

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Large scale illegal mining in the country

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise with a very heavy heart to raise this discussion on illegal mining in the country. I rise with a very heavy heart because this is the sixtieth year of our becoming a Republic.

We have given ourselves this Constitution and enacted ourselves as a Republic saying that we, the people, will protect the dignity of not only the country but every individual citizen of this country. But, what we see in this illegal mining is large-scale plunder, large-scale loot and the rape of the mineral resources of our country. This is not an issue confined to any one particular mineral wealth of our country. Though the names of Bellary and iron ore illegal exports have been figuring in the news in a big way for a long time, it is with great anguish that we have to note that this is happening with every particular mineral resource that is there in our country. I will only like to point out that in some of the unstarred questions, there is a wealth of material that has been presented to this House. On the 2nd of this month, the Union Minister, Shri Handique, had actually answered a question on whether there were 42,000 cases of illegal mining detected in eleven States during the last year. I quote Mr. Handique's reply, "The Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Force teams and conducted inspections in 106 mines in the endemic areas of five States of Karnataka, Andhra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat." And, the instances of what they have done in these illegal mining cases have all been listed by the Minister. Again, Sir, in an unstarred question on the 9th of this month, the Minister has detailed the illegal mining of coal in the States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Assam. Likewise, in a number of such answers to unstarred questions, the Government of India and the Ministry have pointed out that whether it is from the North-East, or any other part of our country, this sort of illegal mining is taking place. It is rampant in all the mineral

resources of our country. So, I am not confining myself only to the hr profile things that are happening in Bellary and with the iron ore, though that is very important. I will come to that. But, what is happening in the name of illegal mining is not merely a small degree of illegality that is being committed or a petty crime, it is a gigantic loot of resources of our country. Now, in the 60th year of our Republic, are we to permit such a loot in our country? Therefore, Sir, this issue merits, in my opinion, and that is what I would like to argue in the short time that I have in initiating this discussion, that we require an out of the box solution to protect and safeguard our country's mineral resources. For this, we shall have to learn from what the other developed countries are doing. You look at the United States of America. It does not touch its oil reserves. Today, it imports all its requirement of oil, keeping its oil reserves for a future date when such an emergency arises, when it requires to fall back on its own reserves. Look at our neighbour, China. It imports many of these mineral resources from across the world, but it keeps its resources intact so that when it needs to fall back on them, there is a fall-back option. What are we doing, Sir? We are mercilessly looting our resources and selling them abroad illegally with some people making super profits, profits of a phenomenal rate. This sort of loot that is taking place in our country can be described as nothing else but 'crony capitalism'. The Prime Minister, standing here in this House, has said, "India can ill afford crony capitalism." If the Prime Minister is true to his own words, I think, the time has come for us to pay proper attention to this loot that is taking place, and the time has come, as I will argue now, for us to nationalise all mineral resources in our country and ban all export of mineral resources from our country. If anybody wants to use our mineral resources, let them come here and set up their factories, let them add value to our mineral resources on our land, let them provide employment for our people, let them generate productive resources in our country so that we will gain rather than exporting these minerals to their countries and increasing their productive capacity at our cost. So, this is what I want to establish that we have to learn from other countries. Today, the time has come to nationalise all our mineral resources and ban any sort of export of our mineral resources.

Here, Sir, various steps have been taken by the Government in terms of saying that much of this loot that is taking place is because of law and order problems that are State subjects.

And, if law and order is the State subject, it is the State Governments, which are primarily responsible. This tossing of the ball between the Central and the State Governments cannot be afforded any longer. The only way we have got to solve this problem is by nationalizing our mineral resources. Let us take the issue of Bellary. In the case of Bellary and the illegal export of iron ore, all of us know, how rampant it has been. Sir, it is very revealing that the incumbent Chief Minister in a 21-page reply to some of the questions raised in the State Assembly on the 10th of July this year, has said that in the past seven years, more than 30 million tonnes of iron ore was illegally exported from the State of Karnataka. More than 30 million tonnes of iron ore from one State alone! Even if you take a conservative price of US \$ 50 per tonne in the international market, it turns out to be US \$ 1.5 billion, or, Rs. 7,500 crore of exports in these six to seven years from one State, Karnataka, and, only from one area where the Obulapuram mines are located. This is the scale of loot. He has also informed that it is not confined to any one particular political dispensation. He said that the earlier Congress Government, which was there, had issued notifications for 33 mining permits. The Janata Dal (Secular) Government that followed had issued notifications for 19 mining permits. There were nine beneficiaries under the President's Rule, and, the rest of the notifications were issued by the current BJP-led Government. Whether it is Congress, Janata Dal (Secular), BJP or the President's Rule, you have such notifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Illegal export took place only in BJP-regime. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): No, no. That is not true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): What is happening in Orissa? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am coming to Orissa, Pany Saheb. Don't worry.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप उड़ीसा के बारे में बोलेंगे? वह आपकी बगल में बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप वहां पर सरकार के साथ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : मैं इन्हीं की बगल में बैठा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : आप बेल्लारी का रेफरेंस दे रहे हैं। आप सबका जिक्र कीजिए। You have to mention everybody. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, he is so intellectual, he is so intelligent, he should not say like this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : वह क्या बोलेंगे? यह आपसे पूछ कर नहीं बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): The State of Orissa has taken. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. I will not allow. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. आप बीच में इस तरह से इंटररेप्ट मत कीजिए। उनको जो कहना है, वह कहेंगे। आपको जो कहना है, आप कहिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Why are you interrupting?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

श्री उपसभापति : जो आप चाहते हैं, वह वैसा नहीं बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं कि शायद आप देर से पहुंचे हैं। आपके आने से पहले मैंने कहा कि यह किसी एक प्रांत तक सीमित नहीं है, न किसी एक मिनरल तक सीमित है। मैंने जिन States के नाम गिनाए, उसमें उड़ीसा का नाम भी गिनाया। मैंने उड़ीसा का नाम लिया और मैं फिर कहूंगा कि जब हम कोल पर आयेंगे, तो उसमें किस तरीके से illegal mining हो रही है, उसके बारे में बतायेंगे। आप फिक्र मत

*Not recorded.

करिए। मेरी चिंता पूरे देश की है, सिर्फ बेल्लारी की ही नहीं है। इसीलिए यहां से शुरू किया है कि पूरे देश में हमारे जो मिनरल रिसोर्सेस हैं, उन मिनरल रिसोर्सेस का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की जरूरत है और उस मिनरल रिसोर्सेस के एक्सपोर्ट के ऊपर बैन लगाने की जरूरत है। सर, मैं अभी बेल्लारी के बारे में बता रहा था, क्योंकि यह सबसे बड़ा glaring case है, जो हमारे सामने आया है। And, what does the Chief Minister's statement says, Sir? It is amazing. Look at this. 20,49,961 tonnes of iron ore was illegally exported in 2003-04; Similarly, the figures are: 52,39,528 tonnes in 2004-05; 21,71,492 tonnes in 2005-06; 47,44,645 tonnes in 2006-07; 57,61,048 tonnes in 2007-08; 33,96,000 tonnes in 2008-09, and, 71,27,937 tonnes in 2009-10. It is amazing. And, if you take the current rate, which is US \$ 150 per tonne, this is what my friend Pyarimohan Mohapatra suggests, this value goes up to around Rs. 22,500 crore.

Sir, this is the sort of loot that is taking place in our country, and various agencies of our country were involved in trying to examine it. The hon. court, the judiciary had intervened. They had appointed a Central Empowered Committee to go into this issue, particularly Obulapuram mining in Andhra Pradesh, and in Karnataka. But it was mainly in Andhra at that point in time. And what conclusion did the CEC come?

"The CEC after examining the matter is of the considered view that the demarcation of the boundaries of the five of the above mining leases and the conclusion reached by the State of Andhra Pradesh that M/s OMC is not involved in any illegal mining in the forest areas outside its mining lease areas suffers from the following serious defects and inconsistencies -- please underline this -- and is not at all in conformity with the approved mining leases:"

And they give you a list of various pages of recommendations. Finally, it recommends, "Keeping in view the facts and the circumstances as brought in the report you (Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh) are advised to take immediate steps to stop the mining operations, including transportation of already mined material from the six mines dealt with in the CEC's Report."

Orders come for stoppage of that. But nothing happens. And this was ordered in November 2009. After that, you just heard me saying, 71-odd lakh tonnes has actually been exported illegally.

This is the manner in which every agency seems to be collaborating with this loot. What is amazing is the report of the Lokayukta of Karnataka. He says that he asked his officers to seize some of these illegally transporting trucks. And what does the report say, Sir? It says that the officers conducted raids and seized 99 trucks with illegally mined ore and 40 sacks of forged documents. On the basis of that, 8.5 lakh tonnes of ore were already purchased by 11 companies for export and even when the High Court was considering the matter six lakh tonnes of ores were shipped outside. The court is seized of the matter. The court is saying that you stop the export. The trucks are seized. The iron ore is seized. The iron ore is kept at certain place and from that place nearly six lakh tonnes of iron ore vanishes. It vanishes under the very nose of the very Government, the very High Court, and the very authorities. Then you have an amazing statement by the Chief Minister which was reported by the media, so I cannot authenticate it. But it was reported in the media that the Chief Minister has said that it got washed away in the rains....*(Interruptions)*... I said I read it in the media. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am not authenticating it. But the point is that the whole business is being dealt with such lack of seriousness where every arm of our constitutional legality -- and that is why I began with 'We the people' -- the Judiciary, the Executive and the Legislative Assemblies of the concerned States are all involved in the matter, are all seized of the matter. But yet the iron ore keep disappearing. Just look at the cloud that exists as far as these people are concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When your turn comes, you can say that. Please don't interrupt.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want, through you, the entire House to understand the gravity of the situation. It is not a question of scoring points whether the rain washed it off or somebody stole it or somebody took it away. The issue is that my country's resources, your

country's resources are being looted like this. Are we to permit it? Don't try and pick holes in trying to say whether this is right or that is wrong. The point is that the mineral resource of my country has vanished. This is your wealth. This is my wealth. This is our wealth. How has it vanished? And why has it vanished?

My point, which I think that all of us must take very seriously, is this. Can we afford this sort of a loot and plunder of our country's resources?

And that is why, I am raising this issue. Yes, the question of accountability, the question of who is responsible for this, all that needs to be addressed and the guilty need to be brought to book. Whatever this august House will recommend, I hope, the Government will respond seriously to that and take it up and will not pass on the buck by merely saying that it is State Government's problem or a party's problem. That is not the issue. Every single party which has been holding Government in different States is responsible. We have seen how illegal mining of coal is happening in our country.

