

industries develop. You have taken initiatives about the NorthEast. I have seen some of your statements. Gas is available there in plenty. I would request you to see whether gasbased mini steel plants can be developed there in Assam, Tripura, in that area. Wherever there is a steel plant, you should see that the Ministry of Steel takes care of the ancillarisation of that area so that a massive employment takes place.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Before I call the next speaker, the Secretary-General would like to read out a message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2 Bill, 1996.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1996, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th September, 1996.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill.

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी। आपके पास 8 मिनट का टाइम है।

श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के औद्योगिकीकरण और आर्थिक विकास में स्टील और माइंस का विशेष योगदान है। आज हम कोई भी निर्माण कार्य बिना स्टील और लोहे के नहीं कर सकते। यहां तक कि इसका उपयोग देश के जो औजार बनाए जाते हैं, जो डिफेंस के लिए औजार बनाए जाते हैं, उन सब में इसका उपयोग होता है। मैं एक ऐसे राज्य से आता हूँ जहां पर खनिजों का भंडार प्रचुर मात्रा में है। वह प्रदेश है मध्य

प्रदेश। यहां पर हीरा, सोना, मैंगनीज, एल्युमीनियम अनेक अन्य प्रकार के जो खनिज हैं वह यहां पाये जाते हैं। अकेले छत्तीसगढ़ में अनेक खदानें हैं। डल्हीराजहरा में डोनामाइट की खदानें हैं। बैलाखिला में आइरन और का प्रोजेक्ट है और कोरबा में एल्युमीनियम कंपनी है। स्टील की जो पांच कंपनियां हैं उनमें से एक भिलाई प्लांट जो है वह भी छत्तीसगढ़ में है। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतनी प्रचुर मात्रा में वहां खनिज पदार्थ उपलब्ध हैं लेकिन जिस मात्रा में राज्य सरकार को रायल्टी मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रही है। इसमें भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार कर रही है। उसको उसका उचित हक नहीं मिल रहा है। रायल्टी बढ़ाने के लिए प्रदेश सरकार ने कई बार लिखा है लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई अपेक्षित कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि रायपुर जिले का जो सोनाखान स्थान है वहां 2780 किलोग्राम सोना मिलने की संभावना व्यक्त की गई है। इसके अलावा छत्तीसगढ़ में यह जो जगदलपुर के पास हल्दी गांव है रायगढ़ में, ईव नदी का जो तट है वहां भी सोना पाया जाता है और यह क्षेत्र सोने के मामले में बहुत रीच है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ यह जो खदानें हैं इनमें जो सेफ्टी मेजर्स अडॉप्ट किए जाने चाहिए, वह इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो रहे हैं और इसी कारण से आए दिन करीब करीब किसी न किसी वर्कर की मौत हो जाती है। माइनिंग एक्सीडेंट में प्रतिवर्ष करीब 300 वर्कर्स की मृत्यु हो जाती है। चाहे वह अंडर ग्राउंड माइंस हों और चाहे ओपन माइंस हों, वहां पर बड़ी मात्रा में माइनिंग की जाती है लेकिन उसको रीफिलिंग नहीं करते हैं। मैंने पत्थर की खदानों में देखा है, संगमरमर की खदानों में देखा है बहुत गहराई तक माल निकाल लेते हैं और जमीन के ऊपर पहाड़ बना रहता है। लेकिन जो गड्ढा है उसको पाटने के लिए, उसको भरने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है। मंत्री जी जरा ध्यान दें। मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ उसे सुनें। आप माल तो निकाल लेते हैं और जमीन पर पहाड़ खड़ा कर देते हैं लेकिन गड्ढे को भरने का प्रयास नहीं करते, चाहे वह अंडर ग्राउंड माइंस हों और चाहे ओपन माइंस हों। इनमें जन जीवन के लिए बहुत खतरा है। इस पर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक अभियान चलाकर इसको भरना चाहिए। इसी तरह से खदानों में जो पानी भरा है, उसको बाहर निकालने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जाता है और इतने एक्सीडेंट होने के बाद भी जो लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, उनको सजा नहीं होती है।

अब मैं आता हूँ स्टील प्लांट्स की तरफ। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भिलाई स्टील प्लांट का उत्पादन

लक्ष्य से अधिक है, मुनाफ़ भी दे रहा है लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया का जो माडर्नाइजेशन प्रोग्राम है, उसमें इसे सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। अभी 22 जुलाई, 1996 को राज्य सभा में आपके मंत्रालय ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें खाली दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट, राऊरकेला स्टील प्लांट और बोकारो स्टील प्लांट का नाम दिया गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस माडर्नाइजेशन प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत भिलाई स्टील प्लांट को भी लाया जाए।

मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि जो माल हमारे यहां मिलता है, जो डिपोजिट हमारे यहां है, जो मिनरल हमारे यहां हैं, वह बाहर से इंपोर्ट न किये जाएं। हमारे देश में जो लोग या एजेंसी सक्षम हैं इस काम को करने के लिए उसमें गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की अंडरटेकिंग भी है लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि क्षमता होने के बावजूद भी और कंपेंसिटी होने के बावजूद भी यह प्राइवेटाइजेशन का सिलसिला चल रहा है। इसमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है। अभी हम देख रहे हैं टेलीफोन विभाग में प्राइवेटाइजेशन के कारण जो हो रहा है। मैं एक उदाहरण आपको देना चाहता हूँ। बेलाडीला आइरन ओर प्रोजेक्ट की खदान नम्बर 11 (बी) संसार में जहाँ गेजर मिनरल निकलते हैं उनमें से एक है। श्रेष्ठतम खदानों में से एक है। अभी उसका ऑनरशिप नेशनल मिनरल डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के पास था और उन्होंने 100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर के इनफ्रस्ट्रक्चर खड़ा किया था लेकिन पता नहीं भारत सरकार को क्या पड़ी थी कि इसकी लीज को समय से पहले खत्म कर दिया गया जबकि इस लीज की समाप्ति की अवधि 11.9.97 थी और 30 साल पहले की यह लीज थी। लेकिन प्राइवेटाइजेशन करने की कसरत 1993 में दिल्ली में शुरू हो गई थी। (समय की घंटी) मैं बहुत कम समय लूंगा। भारत सरकार ने दबाव डाला मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के विरोध के बावजूद मिलीभगत से इसे ज्वाइंट सेक्टर में डाला गया। मैं इस पर अपना विरोध दर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि एन.एम.डी.सी. सक्षम है और सस्ते में मात्र 16 करोड़ रुपये में देने का जो उपक्रम किया गया है, वह निंदनीय है। यदि प्राइवेटाइजेशन करना हो तो इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि हमारे जो इंटरप्राइजेस हैं वह इसके लिए तैयार हैं तो प्राइवेटाइजेशन न किया जाए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल मिनरल पॉलिसी, 1993 बनी हुई है लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है, उसका इंप्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान दे कर के इसको आगे बढ़ाएं। यह जो माइनिंग है, सरकार के रिजर्व फारेस्ट एक्ट के कारण बहुत प्रभावित है। आज हम

कोई नयी खदान नहीं खोल पा रहे हैं क्योंकि फारेस्ट एक्ट आ जाता है। हर गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट यह कहता है कि हमने यह लिखा-पढ़ी की है, वह किया है, टालते रहते हैं। इसके बारे में कोई प्रोजेक्ट भी आया था कि इस पर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बनाई जाए जिसमें स्टील और माइंस मिनिस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि, इनवायर्नमेंट और फारेस्ट मिनिस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि आपस में मिल बैठ कर ऐसी कोई पालिसी तय करें ताकि हम अधिक से अधिक माइंस उद्योग को बढ़ा सकें।

