को वर्कर्स को दोष न देकर उनके साथ मिल कर और उनका सहयोग लेकर वहां पर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

सब ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि देश में कई ओर स्टील प्लांट लगाने की जरूरत है। इन मांगों पर चर्चा के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री ने यह वादा किया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण भारत में तीन स्टील प्लांट

लगाये जायेंगे। हम इस घोषणा का स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन इन तीन स्टील प्लांट से ही देश की स्टील की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। देश में केरल और उड़ीसा आदि बहुत से राज्य हैं, जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, जहां बेकारों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है, जहां कच्चा माल पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, काफी संख्या में टेकनोशन और इंजीनियर हैं और प्लांट बनाने की बहुत सुविधायें हैं। इस लिए सरकार को वहां भी प्लांट खड़े करने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

स्टील के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि हमारे देश की इकानोमी को धक्का पहुंच रहा है। स्टील के दाम घटाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई हथियार या क्षमता नहीं है। इसलिए वह इस बारे में निष्क्रिय है। जो कमेटी स्टील के दाम तय करती है, उसमें हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति और मानोपलिस्ट्स हैं। वही लोग स्टील का उत्पादन करते हैं और वही स्टील के दाम फिक्स करते हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि स्टील के दाम कम होने से उनका मुनाफा कम हो जायेगा। वे केवल अपने स्वार्थ को देखते हैं, देश के हित को नहीं देखते हैं। इसी कारण स्टील के दाम कम नहीं होते हैं। मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि अगर वह स्टील के प्राइवेट कारखानों का नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं करना चाहती है, तो कम से कम वह उनको कंट्रोल तो करे और उनके हाथ में खिलौना न बने।

हमारे देश को एलाय स्टील की भी बहुत जरूरत है। समाचार पत्रों में कहा गया है कि विदेशी पूंजीपतियों के साथ सहयोग करने वाले देशी पूंजीपतियों को एलाय स्टील के लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं, जैसे बिहार में फ्रेंच कोलंबोरोशन के साथ और बंगाल में ब्रिटिश कोलंबोरोशन के साथ कारखाने बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं। सरकार को पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत एलाय स्टील का उत्पादन

करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहिए ।

स्टील कारखानों में लेबर की बहुत सी प्राबलम्ब है । वहां पर बहुत से आदमी ठेकेदारी और मस्टर-रोल में काम करते हैं । उनके साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं होता है और उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है । सरकार को चाहिए कि जो लोग एक्सपीरियेंस है और दो तीन साल से काम कर रहे हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार प्रोवाइड किया जाये ।

सरकार को स्टेनलैस स्टील का उद्योग भी अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए ।

हमारे देश में जो आयरन ओर है, उसका पिग आयरन बनाने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए । सरकार उस उद्योग को अपने हाथ में ले, प्राईवेट सेक्टर को न दे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ ।

श्री भंगर उइके (मंडला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का समर्थन करने के लिए दुख के साथ खड़ा हुआ हूँ । इसका कारण यह है कि यद्यपि मध्य प्रदेश के एक ही जिले—बस्तर—में 2000 मिलियन टन आयरन ओर है, जिसका आयरन कनटेन्ट 63.5 परसेंट है, जो कि हाइएस्ट इन इण्डिया है, और कोयले को छोड़कर इस्पात कारखाने के लिए आवश्यक सब चीजें उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका और इंग्लैंड से जो एक्सपोर्ट टैम आई थी, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट देने से पहले मध्य प्रदेश के किसी अधिकारी से मिलना पसन्द नहीं किया । और अपनी तरफ से ही उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दे दी । उस रिपोर्ट में परस्पर-विरोधी बातें उन्होंने कही हैं जो मध्य प्रदेश के खिलाफ जाती हैं बेलाडीला में स्टील-प्लांट लगाने के । वह रिपोर्ट उन्होंने दे दी । अब दो मिलियन टन यह लौह कण प्रति वर्ष बेलाडीला से आपके विजगापट्टम

जायगा । विजगापट्टम और बेलाडीला इन दोनों का कम्पेरिजन भी उस एक्सपोर्ट कमेटी ने किया है । उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि स्टील सब से कम खर्च पर बेलाडीला और हास्पेट, (मैसूर राज्य) में बनाया जा सकता है लेकिन एक ही उद्देश्य से उन्होंने विजगापट्टम की सिफारिश की कि वह समुद्र के गहरे पानी के किनारे है और एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए ठीक है । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे यहां जितनी जरूरत स्टील की है उतना स्टील का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि एक्सपोर्ट की आवश्यकता कहां पड़ती है और पड़ती भी है तो तीन प्लांट जो उस दिन प्रवान मंत्री ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताए उसमें विजगापट्टम के सम्बन्ध में हमें कुछ शिकायत है कि बेलाडीला का जो दावा था स्टील प्लांट लगाने के लिए वह न मान कर उसे विजगापट्टम ले जाया गया । अब विजगापट्टम देश के लिए वह कितना मंहगा पड़ने वाला है, यह आप देखें । आयरन ओर 2.3 मिलियन टन बस्तर के बेलाडीला से विजगापट्टम जायगा जिसके बीच की दूरी 445 किलोमीटर है और जिसका रेल किराया 33 रुपया पर टन पड़ेगा । अगर यह स्टील प्लांट बेलाडीला में होता तो यह 33 रुपये पर टन चार्ज नहीं पड़ता । दूसरी बात—उस एक्सपोर्ट कमेटी ने यह लिखा है कि अगर स्टील प्लांट यहां बेलाडीला में बनाया जाता है तो डी० बी० के० की जो रेलवे लाइन बनी है वह इतना भार बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती । बेलाडीला में अगर यह स्टील प्लांट होता तो 15 लाख टन फिनिश आयरन ओर जो वहां से एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए जाता उसके लिये लिखा कि इतना भार वह रेलवे लाइन बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती तो 2.3 मिलियन आयरन ओर विजगापट्टम के लिये बेलाडीला से जायेगा उसका भार कैसे बर्दाश्त करेगी क्योंकि यह तो वहां से जायगा और फिर जापान के लिए वैगन्स कहां से मिलेंगे ? विजगापट्टम के लिए वैगन्स कहां

[श्री मंगरू उइके]

से मिलेंगे ? इसके अलावा लाइम स्टोन भी 7 लाख 85 हजार टन जायगा। वह मध्य प्रदेश में उसी जगह उपलब्ध है पर विजगापट्टम में यह जगैपेटा से 400 किलोमीटर दूर से आएगा। इसके खर्च का भी बोझ इसके ऊपर पड़ेगा। फिर डोलोमाइट 3 लाख 22 हजार टन जायगा। यह मध्य प्रदेश में उसी जगह पर उपलब्ध है जहां हमारा आयरन ओर है। इसके अलावा बाक्साइट 9 हजार टन हर साल लगेगा। वह हमारे यहां आन दि स्पाट उपलब्ध है जो कि 445 किलोमीटर दूर से विजगापट्टम के लिए ले जाना पड़ेगा। वैसे ही बवोरजाइट 55 हजार टन लगेगा। इसको भी वहां 445 किलोमीटर दूर से लाना पड़ेगा जब कि हमारे यहां स्पाट पर अवेलेबल है। वाटर सप्लाई के ऐम्पल सोर्सज हमारे यहां हैं। दो नदियां शंखिनी और डंकिनी वहां पर हैं। 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये में वहां पर वाटर सप्लाई का सारा प्रबन्ध हो सकता है जब कि विजगापट्टम में 4 करोड़ 76 लाख रुपया वाटर सप्लाई के लिए खर्च करना पड़ेगा। लैंड हमारे यहां मन-मानी उपलब्ध है। वहां पर सेन्दल गवर्नमेंट की लैंड है। सोयल भी हमारे यहां मूरम सोयल है और विजगापट्टम में सोयल की बड़ी डिफिकल्टी बताते हैं, सब-सोयल ऐसी कुछ है। लेबर हमारे यहां बहुत चीप है। पावर हमारे यहां सरप्लस है जब कि विजगापट्टम में पावर के लिए कम से कम चार पाच करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा, तब पावर वहां उपलब्ध होगी। अभी वह पावर के मामले में डेफिसिट में है। जब तक पावर प्लांट नहीं बनता है, तब तक वहां पावर इसके लिए नहीं मिल सकती। इसी तरीके से रेलवे की जो डी० बी० के० की लाइन है, वह हमारे यहां जो कोल लगेगा वह जापान के लिये माल ले जाने वाले जो एम्प्टी वैनस वहां से आते हैं उन एम्प्टी वैनस में जा सकता है। इस तरीके से और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं।

ट्रांसपोर्ट की फॅसिलिटीज वगैरह हैं। इन सारी चीजों के उपलब्ध होते हुए भी हमारे प्रदेश का जो स्टील प्लांट के लिए दावा था, वह उन्होंने कबूल नहीं किया। खैर, प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्टेटमेंट में एक बात आई है कि जो स्थान अच्छे हैं, स्टील प्लांट के लायक हैं उनका भी विचार आगे चलकर किया जा सकता है तो उस वक्त बेलाडोला के स्टील प्लांट को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। सारी चीजें वहां उपलब्ध हैं। दो हजार मिलियन टन कोयला यहां अच्छे किस्म का उपलब्ध है।

दूसरी बात—बेलाडोला में प्लेट्स का कारखाना, लोहे के गोले बनाने का कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। करीब 60 लाख टन लम्प आयरन और वहां से 1970-71 तक प्रतिवर्ष निर्यात किया जायेगा। लेकिन इसके लाखों टन जो बारीक कण होते हैं और धूल जिसको ब्यू डस्ट कहते हैं, यह ब्यू डस्ट लाखों टन वहां पड़ी रहती है। इसको इस्तेमाल करने के लिये आपके नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने कदम उठाया था। इस पर विचार करने के बाद समाचार पत्रों में इधर उधर सब दिया लेकिन ठोस कार्यवाही कोई नहीं की। यह लाखों टन धूल और बारीक कण जो पड़े रहते हैं उनके गोले अगर बनाये जायं तो उनको एक्सपोर्ट करके लाखों रुपया हम को मिल सकता है। 20 लाख टन प्लेट्स प्रतिवर्ष बनाने का कारखाना अगर लगाया जाय तो 20 करोड़ रुपया उस पर खर्च आयेगा और 16 करोड़ रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा प्रतिवर्ष हमें वह देने लगेगा। तो कम से कम हमको स्टील प्लांट नहीं दिया तो गोले बनाने का जो प्लांट है वह मध्य प्रदेश को देकर उसे कुछ संतोष दिलाना चाहिये।

मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक लाइन में बिलकुल

पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। वहां का जो कोटा स्टील सप्लाई करने का होता है उसके बारे में मध्य प्रदेश के स्टेट आफिसर्स से मशविरा करके कोटा सप्लाई नहीं होता है और फिर पूरा कोटा भी नहीं मिलता है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं उनको एक्सेस कोटा देना चाहिए ताकि वह अपने यहां नये-नये उद्योग खोल सकें। इस कोटे के ठीक तरह से न मिलने के कारण वहां बिजली, पानी, जमीन सारी चीजें हम सस्ती देते हैं लेकिन स्टील न मिलने के कारण कोई उद्योग वाला वहां उद्योग लगाने की हिम्मत नहीं करता। कोई नया उद्योग वहां शुरू नहीं हो पाता। तो यह दूसरी बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जितने ये स्टील प्लान्ट्स बने हैं—दुर्गापुर, रूरकेला और भिलाई,—अभी तक इनमें 1135 आदिवासी परिवार विस्थापित हुये हैं। उसमें से सिर्फ 80 आदिवासी परिवारों को बसाया गया है, परन्तु भूमि नहीं दी गई है। शेष परिवारों को कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया है। तो यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसकी तरफ मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। लौह भंडार उसी जगह में मिलता है जहां खेती किसानों कुछ भी नहीं हो सकती। ऐसी ही जगहों में आदिवासियों को सब लोगों ने रहने दिया है। तो जाहिर है कि जहां इसकी फैक्ट्री वगैरह होगी वहां से आदिवासियों का विस्थापित होना अनिवार्य बात है। इसके बारे में विशेष ध्यान मंत्रालय को देना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो भूमि उनके कब्जे में जाती है उसका मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता है। उस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा बहुत से उनमें से आई०टी० आई० पास किये हुये, पोलिटेकनिक पास किये हुये और इंजीनियरिंग पास किये हुये पड़े हैं, ऐसे सैकड़ों की तादाद में उनके बीच पड़े हैं।