Please look at the collateral damage. Let me now come to the question of what is the damage it is causing. To use an American phrase, collateral damage is happening to our country. What is the result of this? It has been pointed out that an estimated amount of 1.6 lakh hectares of forest land has been diverted for mining in our country. Our Minister of Environment, otherwise a very outspoken person, is not here at the moment. ...*(Interruptions)*... I wish he ought to have been here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, 1.6 lakh hectares of forest land has been diverted for mining. Of this, for example, take iron ore mining alone. We are talking about Obulapuram. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to Vedanta. If you are talking of Obulapuram. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप उड़ीसा नहीं जाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : मैं जाऊंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : वे कह तो रहे हैं मैं जाऊंगा, फिर क्यों बार-बार यह बात उठा रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, मैं जाऊंगा। मैं बिना आमंत्रण के भी जाऊंगा। आप तो बुला नहीं रहे हैं, मैं उसके बावजूद भी जाऊंगा। Sir, for iron ore mining alone, apart from the forest area of 1.6 lakh hectares that has been diverted for mining, 77 million tonnes of water has been used up in one year of 2005-06. It is only for iron ore mining. How much would this affect? This would have met the daily needs of nearly three million of our people who do not have potable water near their households or habitations. This is collateral damage that is happening. And, what has happened in one year of 2006? Sir, 1.84 billion tonnes of waste was dumped in our country. It was in just one year and this waste is not disposed of. Whether this has toxic material or not is never investigated. This sort of waste is dumped in our lands which affects our agricultural productivity and fertility of our soil. So, look at the collateral damage in terms of forest depletion, in terms of water that has been used up which is a scarce resource in many parts of the country, in terms of dumping on your arable and fertile land whereby you cannot produce food. And, Sir, this is not all. Collateral damage goes beyond the economy and physical resources. You have a collateral damage that is now occurring in the entire polity of our country. The riches from illegal mining are actually influencing our political system. To the extent, it becomes unbearable for any one of us -- I am sure, Sir, it is as applicable to you as it is to me -- that it is impossible today to contest elections in the State from where you come. With the amount of money that is being used, all the money that is collected through illegal mining has gone in there. There are phenomenal amounts of money. It puts to shame the limits that the Election Commission has put on the expenditure in election and all this is finding its place in politics. It is distorting our political system. The collateral damage is not only to ecology or resources, but, it is also to our polity. It is distorting our political system by the use of this sort of money which is also distorting your democracy, in the sense, people are no longer voting on the basis of the positions of the political parties or on the basis of the issues that political parties articulate, but on the basis of which political party has how much resources at their command and on that basis, you have

people voting and it is distorting our democracy. So, what has begun with illegal mining is actually having a collateral damage on your entire system, not only on your economy.

Sir, now, I would come to other point and I want this House to seriously consider this point. Sir, you take the physical map of our country and map out the areas where you have Maoist violence today. In every single area that you map out Maoist violence today, you will find that it is a mineral-rich area, particularly coal, in the States of West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Orissa where thousands of hectares of land are being given away to these companies and corporates in order to exploit these mineral resources.

And in most of these areas where our tribal people, our tribal brothers and sisters habitat, when their interests are affected, whether it is only a particular issue of Orissa that you are talking about, where large-scale tribal persons are displaced, where, in the name of mining, not only forest depletion is taking place but even tribal habitations are being shifted despite the scheduled areas in which they live and despite the protection, 'that you cannot displace them', that the Indian Constitution gives. Despite all that, you have thousands of these families being relocated for mining interest! The discontent that is generated in them works as a fertile basis for the growth of anarchic and violent activities of the Maoists. So, you have a collateral damage in terms of political factors that are completely antithetical to the parliamentary system.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you take?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am concluding, Sir. It is a serious matter. You know, normally, I won't take too much time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am grateful to you because on many occasions, you are on record to say that 'I do not normally waste time. I only take time when I passionately feel about something very serious.'

So, what I am saying, Sir, is, whether it is the question of illegal mining or whether it is the question of illegal bauxite mining -- and there is a new report that has now been prepared by a team of experts that bauxite mining in Orissa is being handed over to certain corporates -- whether it is the question of iron ore or whether it is the question of, in-between the North-East, very sensitive areas where this illegal mining is going on, all these put together, the only one aspect which I think all of us have to seriously apply our mind to is that it is no longer a loot of our precious resources alone, it is no longer sleaze and corruption where some people are making huge, big bucks at the expense of our country and our resources, but it is also an issue that is permeating every single sphere of our polity and our democracy. Our polity is not being spared; our democracy is not being spared; all this is being distorted because of this illegal mining. So, stopping illegal mining is not merely a question of protecting our resources and punishing the guilty, but stopping illegal mining is also the question of protecting modern India, Sir. If, to stop illegal mining, in order to protect modern India in this sixtieth year of our Republic, we say that we, the people, give ourselves this Republic, we, the people, should be able to safeguard our Republic too, and if we have to safeguard our Republic, there is, today, no other way, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, than to nationalise all of our mineral resources. Nationalise all of our mineral resources. Ban the export of all mineral resources. Any company, any corporate in the world is most welcome; he can come here, use our resources, add the value and produce finished products in our country, give jobs to our people and enrich our economy by enlarging our productive capacity. So, you have the value addition done inside the country. Ban the exports of our mineral resources and nationalise these resources. There is no other way through which we can protect ourselves, our Republic and our resources. Therefore, I beseech, through you, Sir, the Government to take this bold step. If they take this bold step, the people of our country will pay to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... The people in the country will continue to recognise them like their illustrious predecessor. It may have happened with the Left support then, in 1969, but when the

illustrious predecessors nationalised the coal mines, when they nationalised the banks, see the result; that is where we, in India, are today. So, take these measures; take these steps. It will go down in history as not only protecting our resources but also as protecting our country, its democracy and its polity. And with that gravity, I want the Government to take this issue into consideration, and they will find full support from us if they proceed to nationalise these resources and ban the export of our mineral resources from our country. I hope the Government will, at least, consider it seriously. I mean, I would not only like the Government to accede to my point, but you, please, also ask them to, at least, consider it seriously and to ensure that our country is not allowed to be looted in the manner in which it is being looted today. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Yechury. Now, Shri Aayur Manjunath. He is going to speak in Kannada. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Aayur Manjunath to speak in Kannada.

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir. I will speak in English and Kannada, mixing both. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं हिन्दी में बोल सकता हूँ, लेकिन आपको सुनने में दिक्कत होगी।

Sir, as you are aware, the issue of over-exploitation of the mines and illegal mining have been a major concern of the mineral-rich States of our country. Despite the efforts by various State Governments, illegal mining could not be stopped. The name of Karnataka State was mentioned by my senior colleague, Shri Sitaram Yechury. Karnataka State is the first State which has imposed a ban on exports of ore and requested the Prime Minister of this country to stop exports. We met him personally, submitted a letter and requested him to stop exports of ore.

Sir, it is a fact that 1.64 lakh hectares of land is used for mining. More than 2.5 crore people have been displaced. They belong to the Tribal community. As a result of this activity, most of the Tribal people have been compelled to join hands with the Naxalites, anti-social elements and the Maoists. It has created a big security problem to the country. To avoid the anti-social activities through illegal mining, a ban should be imposed on exports.

At the same time, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Chair that there are more than 15,000 illegal mines throughout the country. It is not one or two. He has mentioned Obulapuram. But it is not in Karnataka. It is in Andhra Pradesh where there is a Congress Government. He has mentioned about illegal mining in Obulapuram. But it does not belong to Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as my knowledge goes, the main beneficiaries of illegal mines and mining are our Congress leaders. They are the main beneficiaries throughout the country. As far as my knowledge goes, a mine owner is also a Member of this august House. He comes from that line. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not prepared to take his name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Illegal mining is creating so many problems.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, there is one point. There may be mine owners. But he should talk about illegal mining. He should not talk about Congress leaders generally. He should say clearly that it is illegal mining. That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: What I am mentioning is that illegal mine owners are here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Then, do you want to hear the names? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, don't interrupt. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Then, why is he provoking? He will give you the specific names. Are you interested to hear that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Mining has also resulted in the destruction of forests.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't politicise this.

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Yes, Sir. It has also resulted in disappearance of water sources, especially, depleting underground water table. Mining poses a great threat to human

habitats, especially, the Tribal community. The toxic by-products of mining, when they enter the atmosphere, will create acute health problems to the people.

Mining is never eco-friendly. It leads to negative effects despite following the best precautionary measures. Hence the Centre for Science and Environment, in its report, has recommended a strict ban on mining to preserve ecological balance. Recently, the English fortnightly, Frontline, has published a detailed report on nefarious activities of mining mafia across the country. Therefore, I request the Government to put a ban on illegal mining and export of iron ore. *

Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that illegal mining is rampant in our country. Unfortunately nobody is concerned about its adverse impact on the country's economy and its social and political fall outs. The livelihood of our people particularly tribals, backward community are greatly affected. Illegal miners are encouraging anti social elements like naxalites, maoists with tainted money to create disturbance in the border areas. They are a big threat to the safety and security of our country.

Sir, illegal mining operations are going on in 7 or 8 states in India. But I am proud to say that Karnataka is the only state in the country, which has shown its concern to protect national resources by imposing ban on export of iron ore from Karnataka. I congratulate the Hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka for taking such a bold step. Hon. Chief Minister has even said that the mining licenses would be issued to those persons who come forward to utilize our mines for value addition.

Deputy Chairman Sir, I would like to know from the Government of India through you as to how many persons in the entire country are operating these minings and how many of them have not taken permission from the Government. Details about the domicile and political affiliations of those who resort to illegal mining should be made available to this august House. Hon. Member Shri

Sitaram Yechuri in his speech said that there are 42,000 illegal mining cases booked in the country. I request the Government to give the details as available in the FIRs.

Sir, it is very very unfortunate that illegal miners are looting the country's wealth by displacing about 2.5 crore of backward and tribal people. These hapless people are not given any kind of protection. They do not have land for cultivation or food to eat or houses to live in. In order to protect such people Hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka has taken bold step. Henceforth Mining license would be issued only for value addition. It would help us to utilize our national resources within the country and create employment opportunity. It would generate more revenue to our exchequer. Our Hon. Chief Minister Shri Yeddyurappa has written a letter to Hon. Prime Minister of India making a request to impose a ban on export of iron ore in the entire country and to nationalize all the mineral mines of the country.

Sir, it is unfortunate that sincere efforts of the Government of Karnataka to curb illegal mining are not being recognized. Instead, some people are criticizing us. But we all know that they had joined hands with mining mafia when they were in power.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take stringent action against those involved in the illegal mining and to punish them. Finally, I would like to impress upon the Government to take strong measures to protect our national resources and save the country from illegal mining.