महोदय, जहां हम स्टील की बात करते हैं वहां रिफ्रेक्टरीज भी आवश्यक हैं। इस पर भी सरकार ध्यान दे। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में आज नये नये स्टील और लोहे के उद्योग खोले गये हैं। मेरे यहां रायगढ़ में जिन्दल आइरन इंडस्ट्री है और चाम्पा में प्रक़्त आइरन इंडस्ट्री है। इनको आप कई इनसेंटिव और छूट देते हैं लेकिन होता क्या है कि जिन लैंड आकस्टीज की जमीन ली गई है उनके यह नौकरी नहीं देते हैं। गवर्नमेंट की रिफ़ूमेंट पालिसी को लागू नहीं करते हैं। वहां के जो स्थानीय लोग हैं जो योग्य होते हैं उनको भर्ती नहीं किया जाता है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इसमें हस्तक्षेप करे। गवर्नमेंट की जो रिफ़ूमेंट पालिसी है जो रिजर्वेशन पालिसी है शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब की उसको लागू किया जाए और इसको सीरियसली लिया जाए क्योंकि कारखाने लगते हैं तो लोग इस उम्मीद में रहते हैं कि हमको यहां पर नौकरी मिलेगी। उनकी यह इच्छा भी पूरी नहीं हो पाती है। कई स्थानों पर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अनेक स्थान रिक्त पड़े हैं-गवर्नमेंट में भी और प्राइवेट में भी। बाहर के लोग आ करके स्थानीय निवास का प्रमाण पत्र झूठ ले रहे हैं अधिकारियों से मिल करके। इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए और जो वास्तविक निवासी हैं उनकी ही इसमें भर्ती होनी चाहिए ऐसा मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है। इसमें आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ महोदय कि ग्रामीण विकास में जो आपका जिओलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया है इसका बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। इसकी स्थापना 1851 ई. में हुई थी। इन्होंने बहुत सराहनीय कार्य किया है। इसमें अनेक से अनेक वैज्ञानिक हैं और इसके कई विंग हैं जिन्होंने न केवल जमीन, समुद्र बल्कि अन्य सब जगहों पर जाकर अपनी खोज को पूरा किया है। लेकिन मुझे जहां तक जानकारी है इस जी.एस.आई. को नेशनल इम्पारटेंस का इंस्टीट्यूट अभी तक आपने घोषित नहीं किया है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इसको इंस्टीट्यूट आफ नेशनल इम्पारटेंस आप घोषित करें और इनकी जो रिपोर्ट है उसके छपने में भी देरी होती है। इससे लोगों को लाभ नहीं होता

है। अतः इनकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी छप जाए इसकी भी आप व्यवस्था करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बिलासपुर जिले में भारत एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी का एक उद्योग है, बालको। उसका प्रोडक्शन बहुत अच्छा है और पिछले साल 1995-96 में 162.46 करोड़ का उसको फायदा हुआ था। एक जो विशेष प्रकार का एलाय है, स्पेशल एलाय उसके प्रोडक्शन में इसका बड़ा योगदान है। इसका उपयोग रक्षा और जो नाभिकीय, स्पेस प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनमें हो रहा है। लेकिन वहां के जो लोग हैं उनको इस कंपनी से कोई अपेक्षित फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। तो मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसे जो उद्योग हैं उनमें स्थानीय लोगों को काफी मात्र में रोजगार दें। उनके जो स्थानीय कार्यक्रम हैं उनमें भी भाग लेने के लिए उनको अवसर मिले, इसकी चिंता आप करें। अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक नेशनल मिनरल अवार्ड स्कीम की शुरुआत आपके मंत्रालय द्वारा 1966 में की गयी थी। यह जो अवार्ड है जो भूवैज्ञानिक है उनको रिवाइज देने के लिए किया गया था। लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि इसमें कोई प्रगति हुई है। इसको और व्यापक, कंप्रीहेंसिव बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इन्हीं सब बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, before I start discussing the Ministry of Steel I want to contradict particularly what Mr. Jibon Roy and Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta have said that there was a public outcry against, and a public disapproval of the new economic policies. I don't want to go into the details. I want to quote only the West Bengal election results to remind them that despite a massive campaign against the new economic reform policies the performance of the West Bengal Government had declined electorally.

SHRI JIBON ROY: I didn't say that.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: You said that there was a public disapproval of and a public outcry against the new economic reform policies. I want to quote only the West Bengal election results. Despite a massive campaign

against the new economic reform policies the Congress Party doubled its strength both in the Parliament and in the State Legislature. Doesn't it bear out the fact that the people approved the new economic reform policies? Do I need to remind you about more things?

I am coming to the Steel Ministry. As my hon. colleague has mentioned, steel industry is a basic industry. Its significance is so enormous that you cannot deny its place in bringing a major industrial revolution. It has a very important place. I would like to quote the figures of last five years. For example, in five years the finished steel production has increased from 14.33 million tonnes to 20.8 million tonnes. It has never happened in half a decade. This kind of increase, 45 per cent increase in the steel sector in five years is a great achievement. I am going to raise one and every element of new economic policy pertaining to the steel sector which really contributed to this phenomenal growth of 45 per cent. Then another component of steel is pig-iron. Its production was just 15.87 lakh tonnes in 1991. In 1995-96 it has jumped to 27.33 lakh tonnes. In 1991 we were importing pig-iron. But now we are exporting it and we are earning Rs. 200 crores. It is a small achievement? From importer we have become exporter. It happened in just five years. I would like to quote another component of the steel industry, i.e. iron ore. In 1991-92, its production was only 1.3 million tonnes. In 1995-96 its production has gone up to 4.24 million tonnes. The growth is 227 per cent. Is it a mean achievement? Is it not a revolution that has occurred in just five years? Let anybody in the House, any Member, who defined it as a bad policy, tell me if such a phenomenal growth has occurred in the last 40 years. Sponge iron is only in the private sector which he is talking about.

SHRI JIBON ROY: Our per capita consumption is 17 kg. against 71 kg. in China.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Mr. Roy, I entirely agree with you that per capita consumption is still lower. Our targets which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru set in the beginning, have not been fulfilled till date. Why? No policy existed in the private sector to exploit the resources. We have the richest iron ore in the world. Our labour is very cheap. We have highly

technical skill available in the country. In spite, of that, in the last 40 years the per capita availability of steel has not really gone up. Why? The fact of the matter is there is no policy. I want to raise a question. What is wrong with the five components if the policy works? The first was, the steel sector was delicensed one. In 50s and 60s it was not possible for the private sector to mobilise resources for putting up a steel unit. One can understand that there was need for the public sector to come up to meet demand of steel in the country. The private sector was not ready to pull up resources and put up a factory, now the sector has acquired resources..
..(Interruptions)...

SHRI JIBON ROY: What about Bailadila?

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: I will come to Bailadila also. If you have taken up the business of interrupting me, it is fine. You have been doing this for a long time now... (Interruptions)...

What is wrong with this policy? What did you achieve in the last 30 or 40 years? In 1992, the Steel Industry was included in high-priority industries to attract foreign equity. What is wrong in that? The CMP which the 13-party Government has accepted says that it welcome foreign investment to the tune of ten billion dollars. You imagined that foreign investment would come pouring in. But it has not come. Some constituents of this Government are openly opposing it despite the fact that they had also accepted the CMR. Why did you accept it? Is it the policy of the Marxists to wreck from within? Is this the policy that they have adopted permanently? In the first place you accept the CMR. You have said that you will accept foreign investment for developing the infrastructure. You have said that you will accept foreign investment in the insurance sector and also in the basic industries. But you come to the House and oppose each and every move. Why this double standard? Why this double face? The country would like to understand this from you. You are a party to the CMR. Are you or are you not? If you are, then what right do you have to say something else? But that is not today's point of discussion. The third element was price deregulation. Steel was deregulated in 1992. I would like to remind you that is was because of this that the Steel Authority of India became a

competitive company. I am proud to mention this. It has earned profits. It has improved its productivity. It has become competitive now. The price is dictated by the private sector to the public sector. They have attempted to lower down the cost of production. They have been able to bring down the cost in certain areas. I am not a Manager like Mr. Roy is. He said that this component should be produced and this should not be produced. I do not know what he was talking about. I am not a Manager. But generally speaking, the price has come down. I am proud that the Steel Authority of India which is a public sector undertaking has done a good job. This has happened because of the policies which we had adopted to attract foreign investment. It is because of this that the Steel Authority of India could raise money from the foreign market. You don't have the money to provide in the Budget. Money is not available in the Indian market.

The Government is the biggest borrower. The interest rates are very high. The companies which have a standing and a high credit rating can go to the international market and raise funds. Mr. Roy and Mr. Dasgupta said that SAIL had done a great job. It could achieve this because it was permitted to raise funds from outside. The capacity utilisation of the Steel Authority of India was very low five years ago. It has the capacity but it was not utilised. What is wrong with this policy? That is my point. You have asked the Minister to review the policy.

Sir, Mr. Das Gupta has asked the Minister not to follow the policy, but I am sure that the Minister would not agree with him when he finds phenomenal results of this policy. It is quite obvious. Production has increased in every sector.

Fourthly, there are clear-cut guidelines for entry of private sector in this sector. It requires large corporate houses to come and invest in the Steel sector for a variety of reasons. One is that money on a large scale is needed here. The second is that the gestation period of such projects is very long and the third is that public mobilisation for such projects has to be through only a few reliable industrial houses. So, the Government thought of assisting these

enterprises by the setting up of such big projects. There are elaborate guidelines to assist the private sector to come in this industry. In the last four years, something like Rs. 19,000 crores have already been invested in these private sector steel projects. Another Rs. 10,000 crores are likely to be invested or it is in the pipeline or it is at various stages of execution of these projects. I am proud to say this—Mr. Das Gupta is only protecting the existing unproductive jobs in the industry—about 60,000 jobs have been created as a result of this investment of the private sector. If you want to have these figures, you can collect it from me. These 60,000 jobs are in the nature of direct jobs and the indirect flow of jobs from this industry would be enormous, it can be double, it can be triple. In fact, I am looking for this kind of an investment where job generation is total. I am not saying that you make Budget allocation for sick industries and run them and protect those unproductive jobs. This kind of Economic Policy and philosophy will not work for this country. I can tell you frankly.