इनको कुछ तो नौकरी आप दें। कम से कम जितना उनका रिजर्वेशन है उतनी नौकरी तो उनको स्टील प्लांट में या जहां भी लौह भंडार निकलता है, वहां दी जानी चाहिए।

चौथी बात यह है कि बेलाडीला में जो आयरन ओर घोया जाता है उसका पानी डंकनी नदी में बहता है। वह पानी बिलकुल लाल, गेरु रंग का होता है जिसको वहां के बैल भी नहीं पीते हैं। तो उस नदी के किनारे रहने वाले जो लोग हैं जो उस नदी के ही भरोसे पर जीने वाले हैं जिन्होंने उसकी बजह से अपने लिए कोई कुएं वगैरह नहीं खोदे उन लोगों के लिए और उनके मवेशियों के लिए आज पीने के पानी की बड़ी मुश्किल हो रही है। बेलाडीला के मैनेजर से बातचीत हुई। उन्होंने बताया कि इसके लिए कुछ मंजूरी मिली है और अब हम पानी को सफाई करके नदी में छोड़ेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ किया नहीं गया। यह मैं 14 नम्बर के डिपो की बात बता रहा हूँ। 5 नम्बर के डिपो की बात और सुनिए। वह 1971 में शुरू होने वाला है। वहां पर भी जो आयरन ओर घोया जायगा उसका पानी शंखिनी नदी में जायगा, वह पानी भी खराब होगा। उस नदी के किनारे जितने आदिवासी रहते हैं वह बेचारे तो शिकायत करना जानते ही नहीं। तो वह पानी भी शुद्ध होकर नदी में जाय जिससे उन्हें कष्ट न हो।

इतनी ही बातें मुझे कहनी थीं। भविष्य में कोई भी और स्टील प्लांट बने तो बेलाडीला का जो दावा है उसको ध्यान में रखें ताकि वहां के रहने वाले करोड़ों आदिवासियों को उसका लाभ पहुंचे और मध्य प्रदेश को जो दुख हो रहा है बेलाडीला में स्टील प्लांट न मिलने से उससे भी उनको कुछ राहत मिले।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, if beams, rafters and fine steel could be made out of hopes, this Ministry

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

would give satisfaction to the whole country; only hopes, and the hopes are not much realised. I would say that this report is an easy concealment of facts and in whitewashing the inefficiency of the Ministry and the officials. Even now, after all these years of public sector undertakings and the attempts and hopes of the Ministry, India still continues to be the second country in steel production from the bottom, and perhaps the last in *per capita* consumption. In the report they say that the production has improved. Yes, it has improved by 261 per cent, but countries like Brazil and Argentina have shown an increase of 4000 per cent within this period. Therefore, percentage of increase is not the criterion. The question is, what is the *per capita* consumption? The increase in 1968-69 over 1967-68 is only .006 per cent. And, they complacently take satisfaction that we have increased production? It is ridiculous almost to find that to reach the production standards of Belgium in 1967, at the present rate of growth we will take 57 years. To reach the same standard in 2000 A. D. we will have to attain a rate of growth of 11.1 per cent. Our present growth is only 6.3 per cent. Although it is called the Ministry of Steel, it is only a house of cards. My endeavour will be to show how it is a house of cards.

Spectacular performance is in the public sector undertakings of this ministry. Of course, the new ministers have not yet come to the lime light, but still they are there and they have to bear the burnt and explain to the country why and how this has been the state of affairs in the public sector undertakings. In 1968-69, the production in H.S.L. has improved a little but that is negligible. Out of a gross block of Rs. 623 crores, by 1967-68 it was only Rs. 500 crores, because Rs. 123 crores had already been lost. In 1968-69, the loss is Rs. 30 crores. At this rate, it will take only 11 years to wipe out the whole of H.S.L. and after that they should be ready for insolvency proceedings.

Regarding H.E.C., the loss in 1968-69 was Rs. 15 crores. Every year the loss is rising. The capital was Rs. 100 crores. Out of that Rs. 40 crores have already been lost. The remaining

Rs. 60 crores will be wiped out in 5 years at the present rate of loss of Rs. 15 crores per annum. So, for that also, they will have to prepare for insolvency proceedings or winding up. The most spectacular of all these is the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur. The accumulated loss is Rs. 20 crores and its authorised capital was Rs. 20 crores. Where does this corporation stand? They are standing on loans, on Charvak's principle:

ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत् ।

They are living like that. They say, they have improved. But this is a house of cards. It is not the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering. It may collapse any day, with all the finances of this country. The only relieving features are two: Hindustan Steel Works Construction and Tungabhadra Steel Works. They show together a profit of Rs. 23 lakhs, but they are only contracting organisations.

The least said of Bokaro, the better. From the very inception, there was bungling. So many high-sounding names were there. Even now it is being expanded to 4 million tonnes. The Russian advisers are there and the project has already made heavy inroads on our finances and nobody knows when it will start production, whether it will start at all. What about the result? The result will be that it will follow H.S.L.

When we were children we were taught of the earth being round and one of the reasons given, an unreasonable one, was that the other heavenly bodies around the earth are round. In the same way, since all the other public sector undertakings are incurring losses, this project also is incurring losses. Is there a future for Bokaro?

When it was pointed out that this project is not functioning properly, Shri Chenna Reddy, the then Steel Minister, produced some reasons. What are those reasons? One reason is higher investment. That is no reason at all. Because, higher investment is the result of faulty planning. When our private sector undertakings are producing more with less investment, why did you invest more?

Then, I do not think Shri Swaran Singh or

Shri Pant will take shelter under the reasoning, the apparent misleading reasoning, of teething troubles. If the child is so sick that for so many years it has teething trouble then it may require false denture after 10 or 12 years. So, this teething trouble is an absurd plea. I hope this will be taken care of.

Another reason given is labour trouble. They say that production is being hampered by labour trouble. I will give one example. Take the Rourkela project. A steady attempt is being made to create labour unrest; there is corruption, mismanagement, pilferage and theft. The manager there, who is from the private sector, is importing private sector labour policy of playing one union against another. A private sector undertaking may indulge in this policy of setting one labour union against another but it is not becoming of a public sector undertaking. Yet, this officer is encouraging and sponsoring a minority union against the recognised union. The plant authorities are issuing press statements, condemning the recognised union when decisions regarding their action are pending adjudication.

There are allegations against an official named Shri Das Gupta, who is the manager of the Central Repair Shop. There are two serious allegations against him—allegation of misappropriation of Rs. 1,000 and taking part in the communal riots by supplying arms. In spite of these allegations against him, he is still there ruling the roost and exciting one union against another.

Provincialism is also being encouraged by some of the officers under the management. The present union is a reasonable one and we can assure the management that given the opportunity and the management being prompt in looking to the grievances of the workers, the workers will try their utmost and see that there is no pilferage or wastage and the undertaking gives profit. Here is an opportunity for the workmen being made to participate in the management of the mill.

Sometimes the dues of the workmen are not paid in time. Then, they are asked to work in

more onerous job and they are not paid accordingly or given their full complement of assistance.

On the 1967 calculation there was a shortage of about 4 million tonnes by 1972-73. By 1978-79 there will be a shortage of 9 million tonnes. That is why three new steel plants are to be installed and have been announced by the Prime Minister. But what happened to Orissa? These people, this Ministry, pay lip service to socialism and removal of regional imbalances. What of Orissa, which is almost like India, the last but one of the least developed States in the country? The *per capita* income is Rs. 354 according to present prices. There are about 40 lakh people who are under-employed or unemployed. Only 68,000 people are employed in industry out of whom 57,000 are only in mines; so, only 11,000 are working in factories.

This being the state of the State of Orissa and Orissa having in one central place—Bonai-Nayagarh—the best coal area, the best 63.6 Fe iron ore near—about, water, electricity, bauxite, dolomite, limestone and what—not, in spite of Orissa having everything necessary for a steel plant, Orissa has not been granted a second steel plant. May I ask, why? Orissa is so backward. You want to bring the backward States forward. Orissa has got all the factors available for a steel plant which would have helped the people of Orissa to improve their income. Why have you not done it? You have been jostled by various political forces and pressures and not by economic considerations alone in neglecting Orissa to this extent. By a historical accident Orissa is backward. It had been neglected. You want to perpetuate this historical accident by neglecting it still further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have taken much more time than was due to you.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I have almost finished. Please give me some time for the sake of Orissa. It is the most neglected part, you know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rabi Ray will take it up.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: He will take it up from another aspect.

Very recently it has come to light that the Swatantra Government—you know what the Swatantra Government can be—of Orissa wanted to reserve some iron and chromite mines to be worked out in the public sector but to every body's chagrin, to the chagrin of people who believe in the public sector as an article of faith, the Union Government leased out those mines to private enterprise. This is the service they render to the public sector undertakings! This is their faith in the public sector enterprise! Of course, the matter is now *sub judice*; that is another matter. But this should not have been done. The Swatantra Government wanted to exploit it in the public sector but the socialists here, the so-called Government here believing in socialism gives it to the private sector for exploitation! This proves that their love for socialism is only lip-service.

One word more and I have finished. There is some hope for Orissa at least because the Prime Minister has said that other claims will be considered. So, there is some hope for the poor people there who are being kicked out everywhere. There is less of railway, less of capital inflow, less of loans—less of everything. Let us hope that within the next two years, to meet the requirements of 1978-79, Orissa will get another steel plant to exploit its natural resources.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति जी, मैं इस्पात की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि जहाँ पर अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस बात की घोषणा की गई थी कि सरकार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करेगी और वहाँ पर उद्योग घन्चे और कारखानों खोलेगी, जिससे वहाँ के लोगों की बेरोजगारी मिटे, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ बैलाडीला में स्टील प्लान्ट न लगाकर विशाखापटनम में लगाया गया, जहाँ पर कोई रा-मैटीरियल नहीं मिलता।

बैलाडीला में रा-मैटीरियल होने पर भी वहाँ पर कारखाना न लगाना उसी प्रकार की बात हुई जैसे कोई साधु नादिया को लेकर जाता है और झोली फँलाता है और जो अनाज मिलता है उसको अपनी झोली में डालता रहता है, लेकिन नादिया को तो घास ही मिलती है। मध्य प्रदेश के लिये सहानुभूति है, वह पिछड़ा है, वहाँ पर आदिवासी हैं, सब कुछ कहते हैं लेकिन जब वहाँ के लोगों के विकास की बात आती है, प्रान्त के फायदे की बात आती है, तो उसको इग्नोर कर दिया जाता है, भुला दिया जाता है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से इस बात के लिए विनती करूँगा कि वह इस पर फिर से विचार करे और बैलाडीला में इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करे। दूसरे वहाँ पर जो रेलवे लाइन जा रही है रितलीरघाना और जगदलपुर के बीच में, उससे विशाखापटनम को आइरन ओर जायेगा उसके लिए और भिलाई के लिए कच्चा लोहा भी उससे आता है। इससे दोनों कारखानों का काम चल सकता है। अतः इस रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण शीघ्र किया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो भिलाई का कारखाना है, हम देखते हैं कि इसको बने हुए काफी दिन हो गये हैं लेकिन क्या कारण है कि हमारे यहाँ उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। सबसे बड़ा कारण उत्पादन कम होने का जो है वह यह है कि पिछले टाइम जब मैं वहाँ के अधिकारियों से मिला तो वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने इस बात की शिकायत की कि हमारे यहाँ जो बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स हैं उनके नीचे जो काम करने वाले हैं उनका काफी हैरेसमेंट होता है। जो लोग चार साल पहले 400 रुपये के ग्रेड में आए थे, आज वे दो हजार रुपये पा रहे हैं और जो 15, 15 साल से हैं, वे 300, 400 रुपये पर ही पड़े हैं। मैंने सरकार से एक सवाल पूछा था इस बारे में। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि

क्योंकि यह पालिसी नीति का प्रश्न है, इस लिए इस सबाल का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। हम कहते हैं कि पालिसी का सबाल है लेकिन कम से कम वहां की हालत तो देखिये कि वहां असंतोष क्यों है। असंतोष होने के कारण वहां उत्पादन कम हो रहा है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले आप का स्टील पर कंट्रोल था। अब आप खेती में हरी क्रांति लाए और लोहे के औजारों का खेती में बहुत ज्यादा काम पड़ता है। क्योंकि लकड़ी मिलती नहीं है, इसलिये सारे के सारे खेती के औजार लोहे के बनते हैं, स्टील के बनते हैं। जब आपका स्टील पर कंट्रोल था तो रैहट की नाली बनाने के लिये एक टिन शीट 17, 18 रुपये की मिलती थी, आज वह 50 रुपये में मिलती है। लोहे के हल, पंखे और रैहट का सारा का सारा सामान बनाने के लिये जो लोहा लिया जाता है, उसके लिये किसानों से चीगने दाम वसूल किये जाते हैं और किसानों को गल्ले की कीमत दी जाती है केवल 75 रुपये। हर चीज के भाव बढ़ते जाते हैं और किसानों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खींचा जाता है और उसको सस्ती चीज आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रश्न पर वह विचार करे और किसानों को जो उनके खेती के औजारों में स्टील लगता है, वह सस्ते दामों पर मिले चाहे आप कारखाने वालों पर कंट्रोल करें या जो कुछ भी सरकार चाहे करे, लेकिन किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर स्टील के औजार मिलने चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहने के लिये तो कारखाना खोल दिया जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि हमने तुम्हारे प्रान्त में कारखाना दे दिया लेकिन वहां के मजदूरों को केजुअल लेबर पर लगाना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। वहां पर जो जनरल मैनेजर दूसरी

जगहों से आते हैं वे वहां के सब लोगों को एग्जेक्ट कर लेते हैं लेकिन स्थानीय आदमियों को नहीं रखते हैं। पिछले टाइम मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था कि भिलाई के कारखाने में मध्य प्रदेश के कितने लोगों को पमनिन्ट और टैम्परेरी जगहों पर रखा है। केवल केजुअल लेबर ही लगते हैं और टैक्निकल आदमी नहीं रखे जाते तो हमारे प्रान्त की बेरोजगारी कहां दूर हुई (व्यवधान)। वे कहते हैं कि सब हिन्दुस्तान के वासी हैं। जब कोई भी प्रश्न आता है तो राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न बतला दिया जाता है और जब वहां लोगों के रखने की बात आती है तो वहां दूसरे क्षेत्र के लोगों को ले लिया जाता है और स्थानीय लोगों को अवसर नहीं मिलता। इस लिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बात की जांच करे और वहां के लोगों का कोटा निर्धारित कर दे कि मध्य प्रदेश के इतने परसेंट लोगों को उन कारखानों में रोजगार दिया जायगा। अगर आपने वहां पर कारखाना स्थापित कर दिया और वहां के लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिला, तो उसका हमें क्या फायदा इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि प्रान्त के कारखानों में वहां के लोगों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए, 50 परसेन्ट वहां के लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाना चाहिये। इसके लिये मैं सरकार से विनती करूंगा।

अन्तिम बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि बैला-डोला के अलावा मध्य प्रदेश में कई और ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां पर लोहा और कोयला काफी मात्रा में मिलता है। मैं सरकार से विनती करूंगा कि इन जगहों का सर्वे होना चाहिए और इस पिछड़े हुए प्रान्त की दशा सुधारने के लिए प्रयत्न करने चाहिए क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहां पर हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा कच्चा लोहा और कोयला पाया जाता है और जहां पर और कारखाने विकसित हो सकते हैं।

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस अनुदान का विरोध करता हूँ। मेरा पहला मुद्दा यह है कि देश में जब हम समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर के जरिये करना चाहते हैं तो यह साफ है यह इस्पात की पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग की प्रतीक है। इस सिलसिले में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से यह सारी इस्पात की पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग चलाई जा रही है उनसे हमको लगता है कि कुछ प्राइवेट सेक्टर के और कुछ सरकार के लोग मिल कर सारे पब्लिक सेक्टर को बदनाम करने में लगे हुए हैं। मैं कुछ उदाहरण दूंगा। इस साल जनवरी महीना शुरू होने पर ही सरकार ने एक एलान किया इस्पात के दाम बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में सरकार की तरफ से साफ कहा गया कि टाटानगर के टाटा साहब और इस्को के वीरेन मुकर्जी दोनों सरकार से कहते थे कि फौलाद के दाम टनवाइज बढ़ाइये, और उनके कथनानुसार 75 रु० प्रति टन उसके दाम बढ़ा दिये गये। असल में इससे प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों को ही फायदा हुआ। यह सच है कि 1970 की जनवरी से ही इस सरकार ने वीरेन मुकर्जी और टाटा दोनों की सेवा की और जो करोड़ों देश की जनता है, जो उपभोक्ता है स्टील का इस्तेमाल करने में, उसकी सेवा करने के लिये सरकार के पास कुछ है ही नहीं।

मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री स्वर्ण सिंह से मेरी सहानुभूति है। एक तरफ वह प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को सम्भाल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ वह इस्पात मंत्री हैं। अभी तक कांग्रेस के अन्दरूनी झगड़े के कारण जिसे इस्पात के लिये हमने 1100 करोड़ रु० इन्वेस्ट किया है अभी तक हम उसके लिये कोई

स्थायी कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री नहीं पा सके हैं, और इस कारण आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किस तरह से सरकार ने इस मंत्रालय को नजरअन्दाज किया है। अभी सात आठ दिन पहले मैंने एक चीज पूछी थी कि क्या वजह है कि टाटा के बड़े अफसर आर० एस० पाण्डेय को, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर की नीति पर विश्वास करते हैं, प्राइवेट सेक्टर की सेवा करते हैं, उन्हें लाकर एच० इ० सी० में, जिसको रूस की सहायता से बनाया गया है और जो हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग है, बिठलाया गया है और बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स का सदस्य बनाया। एक तरफ वीरेन मुकर्जी और टाटा के कहने पर फौलाद का दाम बढ़ा दिया और दूसरी तरफ आपने वहाँ आर० एस० पाण्डेय को लाकर बिठला दिया। अब आप कहते हैं कि वह बहुत कुशल आदमी हैं। उस दिन सदन में पूछा गया कि क्या उनको पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग की नीति पर विश्वास है, क्या वह समाजवाद के ऊपर विश्वास रखते हैं, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैंने भी पूछा था कि क्या अब उनमें कोई परिवर्तन हो गया कि आपने उनको यहाँ लाकर बिठला दिया ?

आप जानते हैं कि इंडियन एअरलाइन्स के चेअरमैन भरत राम थे। उनके बारे में हम लोगों ने शिकायत की। उनको हटा दिया गया। उनकी जगह दूसरे को लाकर बिठला दिया गया।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोघरा) : उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया था।

श्री रवि राय : उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया था क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ आरोप था। श्री पीलू मोदी को यह जानना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज एक साजिश है। मैं जोरों के साथ कहना चाहता कि सारे देश में प्राइवेट

सेक्टर अण्डरटैकिंग्स और सरकार के वही लोग जो पूंजीवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, जब हमला होता है तब सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं देते हैं अपने काम से।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकार की तरफ से किस तरह से काम होता है। मैं आपको हैंडबुक आफ पब्लिक इन्फार्मेशन और प्राइवेट सेक्टर एंटरप्राइज से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सप्ताह चण्डी साहब यहां सेमिनार में आये थे और वह कह रहे थे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर जो सामाजिक लक्ष्य, सोशल आब्जेक्टिव रक्षित किया है वह हमारा लक्ष्य नहीं है। जब मैंने इसके बारे में सवाल किया तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया कि हम लोग इसके बारे में बतलायेंगे। अभी तक श्री चण्डी, जो एच० एस० एल० के चेअरमैन हैं पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटैकिंग में चल रहे हैं लेकिन उनको मालूम नहीं है कि इस पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटैकिंग के जरिये देश में समाजवाद कैसे लाया जा सकता है और उपभोक्ताओं और करोड़ों जनता का भला कैसे किया जा सकता है और इसमें रुपया लगा कर देश का औद्योगिकरण कैसे बढ़े। मैं आपकी खिदमत में रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने क्या रिक्मेंडेशन किया है। उसमें यह दिया है :

Government should make a comprehensive and clear statement on the objectives and obligations of public undertakings. This statement should lay down the broad principles for determining the precise financial and economic obligations of the enterprises in matters such as creation of various reserves, the extent to which the enterprises should undertake the responsibility of self-financing the anticipated returns on the capital employed and the basis for working out rational wage structure and pricing policies.

आप जानते हैं कि बहुत साल पहले इंग्लिस्तान में स्टील का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। लेकिन वहां

तारीफ देखिये कि वह बार-बार सोशल आब्जेक्टिव को डिफाइन करते हैं। इंग्लिस्तान में एक इस तरह की कमेटी बनी। मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

It is noteworthy that the British Government have in a White Paper in November, 1967 made a review of the economic and financial objectives of their Nationalised Industries. Recently again the question in that country was gone into by the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries, popularly known as the Mikardo Committee which categorically stated that limits of their responsibility in regard to social obligations and economic objectives must be made plain, as the imposition of this dual set of responsibilities normally confuses their sense of purpose and results in the weakening of their managerial efficiency and damage their performance and leads to public criticism.

इसका मतलब यह है कि इंग्लिस्तान में कई सालों पहले राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ लेकिन फिर भी वहां बार-बार कहा गया गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कि सामाजिक लक्ष्य को बढ़ाया जाये। जनता की कैसे भलाई होगी, समाजवाद कैसे आ सकता है वह काम किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि दुर्गापुर को देखने के लिये एक पाण्डे कमेटी बनाई गई। पाण्डे कमेटी का कहना था कि :

The Committee has been critical of the actions of the top management concerned. The senior officers in managerial positions have dual roles to play. They must not be content with only solving the day to day problems but should put even greater emphasis on long term plans for continued improvement.

अभी तक पाण्डे कमेटी की जिस तरह की सिफारिश थी उसमें सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है और किस तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटैकिंग्स में जो बड़े बड़े जनरल मैनेजर हैं और बड़े-बड़े ओहदों पर आदमी हैं उनको

[श्री रवि राय]

बतलाया जाय कि उनका सामाजिक लक्ष्य क्या है। लेकिन अभी तक यह नहीं हो पाया है।

हम लोगों को फौलाद कारखाना देखने का सुयोग मिला। मंत्री जी भी हमारे साथ थे। रूरकेला में एक शाम को मनोरंजन का प्रबन्ध किया गया। वहाँ जो बड़े अफसरों की बीवियाँ थीं उनकी तरफ से मनोरंजन का कार्यक्रम रक्खा गया, लेकिन आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि यह कैसा समाजवाद है कि हमने और मंत्रियों ने भी महसूस किया कि किसी कर्मचारी या मजदूर की बीबी से किसी अफसर की बीबी नहीं मिलती थी। सिर्फ जो बड़े अफसर थे उनकी पत्नियों और बहनों से मिल कर मनोरंजन की व्यवस्था थी। वहाँ किसी मजदूर की बीबी या बहन नहीं थी। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो सामाजिक संस्थायें हैं उनके यहाँ जिस तरह का भाईचारा बड़े अफसरों और कर्मचारियों में रहना चाहिये वह नहीं है।

अभी भी सरकार इम्पोर्ट की बात करती है। मैं इस हैंडबुक से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की स्टैटिस्टिक्स क्या हैं। रूरकेला में जो यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी है, जो परसेंटेज आफ यूटिलाइजेशन है वह 64 है, इसी तरह से दुर्गापुर में 51 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन कैपेसिटी है और भिलाई में 69 प्रतिशत आप देखेंगे कि भिलाई और रूरकेला में और दुर्गापुर में इतनी अनयूटिलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी है जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। कहीं 25 प्रतिशत, कहीं 30 प्रतिशत और कहीं 40 प्रतिशत। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस अनयूटिलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी को काम में लाने के लिये क्या कर रही है। अभी कुछ साल पहले मुझको एक संसदीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल में रूस को देखने का मौका मिला। भिलाई को जिस रूसी इंजीनियर ने बनाया था उसके कारखाने रूसोव को देखने हम जान बूझ कर गये। वहाँ हम लोगों ने जो देखा उसके बाद

हमने भिलाई के उस कारखाने को देखा जिसको रूसी इंजीनियर ने बनाया था। वहाँ जो मजदूरों, अफसरों और जनता के बीच सम्बन्ध स्थापित है, उनको हम देखना चाहते थे। ये आदर्श सम्बन्ध हैं। आदर्श स्थिति वहाँ स्थापित कर दी गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार को जो अच्छी चीजें हैं, उनकी तो नकल करनी चाहिये लेकिन जो बुरी चीजें हैं उनकी नकल नहीं करनी चाहिये।

16 hrs.