Thank you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, while I share the total feelings and the facts that Mr. Yechuri has presented, believe me, I am in the same mood; I am not trying to score any debating point, nor am I trying to indulge in some kind of blame game plan by saying that this man has done wrong, or, that man has done wrong. All of us in this House, I am sure, are equally

concerned about what is happening in the country. It is a plunder and loot, -- that is what Mr. Yechury feels -- but there is the other side to the coin. Let us look into that. Any money, easily gotten money, the concomitant of it is that it has a greater draconic role to play. Whatever has happened in Karnataka or a few other States, -- there is a big hype about Karnataka -- I am not trying to blame the BJP at all because the friends here sitting on the BJP benches are known for their honesty and transparency. And, as they have themselves said, as the Chief Minister has also said, illegal exports have to be banned. I am not trying to blame anybody. The most perplexing and paradoxical part of this debate is this. Every one, right from the Prime Minister, the UPA Chairperson and the Union Minister, who is present here, says so. He has said the same in the Lok Sabha, "I agree that a widespread illegal mining is going on. It is so widespread that it shocks my conscience." The Supreme Court says so in so many words. The CVC says so. The other Civil Courts say so. The DFO says so. The Environment Minister, in his own 13 letters, written to the Karnataka Government says so. And, all the Members say so. Yet, it goes on unabated. What is exactly happening? The illegal mining, which we are talking about, is not only a loot and plunder, but it is also the easy money that you have. It can be converted into gold and any kind of money. Sir, I don't have the facility and privilege, like Mr. Yechury has at his desk. Otherwise, I have a lot of materials which pinpoint to the kind of irregularities that are there. I am only trying to mention the reports, which have come from Karnataka, that bring out the truth. Let us also appreciate; the Lok Ayukta, Karnataka, who had come out with the Report that he has read. It also shows that they also have some kind of a feeling, some kind of a sentiment and commitment to see to it that it must end. But, all the same, that is not enough at all because there are methods and means for the so-called mafias, the mining mafias. The mafias have invented their own methods. After all, what is an illegal mining? You take a permit; the IBM gives details. There is the Geology Department that looks into and finds out where exactly the minerals and the resources are. It has its own study. It also fixes the quantity that you must dig out of it. Yet, when you look at the facts that Mr. Yechury has mentioned, the figures that he has given, -- I have to skip them; I have to discard those papers because that will take a lot of time --

6.00 P.M.

I should tell you, what has happened is, if you are to look at the Karnataka issue, -- I am only taking it as an example of how those people operate -- if you try to find out how illegality can be probed into; the question is, seven times more than what is permitted has gone as an export. Now what kind of a thing has been exported? There are mines where you don't have prime deposits; in Andhra Pradesh, that is what we call, a diversified thing, which our Minister and others know about it. These are not fine deposit iron ore. You are a mine owner of that area. Yet all your exports are fine materials. Where did they come from? It means that there is also a scope that you, in the name of that permit, in the name of that holding, in the name of that lease, can bring things from outside; whether they are legitimate or not, we would not understand it. It is for inquiry agencies to know; you tried to export them.

So, while going into those details, I am tempted to, first, jump to the conclusion -- which Mr. Yechury has mentioned and which the hon. Member from the BJP has also mentioned -- that there has to be an end to this. And the end is -- I don't know whether it is nationalization or not -- but you stop the export and use the material for value addition within the country. If some foreign country likes to use your material, it can have its plant here as well. This will end, to a large extent, this kind of illegality in the mining sector.

Sir, he mentioned the figure of 42,000 metric tonnes. I would not like to go into that because there are three very shocking reports that have come. One is of the Supreme Court. The other is from the Chief Minister of Karnataka. And the third one is from the CEC. Karnataka Chief Minister's report would be very interesting for the simple fact that he had been so truthful even amidst all the crises that he was facing. He talks about a total illegal transportation of about 71 lakh metric tonnes. And, as you said, it does not belong only to the period for which the BJP Government is responsible, it also touches the periods of other Governments.

But the issue that we are discussing here today is not what a particular man has done or not. Why have, perhaps, Obulapuram, or, one of the friends' brothers' names are coming in, is for the simple reason that there is a political dimension added to this illegality. One is, here are a few gentlemen who are politically in-charge of a mine-rich area. And I am quoting all these facts which have come out in the reports of the Lok Ayukta, the Chief Minister and from what has been said on the floor of the Assembly. So, there is nothing like wild allegation that is being made. Even if there are a few allegations, please forgive me; I am sorry if they are not backed by facts. But this is what has been reported. The point is, they become the in-charge of that area. And it might have happened anywhere. It has happened to some extent in Andhra. I am in-charge of Jharkhand and it is happening in Jharkhand. I do not know much about Chhattisgarh but it is happening in Chhattisgarh. I know what is happening in Orissa in which Mr. Pany is interested. The second phase permission has not yet been given and, yet, the factory comes out with it, whether it is Vedanta or some other. You have referred to Goa. Though the land belonged to the State under the Portuguese Act, it is you who got the concessions, once your Act came into the picture with amendments. The land belonged to the Government but it has been sold and transferred to Vedanta. All these kind of things have happened. They may not directly be concerned with illegal mining, but they are concerned with illegal mining activity.

So, today, this is the kind of thing that the Chief Minister says. The Karnataka Chief Minister accepts that this is one of the biggest shocks that he has had in his life, of the illegal mining in the State. I mean, he was talking about the overall scenario and about the State as well. He admitted that illegal mining was taking place in the State in a very high order. Then, he gives the figures. Then, I am quoting the DFO report of the same place which says, "ground excavations do not tally with the permits issued by the Department of Mining and Geology", to which I referred. This report includes

two States, Andhra Pradesh as well as Karnataka. I am not trying to run away from the situation in Andhra Pradesh. Again, more iron ore has been brought from the Karnataka mines; although the permits allowed were of a limited value, the exports were much higher than what exactly was permitted. That they came from Karnataka, has been admitted by DFO of Andhra Pradesh. But this is done by a company belonging to Karnataka.

The man in power can do anything; this is what has been done. The report also says that 57 officers were transferred from the district. Please introspect on what can happen if this kind of nexus develops between the politicians and the mine owners, or if politicization of the entire business takes place. There is one issue which we need to understand in this. Just imagine what kind of an impact the easy money, ill-gotten money can play a role. We bring the name of Karnataka again not to undermine or criticize it, but to caution the entire country. This money can interfere with our democratic institutions very badly. All of us have read about our neighbouring State; I know perfectly well the kind of political game these people wanted to play, planning to overthrow the Government because of their money power, the same kind of designs they tried to play in Andhra Pradesh, the same kind of game played in Jharkhand. We need to be cautious; we need to gear up ourselves to face this kind of challenges. This impact is again because of illegal mining.

Sir, as far as these figures are concerned, all this has started only in 2003-04, as one friend said, only because of rise in exports. Sure, when China increased the prices at a time when the price was at 400 per ton, it went up to 4000, naturally everybody looked to the iron ore mines where it was easily available, whether Obulapuram or other places. But, what happened is, in Obulapuram, even the State borders were changed! It happened because the permits were available in one State and the ore was available in another State. If what my friends have said is correct, it could be the reason also -- if a particular State did not like to give them the place to mine but to give the permit, you would change the entire boundary and take areas of the other State and say that this land belongs to

Andhra Pradesh and try to mine there! This can be done. It can be Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand border, Jharkhand and West Bengal border which are mine rich, resource rich. It is not only iron ore, as Mr. Yechury said. It can be aluminium, bauxite, sea sand, I do not know much about chrome; it could be for black granite too. In Andhra Pradesh, let me tell you, it all started with Chilkurt in Ongole district for black granite. I am not trying to score points but to drive home a point. Once the High Court referred to black granite being mined illegally, the Chief Minister had to resign and go. He was a very sensitive Chief Minister; only because his name was mentioned and he did not like to stay there! My suggestion is not to say that Mr. Yeddyurappa should go. I am saying that everybody is saying that such and such a thing is happening right by the Ministers themselves. And, those Ministers, according to the reports available, are trying to feel that they are bosses to the Chief Minister, which none of us, whether from this party or that, likes. But it is happening. Thanks to the wise leadership of the respective parties, nothing could really go that wrong at the particular point of time.

Sir, we are trying to discuss this illegal mining from two angles. One is the loot and plunder of the national resources which needs to be stopped. Every one of us knows the facts and figures for the last 6-7 months; we are being fed by the media about all kinds of atrocious and scandalous things going on in this field.

Number two is, the worst role that this kind of an easily-gotten money is playing. This thing needs to be looked into. It is one thing which happens whenever this illegal thing takes place. Just now, I was trying to tell the hon. Minister, who after having looked into it, have said on the floor of the Lok Sabha that these activities are in his knowledge. He admitted that he is aware of all these kinds of activities. He said that he has announced a Commission of Inquiry to look into the entire thing in 18 months' time. I personally, though sitting in this side of the House, next to Treasury Benches, would

like to remind the hon. Minister that this kind of an Inquiry Commission report will not help in the issue of this dimension and in an issue of this intensity. Let me remind the hon. Minister that everyday illegal mining, the export value of which is worth Rs. 20 crores, is being done by one company. This is the export value of the mined product. In 18 months, nearly Rs.7000-Rs. 8000 crores would be going to these illegal mining mafia. So, this has to be looked into. So, what should be done? What needs to be done is, either we need to be bold enough to come to some kind of a policy decision to stop these exports or we need to think that for a particular time wherever these areas have become grey, wherever there are some kinds of allegations, wherever there are some complaints and wherever there is a need of inquiry, we can temporarily ban mining. We can stop it with a backup mechanisms. The hon. Minister was just now saying that the police would stop it. The police would never stop it as long as the local powerful people are holding these mines. The police is under the control of the State. I am not trying to immediately find fault and saying that these brothers are corrupt. But, the question is, we need to look into this and learn from our own experiences as to what machinery has to be introduced at these places. So, what we need to do is to have some kind of a new mechanism, if you are trying to do it. First of all, 18 months' time for this Inquiry Commission is not necessary because you have in your hand all the reports of inquiries and investigations. Even Andhra Pradesh has announced the CBI inquiry, it is one of them. So, these kinds of things would only delay the issue. And we need to look into the issue without further delay.

Sir, I would like to tell you about the other impact of this illegal activity. Now, these people are getting into reserved forest areas. It is estimated that permits are being given for something like one lakh acres of land which are otherwise reserved forests. The response of the Minister of Environment and Forests of the Central Government is that 'they have not been given the permits and the rights. They are illegal; there are encroachments. The State Forest Departments have to protect these encroachments, and these reserved forest land cannot be used for mining purposes. All the maps which are made and the topography sheets which have so far been identified need to be put aside.' This is what the Central Ministry has told them, but without any result.