Here I would like to quote the experience of the National Textile corporation. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the last 28 years, the Parliament had debated, probably, hundreds of times and hundreds of committees were appointed for it. But the solution which was existing 26 years ago is being applied now. The solution was that the physical resources of that company have to be sold to make it workable. This solution was available 26 years ago also. Why did you waste time? Do you know what was the total Budget allocation made for this National Textile Corporation? It was a mind-boggling sum of Rs. 7,000 crores. This Budget allocation was made because we have lobbies for these sick units. These sick units want to survive in the name of jobs. Had you sold them and adopted the same turnaround strategy 26 years ago, probably, you could have created more jobs and it would not have burdened the State exchequer at all. So, my point is that this New Economic Policy has given a tremendous boost for generating jobs, for putting up more factories and for producing more steel. Then, what is the reason for your criticism? But, there are a few facts which are disturbing me and here I rightly agree with you. That area of concern is that the Government of India has

adopted a Customs Policy which is injurious to the Steel sector. My feeling is that the Government of India has an option to go slow in reducing the customs duty and not drastically as it happened in this Budget. We want to protect our industry. There should not be any import by reducing the customs duty which would affect our industry. This aspect, I think, is seriously injuring our industry. It should be taken up by the Ministry of Steel with the Finance Ministry so that there is no indiscriminate customs duty reduction on imports in a massive way making the industrial investment in the steel sector a sick one. One should really avoid this. The most senior Minister of the Government of India is sitting here and I request Shri Indrajit Gupta to intervene and ask the Finance Minister to go slow in applying WTO principles which could really wait for the next 3-4 years. It is rightly said that steel production in the entire world is declining. Earlier the major exporters were other than India. My feeling is that there is a global opportunity to export in a big way. We have natural advantages. We have other advantages as compared to the other exporting countries. Now the other producers are not producing the way they used to produce. My submission to the hon. Minister is that he should see to it that he creates a kind of export fund so that the private sector as well as the public sector companies could really export in a massive way and this industry should fetch tremendous export earnings.

I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for making IISCO functional. It is going to function very soon. That company was sick for a long time. The Government of India took a decision that SAIL would invest 51% and the State Government would contribute 6% and the labour component is also there. It is a healthy development. I am extremely happy and I congratulate him. The sick industry is revived with a lot of resource from the Steel Authority of India. A lot of technical and managerial input is made available.

Secondly about gold mines, the attempt to revive it is an extremely welcome step.

My throat is not functioning well. Lastly, the ghost of corruption is there with a number of political people. They want to suspect

everything as corruption. I am honestly saying that if you are serious about ending corruption in this country, the best way is to dismantle public sector totally and privatise. If there are no buyers or sellers of the Government and only private individuals deal in that, then there is no corruption. We do not discuss what Tata is doing. The whole theory is that the role and size of the Government must be reduced to the minimum. Indians would be happy. Everywhere Government is the problem. The bigger the Government, the bigger the problems in this country. Then Shri Das Gupta will have no issues to raise. Corruption is bound to be in the public sector. They refuse privatisation. It is the process of privatisation that can end corruption. The moment you privatise totally, there will not be any corruption. So the whole theme is that you privatise with full speed. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I come from Punjab. Sir, I compare my State with your State; you will be amazed to know that 99.99 per cent of the economy there is in the hands of private sector and it produces well and it generates well. And the industrial sickness that we were discussing the other day, is minimal in Punjab. Sir, the maximum of the national industrial sickness is in West Bengal, that is, your State and it is nearly 54 per cent. Who is going to support this? How are you going to fund it every time which a subsidy from the Central Budget? How long can you provide subsidy to the sick industry? If you really want to save only one crore of people and neglect, the other 93 crores, then I would say that this Budget belongs to 93 crores of people and not only to one crore people.

Sir, my last point is about corruption which is being talked about. Who manages the reports in the Press which talk without having any evidence? I want to know about it. Today the CBI is very popular and there is a front-page story about the CBI every day. I would like to know whether there are any CBI inquiries against people with him. You state it, rather than this that there is news about the CBI every day in the press. I think the Government has only the CBI alone and nothing else.

Some Members of Parliament plant a story somewhere and then there is a CBI inquiry, so, my whole point is and I expect and say that the

hon. Minister belongs to the Government that openly says that it firmly believes—some of its members believe more and some less and their CMP document also says—in the New Economic Policy which promotes the welfare of every human being in India and it is going to stick to this policy and there is no chance of reviewing it. That is the commitment for which one would look towards him. I know he has followed it liberally till date. But, in the light of conflicts among the members of this group of 13, I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister that they are not going to change it, as far as the steel sector is concerned, the Ministry of Steel is concerned. I am not opposed to it. Sir, this industry is a very big industry. India is proud to have to Steel Authority of India. They are doing extremely well and they should run. They are India's multinational company. If India can have multinational companies in public sector, I am not opposed to that policy. My whole point is that if one really has to end poverty in this country, then it is only the New Economic Policy that and make this dream come true. If you follow this policy with more vigour, you will ensure a very great future for this country and we will be able to end poverty and provide jobs for all. There will not be any need of subsidisation. That is what I want to request to the hon. Minister. Thank you.

श्री रामजीलाल (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माध्यम से मंत्री जी ध्यान बजट 1996-97 की ओर दिलाऊंगा और उसके बाद चर्चा करूंगा। फर्स्ट-2 के चैप्टर-सैकंड के अनुबंध में सेकेंड पर तीन मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन तथा टारगेट पर वर्ष 1995-96 के लिए रखे गए थे। वही खारगेट या उससे कम कारगेट 1996-97 के लिए रखे गए हैं। बजट में यह टारगेट वर्ष 1996-97 के लिए उत्पादन नहीं है। जबकि 1995-96 के लिए फिक्स किए गए टारगेट के बारे में कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की गई अर्थात् वर्ष 1996-97 के टारगेट 1995-96 की उपलब्धियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसलिए कम रखे गए हैं जिससे टारगेट की उपलब्धि सहज हो सके और अधिक परिश्रम भी न करना पड़े तथा यह कहने को हो जाए कि सौ परसेंट या इससे कम या ज्यादा उन्नति के आंकड़े बन जाएं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो खान और इस्पात के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है, मान्यवर प्राचीनकाल में भारतवर्ष को सोने की चिड़िया कहते थे। वह क्यों कहते थे? इसलिए कहते थे

कि भारत देश खनिज पदार्थों का भंडार है। वह भंडार उस वक्त भी था और आज भी है। लेकिन इस भंडार को पाने के लिए इसको रिसर्च करने की जरूरत है। हमारे देश में खनिज पदार्थों की कोई कमी नहीं है। बहुत बड़े भंडार हैं। सोना, तांबा, लोहा, हीरे, कोयला आदि सभी तरह के भंडार यहां मिलते हैं। अपने खनिज पदार्थ को न निकाल कर विदेशों से स्टील मंगवाते हैं, जो गलत-सड़ा होता है। जैसा गुरुदास दासगुप्त जी ने कहा था वह बात ठीक है कि हम इंपोर्ट करना पसंद करते हैं। मान्यवर, मैंने परसों ही माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहा था की वह अपने देश की इंडस्ट्रीज जो अपनी टैक्स ट्राईल्स मिले हैं उन पर इंपोर्ट ड्यूटी में कम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और विदेश से इंपोर्ट करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जो चीज देश में तैयार होती हो उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। लेकिन उस पर ध्यान कम है। इंपोर्ट ड्यूटी में कमी करके बाहर से माल मंगवाया जाता है। हमारे देश में बड़ा भारी लोहा है, खनिज पदार्थ है। हमारे देश में स्टील के आयात किए जाने से उत्पादन की कमी होती है। जैसा माननीय दासगुप्त जी ने कहा, वह बात ठीक है। अगर हम इंपोर्ट करते रहेंगे तो देश के तरफ ध्यान कम रहेगा। इसके अलावा हमारे देश में जैसा माननीय सदस्य रामदास अग्रवाल जी ने कहा था, वह बात ठीक है। हमारे देश में हीरे दूसरे देश के राजाओं-महाराजाओं के मुकुट में लगते हैं। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जितना खनिज भंडार हमारे देश में उसके साधन उपलब्ध नहीं है या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं है। हमारे देश में सभी प्रकार के खनिज पदार्थ मिलते हैं। माइंस की बात आई। माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, मीणा जी ने भी कहा इसके प्राइवेटाइजेशन से बड़ा भारी नुकसान है, बड़ी भारी हेराफेरी है। ऐसा होता होगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष, आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा, मंत्री जी कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां भी नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ है, चाहे हरियाणा में रोडवेज का हुआ हो या दूसरी जगह हुआ जहां फैक्टरी सरकार की होगी उसमें घाटा होगा और उस फैक्टरी को यदि आप किसी प्राइवेट को देंगे तो इसमें प्रॉफिट होगा। इसका क्या कारण है? कारण यही है कि देश के लोगों या इन लोगों को जो इसमें काम करते हैं उनका चरित्र नहीं है। लोग अपनी ड्यूटी को ड्यूटी नहीं समझते। सरकारी कारखानों में घाटा इसलिए आता है कि वह ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए जो नेशनलाइजेशन की बात कही है, ठीक है प्राइवेटाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए, सरकार को काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन इसमें कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। हमारे (हरियाणा) हिसार में बड़ी भारी फैक्टरी है। उसमें करोड़ रुपए का घाटा है। सरकारी फैक्टरी जहां भी कहीं हों, वह अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल सकती है। हमारे देश में इतने