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रूस ने जिस तरह से हम लोगों को सहायता दी है पहले, उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन अब नजर आ रहा है। मैं इसके बारे में आपको चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ। रदुश्चेव के जाने के बाद रूस के दृष्टिकोण में भारत के प्रति कुछ परिवर्तन आया है। जिस तरह से भिलाई के वास्ते उसने सहायता दी थी मुझे डर है कि उसी तरह से वह बोकारो और एच० ई० सी० के वास्ते सहायता नहीं देगा। उसके दृष्टिकोण में कुछ परिवर्तन आ गया प्रतीत होता है। ऐसा मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप वैनग डील को देख लें, ताशकंद करारनामे को देख लें। रूस कुछ हाथ खींच रहा है। जिस उदारता के साथ रदुश्चेव के जमाने में वह हमारी सहायता करता था उस उदारता के साथ अब नहीं कर रहा प्रतीत होता है। रूस के दृष्टिकोण का अगर आपको तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना हो तो आप भिलाई और अभी बोकारो और एच० ई० सी० का दौरा कर के देख लें और आपको पता चल-जाएगा कि उसके दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आ गया है।

सी० ई० डी० बी० नाम से आपने एक संस्था की स्थापना की है। यह हिन्दुस्तान स्टील ने की है। सेंट्रल ब्यूरो और इन्जीनियरिंग का भी गठन किया गया है यही अच्छी चीज है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

हमारे इंजीनियर आदर्श इंजीनियर बनें और दूसरे देश हमारे देश के इंजीनियरों को कंसल्ट करें। उच्च कोटि के इंजीनियर हम तैयार करें।

सभापति महोदय, दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी एक निजी संस्था है। मैंने एक प्रश्न पन्त जी से किया था जो इस प्रकार है :

“whether it is a fact that the said company reminded Government that the Bokaro Project report submitted by the U. S. S. R. would be both expensive and wasteful ?”

इसके उत्तर में पन्त जी ने कहा था :

“The Bokaro Project Report submitted by the Soviet Organisation was accepted by Government after its examination and approval, with certain modifications, by a Technical Committee which included representatives from M/s. Dastur & Co. M/s. Dastur & Co. subsequently made certain suggestions for cost reduction which were fully discussed with the Soviet experts. As a result of these discussions, with which M/s. Dastur and Co. were also associated, proposals for reduction of cost by Rs. 11.4 crores were accepted.”

इसका मतलब यह है कि दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी ने जो सजेशन दीं उनको इम्प्लेमेंट करने से 11.4 करोड़ का रिडक्शन हुआ। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सोवियत संघ से जो सहायता हमको मिलती है इन कारखानों की स्थापना में उसकी छानबीन हमको करनी चाहिये। हमें अब यह देखना चाहिये कि बोकारो ज्यादा एक्सपेंसिव और खर्चीला तो नहीं होने जा रहा है? आपने यह बचन दिया था कि 1973 में बोकारो में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाएगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस बचन पर कायम हैं? आपको इसके ऊपर अड़े रहना चाहिये कि 1973 में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाए।

जहां तक रिफ़ैक्टरी का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसा सोचा जा रहा था कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इसको किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अब सरकार की नीति में परिवर्तन आया है। सरकार सोच रही है कि इसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में किया जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बताये कि कब और कहां सरकार इसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में करेगी?

एक सरकार कमेटी बैठी थी और आप जानते ही हैं कि बहुत से अफसर स्टील ट्रांजक्शन के सिलसिले में फंसे थे। उस बारे में केवल इतना ही कहा गया है कि कारंबाई की जा रही है। सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और साथ ही साथ खाडिलकर साहब की अध्यक्षता में जो स्टडी टीम बैठी थी बायरन और स्टील कंट्रोलर्ज ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के बारे में उसने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उन दोनों की रोशनी में हमें बताया जाए कि जिन्होंने सरकार की नीति के खिलाफ जाकर हमारी स्टील पालिसी में गड़बड़ की है, उनके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

दक्षिण में तीन इस्पात कारखाने बनाने का जो एलान हुआ है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन क्या क्राइटीरिया है और किस क्राइटीरिया के आधार पर आगे चल कर ये बनेंगे, इस बारे में आप स्पष्ट एलान करें। मैं हैंडबुक आफ इनफार्मेशन आन पब्लिक एंटर-प्राइजिज से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

“According to existing instructions, before any investment proposal is approved, a Feasibility Study has to be made on the lines indicated in the Manual prepared by the Planning Commission. This Manual requires that the Feasibility Studies should incorporate information on the pattern of demand, competitive position, technical data, capital cost estimates, foreign exchange requirements, operating cost, profitability and

[श्री रवि राय]

return on investment. It is only after a careful scrutiny of all the techno-economic factors that approval is accorded to setting up of new projects or expansion of existing capacities."

"The considerations regarding requirements and availability of raw-materials, as also availability and cost of transportation, among other things, play an important part in decisions regarding locations of projects. A steel plant, for instance, needs to be located in an area where coal and iron ore (or at least one of them) are available provided distances from markets are not too great. Also to be determined at this stage is the quality of raw materials available at different locations. In basic industries, it may be more economical to beneficiate a low grade ore which is readily available rather than transport over long distances a better quality material which does not need beneficiation. This—the factors regarding the availability and cost of transportation—raw materials and also finished products—become important. Other techno-economic considerations being equal, preference is, however, given to developmental needs of less developed areas."

यह मापदंड है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण में जिन तीन इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना का एलान किया गया है, वे इन मापदंडों को पूरा करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा सरकार से सरकार को क्या एक मैमोरेण्डम मिला है या नहीं कि बनाई और नयागढ़ में फौलाद के कारखाने होने चाहिये। दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी तथा कुस्त्रियन कारपोरेशन ने 1965 में हिन्दुस्तान के तीस स्थानों की छानबीन की थी और छानबीन के बाद वे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे थे कि सरकार को बनाई और नयागढ़ में फौलाद के कारखाने खोलने चाहिये। क्योंकि

ये इसके लिए आदर्श स्थान हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात भी सही नहीं है? उड़ीसा सरकार ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले सरकार को अपने मैमोरेण्डम में कहा है कि ये स्थान आयरन ओर के मामले में स्वर्ण के समान हैं। आप जानते ही हैं कि बिहार भी बगल में है इनके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आपकी नीति क्या है और आप क्या करने वाले हैं?

एच०ई०सी०रांची में जो मुसलमान कर्मचारी विस्थापित हो गए थे, जहाँ उनके मकान थे उनको वहीं ले जाने के लिए सरकार कोशिश कर रही थी। आप इस मामले में आगे बढ़ें और वचन दें कि आप उनको वहीं वापिस ले जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाए कि कब तक आप इसको कर देंगे।

यह फौलाद का मंत्रालय है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री और मंत्रालय का मन भी फौलादी होना चाहिये। तभी पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग को कामयाब बनाया जा सकेगा। लेकिन अभी तक फौलादी मन का कोई आभास नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे चल कर मंत्रालय का दिमाग और मन फौलादी बनें और फौलादी मन बना कर वे आगे बढ़ें।

**SHRI M. S. MURTI (Anakapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Prime Minister for the announcement regarding the establishment of three steel plants in the South during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. We are especially grateful for the decision regarding the establishment of a steel plant at Visakhapatnam. This decision has been long over due; if it had been taken a few years ago, when there was an agitation in Andhra Pradesh for the 5th steel plant there, many innocent lives of students could have been saved and many cases which are still pending in the courts of law could have been avoided. Even though it is belated I congratulate the Prime Minister on this decision.

**The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

Coming to the demands of this Ministry. I would like to place before the House a few points. There are already two white-elephants in the shape of public sector steel plants. You are adding one more *i. e.* the Bokaro steel plant. We cannot say whether the burden of those steel plants on the exchequer will crush down the Government and, ultimately the country, along with it. With the capital investment of eleven hundred crores of rupees in these three plants the production of steel is only of the order of six million tonnes. With the same amount of investment in the Bokaro steel plant the production is estimated to be only four million tonnes. It is not clear why this decision has been taken in respect of this plant. It looks as if the decision was taken more for reasons of prestige than for any things else. Now, there have been demands voiced by Members from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Goa for the establishment of steel plants in their respective regions. If the investment of eleven hundred crores of rupees had been distributed equitably on these plants the country would not face the threatened steel famine in 1974 and thereafter. The different plants could have been manufacturing various grades and kinds of steel and steel products. If the decisions had been taken at the appropriate time the prosperity of the country through self-sufficiency in steel would have been assured. But the tragedy of our country is that in the decisions regarding development of the various regions of the country, political rather than economic consideration play a more prominent part. This development is, a matter of grave concern to everybody and, therefore, I request the Minister that plans and schemes should be formulated purely on economic considerations.

16.09 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI in the Chair]

References have been made in this House to the decision to export iron ore worth about Rs. 500 crores to Japan and other countries. If, instead of iron ore, semi-finished products are exported, we would earn another Rs. 500 crores. Apart from this, the problem of unemployment of engineers and other technical people could be solved to a great extent by pro-

viding them employment in manufacturing semi-finished products. This aspect should also receive due attention of the Government.

The production in our steel plants so far has been based on a conventional method. Russian collaborators have adopted a new method known as continuous casting system in the plants set up by them in Iran. Why is it that this new method is not being adopted in our country? With this new progress the production capacity can be increased by about 20%. I do not know why the Government agreed to the conventional method instead of insisting on the modern technique. This gives rise to a suspicion in our minds that there is something more than what meets the eye. I suggest that the three new steel plants which have now been announced should be established immediately so that we can avert the steel famine during 1974. This would also reduce our imports from abroad. Greater the production, lesser the cost.

It so happens that the private individuals or industry always get their requirements, met fully while the public sector undertakings suffer from lack of supplies. That is why the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Corporation had to postpone, by six months, the manufacture of certain steel products which could be produced indigenously, only because they could not get the required quantity of steel. Similarly, the Hindustan Shipyard at Vizag had not been able to build the target number of three ships per year. It had to be content with constructing only two ships because the steel sheets and other ancillary materials were not available to the Shipyard. Why is it that even the Controller of Iron and Steel does not accord proper priority for the allocation of steel to public sector products? When there is huge gap between supply and demand and even public sector products do not receive the priority in the matter of allotment, who is responsible for all this? The Government have, therefore, to review the situation. Because of these various defects and because of the wide gulf between promise and performances the public sector projects are under a cloud and are held to ridicule.