Then, again, the same Minister writes that mining is continuing in the forest areas of Sindhu and Bellary in spite of our reminders. Why is the Forest Department, bla, bla, is saying the same thing. Again there is the same answer. Even the Supreme Court's curb on the Obulapuram mining ore, mining around the Karnataka's Bellary district has not made any dent on the powerful Reddy brothers' business. This is the letter of the Central Government. I am reading from the letter of the Central Government. Why they used those names, I don't know. But, they have said that reports have been received that 30 per cent iron ore is being illegally mined by other six miners. This is again an investigative kind of a report.

So, this kind of investigation which you are trying to say that the Commission of Inquiry will probe, I say much of it, 70 to 80 per cent of it is already in your hand. It is for you in your wisdom to know whether you still need to buy some more time to get into this. Sir, the modus operandi of these people - although I am not very much interested in finding fault with one person or the other - is that this particular gentleman against whom the court has sent arrest warrants once. Again he challenged that in the court and the court has rejected it finding fault with the State Governments for not bringing him to book. Then again he does not appear. Seventeen times the court gives the order, non-bailable warrants, but nothing happens to him. He is as much a fine Minister as ever. Why I am saying this is that once you wield power in a State, more so with the kind of money that you have, with this kind of money, these agencies, however strong they are in the enforcement, become weak before your money. So, we have been talking of not regular mining thing. I would have, along with Mr. Yechury, really found fault with the exploitative methods of the monopoly houses. But this is more than that. The monopoly houses have something which we can find fault with and can go legally against? Here is an activity which will defy every kind of moral, legal order. This is what exactly is available in this kind of a scenario. Then, Sir, this kind of mining, which I am telling, I am jumping

over many of the facts which Mr. Yechury has already given, so I will not elaborate. Now, Sir, this is again, because I am talking about one lakh acre., it could be one lakh acre because another friend said it is 1.57, but whatever acreage it is, the thing is the vegetation is being affected, the tribal lives are being affected and 2.5 crores tribals have been displaced, according to an hon. Member in this House. While sharing his concern, let me, for instance, say if all the 2.5 crores become Naxalite, then the of Naxalite figure will be much more and you and we would have been more bothered than as they are trying. They would not join. Let our concern go to them, let us share their agony, let us share this way, let us share their condition, miserable condition. But the question today is that their lives are being displaced with no rehabilitation because in these illegal activities, we do not get into the rehabilitation schemes. Even if the Government has given it, it is not there in Karnataka, Andhra, and Jharkhand which I know to be sure that not like that we have what is known Bayyaram in A.P. Sir, Bayyaram is another instance where something like 1,47,000 acres of forest land is given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Keshava Rao, there are other three speakers from your side. I am just reminding you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I just want your time. How much time do you want to give me, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Till the discussion is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, this kind of forest land is now being encroached upon. Now the easiest method devised by these mafias, is to take the name of a State agency like in Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Mining Development Corporation, in Karnataka, Karnataka Mining Development Corporation, in Jharkhand, Jharkhand Mining Development Corporation, in Orissa, Orissa Development Corporation. You first share those lands taken by them and you get in subcontract with them and APMDC man or the MDC man will be sleeping all through and you do whatever you like. It has been proved on records, in the letters of the Ministry, including the Mining

Ministry, the Minister is here. So, this kind of backdoor operations that have become popular now like in many other places in Jharkhand, Andhra and I do not know much about Karnataka in this case, these two areas have become popular where everybody is utilizing the name of a State agency.

Sir, whatever it is, one thing is sure, I cannot sit in the Rajya Sabha and try to advice or suggest on to the other States but, nonetheless, there are two views here. Government wants to be very firm as it looks, Government wants to be honest as it looks, but, the same time there are elements. These elements emanate from the very design which is draconian. So, these have to be curbed. These people have no name. They don't belong to any party. They don't belong to any sections of the society. They are nothing but criminals of the first order and hence if we have to face the issue squarely, the only thing is, let us have a ban on exports of iron ore, manganese and anything which are sensitive and let not any new permit be given in the eco-sensitive zones. Thirdly, Sir, if at all you try to give permit, because development has to go on, then, what we need to do is, give them value addition so as to help them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to go for breaking my fast. Hence, Dr. K. Keshava Rao will occupy the Chair if the house permits.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO) in the Chair]

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज illegal mining देश की एक बड़ी समस्या बन गई है। इस illegal mining से और भी समस्याएं पैदा हो रही हैं। आज नक्सलवाद का जन्म भी वहीं हो रहा है, जहां illegal mining हो रही है। एक तरफ लोग illegal mining से करोड़ों रुपए कमा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ वहां के स्थानीय लोग दाने-दाने के लिए मोहताज हैं। इसलिए सरकार को इस समस्या को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। मैं उन सदस्यों के प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने यहां discussion में भाग लिया है। सरकार को इस समस्या के बारे में बहुत ही गंभीर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि देश की जो अमूल्य खनिज सम्पदा है, उसका अवैधानिक तरीके से दोहन हो रहा है। जो पैसा देश के खजाने में जाना चाहिए, वह खजाने में न जाकर, कुछ माफियों के पास, उनसे जुड़े हुए तथा जिनका गठजोड़ है, कुछ नेताओं और कुछ अधिकारियों के पास जा रहा है। जिस तरह से कर्नाटक

का मामला आया है और illegal mining से जुड़े हुए नेताओं के नाम आए हैं और अधिकारियों के नाम आए हैं, हमारे लिए यह शर्मनाक बात है।

सर, इल्लिगल माइनिंग से देश के राजस्व का ही नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि देश के पर्यावरण को भी भारी नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। वहां जंगलों को काटा जाता है और उस जगह पर डायनामाइट लगाकर विस्फोट किए जाते हैं। माइनिंग की जो गाइडलाइन्स हैं, उन गाइडलाइन्स का पूरा उल्लंघन किया जाता है। यह अफसोस की बात ही है कि जिससे देश को अपार राजस्व का लाभ हो सकता है, उस पर आज तक कोई प्रभावकारी नीति नहीं बनी है, कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बनी है। वह बात चाहे कोल माइनिंग की हो, आयरन माइनिंग की हो, ब्लैक ग्रेनाइट की हो, खास तौर से वेस्ट बंगाल, झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, छत्तीसगढ़, उड़ीसा, असम, यहां पर अमूल्य खनिज संपदा का भंडार है, लेकिन अफसोस है कि हम उस अमूल्य खनिज संपदा का सही तरीके से दोहन नहीं कर रहे हैं, उससे राजस्व का लाभ अर्जित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे एक सदस्य के प्रश्न के उत्तर में, जो कोल माइनिंग से है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिलकर जो रेड डाली गई है, ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड, वेस्ट बंगाल एण्ड झारखंड में अवैध खनन की जो रिकवरी हुई है, वह 8,161 टन की हुई है। इसकी कीमत लगभग 96 लाख है। इसी तरह से यह अफसोस की बात है भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड, सेंट्रल कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड, नॉर्थ कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड, वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड, साउथ-ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड, नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड महानंदी कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड तथा कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, इन सारी कंपनियों के जो अधिकारी हैं, इनके द्वारा ही अवैध खनन हो रहा है, कोयले की अवैध ढंग से निकासी हो रही है। सरकार को अवैध खनन को रोकने के लिए तत्काल कोई कानून बनाना चाहिए, एक पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए। सरकार को ऐसा सख्त कानून बनाना चाहिए कि इस धंधे से जुड़े हुए जो माफिया हैं, उन माफियाओं की संपत्ति को सी.बी.आई. के द्वारा जांच कराकर जब्त किया जाए, उनको जेल में डाला जाए और नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के अंतर्गत उनको बंद किया जाए। जब सख्त कदम उठाए जाएंगे, तो यह बंद होगा। इन माफियाओं के तार जिन नेताओं से जुड़े हैं, जिन अधिकारियों से जुड़े हैं, उनकी संपत्तियों की भी जांच होनी चाहिए। इन लोगों ने अपार संपत्ति अर्जित कर ली है और यह अवैध धन आज हमारी राजनीति को भी प्रभावित कर रहा है। इस मुद्दे पर सभी लोग इसीलिए चुप हैं, क्योंकि इसमें ज्यादातर लोगों की इन्वोल्वमेंट है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के अंदर बहुत अमूल्य खनिज संपदा है, इसमें प्लेटिनम भी

है, यूरेनियम भी है, इनका भी अवैध कारोबार है, यदि हमने इसे गंभीरता से नहीं लिया तो माफियाओं का एक सशक्त गुप खड़ा हो जाएगा। जिस तरह * चाहे वे पोलिटिक्स में हों, अन्य किसी क्षेत्र में हों, मीडिया के क्षेत्र में हों या सोशल वर्क के क्षेत्र में हों, जिस तरह से उन्होंने किसी क्षेत्र में कब्जा कर लिया है, उसी तरह से भारत में हमारी पार्लियामेंट पर, हमारे लोकतंत्र पर इनका कब्जा हो जाएगा।

पहले पॉलिटिक्स में समाज में सेवा करने वाले लोग आया करते थे, फटेहाल लोग आया करते थे, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले लोग एमएलए/एमपी बन जाते थे। वे शासन/प्रशासन से अन्याय और शोषण के खिलाफ लड़ते थे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. के. केशव राव) : अगर आप समाप्त करें, तो अच्छा है, क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी के एक और speaker हैं।

श्री गंगा चरण : ठीक है, सर।

लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि लोग सभा और राज्य सभा में राजनीति पर पूंजी हावी हो गई है। अब ऐसे वाले लोग ही राजनीति में आ रहे हैं। जो समाज की सेवा करने वाले लोग हैं, जो गरीबों, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों, किसानों और मजदूरों के बीच काम करने वाले लोग हैं, वे आज एमएलए/एमपी नहीं बन पा रहे हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि अवैध खनन या और भी चीजों से जो गलत ढंग से पैसा पैदा कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने हमारी सत्ता पर, हमारे लोकतंत्र पर भी कब्जा कर लिया है। यह गम्भीर विषय है। इस पर हमें चिंतन करने की जरूरत है। सारे politicians, जो सेवा के क्षेत्र से जुड़े हुए हैं, जो स्टूडेंट राजनीति से या लेबर पॉलिटिक्स से या किसान आन्दोलन से निकलते हैं, वे अपनी सारी जिन्दगी बर्बाद कर देते हैं, लेकिन आज वे एमएलए/एमपी नहीं बन पाते हैं और संसद का या विधान सभा का मुंह नहीं देख पाते हैं। आज वे लोग, जो ठेकेदार हैं, जो खनन माफिया हैं, जो बिल्डर्स हैं, जो अन्य तमाम कारोबार से जुड़े हैं, वे आ रहे हैं। इसलिए आज illegal mining के subject पर जो discussion है, उसमें इन सब चीजों को जोड़ते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह राजनीति को प्रभावित कर रहा है, इसलिए हमें गंभीर होने की जरूरत है और इस पर हमें सख्त-से-सख्त कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। थैंक्यू सर।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, having listened to my colleagues I agree with whatever has been said by Mr. Yechury, Mr. Manjunatha, yourself and my friend, Mr. Ganga Charan. These are dealing with symptoms of the issue, that is, what has

happened? But let us go into the core issue, why it has happened; what really has happened. What is illegal mining? Illegal mining has happened because of the laxities of the enforcement machineries of both, the State Governments as well as the Central Government. I do not defend any Government. You have the IBM. Ninety per cent plus of illegal mining is over-production, without mining approval from the authority i.e., IBM. The IBM, the Directorate of Mines, the Department of Mines, everyone gets dispatch figures, everyone gets production figures. In the beginning, a mine owner is allowed to produce one lakh tonnes in a particular year, and, then, goes on and produce 8-10 lakh tonnes because there is a boom in the market. China was taking fines, which were lying like hillocks. They did not know how to dispose it of. Now, they are selling it off and making plenty of money. You receive the production figures. You also receive the dispatch figures. The IBM, at least, gets the production figures. The State Secretary receives the dispatch figures, which are going to ports for exports and which are going to other places in the country. Why were these figures not co-related? Over the years, over the decades, the cross-checking has fallen into disuse. Nobody was bothering. This is the biggest part of the illegal mining. Today, questions are being raised by the very people, who are doing the illegal mining, that they are sending one lakh tonnes and they are mining two lakh tonnes; they are mining less than that; they had been giving all the figures in proper forms. What has happened now? Nobody had questioned us. But, now, you are arresting us!