भंडार हैं, पहाड़ों में जो पत्थर है उस पत्थर से मारबल निकलता है। मशीन लगाकर ग्रेनाइट बनता है जो पचास रुपए फुट से लेकर 250, 300, 500 फुट तक बिकता है। जिस देश में ऐसे खनिज पदार्थ हों, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां कोई कमी नहीं है। एक चर्चा आई थी। आदरणीय रामदास अग्रवाल जी ने कहा था। बिजली की बात कर रहे थे कि कहीं दो रुपए अस्सी पैसे, कहीं दो रुपए साठ पैसे। मान्यवर, हरियाणा सरकार ने बिजली का रेट अब तीन रुपए चालीस पैसे प्रति यूनिट कर दिया है, गुड़गांव में जापानी फैक्ट्री लगनी थी जो बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां हैं गुड़गांव और फरीदाबाद की, उनको बहुत धक्का लगा है। अभी स्टील और माइंस की बात चल रही है इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): आप स्टील और माइंस के बारे में बताइए, हरियाणा में बिजली के बारे में नहीं।

श्री रामजीलाल: कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि बिजली महंगी हो गई है। अभी अग्रवाल साहब ने कहा कि देश में पांच सौ टन सोना बाहर से इम्पोर्ट होता है। ठीक है, यदि किसी चीज की देश में कमी होगी तो वह इम्पोर्ट करना ही पड़ेगा लेकिन हमारे देश में सोना बहुत अधिक मात्रा में है, लोहा बहुत अधिक मात्रा में है, कोयला भी अधिक मात्रा में है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि इनको निकालने का पूरा प्रबंध करे। अभी सिंगला जी ने कहा कि पिग आयरन का प्रोडक्शन जो 1991-92 में 15.87 लाख टन था, वह बढ़ कर 1995-96 में 27.33 लाख टन हो गया है। इसी तरह से स्पॉन्ज आयरन का प्रोडक्शन जो 1991-92 में 8.3 मिलियन टन था, वह 1995-96 में बढ़कर 4.25 मिलियन टन हो गया है। तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि यदि कोशिश की जाए और सरकार पूरी लगन से इस पर कार्य करे तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम इस अभाव को न पूरा कर सकें। प्राचीन काल में तो भारत को सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था, वह नाम दोबारा हासिल किया जा सकता है। इसलिए मेरा आपके द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन है कि स्टील इम्पोर्ट करने के बजाय देश में ही इसके उत्पादन के अधिक से अधिक प्रयास किए जाएं और इस दिशा में अधिक इन्वेस्टमेंट किया जाए।

दूसरा, मुझे माइंस के बारे में यह कहना है कि जहां सरकारी माइंस होती हैं जैसे हरियाणा में गुड़गांव में फरीदाबाद में सरकारी माइंस जब काम करती हैं तो वे घाटे में चलती थीं। जब सरकार ने उन्हें प्राइवेट लोगों को दे दिया तो वे प्रॉफिट में चल रही हैं। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के जिम्मे जो

काम सौंपा जाता है उसे वे ईमानदारी से नहीं करते हैं, इसलिए वे फैंक्ट्रियां घाटे में चलती हैं। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह ओर ध्यान दे और स्टील और माइन्स का विस्तार करे। ताकि हम देश को आगे ले जाने में सफल हो सकें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

डॉ. बाई लक्ष्मी प्रसाद (आंध्र प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं स्टील सिटी ऑफ आंध्र प्रदेश से आता हूँ और इस चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से श्री जीवन राय का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि विशाखापटनम स्टील प्लांट के बारे में जो भय उन्होंने व्यक्त किया है, उसमें मैं भी सहमत हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि विशाखापटनम स्टील प्लांट सभी दृष्टियों से आगे है। कोक के रेट के विषय में सेल का रेट 669 प्रति किलो, टिस्को का 547 प्रति किलो और विशाखापटनम का 521.65 प्रति किलो है। उसी तरह से एनर्जी कंज़र्वेशन के विषय में भी सेल का 8.81 है, टाटा का 8.673 है और विशाखापटनम का 7.7 है। लेबर प्रोडक्टिविटी के विषय में सेल का 92 है और विशाखापटनम का 184 है। इन सभी दृष्टियों से यह सोने के अंडे देने वाली मुर्गी जैसा विषय है। इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए हार्ड मेटल की उत्पत्ति और स्टील मेल्टिंग की 1000 टन की वृद्धि करनी है। उसके लिए इंजीनियर दो एल.डी. कनवर्टर लगाने की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हैं जिसके लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है। हम जब कभी भी मंत्री जी से विशाखापटनम स्टील प्लांट के बारे में मिलने के लिए जाते हैं तो वे बहुत प्रेम और आदर के साथ हमसे मिलते हैं। इसलिए हम उन्हें धन्यवाद देते हैं। गणेश चतुर्थी के दिन वे विशाखापटनम में पधारने वाले हैं इसलिए विशाखापटनम स्टील प्लांट की रक्षा करने की प्रार्थना करते हुए महोदय मैं आपको धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Minister has been there in the Ministry for the last three months and I think by now he might have got sufficient knowledge and information about the functioning of the mines and steel industries in the country.

From 1991 onwards, after the adoption of the new policy by the Government, there has been a simultaneous growth in the public and private sector steel industry. Unfortunately, in our country we find that more thrust is being given to the private sector ignoring the public sector. We are proud of the performance of

SAIL, which is in the public sector. It has been earning profits beyond the expectations of the Government. It has been doing excellently with the support of the Government. I do not say "X" Government or "V" Government. You will find that most of the public sector units have been crying before the Government saying that they are not able to compete with the private sector, but SAIL is keeping its flag high and has been making profits year after year. Therefore, I say, as in other countries, the policy of the Government should be simultaneous growth of the public sector and the private sector. After de-licensing and deregulation of the distribution system, the Government of India allowed foreign investment to come into the steel sector. Sir, there has been growing discontent among the manufacturers of the secondary steel sector. It is because of the duty imposed by the Government. As a result the cost of scrap has been going up and we are not able to provide quality scrap within the country and they are not able to compete or even sell their products at the price fixed by the Government. Therefore, the secondary steel sector, because of the tax imposition, is suffering and the industries in the secondary steel sector have been closing down. I want the hon. Minister to pay attention to that, because the secondary steel sector is contributing a lot. Apart from the production of steel, it gives employment and enhances the turnover. It also helps in the economic development in the rural areas. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to solve the problems faced by the secondary steel sector.

Sir, I am proud that the export of steel, which, in 1991-92 was 3.8 lakh tonnes, has reached as high as 17.38 lakh tonnes. This is an unprecedented increase in the history of our country. The credit for this goes to SAIL. I want the Minister to give it political as well as administrative support.

If they go in for modernisation, you should support them. When the industry is showing profit, you should pump in more money for further expansion. I want the hon. Minister to consider that. The profit before tax has crossed Rs. 1,163 crores. It has a workforce of more than 2,48,000 employees. It is a very big industry supporting employees. Therefore, I

want the Minister to consider that. In the area of pig iron and in so many other areas. I want the Minister to call the industry people and discuss with them. They have got minimum problems and try to solve their problems. The level of production should be continued. Since the new Government came to power, there should not be a feeling that there is a change of policy. This is number one. Number two, the production level should not go down. Many multinational companies are coming to India. They would like to invest their money in the same sector. They should not feel that this Government is not going to continue the policy initiated by the previous Government because several projects have been cleared for putting up industries in this country. The production level should be increased.