We have the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels at Vizag. Recently when the hon. Minis-

[Shri M. S. Murti]

ter, Shri K. C. Pant, visited that area, three of us, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, Shri Bhadram (of Rajya Sabha) and myself, brought to his notice the various instances of irregularities and malpractices in this organisation. While I doubt if that he has taken any remedial action I know for certain that before leaving the place he had given a good chit to the officers of this Corporation. The effect of this has been that the officers have been behaving with more arrogance than before. I would like once again to bring to the notice of this august House, and, in particular of the Minister, certain cases of irregularities. If he takes prompt action to inquire into these charges he would know how patronage in providing jobs has assumed serious proportions there. The Managing Director, who is there since the inception, is a very fine man and technically qualified also. One Stenographer who was getting Rs. 110/- or so was employed there originally at a salary of Rs. 350/- per month and he has now been promoted to a higher grade carrying a salary of Rs. 600/-. There is another case of a civil overseer who is occupying a senior position but is not fully qualified. At the same time engineering graduates who are locally available are being taken on temporary basis on a salary of Rs. 130/- per month. How far can such things be justified? There is also the case of an Executive Engineer who was in the grade of Rs. 700-1150 and who is now appointed to a higher scale with four additional increments. There is another case of appointment of an ex-service men as an Electrical Supervisor. Though he had no requisite qualifications for the post this had been done without any advertisement and without considering the available local talents who are qualified and are unemployed. There is also the case of the Senior Personnel Officer, who while in "labour pool" was in the scale of Rs. 350-600/-. He was first appointed to the grade of Rs. 700-1150 and has since been promoted to the grade of Rs. 1100-1600. This organisation was started only in January 1967. Within a period of three years these people have been promoted to higher grades and given additional increments what is the basis or justification for such rapid promotions? Are they so competent, so qualified that the organisation was benefited by their

services which warranted such rapid promotions for them? We have got a Chief Purchase Officer in the organisation. Though technically qualified and experienced personnel were available locally this particular officer has been favoured and appointed without any advertisement even though he does not possess even the requisite qualifications. The various cases I have cited have given rise to a feeling that the management has been favouring people of a particular region to which these appointing officers belong. I therefore request that the Minister should cause an inquiry to be made into these various charges and remedy the situation. There is also the case of a Private Secretary to the Managing Director. He was a stenographer on a lower salary but has now been appointed on a salary of Rs. 500/-. The main office of the Corporation is at Vizag and it is surprising that the Private Secretary always stays at Delhi. It, therefore, seems that this post has been specially created for the incumbent who is the favourite of the higher-ups in the Ministry in Delhi. Similar is the case of an Assistant Personnel Officer there. He was promoted from the post of stenographer or so drawing Rs. 180/- per month to a post with a salary of Rs. 600/- per month. This man was absolutely unqualified and had no experience about labour laws. After appointment he has been deputed to Calcutta on Company's expenses and has been promoted now. The reasons why I have dilated upon these cases is that the employment opportunities for the qualified and experienced local people have been denied to them. I request Minister to take necessary remedial action before the situation goes out of control and to assuage the feelings of the local population. The Board wanted to appoint an administrative Officer and passed a resolution also to this effect. A panel of names was also forwarded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from amongst the IAS Officers. But because none of them happened to be in the good books of the management and probably due to the fear that all these irregularities may come to light even the appointment of the officer has been kept in abeyance.

In the matter of works also there are irregularities like awarding contracts without calling

tenders. For the construction of a well, the work was awarded without calling tender to a particular contractor. Subsequently a dispute arose and they had to pay a higher amount than earlier agreed to because the estimates were faulty and had to be revised upwards later on. An over-head tank was constructed near the air-field but it was subsequently demolished because the airport authorities considered it a flying hazard. Another tank of lower height was then constructed again. Such cases prove how infructuous expenditure is being incurred without any financial discipline or propriety. The National Industrial Development Corporation framed certain estimates for some works. They split up the work and awarded the contract for flooring alone to a certain contractor. This work was awarded not by calling tenders, but by nomination, at an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 15 lakhs. According to my information such infructuous and wasteful expenditure would easily aggregate to about Rs. 35 lakhs. I, therefore, request that these matters should also be investigated.

We have already a labour union there. Recently a rival labour union has been established. Who is the brain behind this? It is an officer of the Corporation there. A friend of this particular officer has now come out with an article in a local paper. He has charged that the management has been running, a call-girl racket in the Corporation. The title of the article is "public sector undertaking runs a brothel with the working girls as prostitutes". I do not want to quote from it here. I am sending the paper to the Minister. He can have it translated and should see that a proper inquiry is conducted into the charges levelled therein. That is my submission to him. If the charges are not proved, the paper should be sued for defamation and stringent action taken against the person concerned. This is a very serious and dangerous matter. The author of this article and the particular officer are good friends and they are in collusion with each other in the matter of giving jobs to their own people. Therefore, to clear the matter once and for all, I request that the Minister should take serious note of these allegations and institute an inquiry in the matter immediately.

Another point I would like to mention is about a gherao in the Canteen there. There was a gherao for 24 hours because the rates charged in this canteen are much higher than those obtaining in the canteens of other public sector undertaking or in the local restaurants. Though the gherao was lifted on a promise by the Management to reduce the rates, the rates have not been reduced so far. I request the Minister to take immediate action in this matter also.

Another matter is about free medical aid to the employees. Where the Employees State Insurance Scheme is not in operation, there should be provision for free medical aid to the employees. But here, though the deduction are being made from the employees, there is no provision for medical aid. Because so many irregularities are taking place in this organisation, I submit that the Minister should cause an inquiry being conducted into all these irregularities to arrive at the truth.

Many people have been promoted recently. Is there any justification for promotions when the criteria of works load and the staff strength laid down in this regard do not justify such promotions? Why should an Executive Engineer be promoted as a Superintending Engineer when there are only one Supervisor and only one assistant engineer working under him. There is no justification for the post of Superintending engineer in such a situation. This is an instance of wasteful expenditure. Because of such irregularities, there is discontent in the employees. This will lead to serious repercussions. I request that before the situation gets out of hand, causes for discontent should be eradicated and the situation remedied. I request the Minister once again that all these points I have mentioned, he should get an inquiry conducted for the sake of planned development and progress of this Corporation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
Madam Chairman, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and the interest that they have shown in the working of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Engineering. Many of them have made constructive and useful suggestions and we shall try to benefit from them. On the whole, the debate has been a friendly one, and I am beginning to wonder if the Prime Minister's intervention on Friday has anything to do with that. But while Shri M. S. Murti was at his best in Telugu, very fluent, very facile and very powerful, I could not really make out whether he wanted a steel plant at Vizag or not. On that point, all the arguments he gave seemed to be against locating the plant in Vizag.

SHRI M. S. MURTI : I wanted to congratulate you.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He began by congratulating us, and emphasised the need for export and cautioned me against taking a shortsighted political view, etc., etc. But at the end of it all, I am not very sure whether he wanted a steel plant at Vizag or not.

My hon. friend Shri Rabi Ray raised a point to which I would refer in the beginning, about the Sarkar Committee and the Khadilkar Committee. So far as the Khadilkar Committee goes, we have taken action on that largely, on all the recommendations, and accepted many of them, and have put many of them into effect. So far as the Sarkar Committee goes there again, follow-up action has been entrusted to a Special Secretary who has been appointed for this purpose, and there also follow-up action has proceeded at a fairly good speed, considering the volume of work involved, and in many cases it has reached a conclusive stage, and in some cases it has already concluded. But still there are a few cases which are left to be concluded. Therefore, I cannot give the details at this stage. Otherwise, I would have been glad to do so.

Mr. Srinibas Misra, Mr. Singh Deo, Mr. Naghnor and Mr. Murti made certain criticisms of the functioning of the public sector and its management, which seemed to suggest that they consider the working of the public sector wasteful. Mr. Misra referred to the dangers of insolvency. Mr. Murti colourfully referred to white-elephant. But towards the latter part of their speeches, I find all of

them wanted a white-elephant or one of these agents of insolvency to be located in their States. There is already a plant in Orissa which also Mr. Misra attacked with vigour. I was not quite sure of the consistency of the two approaches. To invite trouble on oneself is not usually to be associated with Shri Misra.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is trouble to you, but benefit to us.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Do not provoke him.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He is a good friend. Even when provoked, he knows that I wish him well and he knows he wants a steel plant. Therefore, he may criticise the functioning of the steel plant, but still he makes out a case for locating one in Orissa. We understand each other very well.

I was a little surprised that my hon. friend from the Communist Party also joined in this chorus of criticism. (*Interruption*). I am sorry ; I should have clarified. I meant the CPM member. I am a few years behind. When I say Communist Party, I should say which it is. He also joined the chorus of criticism. I am sure he is a supporter of the public sector. If he makes a sweeping criticism of the management of public sector units, surely he is strengthening those who today are the biggest critics of the public sector and who are not his political friends, to put it mildly. I would only request him to criticise where it is due by all means, but not to make his criticism so sweeping as to play into the hands of those who are politically on the other side of the fence.

AN HON. MEMBER : Bad logic.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since it is a day of bad logic, why should I not join it ?

Steel is a basic material and I agree with Mr. Misra that it is an index of the economic wellbeing and strength of the country. He cited certain figures regarding the growth of per capita consumption in India. I agree with him that we have a long way to go. If

you look at the growth of the steel industry in the last few decades, it has been quite phenomenal. In 1927 the total production in the world was around 100 m. tonnes. Today there are two countries which produce more than 100 m. tonnes each. USA, the biggest producer, produces something like 130 m. tonnes. The Soviet Union, which is the second, produces about 120 m. tonnes. Japans' story is even more spectacular. At the end of the second world war Japan was producing one million tonnes, which was its capacity. Today it has reached over 80 million tonnes and it has very big future plans. They are entering into contracts for supply of iron ore and so on, aiming at a target of 100 million tonnes in the not distant future. So when we think of the growth of our steel industry it is not with any sense of complacency. It is a capital intensive industry and the constraints on resources in a country like ours is the material factor, which has to be taken into account.

So far as Indian policy is concerned, after Independence the development of the steel industry has been one of the planks of India's economic policy; a great deal of emphasis has been laid on this. And it was a bold decision, and a decision of foresight and vision, if I may say so, on the part of the leaders of the country in the 50s to being three new steel projects in the country all at once in the public sector. It was an act of faith and it is a matter of happy coincidence that my senior colleague, Sardar Swaran Singh, who was then associated with these basic decisions is again guiding this Ministry. It is these bold decisions that brought India on the steel map and brought it among the top ten countries in the field of production of iron and steel in 1967.

Now looking ahead, we have again to have a bold approach to the development and growth of the steel industry in the country. Many hon. members have referred to the fact that there are large iron ore deposits in their respective areas. Taking all the iron ore deposits into account, India is rich in iron ore. It has the other necessary raw materials. Coking coal may be a bottleneck after some decades; but, at the moment, it is not a

bottleneck. If necessary, one can consider importing coking coal also, at a particular point of time; one can look into that problem. But, that apart, by and large all the other raw materials are there.

So far as the demand goes, it is bound to grow with the growth of the economy. You need it for construction and for development. As the income of the common man in India goes up, his requirements of durable consumer goods like bicycles, tractors and so on are bound to go up. Therefore, there is undoubtedly a case for a bold approach to the expansion of the steel industry.

This is strengthened by the fact that it has been our experience during the last two years that steel is readily marketable abroad. Recession compelled us to look for avenues of export and we did go out of the country and it is a matter of gratification that the steel produced in this country did find a ready market. Qualitywise and otherwise, it found a ready market in the international market and we could step up our exports rapidly during the last few years. The figures have already been given by my colleague, Shri Qureshi; I do not want to go into them, but I would only mention that the prospects and potential of export strengthens the argument for a bold approach to the question of expansion of steel industry.