That is the plea they are taking before the investigating authorities. This is one aspect of illegal mining. The second aspect of illegal mining is this. Because there is a boom, prices are very high, now, go into the reserve forests or go beyond the mining areas. Some mine owners have crossed their boundaries. They have mined areas either in the buffer zone or areas belonging to the corporations or belonging to other mine owners.

Thirdly, other than the mine owners, mafias developed. When they found all these things going on, they also indulged in making easy money. As mentioned very clearly by you, Sir, easy money was

the main thing. So, it went on. It has to be remembered that a lot of these mines are not approachable. Everybody in that area, from Constable to Forest Guard, whosoever it was, made money. I am aware that a lot of people have made money in the process. I do not want to point fingers to anybody. Though some of my friends are tempted to point fingers at others. I do not point fingers at others until prima facie evidence is available against them. My Chief Minister has ordered a vigilance inquiry, police inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: At what level?

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: At all levels. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are involved, you will not be spared. If you are involved, Mr. Pany, you will not be spared. If I am involved, I will not be spared. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody will be spared. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Mr. Mohapatra, actually, your time is over, but you can speak for one more minute.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, please give me some time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Please do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He comes from that area.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I come from a coal mining area.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Please stick to the time-limit.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: So, what I am saying is, a lot of things are being put in place by the State Governments, by the Central Government, but there is a lot of politicization which is taking place. Everybody was making easy money. The Central Government also went for easy money. It mopped up something like Rs. 250/- per tonne as export duty, without seeing what was

being exported and how was it being exported? Five Chief Ministers including the Chief Ministers of Orissa, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been knocking at the doors of the Central Government saying, "Please get us .." ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I am the only Member from my Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): That is why we gave you five minutes. But you have taken eight minutes. All right. You take another one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I cannot allow Mahapatra ji. Your time is five minutes. You have taken eight minutes.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Mr. Yechury was allowed for 15 more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Certainly not. I will call the records. That will not do. You take double the time you were allotted. I said five minutes but you take double of that. Now, carry on.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: So, I have three more minutes. Okay, fine. So, all these new systems have been put in place. But at the time when there was a boom, did the Central Government think of obtaining technology, using fines in this country? Or, everybody was happy that Oh, China needs so much because of Beijing Olympics, so, let the boom continue. Why was the royalty of 30 per cent demanded by these six Chief Ministers denied? Thirty per cent of the easy money made by the mine owners could have come over to the State Governments, to the poor States.

Why was it not done? After the bird had flown, after the prices came down, you are putting it as 10 per cent. What for? Now, you need to look at the issues on their face value. Look at illegal mining as a phenomenon; look at Dhanbad; look at all these things that are happening around us. I

come from a coal-mining town, Talcher. I have seen, as a child in the preTndependence days, people working in the private mines coming in the evening with some coal and selling it off. It is easy money; multiply it a million times. This has happened. The enormity of the crime that was being committed was not appreciated at any time, either by Delhi or by other States. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

I would request you that instead of being with the mine-owners, be with the people. Please enforce mining plans when you talk of rehabilitation of tribals. Mining plans require that mining is done in a scientific manner, so that as you mine, you continue rehabilitating the mine. If you rehabilitate the mines, people would get back their lands. You won't have unrest. But mining plans are violated. It is 60 years now; nobody has looked into this issue. To check mining plan violations with the IBM is the Government's responsibility. Central and State Governments have failed. We have arrested all the officers starting from the Director of Mines. Why haven't you arrested any one of your officers? That is my question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Mr. Ramalingam; you have three minutes.

SHRI K.V. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu)*: Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for granting me this opportunity to express my views on behalf of my party AIADMK, in this discussion on large scale illegal mining. India is a land of so many resources. Our founder Dr. Puratchithalaivar M.G.R. has said in a song,

What is the resource that is lacking in this country

Why should we extend our hand to foreigners

A flag with a particular symbol should fly everywhere

And that is the symbol of food that denotes absence of scarcity".

If all the resources of our nation are properly utilized, all social problems such as scarcity, hunger, famine and poverty will be alleviated from our nation.

†English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

Coal is available in Jharkhand which accelerates the economic development of the state. Though many parts of Andhra Pradesh have been affected by drought, the presence of mineral resources in that state pave the way for economic development thereby providing employment to the people of that region. The granite stones obtained from Karnataka help the economic development of the state. Due to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in Tamil Nadu, power generation has increased. A recent survey says that coal is present at Ullundhurpet, an area nearby Neyveli. If such coal resources are excavated, it would strengthen the economy of Tamil Nadu. When land is acquired for mining, proper compensation ought to be paid to the landowner in addition to providing employment to one member in that family. The Government should legislate a law accordingly. In Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu, many layers of platinum are found. Platinum is a precious metal. If proper efforts are taken to excavate this mineral, it would promote the economic development of the state and also guarantee employment to the people of that region.

Similarly, if all the mineral resources are excavated and are brought to international market, it would help the growth of economy. If the mineral resources are excavated only with the sole intention of amassing wealth, it would lead to environmental pollution. It also affects the health of the common people to a great extent.

Export industry occupies a prominent place in our country's economy. The granite stones exported from our country have become famous throughout the world. But, there should be a limit for the excavation of these granite stones. Mining should not be done to the extent of degrading the environment, bypassing all laws. The environment should be the consideration during mining instead of income.

Water resources are vital for the growth our agriculture. Presence of water resources varies across the various states of India. Some states have perennial rivers. But some states have to depend on their neighbouring states for obtaining water. Issues such as failure of monsoon, inter

state disputes regarding sharing of water etc. affect the agricultural production. But without considering these issues, sand mining is done illegally which leads to drying of river water. In Tamil Nadu, sand mining is done at a large scale. As a result, water from rivers could not flow into the canal which is above the riverbed. Therefore, agriculture is affected in Tamil Nadu. Due to the mining of sand from river bed, sea water gets mixed with river water. The quality of ground water also changes due to extensive sand plundering. Ground water turns unusable due to its increasing salinity. Due to large scale sand plundering in various parts of Tamil Nadu, ground water table is affected. People can not get safe drinking water.

In my district Erode, Coconut is grown in large number. Coconut trade is the livelihood of farmers in my district. The farmers are already in distress for not getting proper support price for the coconut produced. Due to sand plundering, ground water is also polluted. This in turn spoils the quality of the coconuts produced. When such poor quality coconuts are brought to the market, the farmers can not get proper procurement price.

As sand plundering is done above the level fixed by law, severe damages occur. The sand filters the polluting substances of the rain water that reaches ground water table. But due to sand mining, the polluting substances of water that reaches the ground water table were not filtered. The ground water table also gets polluted with the result that water becomes impotable. Such situation is experienced in Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Vellore and Kanchipuram districts of Tamil Nadu where the river water is not potable. People are affected by many diseases due to the contamination of water in these areas. Palar River bed is also polluted.

Smuggling of mineral resources has increased throughout the country. Everyday smuggling of mineral resources is done through railways. Proper steps need to be taken to prevent such smuggling. Recently a media report has informed that due to the over mining of red sandstone near a bird sanctuary in Rajasthan, the bird sanctuary's compound wall has developed cracks and it is likely to collapse any time. The smugglers did not spare even bird sanctuaries.

Agriculture in Tamil Nadu is facing a severe water crisis as the Cauvery water dispute is not resolved between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. More than 70 per cent of agricultural land in Tamil Nadu remains uncultivated. Thousands of truck loads of sand is mined in Tamil Nadu. They pay for two units of sand at quarries but take away more than five units of sand. According to law, more than two units of sand should not be carried in a truck. But the law is not followed. This illegal mining of sand not only causes revenue loss to the Government but also damages the roads, making them unfit for smooth travel. Therefore, road accidents also increase. In Cauvery river bed, particularly in Karur and neighbouring districts, sand is plundered at a large scale. As a result, the farmers are suffering due to shortage of water and price rise. Agricultural production is affected. Environment is polluted.

When our party's general secretary Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma was the chief minister of Tamil Nadu, she regulated sand mining and prevented plundering. She also increased the revenue of the Government by allowing sand mining rights only to the Government. In addition to this, rainwater harvesting was made mandatory by her. This was done with a good intention to provide safe drinking water. She also filed a case in the Supreme Court to get sufficient water from Cauvery for protecting farmers of Cauvery delta.

Now some journalists have exposed the plundering of granite in Tamil Nadu with the connivance of the rulers in Tamil Nadu State Government. Attacks and filing of fake cases against such journalists have become a continuing story in Tamil Nadu. The rights of sand mining in Tamil Nadu are given to some benamis of the ruling party men in Tamil Nadu. They plunder in crores of rupees with the connivance of the State Government. The sand which is plundered illegally in Tamil Nadu is exported to Maldives. The Union Government should look into this issue and take strict measures against those plunderers in order to protect the mineral resources, sand resources, water resources and all other natural resources of the nation. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Mr. Raja, you have only three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the House has taken up this serious issue for discussion. Like natural gas, minerals and ores are national assets. They are the wealth of the nation. They are the common wealth of our nation, not the common wealth of the Games.

Sir, the illegal mining is one way of plundering the national wealth, looting the national wealth, as said by my previous speakers. To understand the dimension of the problem, I would like to simply quote the statement made by the Minister a couple of days ago in this very House.