On the mines side, a lot of controversy has been there. Some Members said that there should be transparency. Whenever any State Government or the Ministry of Mines had given the mines on lease for extracting iron ore or precious gems, there was an uproar in the States, whether it is Madhya Pradesh or Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh. The reason is that they wanted transparency. I agree that there should be transparency. Unfortunately, politics should not have a role in that. Some political parties should not politicise the issue. You should bring out the real issue. Whosoever is guilty, you punish them. Whoever is responsible for leasing the mines at a throwaway price, take them to task. I find the attitude of some political parties was to throw mud against the political party which was in power. When they come to power, then, they say that it had been done by the previous Government. That tendency should be removed. I have been hearing this for the last two years. I do not want to quote anything. In some areas if some mines have been given to the private sector, there has been mud-slinging against the Chief Minister, against the Minister concerned, even up to the level of the Prime Minister. My hon. friend, Shri Singla has said that transparency is one of the items included in the Common Minimum Programme of the present Government. This Government also has accepted that there should be transparency. I agree with that. It should be there. But you are not able to pinpoint where the mistake is. Our precious iron ore which is

of a high quality should not be given to multinationals. It should be utilised within the country for improving the quality of steel. That should go as an export item. The value addition should be there. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is having resources for starting industries. Let the hon. Minister answer that point. We have a lot of iron-ore deposits in our country, for example, in Bailadila in Madhya Pradesh and in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know whether the Government has sufficient money to start new steel industries in the country. It is not possible for the Government to start new steel industries. They have to go to the private sector to some extent. I do not say that they should go to the private sector hundred per cent. At the same time, you have to strengthen the public sector also. It should be a balance between the private sector and the public sector. There has been a dispute over the mines leased to some private sector. Whenever some multinationals come here, they would like to invest in any sector, including the mines sector and the steel sector. Some of the political parties are allergic towards this thing. This is quite unfortunate. They should pinpoint wherever there is a wrong thing. They should pinpoint whether funds have been siphoned off or whether there has been corruption. Let us hang those people who are responsible for it. But, for the sake of politics, for the sake of mud-slinging, kindly do not do that.

On the question of mines, leasing of mines, I would like to say this to the hon. Minister. You have guidelines. Follow the guidelines. Give it on the basis of the guidelines. Make it transparent. Whosoever wants to come, let him invest and do it. I also oppose it if it is given in a secret manner to any industry. It is also not advisable. We have not exploited more than 20 per cent of our mineral wealth. We have exhausted not more than 20 per cent of our mineral wealth. You take experts. Utilise the opportunity and try to see that the maximum benefit accrues to the industries through these mines. Ores are available. We have precious gems. We have got the technology. But, unfortunately, we do not have the funds. Therefore, we have to go to foreign companies, we have to go to the private sector. I support

the hon. Minister in all his steps to improve the mining sector and in strengthening the steel sector in the country. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Now, Mr. Minister. (Interruption). The hon. Minister is replying.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): Respected Vice-Chairman, I am extremely grateful to you for providing an opportunity to this august House for a discussion on the functioning of the Ministries in my charge, namely, the Ministry of Steel and the Ministry of Mines. The discussion today has given me an insight into the considered views of the hon. Members who participated in the debate, on various aspects of the functioning of my Ministries. I would like to thank the hon. Members for their frank and objective views and observations and I also assure them that the invaluable suggestions and advices I have received today will be of immense benefit in further improving the performance of my Ministries.

As the House is aware, the Ministry of Steel is responsible for—

- coordination in the growth of steel industry both in the public and in the private sectors;
- formulation of policies in respect of production, distribution, pricing, import and export of iron and steel and ferro alloys; and
- development of input industries relating to iron ore, manganese ore, refractories, etc. required by the steel industry.

First of all, let me share with this august House my perceptions of growth prospects of the steel industry in India and the performance of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Steel. The House may recall that at the time of Independence, India's steel production was at an insignificant level, that is, just 1.1 million tonnes in 1951. We have since come a long way. Provisional figures indicate

that the country produced 21.4 million tonnes of finished steel in 1995-96.

During the first two decades after independence, the average annual growth rate of steel industry exceeded eight per cent. During the decade 1970-80, the growth rate fell to 5.7 per cent per annum and later picked up marginally to reach 6.4 per cent during 1980-90. The growth rate has since picked up to reach 20 per cent in 1995-96 and there are positive indications that it will be even better during the current financial year. Resource constraint in the economy was a major factor in slowing down the investment in the steel industry which was largely confined to the public sector. However, with the removal of controls over pricing and distribution and delicensing, an upsurge in demand has been noticed leading to significant growth in production and consumption. For example, from a level of 15.20 million tonnes in 1993-94, production picked up to reach 17.82 million tonnes in 1994-95, a growth of 17.2 per cent. This further picked up to 21.40 million tonnes in 1995-96, a growth of 20 per cent. Our target for the current year is 23.5 million tonnes, and I am hundred per cent confident that this target would be fulfilled without any problem.

As regards future demand projections, the Ministry of Steel has worked out the demand projection for finished steel during the year 1996-97 and 2001-02, *inter alia*, assuming a GDP growth rate of 5 per cent during the Eighth Five Year Plan and 6 per cent thereafter, and a GDP elasticity of demand for steel of 1.33 per cent. The projections show a likely demand of 36.66 million tonnes during 2001-02, including export potential of six million tonnes. The gap between demand and availability is expected to be met by setting up of new steel plants in the private sector and expansion/modernisation of existing integrated steel plants.

The delicensing of the iron and steel industry, the spurt in domestic demand and revival of exports have led to unprecedented capacity addition in the steel sector. A large number of entrepreneurs have evinced interest in establishment of green-field plants, in addition to exiting capacities. As on 1.8.96, the financial institutions have cleared 20 projects, involving investment of Rs. 20,096 crores and an annual

capacity of 11.26 million tonnes. Eight more units with an estimated capacity of 3.98 million tonnes per annum and involving Rs. 8,926 crores are also under appraisal. Exports of iron and steel have picked up considerably in the last three years. The exports during 1995-96 stood at 2.01 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1940 crores. It is expected that export of steel from India may increase to 6.0 million tonnes in 2001-02, depending on domestic demand, domestic and export prices, etc. The future export strategy will be to concentrate more on value added items like hot-rolled coils, cold-rolled coils, galvanised plain/galvanised corrugated sheets, etc. Pig iron export is estimated to be one million tonnes by 2001-02. The volume of exports planned for 2001-02 envisages foreign exchange earnings to the tune of two billion US Dollars. India has been annually importing around 10 to 15 lakh tonnes of steel.

The saleable steel imports during 1995-96 were 1.9 million tonnes provisionally. Our overall strategy will be to continue to give strong support to our profitmaking enterprises so that their performance becomes even better and to continue rendering active assistance to the loss-making enterprises so that they turn around. We shall also continue to play a strong supportive role for the sustenance and further growth of steel-making units in the private sector.

Sir, the hon. Members of the House are well aware that the Ministry of Mines is responsible for survey, exploration, of all minerals excepting natural gas, petroleum and atomic minerals for mining and metallurgy of non-ferrous metals and for administration of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder. The aforesaid Act and the Mines Act, 1952 which is administered by the Ministry of Labour, and the rules framed thereunder, constitute the basic laws governing the mining sector in the country.

A number of important amendments to the MMRD Act, 1957 were made in January, 1994 consequent to the announcement of the National Mineral Policy, 1993. Shri Gurudas Das Gupta referred to this point. I would like to inform him that we have the National Mineral Policy which is in tune with the policy of liberalisation of the Indian economy and its gradual

integration with the global economy. The policy seeks to make the Indian mining industry more globally competitive and to promote accelerated development of the mineral sector to subserve national interests. The country is deficient in key high value and strategic minerals like gold, diamond, copper, nickel, silver, lead, etc. Hence there is an urgent need to intensify efforts to attract investments in exploration and locate these minerals employing state-of-the-art technology. Due to resource crunch, the exploration agencies like GSI, MECL and the State Directorates of Geology and Mining have not been able to carry out the exploration work to the extent required. It is in this background, that the National Mineral Policy, 1993 and the subsequent amendments in the Act provided for private Indian and foreign investment as also technology, particularly in high value and scarce minerals.

The Geological Survey of India, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines, is a premier national organisation on Earth Sciences for providing geoscientific information for development of minerals, energy and water resources and management of natural hazards like earthquakes, landslides, etc. It also undertakes air-borne surveys, marine surveys in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India, apart from extensive ground survey work. During 1995-96 itself, GSI established additional reserves of 945 million tonnes of coal and 250 million tonnes of lignite and 8.7 million tonnes of manganese ore in Bonai Keonjhar belt of Orissa.