Another fact we have to keep in mind, a lesson we have learnt from the last few years is that the total production of steel have virtually remained static and we have perhaps not been as concerned as we should have been about the stepping up of production more rapidly. Because of recession the situation in the country was such that agricultural production fell and there was a fall or temporary curtailment in the domestic demand of steel. I can give you some figures which would show that the demand in fact declined in the years of recession. While the consumption of steel was about 5 million tonnes in 1965-66, it fell to about 4.5 million tonnes in the succeeding year, to 4.1 million tonnes in 1967-68 and was about 4.4 million tonnes in 1968-69.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Thus it is only from the beginning of 1968-69 when the economy began to pick up that the demand of steel also began to pick up and in fact registered a sharp increase and has now again grown to about 5 million tonnes.

Now, the experience during recession was that in the context of the decline of demand for steel there was a large scale cancellation of orders of steel placed on the steel plants. During the years of recession we were told again and again to be very careful in making our demand estimates. We were warned that even Bokaro would not be necessary; that demand has already been met and it would not be necessary to expand the steel industry. All these things seem now a distant past because the pendulum has swung so fast that in a matter of months from the picture I just placed before you now there is a regular shortage of steel, of rising prices and so on and some friends estimate shortage of million tonnes. The lesson of this is to always take a perspective view of industry like steel and not to be unduly perturbed by current market trends, by temporary fluctuations in demand and supply. If one takes a short-term view of demand and supply in steel sometimes one can create very serious imbalances.

Madam, we can never afford to lose sight of the fact that the setting up of a steel plant requires a long lead time and it is not merely the construction of the steel plant but the ancillary facilities that go with it—the mines, the railway lines, the washery, the equipment manufacturing, etc. All these require time. Therefore, one should provide on the basis of past experience something like 7 to 8 years for the setting up of a steel plant, that is, from the stage of construction to the stage of commissioning of a big steel plant of the order of 2 million tonnes. This has become more necessary as we are switching over to indigenous production of machinery. Take H. E. C. Today if H. E. C. is to supply the demand for the future steel plants then it must also gear up with designing facilities and it must design and fabricate various equipments and machinery etc., on the basis of design supplied by the consultants.

This itself requires certain time. This may require as much as 2½ years. So 2½ years to 3 years are required for indigenous manufacturing of machinery. A complicated piece may require purchase of know-how. All these things will come in as we Indianise the process.

So, various time horizons have to be inter-locked; there has to be co-ordination between them so that ultimately all the streams flow in at a certain given time and we can have the steel plant that can go into production.

Along with that we have to see the possibilities of standardisation so that our machinery manufacturers can duplicate more easily what they begin to manufacture. If every time they manufacture from different set of drawings, that only lengthens the whole process.

These are some of the matters to which we have to pay attention. This cannot be done only in the context of five-year plans. We have to have a perspective at least of 10 to 12 years before we can rationally plan on this basis. Therefore we are engaged in drawing up a 15-year rolling plan. It is called the rolling plan, because every year we shall extend it by another year so that we always have a clear view of the next 15 years and can plan on that basis.

It is for this reason that in formulating our plans for the Fourth Plan we have not only considered the demand at the end of the Fourth Plan or the Fifth Plan but we have tried even to look ahead. Keeping this whole panorama in view we have come to the conclusion that we will broadly have to double our capacity in ten years. Every decade we have to double our capacity. Just now our capacity is of the order of 9 million tonnes. That means, we have to increase this capacity by about 1 million tonnes every year or, if you want to go in for 2-million tonne plants, 2 million tonnes every alternate year. This also matches HEC's capacity which is designed to produce machinery for setting up roughly a 1 million tonne plant every year.

This is the broad approach. This order of rate of growth is almost the minimum considered necessary in relation to the continued growth of the economy at the rate of 6 to 7 per cent per

year. It is this perspective which the Prime Minister also placed before the House while she made her announcement.

This will mean very heavy investment. Therefore we have decided to create an Economic and Planning cell in the Steel Ministry which can scrutinise from the economic angle the new projects etc.; otherwise, it will be difficult to take correct investment decisions of this order.

Coming to the Fourth Plan schemes, although in the course of questions and answers very often I have had occasion to refer to the various Fourth Plan schemes on the floor of the House, I think, it would be incomplete for me to omit a reference to the Fourth Plan schemes on this occasion.

We want to expand the Bhilai steel plant from its existing capacity of 2.5 million tonnes to a capacity of 4.2 million tonnes. I know that Members in the House do not normally take a parochial view of things but I hope my hon. friends from Madhya Pradesh will permit me to point out that this expansion from 2.5 million tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes is an expansion of 1.7 million tonnes which is the capacity of Bokaro, Stage I. Therefore, although we are not putting up a new steel plant in Madhya Pradesh, we are in fact creating capacity which is equivalent to the capacity of Bokaro, Stage I.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): That is not our question. In comparison to Vizag, Salem and Hospet how are the claims of Bailadilla any less? It is one of the topmost places considered by the experts.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I knew when Shri Salve got up that he would say this. I wanted him to speak on the Demands of this Ministry. I requested him to do so. He could have made this point at length. But he has chosen not to. I shall reply to Shri Uiquey when the time comes.

Coming to Rourkela, again I hope, my hon. friends from Orissa will permit me to point out that among the Fourth Plan schemes there is a scheme to set up a cold rolled grain oriented

sheets plant as an addition to the product-mix of Rourkela. This also involves a sizeable additional capacity.

SHRI S. KUNDU: When you are expanding other plants, why are you not taking any programme of expansion of Rourkela plant? This is purely from the national point of view. There is nothing parochial in it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am convinced it is not parochial. But he has mentioned other plants also. The point is, whether it is expansion of Rourkela steel plant or the creation of new capacity in any of the States, these are matters which are to be considered at the appropriate time. It is a question of really balancing the techno-economic advantages of the one with the other. If my hon. friend, Shri Kundu, thinks that the expansion of the steel plant is preferable to the setting up of a new plant in Bonai-nayagarh, then I will give priority to that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That is not his intention.

SHRI S. KUNDU: If the hon. Minister wants to sidetrack the issue, he can jolly-well do so. But he must meet the point.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am slow in understanding. I would like to be clear.

Then, my hon. friends from Bengal are sometimes sensitive that we are not expanding the Durgapur steel plant. But we are proposing to double the capacity of alloy plant which is also located in Durgapur. There is no question of any bias in these matters. We want to expand the alloy steel plant at Durgapur from 100,000 tonnes to 200,000 tonnes. Then, some body also referred to the need for a refractories plant.

श्री रवि राय : आप कब कर रहे हैं और कहाँ कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We will have to decide that. The previous project report is for locating at Bhilai. But now Bokaro has come into being. We will have to consider the whole question afresh taking Bokaro into account.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Then, the Bokaro steel plant is proposed to be expanded from 1.7 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes. Here, we are telescoping the two stages of the construction at Bokaro with a view to reaching 4 million tonnes target quickly. This is also a part of the Fourth Plan programme.

Apart from all this, because of the reasons which I mentioned earlier, we have, consistent with our resources, decided to launch a massive and continuous programme of increasing steel production in the country by setting up new plants also and the Prime Minister was giving expression to this resolve when she announced on Friday last the Government's decision to start the work on three steel plants in Andhra, Mysore and Tamil Nadu during the Fourth Plan.

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim): What about Goa.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Will the hon. Minister tell us when the first stage of Bokaro would be commissioned?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As the Prime Minister mentioned, and as has been referred to by various hon. Members here, in the years to come, new steel plants will be set up. I have given the broad frame work within which we are planning the expansion of the steel industry in the coming years. It is not a short-term perspective. It is not just the Fourth Plan. It is a longer term plan when we will have to start looking up for new sites. It is not something which will be postponed for decades. After the Fourth Plan, in the Fifth Plan, further new capacity will have to be created and we will have to decide new sites. Taking this perspective plan of 7-8 years, we will have to decide how much capacity we will want at the end of the Sixth Plan. We will have to begin work on new plants within the Fifth Plan to cater to the needs of the Sixth Plan. Therefore, while we are planning now to cater to the needs of the Fifth Plan, within a couple of years, we shall have to start thinking of new capacity and, much earlier, we will have to start new possibilities of having new sites. Whatever my hon. friends have mentioned, whether Shri Ahirwar in respect of Bailadilla or, for that matter,

Shri Salve, or Shri K. P. Singh Deo or Shri Rabi Ray or Shri Srinibas Misra or Shri Kundu who wrote a letter.....

SHRI MANOHARAN: Why don't you promise them one? Promises are meant to be broken.

AN HON. MEMBER: I see that he is charitable since they have already got one.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The hon. Member has a fine sense of timing.

About Goa also I can say that all these sites will be considered. There is no question Vizag making it impossible for Bailadilla being considered. There is no question of Rourkela making it impossible for Nayagarh being considered. All these sites should be examined at the appropriate stage. All I can tell them at this stage is that all the promising features they have pointed out will certainly strengthen their respective cases. That is all I can say.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The Prime Minister specifically laid the responsibility on the shoulders of Sardar Swaran Singh and Mr. K. C. Pant to answer the possibility of locating future plants when we intervened. Immediately I wrote a letter drawing the attention of Sardar Swaran Singh. I don't think this is the answer that the Prime Minister wanted you to give. Can you be more specific and say that there is a great possibility of Bonai and Nayagarh being selected for locating a steel plant and investigations can start?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I can't be very specific. In saying that I am reflecting the Prime Minister's mind, he has misunderstood her. I have sketched the bold programme that we want to take up in the Steel Ministry in the years to come and to implement this kind of programme with a view to strengthen the technical organizations in the country.

As has been pointed out during the debate, our first three plants were turn-key projects in which we depended exclusively on foreign know-how and the process of Indianisation has really started in Bokaro. Now, so far as the new steel plants are concerned, we do not pro-

pose to adopt the old concept of turn-key project or any foreign collaboration for this purpose. Indian technical personnel will be the consultants for the new steel plants and it shall be our endeavour to produce, if possible, all the machinery required for the steel plants within the country. Therefore, we shall have to space out the new steel plants in such a manner that HEC, MAMC, BHEL and other units in the public and private sectors can be given orders on the one hand and can cope with those orders. Even bunching of the steel plants may create problems in the fabrication of the machinery. So, there will have to be a rational gap between taking up all these projects. This is something which I want the House to understand because it is necessary keeping in view the shift from the imported machinery to the indigenous machinery.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि एच० ई० सी० के पास 1971 के लिये कोई आर्डर्स ही नहीं हैं और एच० ई० सी० 1971 के बाद बेकार हो जायेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : बेकार हो सकता था, लेकिन जो योजनाएं मैंने आप को बतलाई हैं, उस के बाद वह बेकार नहीं रह सकते।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : दो साल पहले आर्डर होने पर ही एच० ई० सी० (HEC) आर्डर पूरा करता है, तुरन्त नहीं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जितनी जल्दी उन को आर्डर दे सकते हैं, दिया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें अब और कोई समस्या रह गई है। आप को काम करने की समस्या है।

The CEDB was another subject which was referred to by hon. Members. Shri K. P. Singh Deo referred to this specific collaboration and asked why was it necessary. Now, I don't want to go into the details; I could, if the House likes; but I think it will tire the House. Broadly speaking in respect of a steel plant, the various stages. First is

the preparation of the detailed project report; after that project engineering and designing; after that, designing of the equipments and after that, comes the fabrication. It is broadly divided into these four categories. With regard to the first stage there is perhaps adequate know-how. But for project engineering the know-how that we have got is not adequate; therefore this gap needs to be filled.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The detailed project report which was drawn up by Indian consultants was accepted by the Soviet experts when they joined us.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Then after the detailed project report, the next stage is the design of the blast furnace, or a coke-oven, and a rolling mill and so on. And it is in that stage that the gap occurs. That gap has to be filled up. Therefore it would be necessary to fill up that gap. Secondly, you may be able, individually, to design some of these units; but to have an integrated view of the whole steel plant it requires again another aspect of expertise which has to be found; these are some of the gaps which we have to fill up.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : These are not convincing answers.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he wants to be convinced, he will be convinced.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : During the last 15 years you did not make any attempt to get this coordinated picture of fabrication and designing. Why did you not do it for the last 15 years ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : You should congratulate us; because, this coordinated picture has emerged now because we have approached this problem from various points. We have to develop the know-how; it does not develop overnight. You have to develop your organisation. The production capacity in HEC has to be built up slowly. Before that it would not be possible to take up the onerous responsibility of designing and fabricating these steel units, in the country.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: You never tried it.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI K. C. PANT: In Bokaro itself we have tried. We are trying to supply a good portion of it indigenously. Two-thirds of the machinery equipments come from within the country. Most of the structures, over 90% come from within the country. Therefore it is not correct to say that. I can say that our technical people are very good and there is no denying this fact and they have developed extremely well. They have taken on an onerous responsibility and in fact the CEDB itself has done the designing for the expansion of the present HSL steel plant.