The second para of the statement says, "Due to a combination of reasons in recent years, the incidence of illegal mining has grown considerably. This problem is acquiring organised dimensions and may lead to a nexus with criminal and anti-national elements in some of the States including those affected by Left Wing Extremism."

This is an official statement made by the Minister in this very House. If that is so, it is a crime and there is a nexus with criminals and anti-national elements. How is this crime being allowed to continue like this? I squarely say that it is the failure of the Central Government as well as the respective State Governments. The Indian Bureau of Mines identified some 17 States where such illegal mining is going on. The worst affected States are Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and several other States including West Bengal for coal mining also. Around 15 to 20 million tonnes of coal is illegally mined annually by the coal mafia, which has stronghold in coal-bearing regions, especially, in Jharkhand and West Bengal.

I am not getting into the details but this crime continues, the loot of the nation continues. What are the reasons? Are we not having enough laws to curb this crime, to put an end to this crime? We have enough laws. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, you have in your hands. The Minerals Concession Rules, 1960, you have in your hands. Forest Conservation Act, 1980, you have in your hands. Apart from these, you have the Water (Prevention and Control of

Pollution) Act, 1974; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Environmental Protection Act, 1986; the Forest Rights Act, etc. All these laws are available. With all these-laws, how can we fail to fight this menace, fight this crime? I think, it is basically, primarily the failure of the Central Government as well as the State Governments.

Now, Sir, I come to one or two small points before I conclude. Now, Obulapuram, Bellary is being referred to mention how this illegal mining of iron ore is done. It is not the question of export only. There are some crucial questions. Why does the customs duty continue to be five per cent, which is so low, on iron ore? Why does the royalty continue to be so low? Several Members spoke on this issue. These are certain practical steps which the Central Government, with powers in its hand, can take, or, which the State Governments can take. But why do they fail? I have a doubt that there is a nexus between the politicians, criminals, and, I don't know who these anti-national elements are. The Minister has identified it here. It is a nexus between criminals and anti-nationals, and, also a nexus with politicians also. When I say, politicians, I do not name any political party. Definitely, we are not there. The problem is that the political will on the part of the Union Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Mr. Raja, you are an associate in Orissa.

SHRI D. RAJA: Who? ...*(Interruptions)*... Even when we associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आपका चुनाव गठबंधन था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... In the elections, you were the associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. के. केशव राव) : पाणि जी, मेरी मदद कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाणि जी, ज़रा मदद कीजिए। टाइम कम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राजा जी, बोलिए। No, no. Raja, let us go with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... पाणि जी, ज़रा मदद कीजिए। Right, right.

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Pany, even if we associate, we never fail to fight against the wrong things.

You shared Government with them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHA RAO): Mr. D. Raja, you have already taken double the time.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, due to paucity of time, I will not go into the figures as to how much iron ore has been illegally mined and exported and all these things. It is a serious crime. It is a betrayal of country's interest. How can the Central Government and the State Governments remain mute spectators, or collaborators, to this huge crime? That is my question. I do not think the Central Government is not aware of the crime and those criminals or the respective State Governments do not know who the criminals are. Then why did both the Governments keep quiet? Why are they not taking any serious action against these people? In fact, it is a serious thing. There are some Ministers of the Government. Once I raised this issue on the very same floor. What happens to the code of conduct for Ministers? If they are doing mining illegally, how can they continue to be Ministers in a particular State Government? I raised this question and there was no answer from the Government. Illegal mining, ill-gotten money, and super profit earned through illegitimate means affect the very polity of the nation. It affects the democracy of our country. This has to be fought. I ask the Government this question. What action is the Government going to take? You have said that you are going to constitute an Enquiry Commission. That Enquiry Commission will be given 18 months' time. What kind of enquiry do you want to do? The facts are before you. It is known to everybody. And the Government should not behave as if it is naive, not knowing all these things. What is the Enquiry Commission going to do? Why are you giving it 18 months' time? It should have a short time-frame, say, three months, or six months. Catch hold of the criminals, take firm action, and save the nation. We are asking the Government that since you are in power, so you have to save the nation. You nationalise it. It is national wealth. You nationalise it and save the nation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHA RAO): You and Mr. Yechury have said it.

7.00 P.M.

SHRI D. RAJA: If you don't save the nation, people will not save you. With these few words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the illegal mining of coal, iron ore, granite, and sand is being done in broad daylight. But we are discussing 'illegal mining' during night time.

Sir, in 2006, I opened this Pandora's box of irregular sanctioning of iron ore mines to OMC company and encroachment on forest land and on land belonging to other people.

But now the scope of the discussion is entirely different. With due apology to the Chair, as an example, I want to show the photograph of a Sunkulamma temple.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): You should not show it.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: I know that. SB Logistics exported ten million tonnes, and ILC Company Limited exported ten million tonnes. I know that Dalmia surrendered 1,200 acres of land because now the mineral has vanished from that area. I know about the companies. But because of decency, decorum, and procedure of this House, I don't want to mention the names. This wealth has gone to China and they earned, as you told when you spoke from that side, twenty crore rupees per day.

Of course, I know that Karnataka Chief Minister is in a piquant situation. He's willing to wound, but afraid to strike. Anyhow, he banned the export of minerals out of Karnataka.

Sir, the Deccan Herald exposed on 6th that lorries were queued up at Hagari check post.

Thousands of lorries were carrying iron ore to Andhra Pradesh border for export from the Andhra sea ports. Sir, since you are occupying the Chair, I do not want to mention, but in Karnataka,

the Karnataka Congress people had made a Maha Padayatra demanding, I think so, the ban of export of iron ore. But it seems as if the lorries are coming to Andhra and are going to the sea ports. Why the Andhra Government did not ban the export of iron ore from our sea ports, I do not understand, Sir. Probably, they may be interested in reconciling the Odarpu Yatra while the Karnataka Congress people are doing the Maha Padayatra! ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in Zero Hour, on 25th November, 2009,¹ raised this subject of illegal mining and irregular sanctions; how they were looting the country's wealth, but the Government did not take cognizance of that. But Mr. Deve Gowda, our ex-Prime Minister, also raised this matter in Zero Hour, but I am happy that the Minister gave a reply to him. In that reply, the illegal mining activities in Rajasthan, Orissa, AP and Karnataka he had accepted. One thing more, Sir. Meanwhile, in the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Revenue also recognised this thing, and I quote from the Memorandum:

"It was decided that Customs Commissionerates shall share the details of minerals exported through the Ports within their respective jurisdiction with the concerned State Governments on a periodical basis."

But I do not know whether they are reconciled with the State Governments or not. They might have been reconciled. But what is the extent of illegal mining of iron ore that has been exported to the other countries? That also might have been known, Sir. Now, the Minister has made a statement that he is going to form a Commission on illegal mining, Sir. Will the Minister explain the terms of reference? What more substantial evidence does this Government require to curb this illegal mining? The Commission is an eyewash and also part of delay tactics, Sir. There is not need of setting up a Commission. They can straightway ban the export of iron ore and coal also. It is unfortunate, Sir, that he was expressing that the technology, in India, is not available. Sir, I am sorry to cement; the pithead peptization technology is available in India even with low grade iron also. This is almost misleading the House as you were also expressing while sitting on this side. Regarding Bayyaram ...*(Time bell rings)*... I am concluding, Sir. The Minister, in the other House, gave a statement:

"We gave the reservation to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for A.P. Mineral Development Corporation. Reservation means merely blocking the area for a certain length of time for conservation."

Sir, the Andhra Government issued a G.O.Ms.No.64, on 30-06-2010. I quote:

"In the reference 4th read above, Government of India have conveyed the prior approval for reserving Iron Ore bearing areas of 56690.00 hectares in Bayyaram, Garla and Nelakondapally Mandals of Khammam district for exclusive exploration for 10 years in favour of M/s Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Limited under Section 17A(2) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act."

These people entered into an MoU with Rachana Steel.

...(Time Bell rings)... I am concluding, Sir. In half-a-minute, I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHA RAO): You can take one minute and conclude.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Thank you, Sir. The illegal iron ore mafia, economically, is so strong that they are corrupting the political system; they are corrupting the bureaucracy. They have extended their tentacles to the judiciary also.

I am sorry to comment like this. They are looting the national wealth. That is why I have to comment like this. The Government gets revenue to the tune of Rs.2 crores to Rs.10 crores per million tonnes of iron ore which is exported. If value added goods are exported, the Government would get Rs.250 crores by way of excise duty, VAT, etc. That is why, in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the future of the nation, I suggest auctioning of iron ore blocks through a bidding process for captive consumption, banning export of raw iron ore and allowing export of value-added goods. As regards the irregularities, I also demand an inquiry into the irregularities. But there is no need for a commission. The Government may constitute a JPC for a statutory probe into illegal mining. Thank you.

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। यहां पर illegal mining के ऊपर चर्चा शुरू हुई है। सबके दिमाग में यह आ रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहां भी deposits हैं, चाहे मैंगनीज हो, आयरन हो, गोल्ड हो, लाइमस्टोन हो, यूरेनियम हो, जो कुछ भी धरती मां ने अपने पेट में छुपा रखा है, उसके बारे में, आप सब समझ रहे हैं कि हर चीज़ को illegally निकाला गया है। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूं। जब-जब इसकी जरूरत पड़ी तब तब कुछ legally निकाला गया है। यहां पर सीताराम येचुरी जी ने इसका उल्लेख किया है। हम तो समझ रहे थे कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : आपके हिसाब से illegal mining नहीं हो रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप इनकी पूरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : एक मिनट, आप मेरी पूरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बड़े आदमी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : शुल्क जी, ये नॉन हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट से हैं। वह हिन्दी में बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : वह हिन्दी में बोल रहे हैं, इसकी तो हम प्रशंसा करते हैं, तारीफ करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन हिन्दी की आड़ में आप चोरी को जस्टिफाई नहीं कर सकते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : आप क्या बोल रहे हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। आप मेरी बात सुनिए तो सही। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पता नहीं कहाँ थे, अभी दिखाई दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बीच में दखलअंदाजी कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं इस बहस में ज्यादा नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। उड़ीसा में illegal mining हुई है और दूसरी जगहों पर, जहाँ-जहाँ deposits हैं, वहाँ पर illegal mining हुई है। कर्नाटक को मुद्दा बनाकर हर कोई यहाँ पर बेल्लारी की बात कर रहा है। कर्नाटक असेम्बली की बैठक तीन महीने पहले हुई। वहाँ पर इसके बारे में जोरदार बहस हुई। Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you and everybody here in this august House have seen the scene. वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि "भाई साहब, आप लोग जनता की तरफ से प्रतिनिधि बनकर आए हैं। हमको मेजोरिटी से लोगों ने चुनकर भेजा है। आप लोगों ने 55 साल कर्नाटक में राज किया। हमें ढाई साल हो गये। आपकी