It also discovered seven new Kimberlite bodies and a Kimberlite plug in Kothapalli block of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, the Indian Bureau of Mines, another subordinate office under the Ministry of Mines is the regulatory organisation responsible for promotion of conservation of minerals, protection of environment in mines and scientific development of mineral resources, other than Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas, atomic minerals etc. It is also the repository of data on mines and minerals in the country and undertakes inspection and study of mines for enforcement of the Mineral Rules, approves mining plans thereunder and oversees environment protection and pollution control.

Besides, its other important activities include consultancy service in the field of geology, mining and mineal beneficiation.

Four autonomous organisations, namely the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre at Nagpur, the National Institute of Rock Mechanics at Kolar, the National Institute of Miners' Health also at Kolar and the Non-ferrous Materials Technology Development Centre at Hyderabad under the Ministry of Mines are engaged in pioneering research and development activities in mining and metallurgical fields as widely acknowledged Centres of Excellence.

Sir, the Ministry of Mines has six public sector undertakings under its control, and has 49 per cent equity in an undertaking called the Sikkim Mining Corporation, 51 per cent of whose equity rests with the Sikkim Government. It gives me great pleasure in reporting to the House that four out of six public sector undertakings under the control of the Ministry of Mines, namely, the Bharat Aluminium Company, the National Aluminium Company, the Hindustan Zinc Limited and the Hindustan Copper Limited, have been doing well in recent years and gave an excellent account of themselves during 1995-96. Sir, there are ten public sector undertakings under the Steel Ministry. I am happy to announce that out of these ten public sector undertakings, seven public sector undertakings are making profits.

Sir, I have tried to apprise this House about the broad spectrum of the activities of the Ministries of Steel and Mines. I now propose to respond to the specific views and queries of the hon. Members put forward during the preceding few hours.

Hon. Members, Gurudas Das Guptaji in his speech has said something about the sweet relations between the high officials of the Ministry and Mittals & Company. I want to particularly mention that I do not know what the meaning of sweet relationship is. I know only the development of the country. I know only the development of mining industry.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: They may have bitter relations, not sweet!

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I do not know any such relationship. I would like to request the hon. Member, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, that if there is any specific allegation, give it to me; definitely I will take stern action against those persons. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I only feel delighted that the hon. Minister speaks of transparency and investigation. It is in my knowledge and there is enough evidence on this in the note put up by the Ministry of Finance on the Bailadila deal. If he would kindly look into it, he would find out how sweet the relationship was. Never did I say that the relationship was bitter. This is really sweet and because of that, the Ministry of Finance has commented. That papers are with him, he can kindly look into it.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Thank you very much. Now I shall reply concerning Bailadila mines.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Minister has said that if there is any specific allegation, he will take action. Don't make hollow things. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Let the Minister reply.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Now I would like to deal with question raised by Gurudas Das Guptaji about the Bailadila mines. The Bailadila deal is a very, very important matter. It is an extremely important matter. I am really thankful to Gurudas Das Guptaji for having brought such matters to my notice. In this case I would like to say that I am going to examine all the aspects because it is a very, very important matter. There are three cases going on—two cases are going on in the Calcutta High Court and another case is going on in the Delhi High Court. The Government would like to wait for the judicial verdict. I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for sharing their views on the development of Bailadila I IB iron ore deposit in the joint venture. I share their concern and feel that it is a very important issue which needs an indepth examination. As the hon. Members are aware, there are three court cases going on regarding this issue. Therefore, in my humble view, it may not be appropriate at this stage to discuss the

relevant issues comprehensively. It may be more appropriate to wait for the judicial verdict.

Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta has raised another very important issue. Why did Maruti import steel? This is also very significant. I would like to say that it is not cost-effective and economical for any country to produce all grades, specifications and qualities of steel, specially when the quantities required are comparatively small. Presently India's annual import of steel is about 1.5 million tonnes which comes to 7% of the total annual consumptions. Out of this, a major portion of import consists of flat products, mainly hot-rolled coils or sheets and cold-rolled coils or sheets in the deep drawing and extra deep drawing grades as these grades are not yet produced in the country in adequate quantities. With the setting up of several steel plants in the private sector in the next few years mainly to produce flat products like hotrolled coils. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JIBON ROY: I could not follow you, Sir. Is it the hot-rolled coils or the cold-rolled coils, which is imported into the country? Are these coils not produced in our country? *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD.SALIM) allow the Minister to answer. After that, you seek clarifications, if any. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: A very important issue with regard to the import of steel by Maruti has been raised. I want this issue to be looked into by a technical committee. Let the hon. Minister promise that he will do that. I understand the theory that all types of steel cannot be produced in our country. What is being done is to help the Japanese steel industry at the cost of our country. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, Maruti is not under the control of his Ministry. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: No, it is import of steel. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) Let the Minister reply. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Is there any ban on the import of steel? *(Interruptions)*.... The hon. Minister said that only 7% was being

imported. Ninety-three per cent was being provided by the steel industry in the country. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: The hon. Member did not hear me. I only said that in specific cases joint sector managements are all bent upon importing steel from the respective countries which must be to the detriment of our national interest. When the steel industry of the country is advancing it may be possible for us to eliminate import. That is my point. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I feel this question belongs to the province of the Commerce Ministry, whether the import of a particular steel is being permitted or not being permitted. It does not belong to the province of the Steel Ministry at all. So, he cannot answer. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM). You have made your points. He is replying to them. *(Interruptions)*... Listen to him. He is capable of replying to the questions. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: I am not replying on his behalf. I am saying that this is an odd question which he need not bother about.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, there is no control on import of steel. It is under OGL.

With the setting up of steel plants in the private sector in the next few years mainly to produce flat products like hotrolled coils, a major portion of the demand for the hot-rolled coils and cold-rolled coils is likely to be met by indigenous production thereby reducing the need to import the same.

So far as dumping is concerned, my answer is like this. It would not be appropriate to assume that with the reduction of import duty *per se* dumping would take place automatically. The Ministry of Commerce which deals with the matter relating to anti-dumping duties has been interacting with the CII, FICCI, etc. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to raise one question. I am interested in ...*(interruptions)*

TEH VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Let him answer, He is coining to the point.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: That was regarding dumping. Shri Gurudas Das Gupta has raised one important question. He wanted to know whether the Government would ask for technical advice before allowing import of steel. Sir, the import of steel comes under the Open General Licence. The hon. Members would appreciate that export-import policy does not impose any restriction on import of steel. Shri Gurudas Das Gupta has raised another important question.

SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the Minister Yield for a moment? I want to give him some information. The thing is, under OGL anything can come. According to the Act, dumping is not allowed in our country. But steel is being dumped here. In the name of importing scrap, steel plates are being imported. Galvanised steel plates are being used for packages of food. It is highly contaminated. My point is, the Steel Ministry should coordinate with the Commerce Ministry so that an effective anti-dumping law is brought about and illegal import is stopped.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: I am also on the same question. My question is about dumping and reduction in import duty which has hit the steel industry. The point is, the Minister is not responsible for both these things. I would like to know whether the Minister of Steel would approach the Commerce Minister and the Finance Minister. Would the Minister of Steel request the Finance Minister not to reduce the customs duty and in fact raise the customs duty? Secondly, would the Minister of Steel request the Commerce Ministry to at least, apply provisional anti-dumping duty? It is possible. If you don't apply the provisional anti-dumping duty immediately, the injury would have already been done. So it should not be delayed. It should be done immediately. I would request the hon. Minister to take up this matter with the Commerce Minister and the Finance Minister. The Minister of Finance is going to reply to the Finance Bill tomorrow. This corrective is available. The Minister can talk to him today. There is still a possibility of raising the customs duty tomorrow so that indiscriminate import could be stopped.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: These issues were raised by me. Three things are very important, i.e. reduction in import duty and increase in excise duty which is affecting the steel industry. The second thing is dumping. Dumping is becoming very dangerous because steel is being dumped by the people. The Steel Ministry has the moral and legal obligation of moving the Ministry of Finance. Let the minister commit before the House that the Steel Ministry would be moving the Cabinet to ensure that dumping would not be allowed. The way in which the Budget has been drafted, it is disadvantageous to the Ministry of Steel.

We would like to have a categorical assurance from the Minister.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: So far as import duty is concerned, my Ministry has already taken up this matter with the Ministry of Finance.