17. hrs.

But, in spite of that, I have pinpointed specific areas where the gaps remain. We have to cover the gaps in these areas. If you are interested in understanding fully these gaps, then, perhaps, you will have to go into the technical details. I do not think that it will be good to burden the rest of the members with all the technical details just because one or two Members are particularly interested to know what these gaps are. The point I am making is that we are interested in the technical collaboration and there is no intention of trying down the country with any one source of technical know-how. This is an overall agreement with the Soviet Union. On the coke-ovens side, H.S.L. is entering into an agreement with Ottos of Germany. On the rolling side, it has entered into an agreement with one of the leading American concerns—the United Engineering for rolling mills. For instance, in L. D. Plants, it is entering into collaboration or is discussing for such a collaboration with Voest of Austria. Therefore selection of the best technology available in the world for the fabrication or construction of the steel plant is something which is very very desirable.

And I would submit to the House not to be too critical of some excessive import of know-

how. Even if there is some excessive import, it is much better to import the know-how than to import the machinery. It is much better to import the know-how and create the possibility of building up a cadre of engineers. It is better to develop that technical know-how rather than to feel shy. We are forced to keep on importing our machinery. In future, therefore, if at all some excess is to be allowed, it is in this area where I would submit that these things should be allowed. It is of course better to avoid this excess and it is much better to be careful by covering the gap rather than leaving the gap.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That means you align with everybody.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This a multi-alignment.

In the same context I would like to refer to the controversy that has been raised between the Indian Consultancy and Foreign Consultancy or between the C. E. D. B. and M/s. Dastur & Co. and so on. I have outlined already the kind of steel programme on which we are embarking, and the volume of work and the responsibility for their execution would be of such an order that there is more than sufficient work for all the consultants in this country. And therefore there need be no controversy, and still less, the fear that one or the other consultancy organisation is not being treated justly or fairly. My hon. friend Shri Salve says there is no answer. Let me give him a more concrete answer.

My concrete answer is that in the matter of Bokaro Stage II, the Russians have been replaced by the C.E.D.B. But, Dastur & Co. continues to do the work which it was doing earlier. They have not been displaced from there. Full advantage is being taken of the fact that they have been associated with this project and they are familiar with several aspects of the work.

Now, I would submit that I have given a broad approach of the Government in deciding on individual cases. In deciding on individual cases, whether A or B should be the consultant, I think that the primary consideration is when

the project can be completed by him. This has to be the primary consideration and it is this kind of consideration that has prompted the Government to give the primary consultancy of Bokaro Steel Stage II to C.E.D.B. At the same time, in a plant like the Alloy Steel Plant with which Dastur & Company is associated all these years with the First Stage and over the years they have been associated with it—Government is considering to give them the consultancy for the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant including the Cold-Rolling Mill.

On various occasions when we have had to approach them for importing something in a hurry, even though it has meant some adjustment to their own programmes, they have come forth to help us. They have been helping us with extra import of machinery, refractories etc. when we have had to ask them for it. So whether it is the Soviet Union or Germany or UK or any other country, if they offer us collaboration, if they associate and co-operate with us in such steel plants, I think the House should take a broad view of these and should not, if I may suggest, put a narrow interpretation upon it.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : May I correct the impression. I did not say anything against Soviet Union. I mentioned particularly this collaboration.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad to hear this. So I will say no more on this.

I would also like to point out that we are not only taking help from others ; we have reached a stage where in a modest way we are also trying to help under-developed countries. From Iran just now, the House will be glad to know, 500 young technicians have come for training. They are being trained in HSL plants—I think 125 are under training and the others are to come. UAR is also considering sending her trainees to India in this particular sector. So in a modest way we are also trying to help other countries.

A great deal has been said about HSL and I would like to refer to its working. It is the largest public sector undertaking in the

country and about which there is a great deal of interest in the House and outside. By the end of 1968, the expansion in HSL plant had been completed, in Bhilai from 1 to 2.5, in Durgapur 1 to 1.6 and in Rourkela from 1 to 1.8—all in millions of tonnes. As against the total production of 3.72 millions tonnes (ingot) and 2.62 million tonnes finished steel from HSL plants in 1968-69, the total in 1969-70 in terms of steel ingots was 3.78 million tonnes and finished steel 2.78 million tonnes. This could have been improved upon but for various difficulties, to some of which I shall refer later, and some of which are known to hon. Members—troubles in the fields of industrial relations, procurement of spare parts, balancing equipment, refractories and so on and so forth. But the House will be glad to know that in spite of these handicaps, so far as Bhilai is concerned, it has recorded a significant increase in production from 1.73 million tonnes to 1.86 million tonnes steel ingots. Production of saleable pig iron has also registered an increase of approx. one lakh tonnes. In the month of March, the rate of production in Bhilai has been equivalent to 2.2 million tonnes per annum, which is about the rated capacity of plant without oxygen lancing. It is making good progress.

SHRI K. M. Koushik (Chanda) : What is the gap between target and achievement ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have indicated at what level they were operating in March and what is their rated capacity. The rated capacity of Bhilai is 2.5 million tonnes, but that would require oxygen lancing.

In Rourkela, the rate of production in March has been exceedingly good, having touched the level of the equivalent of 1.39 million tonnes per annum. Taking the year as a whole, Rourkela will make a profit this year.

The alloy steel plant registered a significant rise from 23,000 tonnes of finished steel last year to 41,000 tonnes of finished steel this year.

For this progress or movement forward, I would like to thank the management of HSL

[Shri K. C. Pant]

and the workers of all the steel plants, and I hope the House will join me in extending our congratulations to them.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : No officer is supposed to be congratulated by the House. That is wrong procedure. If all the Ministers start doing this, we will be creating a wrong precedent.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If a good effort is forthcoming, let us not congratulate them, let us encourage them. I hope that this trend will be kept up in the years to come and that during the coming year further increased production will be registered.

Coming to the question of losses to which various hon. Members made reference, there have been losses and it is a fact that on 31st March, 1970 the accumulated losses are estimated at Rs. 191 crores, but it must be remembered that these losses are only after setting apart substantial amounts towards depreciation and interest on loans given by the Government. I would like the House to take note of these figures. By way of depreciation about Rs. 400 crores have been set apart. By way of interest as much as Rs. 190 crores have been paid to Government. By way of excise duty alone Hindustan Steel has paid to the public exchequer as much as Rs. 250 crores. The reasons for these losses have been discussed at length in the House and since Shri Srinibas Misra has taken objection to Shri Chenna Reddy's pamphlet, I do not refer to it, but what I might mention in passing is that in 1969-70 it is expected that the loss will come down by about Rs. 10 crores as compared to the previous year and will be about Rs. 30 crores this year, and in 1970-71 as my hon. friend Shri Nayar mentioned in his speech, Hindustan Steel is planning to make a profit. Let us encourage them in this effort.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : मिनिस्टर साहब ने दुर्गापुर के बारे में कहा है कि हम वहाँ का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। वह दुर्गापुर के लास के बारे में एक्सप्लेन

नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह सवाल बराबर हाऊस में उठाया जाता रहा है। हम समझते हैं कि दुर्गापुर का लास 100 करोड़ रुपये से कम नहीं है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was referring to the alloy steel plant and not the expansion of the steel plant. They are two different units, both located at Durgapur.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : दूसरे प्लांट का लास भी तो एक्सप्लेन करें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र, पन्त : मैंने बताया है कि वहाँ का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है—27 हजार से 41 हजार बढ़ा है एक साल में।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Since you are touching a very important point, I may intervene with your permission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The permission is that of the Chair and not of the Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I may refuse to yield, but I will not.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister said that the losses of H.S.L. were after providing for depreciation, excise duty and such other things. I would like to know whether the plants which make profit do not take into account all these things. Therefore, what is the real reason? These are all modern plants. Other firms have outdated machinery and yet they make a profit, whereas Hindustan Steel is not making a profit. This is a very vital point. He should take the house into confidence and tell us the real reason for the losses.

SHRI K.C. PANT : May I be permitted to request the PSP next year to give him a chance? He has been making so many points in interventions. It is much better he makes a full speech next year. It is easier to deal with a full speech.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My intention was not to put him in an embarrassing position.

SHRI K.C. PANT : The measures taken to increase production include improved operational practices installation of balancing facilities, adoption of technological improvements, improvement of the quality of raw materials, lower rates of consumption of raw materials, better utilisation of capital, reduction in working capital, higher labour productivity through incentive bonus schemes and better management. Briefly I should like to refer to industrial relations I should like to assure the House that be it the Government or the HSL we are anxious that the managements in these various public undertakings should establish good relations with labour resulting in better production. Therefore, the managements have all the time striven to have a dialogue with the unions so as to achieve this result. In Durgapur alone as many as 21 memoranda of settlement were entered into between the management and the recognised union. Unfortunately no assurance of settled conditions seems to be forthcoming in the near future. Consequently production suffers in all the steel plants put together. In the year 1969-70 the total number of man hours lost works out to six lakhs on account of disturbed conditions in industrial relations; in terms of production it works out to 10.5 crores. In the context of the losses made by HSL, it can therefore be said that one of the direct causes leading to the losses was poor industrial relations.

One of the disquieting features of labour agitation which I feel the House should note is assaults on officers and even on an hon. Member of the House. If the orders given by officers in the legitimate discharge of their duties are to be challenged and if the officers and personnel are assaulted, it will become impossible to use these plants. The pity is that there is no essential conflict of interests between management and labour in the public sector units; unlike the private sector units both are employees of the Government; both are functioning for the betterment of these units; one does not profit of the cost of the other; both are ultimately contributing to the well-being of the country. It is in that spirit that I am making these remarks. It is our fervent hope that the opinion of this house and enlightened public opinion

would be brought to bear on these facts and we would have satisfactory industrial relations so that management and labour can concentrate on increasing production and helping the country in its present situation where there is such an acute shortage of steel. I do not want to deal with the shortage of steel or the distribution aspect of it because my hon. friend Shri Qureshi had already dealt with it. But one big factor is that the year that has gone by has seen a shortage of steel not only in India but in the whole world. Since the end of World War II at no time had there been a boom in steel production as in the year gone by. Even those big producers such as the USA or the USSR have actually been importing steel in the year gone by and even India has sent steel to those countries.

I should like to come to Bokaro about which there was a lot of criticism. I may mention one or two broad facts. One is the question of delay in setting up the Bokaro Steel Plant. I have already indicated that Bokaro is going to produce flat products; it is a highly sophisticated plant. We propose to telescope the work on the first two stages and expand continuously to achieve four million tonnes. In fact we want to achieve the capacity of 2.5 million tonnes, if possible, by the end of the Fourth Plan itself. According to present estimates we propose to erect the first blast furnace by December 1971 and the entire plant by March 1973. An hon. Member wanted to know when it will go into production. Some delay has been there but I have already explained how many agencies are involved in setting up this plant and how big an enterprise it is. Hon. Members of the Consultative committee who visited Bokaro some-time back have seen for themselves the gigantic nature of the enterprise. I shall give a few figures to indicate the size of the project.

At present, the project site is engaging nearly 50,000 workers round the clock, and so far as the RCC work in this project is concerned, the volume of concreting work is 1.72 million cubic metres, which is roughly equivalent to the concreting work in Nagarjunasagar, Hirakud and Kosi dams projects taken together. This will give some indication of the volume of work.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you building a steel plant or a dam ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If one cannot differentiate between a dam and a steel plant, then my education will not help him.

AN HON. MEMBER : Both are damned !

