

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

**Shri Ramachandra Reddy (Nellore):**  
I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th November, 1956".

This Report fixes the time-limit for the Resolutions.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th November, 1956".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman:** This means that we have 2½ hours. We are beginning at about 14.15 hours and we shall go on till 16.30.

Regarding the Resolution to be moved by Shri Nambiar, it will be moved by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao as he has been authorised by the Speaker to do so.

**Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada):** May I point out that in regard to the fixation of time, we have to look to the convenience of the Members? All Members desire that we should rise at 17.00 hours. So if we can just leave five minutes for Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, that would be sufficient. So the time may be so adjusted that we can rise at 17.00 hours.

**Mr. Chairman:** I will just work it out. The Finance Minister has also to be consulted.

I shall make the announcement a little later.

RESOLUTION RE NATIONALISATION OF COLLIERIES

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):**  
I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to nationalise collieries in India".

I am doubly glad that when I move this Resolution, our Minister of Production, who has just now returned from Bihar, which has the proud privilege of producing 52 per cent. of the coal raised in India, is present here. I hope that during his busy time at Patna and elsewhere, he must have had taken some time to go round the coal mines.

May I draw the attention of the House to the chapter in the Second Five Year Plan on Minerals and Mineral Development? It has been stated therein that a country's economic development is indicated by how a country prospects, exploits and uses its mineral resources. As regards coal, the Report says:

"In view of its basic importance as a fuel and also as a raw material for industries like iron and steel, coal carbonisation etc., coal has the first place in the programme of mineral development".

I need not, therefore, emphasise the importance of coal any more for the industrial development of our country.

Mining of coal in India started about the year 1774. That means that today, India has the experience of nearly 200 years in the mining of coal. Our production last year was 38 million tons, raised from the various collieries in India. There are 850 coal mines raising this coal employing about 3,40,000 persons. These mines are spread over the various States of India. Bihar produces 52 per cent., West Bengal 28 per cent., Hyderabad 4 per cent., Madhya Pradesh 10 per cent., Assam and Vindhya Pradesh also produce coal to a small extent. These coal mines developed in those days as