अपोजिशन पार्टी को किस तरह से हाउस में फ्लोर पर बिहेव करना चाहिए। Mind your business and tolerate us. Whatever problems that you have, you bring before me. I am here to answer your questions. Whatever document you want, I am here to provide you". Regarding illegal mining activities in Bellary, the Bellary brothers were made the target. Why? Do you mean to say that they are the only people who are exploiting the deposits? मेरे पास बहुत डाक्युमेंट्स हैं। यहां पर चर्चा चली, नॉन-पालिटिकल चर्चा चली, इसलिए मैं उस पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं उस prospective के बारे में नहीं सोचता हूं, ढाई साल में वहां की गवर्नमेंट लोगों की समस्याओं के साथ जूझ रही है।

They are very near to the people and approaching them. They have made hundreds of plans for the development of SCs, old people, ladies, Anganwadis. He has almost attending to all of them. He wants to do the best possible for the people of the State. Forgetting all these things, the mud da of Bellary has come all of a sudden. मैं यह नहीं समझता कि इसके पीछे कोई राजतंत्र नहीं है। मैं 1957 में 8वीं क्लास में पढ़ता था। That was the first elected Communist Government in Kerala. But the Centre was not happy to see that Government. They wanted to destabilize that Government. A Communist Government was elected by the people of Kerala, not by any revolution. Ballot revolution took place. That Government was approaching the people with progressive ideas. But the people sitting in Delhi could not tolerate it. At the same time, in Congo, there was the Government of Patrice Lumumba. The CIA planned to destabilize the Government in Congo. A lot of plots had taken place and we know it, the politicians here know it. I am going to talk in that perspective. For the first time in South, a BJP Government has been brought by the people of Karnataka. Do you think that the people sitting here in Delhi are happy? We have ruled Uttar Pradesh. We are in Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Gujarat, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The people sitting in Delhi never thought that the BJP will enter Karnataka. All of a sudden, a lot of change has taken place in South and that has become the gateway of South. We have not only formed a Government in Karnataka, but also we have given a

popular Government there. I do not want to mislead this House, Sir. In 50 years, I have seen many Chief Ministers. As they could not tolerate the Government in Kerala in 1959 under the name of vimochanasamaram; they started it because they opposed the Education Bill of Prof. Mundasseri. Mannam Pandnabhan was the leader. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the President of the Congress Party here. So, that Government was destabilized. यह जो conspiracy है, I am feeling यह BJP गवर्नमेंट वहां पर किस तरह से काम करने लगी। इसका influence बाजू के स्टेटों में भी जाएगा। Ultimately, it is politics. Bellary is a mudda. When the Chief Minister said, "You come over here. Let us have a dialogue. I am prepared to talk about whatever you want". कितनी illegal mining हुई, किधर-किधर से हमारे जमाने में हुई?

आपकी तरफ से कितने लोग हैं जो आज आपके साथ बैठकर उधर पुकार रहे हैं। मैं उसका पूरा ब्यौरा दूंगा। आपने सीन देखा होगा, अपोजिशन लीडर goes like this. जब तक आप dialogue के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, जब आपके मन में पाप है, आप वहां पर बैठकर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे। बिना चर्चा किए, आपके सामने गवर्नमेंट के विचार कैसे आएंगे? You ask for the documents from the Chief Minister. Being the Leader of the Opposition, you have got every right to ask for it. You have got the Cabinet darja. You have left all these things. You have given a slogan," जब तक आप Reddy Brothers को नहीं निकालेंगे, हमारा मूवमेंट जारी रहेगा और रोड़ों पर जाएंगे, बेल्लारी में जाएंगे। क्यों, बेल्लारी में उनका क्या है? उनका तो धन्धा चलता है आनन्दपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में। ओबलापुर आनन्दपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है।

इन्होंने ओपनली कह दिया on the floor of the House, अगर वहां पर मेरा माइन्स का छोटा सा भी धन्धा चल रहा है तो आप इक्वायरी कराइए, आप जो भी पनिशमेंट देंगे, हम उसके लिए तैयार हैं। उनका धंधा आंध्र प्रदेश में चलता है। आपको भी मालूम है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में किनके साथ उनका धंधा है। आप लोग मुंह क्यों नहीं खोल रहे हैं? Who are the people who are encouraging them? अपने रिकार्ड्स को लेकर जाइए, हमारे पास भी बहुत कुछ रिकार्ड्स हैं। If the Chair permits,....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHA RAO): Not necessary.

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA: I don't want to highlight the names of people ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand) : The Chair knows it.

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA : I have got it. The Chief Minister has already highlighted the names of people, who are in the Treasury Benches here, and in the Opposition there. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : ट्रेजरी बेंच ... (व्यवधान)... लोग इतने साफा सुथरे कैसे हो गए ... (व्यवधान)... ट्रेजरी बेंच ... (व्यवधान)... ब्लेम करने के लिए यह कौन सा तरीका है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आपको पता है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आपको पता नहीं है, आप चुप रहिए ... (व्यवधान)... अहलुवालिया जी बोलने के लिए बैठे हैं ... (व्यवधान)... आपके रुडी जी हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप चुप रहिए ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश) : आप क्यों लड़ रहे हैं, बात बराबर की है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप ऊंची आवाज मत निकालिए ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : हमें ऊंची आवाज में बात करने का हक है ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. के. केशव राव) : खान साहब, आप बैठिए प्लीज ... (व्यवधान)... आप बोल सकते हैं ... (व्यवधान)... आपको पुकारने की क्या जरूरत है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आंध्र वाले साफ-सुथरे हो गए ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, अच्छी भली डिबेट चल रह थी, अगर राजीव शुक्ल जी बीच में आकर पिन प्रिक करेंगे तो यहां पर लोग चूड़ियां पहनकर नहीं बैठे हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मैं निवेदन करता हूं ... (व्यवधान)... शुक्ल जी वहां बैठे हैं ... (व्यवधान)... पार्लियामेंट के अंदर ... (व्यवधान)... सदन के अंदर झामा करते हैं ... (व्यवधान)... कंप्यूज करते हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : पार्लियामेंट में बहस से क्या मतलब ... (व्यवधान)... आपको कुछ पता है? ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. के. केशव राव) : राजीव जी, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह नहीं चलेगा ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. के. केशव राव) : यह ठीक नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको कुछ बोलने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, सदन पहले से चल रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन की कार्यवाही शांति से चल रही है। फर्स्ट स्पीकर के टाइम में पहले से ही राइडर लगा दिया गया है। एक-दूसरे पर नाम लेकर मत बोलिए। अगर आप नाम सुनना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : नाम भी बताएं।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अगर आप नाम सुनना चाहते हैं, लिस्टिड नंबर सुनना चाहते हैं, तो देखिए, यह बैग पूरा भरा हुआ है, अगर कहेंगे तो खोलकर दिखाता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. के. केशव राव) : नहीं, नहीं, हो गया है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : हमारे पास सब कुछ है, किंतु फोटो सहित दिखाऊंगा, फिर कहीं मुंह दिखाने लायक नहीं रहेंगे, इसलिए शांत रहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Shanappaji, the hon. Leader of the Opposition should speak. You must leave some time for him. Please have consideration because there are a lot of things to be said.

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : सर, शुक्ल जी, बीच में आकर मेरे टाइम को ले रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): You have already taken fifteen minutes.

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : मैं यह कह रहा था कि आपने शायद महाभारत की कथा सुनी होगी, the eyes of the enemy, that is, the Kauravas, were on Bheema. महाभारत की कथा में Bheema was the man who saved Pandavas, when they were in trouble. He killed all the 100 Kauravas with his Gadha. आप लोगों ने उन लोगों को टारगेट बनाया, जिनको फिनिश करने से वे अपने आप में लड़ेंगे और हमारा उल्लू सीधा हो जाएगा। ऐसा नहीं होगा।

You may allow me to read the letter written by the Chief Minister or*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): You may place it on the Table; that would do. Anybody can use it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may lay it. Whoever wants to use it can use it.

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : सर, मैं दो मिनट में बोल दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): You have to keep time in mind.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : एक मिनट, सर। हम लोग 2008 में आए। इससे पहले 1998 से लेकर 2004 तक आपकी गवर्नमेंट थी और कौन चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, आपको मालूम है। 2004 के बाद जो गवर्नमेंट आई, that was a coalition Government with the JD(S); your Chief Minister was there. Till 2007, the Government was led by the Congress in coalition with the Janata Dal (S). उनके जमाने में क्या-क्या हुआ, मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यहां पर बात छेड़ी गई है कि किनके जमाने में कितना लूटा गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. के. केशव राव) : एलओपी साहब बोलेंगे, शणप्पा जी प्लीज समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट थी, 2004 की ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am going to complete it, Sir.
Kindly allow me to complete it, Sir. Kindly allow me to...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): How much time do you want?

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : सर, पांच मिनट दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): No, no; this is impossible. Please understand me.

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA: Forty-three cases were. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): No, no. Shanappabhai, please understand me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA: Permissions given were seven; notifications issued were 33. During Kumaraswamy's time: 47 cases were referred; 22 were given ...*(Interruptions)*... 19 were given permission. गवर्नर के जमाने में, 15 दिन तक गवर्नर थे, उनके जमाने में सबसे ज्यादा illegal mining का issue हुआ। ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Mr. Yechury referred to all that. He has referred to the Governor and all that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA: Sir, Yeddyurappa has categorically stated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute more, Sir, and I am concluding. From 2008 till today, he has issued only two permissions. One did not materialize at all and, in another, they have asked for the goldmine. Both of them have not materialized and we are saying that this is the Government during whose time all the illegal mining activity has been carried out. I am sorry to say this. So, kindly bear this in your mind that he has come out openly to request the Prime Minister of the country कि सर, अगर कहीं भी ये चीजें चल रही हैं, तो आप हमारे कान पकड़िए, बुरे लोगों को नियंत्रण में रखिए और एक सेंट्रल कानून बनाए। illegal mining को बंद कराने का कोई भी रास्ता आप निकालिए, तो हम आपकी तरफ हैं।

इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। थैंक्यू सर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Please, it is over. Thank you. Shri Anil Lad.

SHRI ANIL H. LAD (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to disclose that I am in the mining business, as this disclosure is required under the rules of the House. सर, हम लोग 1956 से बेल्लारी में mining कर रहे हैं। 1956 से हमारी family mining में है। आज illegal mining के ऊपर जो लोग बोल रहे हैं, वह 2002 से चालू हुआ है। सर, मैं इसका कारण सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। 2002 में जब globalization हुआ, real estate economy बढ़ी, जिसमें iron ore और स्टील की मांगें भी बढ़ी। There was a technology from China with the help of which small sponge iron units were coming up in Hyderabad, Bellary and other such places. Two hundred to three hundred industries came up around Bellary and Hyderabad. The required investment was only Rs.20 and Rs. 25 crores. A lot of people put up industries. For this industry, the material required was hard tumbler material. उसमें जितनी भी बेल्लारी के आस पास माइन के नीचे की जमीन है, उस जमीन में पत्थर आने लगे हैं। I know a lot of Members have spoken about it.