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the chimney is concerned, the tallest chimney in Bokaro is about 180 metres high, which is nearly two and a half times the height of Qutab Minar, and this is already completed. I mention this only to give you some idea of the volume and the dimension of work involved.

Coming to the criticism with regard to the delay in setting up this project, I would like to point out that in the detailed project report itself, it has been mentioned that the volume of construction and erection of Bokaro in the last three years would be three to four times the total volume of work done annually at the Bhilai steel plant. If you compare the figures of the other steel plants in Bhilai, the one million tonne stage took four years and six months, and the expansion stage another four years and three months. That is, taking both together, it took eight years and nine months. It took longer to put up Durgapur and Rourkela plants. If we calculate for Bokaro to reach the same 2.5 million tonne stage, it will take six years and five months, as against eight years and nine months in relation to Bhilai. I would like the House to appreciate this, if anything, as an improvement.

One can of course take the view that one should not insist on a particular tight time-schedule. One can always have a more liberal time-schedule. But that time-schedule, it will be easy to achieve but the country will lose. It is much better to have a tight time-schedule and honestly come before the House and say there has been delay. I would much rather be criticised for delay rather than for padding on the time-schedule and providing for an over-liberal time-schedule. This is the only point that I would like to place before the House.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : But this delay has cost Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would like to mention fact categorically that in the last six

months, there has been an improvement in Bokaro and that improvement is visible, and any hon. friend who has not seen the progress in Bokaro can go and see it for himself.

श्री रवि राय : एक्विपमेंट की डेलिवरी में देर क्यों होती है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The supply of equipment is one of the factors of delay, and it is quite right. Shri Shastri is quite correct in this. But when we are going to attempt a fabrication of these sophisticated equipment for the first time in the country, we have to take the risk of some delay, and the only way to avoid this risk is to keep importing the equipment. I am sure my hon. friend would not support that.

My hon. friend Shri Kartik Oraon referred to the importance of engineers, and he advised us to appoint engineers to head these projects. I would like to point out that wherever such engineers who can take responsibility for these projects, are forthcoming and can be located, certainly we give them a responsibility. In Bokaro itself which is the biggest steel plant in the country, the biggest under construction. We have placed a relatively young engineer of proven competence at the helm of affairs and in order to speed up the decision-making process, have appointed him Chairman as well as Managing Director of Bokaro Steel Limited. For the post of General Manager (Construction), we have secured the services of an experienced Construction Engineer from Hindustan Steel, and both of these are together working on this plant. Therefore, I would like Shri Kartik Oraon to understand that wherever it is possible we employ engineers, but that does not mean that other specialists or others cannot be appointed or cannot make good managers. One would have to make a selection in each case.

I would like to refer to the functioning of the HEC. The HEC complex comprises three plants—Heavy Machine Building Plant, Heavy Machine Tool Plant and Foundry Forge Plant. It is by way of being a mother plant which is going to assist in the setting up of steel plants and going to supply equipment and structurals.

It has done so to Bhilai ; it is doing so to Bokaro and in future it will do so for all the plants we have under consideration at the moment. That is why I had referred earlier to the need for coordination and interdependence between HEC and the steel plant.

श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र : दो या तीन, बस ।

SHRI K. C. PANT. You know how dangerous it is to see say that in the present context.

All the three plants of HEC have shown improvement in their performance over the last year, the value of production being Rs. 18 crores as compared to Rs. 14 crores last year. Unfortunately, the strike by Artisan trainees affected adversely the performance of both HMBP and FFP.

MAMC is another unit under the ministry which was set up in 1965 for the construction of the coal mining machinery. Sri Misra was very scathing in his criticism of MAMC. But I would like him to appreciate that MAMC was set up for producing mining machinery, particularly for coalmines at a time when the plan target for coal was very much higher than it eventually turned out to be. Therefore, the capacity for producing this kind of machinery was very much bigger. It is not the fault of MAMCs but the fault in projections of demands for coal, on the basis of which MAMC was constructed. It really created additional difficulties for MAMC. Therefore, it had to diversify its production in a very big way. Diversification is a very simple word but a complicated process. In order to diversify, new know-how has to be acquired. Certain machines can be used. Certain machines cannot be used. Certain machines have to be modified. The whole process has to be gone through. Designing is an additional factor. Then, jobs are not repeat jobs. In engineering concerns, if we can ensure certain repeat orders which form the broad and outer line, in addition to that, it can do one or two other jobs of a casual nature. But if every time it has to do casual jobs, it is very difficult for an engineering concern to make good or achieve rated capacity. MAMC has already secured orders for the manufacture of

conveying equipment for Haldia port. Similar orders are also expected for the expansion of harbours at Madras, Marmagoa and Visakhapatnam. The manufacture of components of heavy duty tractors to be made by Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., is being taken up. A proposal to manufacture 20 HP tractors in collaboration with HMT is also under consideration. Thus, this plant will also make substantial contribution to the building up of infrastructure of the Indian economy.

Sir, I have tried to give a general survey of the work being done by the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering and the various undertakings under it. All these units are gigantic units in their own right and they play a crucial and basic role in the development of national economy. As the last few years have shown, we are capable of developing indigenous know-how and technology at a fast pace and establishing ourselves as exporters of steel and steel products. But along with the imbibing of the knowledge which science and technology gives, we have also to transform our attitude to imbibe the values of the culture of the new age. This to my mind is a very important precondition for us to make quick progress. I am proud of the fact that I represent in this House a ministry which claims about two-fifths of the total outlay of the Central Government on public sector. I have no doubt that we will contribute more than our proportionate share in the overall industrial and economic development of the country. I say this because the magnitude of our contribution will not be the quantum of our share only but also the accelerator and multiplier effect it will have on the growth of the economy as a whole. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek the whole-hearted support of this hon. House in this venture in which all of us are engaged.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I had made two points. One was about mini plants costing between Rs. 18 crores to 20 crores. Is it possible to do so? Technology has advanced very much in other countries so far as mini plants are concerned. My second point was about the transportation problem. If we are to improve our exports in the competitive market, we require improved transportation. In this con-

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

text, had referred to Paradip port, which is an export-oriented port. The Steel Development Committee had referred to the development of the missing link from Rourkela to Paradip. I would like to have an answer on that.

श्री रवि राय : अभी नये स्टील प्लांट बँटाने के सिलसिले में बहस हुई। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो मैंने सवाल उठाया था, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया कि आप के पास क्या क्राइटेरिया है ? क्या कोई इकानामिक या टेकनालाजिकल, जिसका हँड बुक से उद्धरण दिया था, उसमें कोई क्राइटेरिया है, जिससे तै करेंगे कि नया प्लांट फहाँ लगाया जाय या कोई और क्राइटेरिया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो अभी फीरेन कन्सलटेंसी सोवियट यूनियन, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स और स्वीडन के साथ सी० ई० डी० वी० के साथ हुई है, जो पांच साल के लिये है, उसका अन्त होने के बाद और फीरेन कन्सल्टेंसी नहीं लेंगे, कोई और करारनामा नहीं होगा और सी० ई० डी० वी० अच्छे ढंग से काम कर सकेगा, इसके बारे में मंत्री जो कोई वचन दे सकेंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : क्या मंत्री जी बिहार में टाटा जमींदारी को खत्म करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? टाटा आयरन स्टील कम्पनी का शुरू में जो भी कंट्रीब्यूशन रहा हो, लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि उपका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। इन्होंने ज्यादा कनसेन्ट्रेंट किया है पब्लिक सेक्टर पर, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टाटा आयरन स्टील कम्पनी का कब तक आप नेशनलाइजेशन करेंगे।

श्री शिकरे : गोआ की जब बारबार इस्पात के कारखाने के लिये मांग आती है,

तो वहाँ के लोग यही सोचते हैं कि गोआ में मारमागोआ जैसा बन्दरगाह है इसलिये एक स्टील प्लांट हम को भी मिलेगा। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारी सरकार के सामने इस्पात के निर्यात का प्रश्न है। तो जब निर्यात का प्रश्न है, और गोआ से जब मांग आती है, और वहाँ बन्दरगाह भी है, फिर गोआ को प्रायरीटी क्यों नहीं दी जाती है ? गोआ को इस्पात के कारखाने की मांग है, उनको प्रायरीटी क्यों नहीं मिलती है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि पोलिटिकल प्रेशराइजेशन रहता है। गोआ एक छोटा सा प्रदेश है, उसको न देकर आन्ध्र, मैसूर और तमिलनाडु को स्टील प्लांट मिल गये। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि गोआ से जो मांग आती है इस्पात कारखाने की वह कब तक पूरी होगी ?

श्री तुलसीदास जाषव (बारामती) : पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बार-बार टीका होती है क्या मंत्री जी पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम्पैरेटिव फिगर्स देंगे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में क्यों मुनाफा नहीं होता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मुनाफा होता है। जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मुनाफा होता है पब्लिक सेक्टर भी क्यों मुनाफा नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : दिल्ली को भी स्टील प्लांट दीजिये। जब हर प्रान्त वाले मांग रहे हैं तो मुमकिन है कि दिल्ली के लिये भी यह फायदेमन्द हो।

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are no more steel plants in the kitty at the moment. Otherwise, I would have obliged my hon. friend.

My hon. friend, Shri K. P. Singh Deo is fond of mini things, from mini skirts to mini plants. He wants to know whether mini plants are possible. Well, a lot of research is going on in the world on these small steel plants and we

are also in touch with those developments. At the present stage, we in this country do not possess the know-how to set up these small plants. But we are certainly interested in these developments and we are keeping a close eye on them and we shall study the techno-economic aspect for setting up even the smaller units in the country.

My hon. friend Shri Rabi Ray wanted to know what criteria we have for future.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Non political.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Whenever my hon. friend Shri Rabi Ray raises a question of dispersal of industry then it is non-political ; but when I say about dispersal of steel plants, it becomes political.

I have already indicated the various aspects which are covered by the term techno-economic assembly the raw-material, the distribution costs, transport costs, etc. etc. All these things come into it. I need not go into it and it is not something which my hon. friend does not know himself. He is aware of this problem. He knows the complexity of the problem and these are not very simple matters to deal with. One has to weigh various pros and cons.

So far as CEDB Agreement is concerned he wants us to make sure that we take full advantage. I am entirely with him and we have asked HSL already to see to it that in the next five years—this Agreement covers five years—they take full advantage of this Agreement so that they can develop themselves and take advantage of this Agreement.

My hon. friend Shri Jha referred to the Tata zamindari with which I have nothing to do here. On zamindari matter I refer him to the Bihar Government. So far as Tata Iron and Steel Company is concerned there is no proposal before us to nationalise this.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as my hon. friend Shri Shinkre is concerned he referred to Goa and said : Why not Goa ? I can only ask : Why not the sites which have been mentioned

by me ? After all one has to make a beginning somewhere. One has to make a choice. As the development of the country proceeds, all the sites will be considered on merit, and Goa will not be excluded.

श्री शिंदरे : मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किया था एक्सपोर्ट का इसीलिये बन्दरगाह को ध्यान में रखकर मेरा प्रश्न था ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Goa harbour may be kept in mind.

I do not think I need go into the point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Tulshidas Jadhav, because I have already placed volumes of material on the Table of the House on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Am I required to put any cut motion to the vote of the House separately ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Cut motion No. 15 may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am now putting cut motions Nos. 1 to 3 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I am putting cut motion No. 15 to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering be reduced to Re. 1.”

[*Failure to nationalise the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., (15).*]

The Lok Sabha Divided

AYES

Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali

Kundu, Shri S.
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri P. Anthony
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 *Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavafar
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barrow, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati

Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.

* The Member voted by mistake from an unallotted seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shiva Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sursingh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Venkataswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The result of the division is ; Ayes : 29 ; Noes : 105.

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPAEKER : Now, I put all the rest of the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column there of against Demands Nos. 82, 83 and

132 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering."

The motion was adopted

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

Demand No. 82—Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Demand No. 83—Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1971, in respect of 'other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,35,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

17.46 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 6 to 11 and 106 relating to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for which 6 hours have been allotted.