I do not know whether there is a provision of anti-dumping duty in such cases.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: There is one under the WTO. There is a possibility of introducing immediately a provisional anti-dumping duty. Later on, if the Ministry does not agree to it, you can withdraw it and the money can be returned ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Let the Minister reply. On completion of his reply, if you want to seek further clarifications, you can put your questions.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: There may be a concept of provisional anti-dumping duty, but dumping proceedings are quasi-judicial in nature and one has to make out an appropriate case. I am thankful to Shri Gumdassji for raising such an important point regarding export of iron ore from Bailadila. The Ministry of Steel has consistently taken the view that export of iron ore should be made only after fully meeting the domestic requirements. When the iron ore export contract with a Japanese Steel Mill was renewed for a further period of five years with effect from 1996-97, Ministry of Steel had undertaken a detailed exercise which

indicated that surplus iron ore will be available after meeting domestic demand. Due regard was paid for maintaining adequate levels of production by NMDC and also for the fact that about 16 to 17 million tonnes of beneficiated iron ore is being exported from Goa and some more iron ore from Orissa for which there is no domestic demand. The hon. Members may rest assured that the Ministry of Steel will not support any export unless the domestic demand of iron ore is met fully. Shri Gurudasji raised an important point regarding SAIL. I am extremely happy to inform the House that the performance of SAIL in GDR market has been appreciated by each and every one. Mention has been made as to why SAIL went in for a GDR issue. SAIL does not receive any budgetary support from the Government and relies on internal and extra-budgetary sources for meeting its financial requirements. Government, therefore, permitted SAIL to raise resources inter-alia through issue of fresh equity by way of GDR issue. Internationally accepted procedures were followed in pricing of the GDR issue which was priced at par with the five days average of domestic price of SAIL's share in the Bombay Stock Exchange. It is a matter of credit that this GDR issue was fully subscribed and successfully completed. It may be relevant to mention that among several options to raise resources such as Bond issue, a fixed price domestic issue etc., GDR is a less costly option at present. The procedure that was followed was also totally transparent. Mr. Dasgupta raised the question of modernisation of SAIL plants. Modernisation has been undertaken in the steel plants of Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro. There have been delays in Durgapur and Rourkela as compared to the original time schedules. Several reasons have been identified for this. Generally, this has been caused by delays on the part of contract agencies. Both SAIL management and my Ministry have had frequent interaction with contracting agencies and the executing agencies. I am happy to say that, by now a major portion of the work has already been completed and the balance is expected to be progressively completed by December, 1996.

Sir, Bokaro modernisation project is expected to be completed as per the approved schedule, by July, 1997. I may add that to arrest

delays in Durgapur and Rourkela, SAIL had taken a number of steps like extending direct support to contracting agencies, assistance in micro-planning, providing financial and other assistance to the contracting agencies, withdrawal of work from defaulting contractors, etc. Regarding the cost overruns that have occurred, the major portion is accounted for by monetary and fiscal reasons, like exchange rate variations, price escalations, etc. Nevertheless, constant monitoring is done at various levels of these modernisation projects to further improve project implementation.

Sir, SAIL uses its semi's for production of finished steel in its own plants, and it is only the semi's which are surplus to SAIL's requirements which are sold to the private sector re-rollers. I may add that SAIL has given a special thrust to adjust the product-mix as per the market demand. Production of value-added and special quality product, like CRNO sheets, high tensile plants, HR coils of specified categories, etc., has been increased significantly in the recent past. Similarly, new products have also been developed to cater to the emerging markets. These and other steps taken by SAIL have enabled SAIL to retain its pre-eminent position in the increasingly competitive environment which it is facing today. SAIL's financial position has, in fact, continued to improve, and in 1995-96, it has earned the highest ever profit of almost Rs. 1,319 crores.

Sir, many hon. Members, including Shri Gurudas Das Guptaji raised the question about iron ore requirement of Bhilai Steel Plant. Sir, linkages have been established for all SAIL plants up to the required quantity of iron-ore. Bhilai Steel Plant will have a shortfall of 2.755 mt. of iron-ore per year by 2000 A.D. and 4.407 mt. by 2005 A.D. To meet this shortfall, two sources were identified — Rowghat in M.P. with 740 mt. reserves and Bailadila. Rowghat was considered a better solution in terms of cheaper landed cost at Bhilai, better original logistics, distance, investment, etc.

Though first stage clearance has been given by the Ministry of Environment & Forests to SAIL for development of Rowghat project, there is a need for speeding up further clearances. The matter is being pursued vigorously.

Sir, hon. Shri Ramdas Agarwalji wanted to know as to what has happened to the two proposals — one is by the name of Neelachal Ispat Nigam and the other is by a NR1. Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that M/s. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. is now being set up by the State Government of Orissa and MMTC as a joint venture. Pre-project activities are going on.

Regarding Gopalpur, the hon. Member was referring to the proposed plant of TISCO. This site has been chosen by the company, undoubtedly, keeping in view the advantages of this location, such as proximity to port which would need to be developed. In any case, it was for TISCO to decide and they have opted for Gopalpur. I understand action for acquisition of land is already in progress.

Sir, with reference to the question raised by Shri Ramdas Agarwalji, I would like to say that steel production today is around 21.4 mt. which is projected to increase to 37-38 mt. by 2001-02. Total projected production from old units of SAIL, VSP and TISCO and secondary producers by 2001-02 will not be more than 24-25 mt.

There will be a gap of about 13 MT. Setting up of new steel plants is, therefore, highly necessary. 3.9 MT additional capacity has already been commissioned and another 7.4 MT capacity is under implementation. These may make available about 10 MT finished steel, still leaving a gap of around 3 MT. Eight more units with an estimated capacity of 3.98 MT of saleable steel per annum and involving Rs. 8,926 crores are also under appraisal of all India financial institutions. Ministry of Steel has estimated that the export potential by 2001-02 will increase to 6 MT while there may be a gap of only 0.67 MT between demand including export potential and supply which can be met through imports.

With regard to questions raised by Shri Naresh Yadav, I would like to inform the hon. Member that India is the tenth largest producer of steel in the world. At the time of independence we were manufacturing only 1.1 MT. We have already raised it to 21.4 MT in 1995-96 which is quite impressive. However, we are not satisfied with this. It is our effort to

make India attain a much higher level of production. Ministry of Steel's projection for the 9th Five Year Plan shows that production of finished steel by the year 2001-02 will be increased to about 38 MT. If the present level of increase in production is maintained, becoming the 5th or 6th largest producer in the world by 2001-02 is a distinct reality.

With reference to location of the steel units, it is to be decided by the concerned entrepreneur and the company. Undoubtedly they will keep in mind various factors including the raw material sources. The Government's policy is that anybody is free to set up a steel plant wherever they would like subject only to certain locational restrictions and the Government will extend all possible help to such units.

Now I would like to deal with questions and observations made by Shri Jibon Roy. He has spoken about the low consumption of steel and the increase of additional capacity. Sir, as per the figures available for 1993, India's per capita crude steel consumption was about 22 kgs. No doubt, in comparison to any developed country, in comparison to other developing countries and as compared to under developed countries also, this is low. I do agree with the hon. Member.

SHRI JIBON ROY: In the performance report circulated by your Ministry, the per capita consumption is 17 kgs. It is for your information.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA. As per the figures available, in 1993 it was about 22 kgs as against the world average of about 136 kgs. The consumption of steel is related to the stage of economic and industrial development of the country. With the ongoing economic liberalisation and the consequent improvement in economic growth, the steel consumption is expected to increase.

8.00 P.M.

Yes, I do agree with the hon. Member, Shri Roy, that the Annual Report of the Ministry for 95-96 has indicated that the consumption of steel was 17.9 kgs. in 93 in terms of finished steel. But, the latest figure that is with us shows that at the moment the per capital consumption of finished steel is about 22.5 kgs. The Government has taken a number of steps to increase the

production of steel in the country, which would also improve consumption of steel. As a result of these policy initiatives, a large number of entrepreneurs have shown interest in establishing green-field plants or in addition to existing capacities. As on 1st August, 1996, financial institutions have cleared 20 projects involving an investment of about Rs. 20,096 crores and an annual capacity of 11.26 million tonnes. Out of these, seven projects involving about Rs. 6,238 crores have already been commissioned with an annual capacity of 3.91 million tonnes. Eight more units with an estimated capacity of 3.98 million tonnes per annum and involving an investment of about Rs. 8,926 crores are also under appraisal.

Sir, the hon. Member, Royji, has put a question about our thinking about the foreign direct investment in steel industry and mine industry. In response to this question, Sir, I would like to mention that under the existing rules foreign direct investment in steel industry is already allowed up to 51 per cent equity. It is not a new thing. It has been in existence for many years. He has spoken about the Import Duty also. I have already taken up the matter with the hon. Finance Minister.

With reference to hon. Shri Roy's question, I would like to say that we are only pursuing the National Mineral Policy of 1993 which allows private investment—Indian and foreign—for exploration in scarce and high-value minerals. Any company registered in India, with or without foreign investment, is eligible for this investment. In the interest of mineral development, exploration, which is a high-cost, high-risk and high-technology area, needs to be encouraged. It is not the MNCs but any company registered in India can take benefit of this policy. Sir, an observation was made by Mr. Roy with regard to MNCs. I would like to assure the House that the national interest will be fully safeguarded in the mines and mineral sector.

Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Roy, made an observation with regard to productivity. In this connection, I would like to mention that the Steel Authority of India Limited, SAIL, has been making profits continuously since 1984-85 and the profits are increasing continuously. The profitability of SAIL from 1990-91 till

today is: 1990-91—Rs. 245 crores; 1991-92—Rs. 366; 1992-93—Rs. 423 crores; 1993-94—Rs. 545 crores; 1994-95—Rs. 1109 crores; and, 1995-96—Rs. 1319 crores. The improvement in profitability of SAIL is mainly due to higher production, better capacity utilisation, market-oriented product-mix, improvement in various techno-economic parameters, that is, BF productivity, coke rate, energy consumption, labour productivity etc. It has also resulted in reduced cost of production. Various steps have been taken to reduce cost of production and improve the productivity, techno-economic parameters and quality of products.

Dr. Lakshmi Prasad and Shri Jibon Roy have spoken about the expansion of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Sir, the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam has proposed to take up the following new projects:

1. Expansion of VSP from 3 M.T. stage to 4.05 M.T. stage of Liquid Steel production at an estimated cost of Rs. 984 crores.

2. Installation of facilities for Coal Dust Injection and Oxygen enrichment for BF-I at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores.

3. Combined Blowing of L.D. Converters at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 crores.

4. Installation of 5th 67.5 M.W. Turbo Generator for augmenting captive power generation at an estimated cost of Rs. 94 crores...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): He is trying to reply to all your questions. Still you try to interrupt him with questions.

SHRI JIBON ROY: Expansion of steel plant is okay, but who will provide the money? That is important... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: At least, he is replying to every question.. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Mr. Minister, even to some of the questions raised by several hon. Members, you need not reply separately; you can club them together.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, with reference to the question raised by Shri Ramdas Agarwal, taking into account the financial constraints, the Geological Survey of

India is doing its best to maximise survey and exploration throughout the country. I have taken note of the valuable suggestions of the hon. Member of Parliament to see that the targets are fixed realistically and the results of exploration are available to the industry for exploitation. The Government is seized of the matter regarding pendency of revision applications filed before the Central Government under section 30 of the MMRD Act, 1957. Creation of additional Tribunals is in process. I am happy to say that, after assuming charge of the Ministry, within these two months, I have cleared more than 100 files.

Shri Agarwal has referred to setting up of mineral based industries near mine sites. I would like to inform the House that regarding setting up of mineral—based industries near mine sites; attempts are being made to do so.

But due to lack of infrastructure like road, railways, electricity, port facilities, etc., sometimes it is not possible to set up industry near a mine.

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. I would like to inform the House that I am quite a new-comer in this field...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): What is this? You should have some consideration for the Minister. He is saying that he is a new-comer and still he tries to answer you and if something is left out he will reply... *(Interruptions)*... If any questions are left out he will send the answers in writing.. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Sir, I have put a specific question regarding filling up of cavities and dewatering of cavities.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): ठीक है, सुनिश्चित हो रही। वे जवाब पर्सनली लिख कर देंगे।

SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: What about the Bhilai Steel Plant? Is there any expansion or modernisation programme or not? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I will explain. I am not going to follow anybody. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY: The hon. Member may mislead the Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Mr. Narayanasamy, you have the assurance from the hon. Minister that he is not going to follow whatever Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta is saying. *(Interruptions)*

Allow him to conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Singla, wanted to know whether reg. Bailadila there was any CBI enquiry going on. To the best of my knowledge, and information, there is no such enquiry on Bailadila issue at present.

Sir, I am a newcomer to this...

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Another question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: What is this, Mr. Singla? Everytime he says he is a newcomer, you get up. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Write a letter and get a reply.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Why should I? I want a reply in the House.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: He has given so much of information.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: I have the right to have a reply in the House; not through a letter.

My basic question still remains. My question is: would the hon. Minister like to pursue the economic policy, the philosophy of the new economic policy, in his Ministry or not? It is contained in the CMP document also. That was my basic question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Actually, this assurance was given in my reply.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Okay. Very well. Fine.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): We now take up the Zero Hour submissions.

SHRI BIRENDRA KUMAR BAISHYA: Sir, I am a newcomer to this field. I, therefore, seek the co-operation and guidance of each and every Member of this august House. I would like to assure the House that with the help and co-operation of each and every Member of this House, during my tenure, definitely, I am going

to strive to improve the steel and mines sector.
Thank you.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, may I ask one question?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MOHD. SALIM): No. We take up the Zero Hour submissions. Shri Govindram Miri, please.

RE. SPATE OF MURDERS AND OTHER CRIMES IN DELHI

श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में हो रहे विभिन्न अपराधों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MOHD. SALIM): Mr. Singla, you can go to the Lobby and discuss. (Interruptions)

श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी: राजधानी दिल्ली में गुण, परिमाण और विविधता, तीनों ही दृष्टियों से अपराधिक गतिविधियों में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले यहां पर एक बात आई थी, जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम अपराधों को रोकने के लिए टस्क फोर्स की स्थापना कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, वे सरकार को चुनौती दे रही हैं। महोदय, अभी दिल्ली में ही कल के अखबार में कम से कम दर्जन भर अपहरण, हत्या, बलात्कार और लूट की घटनाओं की रिपोर्टिंग हुई है। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी जरा सुनें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): मंत्री जी, जरा सुन लीजिए।

श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी: गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरी बात को सुनकर जाएं। महोदय, दिल्ली नेशनल कैपिटल है, यहां सभी साधन उपलब्ध हैं, दूरसंचार के साधन उपलब्ध हैं और दिल्ली पुलिस सभी आधुनिक उपकरणों से सुसज्जित है लेकिन यह देखने में आ रहा है कि यहां कानून और व्यवस्था दिनों-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। जब दिल्ली की यह स्थिति है तो समझ में नहीं आता कि अन्य जगह क्या होगा? अन्य राज्यों में पुलिस प्रशासन राज्य सरकार के ह्राथ में है। महोदय, दक्षिण और पश्चिम जिला के इलाके से परसों रात को एक पच्चीस वर्षीय महिला का अपहरण किया गया और उसके साथ बलात्कार करने की कोशिश की गई। वह अपने घर से अपने मायके जा रही थी। इसी तरह से मध्य जिला के ओल्ड राजेन्द्र

नगर इलाके में दिन-दहाड़े एक औरत की गला काटकर हत्या की गई। इसी तरह से दिल्ली जिला पुलिस के इलाके में डी.एस.आई.डी.सी. की एक अंग्रेजी शराब की दुकान के सामने उसके इंचार्ज को चाकुओं से गोदा गया और उसकी लाश ओखला फ्लाई ओवर के नीचे पड़ी मिली। महोदय, इसी तरह से गोविन्दपुरी इलाके में एक व्यक्ति की गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी गई। दक्षिण दिल्ली में कालका जी मंदिर के पास एक युवती का पर्स छीनकर एक अपराधी भाग गया। पुरानी दिल्ली के रेलवे स्टेशन पर सलीम गढ़ रेलवे लाइन के पास ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): मिरी जी, क्राइम रिपोर्ट पर नहीं बोलकर के आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं सरकार से, वह कहिए। जो हत्या की घटनाएँ आये दिन हमारे यहां हो रही हैं, वह हमारे लिए निश्चित रूप से चिन्ता का विषय है और सरकार इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। कभी वह टस्क फोर्स बनाने की बात करती है और कभी कोई और बात करती है लेकिन जब कानून व्यवस्था की बात आती है तो कह देती है कि यह राज्य सरकार का काम है। ये जो दिल्ली में अपराध हो रहे हैं उनके लिए राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा की केन्द्र सरकार जिम्मेदार है। मेरी आपके माध्यम से मांग है कि सरकार इस बारे में अपना एक बक्तव्य दे। मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि दिल्ली पुलिस का नियन्त्रण दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र की जो दिल्ली सरकार है उसके अधीन किया जाये। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): दो स्पेशल मेंशन हैं, हम इन्हें और खत्म कर देते हैं।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Admission of Students in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi And Adjoining Areas in violation of Rules under Special Dispensation quota

श्री रामनाथ कोविन्द (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से नौकरशाही की एक ऐसी घटना के प्रति ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ जिसके द्वारा जहां एक ओर हम सभी सांसदों के अधिकारों का हनन किया गया है, वहीं दूसरी ओर उन्होंने अपनी स्वार्थपरता के लिये मनमाने ढंग से सरकारी आदेश भी जारी किये हैं। यह मामला मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय और उसके अन्तर्गत आने वाले केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन से सम्बन्धित है।

महोदय, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में प्रति वर्ष करीब 35,000 नये प्रवेश दिये जाते हैं। इसी मंत्रालय से संबंधित स्थाई समिति