खेतों में हमारे जो फार्मर्स हैं, जब उनको पता चला कि उससे उनको अच्छा धन मिल रहा है तो उन्होंने उसको निकालना चालू किया। Then mining was started by a lot of companies. सर, विदाउट परमिट माइनिंग, इललीगल माइनिंग है। जो आदमी mining concession लेता है और वह उसे परमिट से निकालता है या सेल करता है, that is legal, लेकिन जो illegally sale करता है, that is illegal. It started in 2002. Today, the newspaper, Vijay Karnataka, says that in 2004-10, near about 3 crore tonnes of material has been illegally mined. सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि my friend-colleague said now that the BJP Government in Karnataka is in power only for two years now. I would like to correct that. They were in a coalition Government from 2006-onwards with JD(S) headed by Mr. Kumaraswamy. The Deputy Chief Minister was Mr. Yeddyurappa. Please understand this. The mining * is a threat to democracy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): The word * will not go on record.

SHRI ANIL H. LAD: This was released in 2006 and it appeared in all the newspapers. CNN-IBN has done a lot of reporting on illegal mining. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA: Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Sir, he was not in power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Allow the hon. Member to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Shanappa, hon. LOP would be responding to your points; he knows how to respond.

SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Sir, he is taking my precious time. ...*(Interruptions)*... In 2006, I was an MLA and from my district only one among the Reddy brothers was the District Minister during that time also. This illegal mining, Sir, the illegal mining to the extent of 71 lakh tonnes which was done in 2009-10; the Karnataka Chief Minister admitted in the Assembly that the illegal mining had happened. Hon. Justice Santosh Hegde had been interviewed by CNN-IBN and he frankly said that there was

*Not recorded.

no law and order in Bellary, "If I want to go and survey, I require police protection." These are the words he spoke.

Sir, I would like to say what our contention is. The Lokayukta can survey only where the mining has been done. Ultimately, they can only submit a report indicating the quantity that is moved out. सर, बेल्लारी में कोई पोर्ट नहीं है। अगर बेल्लारी से कोई माल कहीं जाना है तो कम से कम 500 किलोमीटर दूर जाकर उसको रवाना करना पड़ता है। Bellary is connected with 6-7 ports. The Government should take note of the quantity of material that has been exported from which port, whether there was a legal permit or not; they have registered Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysian benami companies. आज उधर आयरन ओर्स की प्राइस 150 यूएस डॉलर है, तो उन्होंने इसे over-invoice करके 200-220 डॉलर कर दिया। इल्लीगल माइनिंग का जो कैश पैसा था, वह इधर से हवाला से होकर उधर गया और फिर उधर से यह पैसा ऑफिशियल होकर इधर आया। I would like to say, if the Lokayukta, Justice Santosh Hegde can go into all these details, it would be nice. I am saying that even the CBI cannot go into this because it is very, very technical. What I am saying is, let there be an inquiry even on us which includes the permits that we have, on the quantities we have exported, where we have exported, whether we have done under-invoicing or over-invoicing. There is MMTC also. Every month, there is a GSM pricing. It can be ascertained in which month what is the export. Say, in the month of June, the price can be \$90; in the month of March, it goes to \$180. So, there is a lot of variation in the prices. My esteemed friends are saying that the permission should be given only on value addition.

Sir, recently, a global meet was held in Karnataka. I request all the hon. Members to listen to this. Sir, the person who is Minister in-charge in Bellary colludes his hands with Andhra Pradesh, and says, "I will put one steel plant in 2006 in Cudappa" Sir, today, we are in 2010, and the plant is not existing there, and a lot of mining leases have been issued on that plant. Again, today, in Karnataka, there is a global meet. Arcelor Mittal comes and says, "I will invest Rs.30,000 crores in Bellary". The

Minister from that District who has a company in his wife's name said, "We will invest Rs.36,000 crores". Sir, I would like to say in this House that when I am a mine-owner for the last 44 years, and I don't have that kind of money, how can the Minister say "I can invest Rs.36,000 crores in Bellary, and Rs.30,000 crores in Cudappa"? So, wherefrom this Rs.66,000 crores coming? I would like to know from my friends whether you have given permission to the company for investment of Rs.36,000 crores in Karnataka or not. You have to agree to it.

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA: Let the Customs and Income-tax authorities investigate it.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHA RAO): Let him say whatever he wants to say.
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Lad, you please address the Chair.

SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Sir, a high-level committee has been formed in the State to scrutinize all these plants. Lot of investors have come and put applications in Karnataka. The Karnataka Government rejects these applications, and says, "We don't have water and land in the State of Karnataka". In the next three months, they give the permission for these two big plants, Sir. It is being given by diverting 84,000 acres of agricultural land. This agricultural land is being diverted for setting up industries. Can we imagine that 84,000 acres of green agricultural land is being diverted? Bellary's temperature in summer goes up to 45 degree centigrade. In Bellary, we have the JSW's biggest steel plant from 1993. Every year, they are asking the Government of Karnataka to give them a lease, but the Government of Karnataka is not giving the lease to JSW. But, without a plant, they allotted the land and even given the mining leases for this company. Please understand, this is not a small scandal. This is going to be the biggest scandal in the name of value-addition. We have plants, but we have not been allotted mines. We have put our application, but we have not been allotted the land. So many other people have also applied for that. Sir, what I am saying is, this high-level committee. ... (Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we have been hearing the hon. Member. He was kind enough to disclose his interests, when he started, but in the course of

the speech, he can't start making a grievance that his company has not been allotted the lease. This is the direct conflict of interests. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can quite understand the concern of the hon. Members. This issue has been raised by Mrs. Karat earlier also. On generic issues concerning the industry to raise it, but then to start making a grievance of your own lease being granted or not being granted, that is the direct conflict of interests, which should not be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): It is a matter of expression. ...*(Interruptions)*... The word "I" brought the personal angularity to it. Let us avoid that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude your speech.

SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Just a minute, Sir. The Andhra Government conducts a CBI Inquiry. The person who is saying that he is ready for any inquiry, goes to the High Court and gets a stay on the CBI Inquiry. Today, they are saying that they are as pure as 24 carat gold, and they have not done any such thing. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, the Lokayukta mentioned in its Report that 99 illegal mining happened in Bellary. Sir, I would like to quote here one thing. The Lokayukta used this GPS-72 equipment to survey our lands. When the lands were allotted to us, it was surveyed by chain and the land was given to us.

When a GPS survey was done, even if the Parliament is surveyed by this equipment, there will be a variation in that. On that we have gone to court and got the stay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHAVA RAO): Let us avoid personal angularity to it, okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not bring personal angularity to the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, your time is also over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Sir, I would like to say मैं अपनी जगह पर illegal mining नहीं करने दूंगा। There are barren lands, forest barren lands पर जाकर illegal mining हुआ है। One Dalimia mine which is twelve

acre mine which is available in Hospet उधर से बहुत सा माल चोरी हुआ है। Sir, I want this survey to happen very fast. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. K. KESHA RAO): Mr. Shantaram Laxman Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can take one minute extra, total four minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Thank you, Sir. I will start by referring to Mr. Sitaram Yechury's statement asking for nationalization. See, I am also basically a socialist man in person. I would like the national wealth to be in the hands of the State. But seeing what is happening in the public sector, the vast corruption which is there, we are not able to manage, admittedly, many of our public sector undertakings. If we are able to manage the public sector, then the nationalization could have been the solution. Secondly, you were asking for a ban on export. Today we don't have capacity and that capacity will take years together for utilizing our iron ores. Sir, a place like Goa where only low grade iron ore is there, that is not utilized at all in the country because there is no scope. Therefore, there is no other alternative than to export low grade iron ore. I am mentioning Goa only. For other iron ores also we do not have that much capacity. Therefore, exporting is the only ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are having a mineral policy well laid down where so many things have been mentioned. I am not referring to that. The only thing is that the mineral policy says that as per the policy we will be amending the concerned legislation, that is, mineral rules, regulations, etc. I urge upon the Government that as per this policy which is there the necessary amendment to the legislation have to be made because as Kapilji is saying policy is not a law, policy has to be incorporated in the legislation. Therefore, although we have got a mineral policy, we have not amended the concerned legislation. In this mineral policy there is a very important revolutionary change which has been made, namely, wherever we are going to hold, if we have mining leases

now, henceforward the tribal and villagers will be the stakeholders. It is not only that we are going to compensate them, it is not that only we are going to resettle them but they are going to be the stakeholder. This is a revolutionary scope which has been given in the policy statement. Therefore, that has to be implemented. Then, Sir, you have to see how these iron ores of Bellary went. Did it disappear all of a sudden, whether a theft was committed or whether it was washed away by rain? Who made it disappear, this requires to be investigated. Sir, this cannot be investigated by an Inquiry Commission. The offence has already taken place. When offence of theft has already taken place, there has to be an FIR and not only that those who have committed theft be arrested but the conspirators, even if they are in the Government, even if the highest person is there, if he is found to be a conspirator by clearing the files, by helping those persons, then the highest executive person will be a conspirator and that higher executive person in the State has to be arrested. It cannot be done by an Inquiry Commission because it takes years together.

If somebody does not want to take action, the Inquiry Commission is there. Therefore, Inquiry Commission is not a substitute for this. Therefore, I demand that CBI inquiry is the only solution for Bellary theft.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबको सुन रही थी और मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. के. केशव राव) : आपके तीन मिनट हैं।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया : सर, तीन मिनट तो एक मिनट तो आपने ही ले लिया है। सर, मैं सबसे पहले grievance के तौर पर यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहाँ भी बड़े projects होते हैं, चाहे irrigation के हों, electrification के हों या mining के हों, वहाँ फॉरेस्ट लैंड होता है और वहाँ ट्राइबल्स ज्यादा रहते हैं, तो मेरा यह कहना है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तमाम decision होने के बावजूद भी उनका proper rehabilitation कभी नहीं होता है। They are always displaced from one place to another in the name of development, whether it is a power project, electrification work or illegal mining of minerals.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

इसलिए illegal mining जो हुई है, इसमें ट्राइबल्स का 1 परसेंट भी शेयर नहीं है। वे बेचारे वहाँ unhygienic atmosphere में रह रहे हैं। वे उनको केवल एक लॉलीपॉप दे रहे हैं कि उनकी एजुकेशन का, हाउसिंग का, सब

कुछ वे देखेंगे लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि उड़ीसा में पिछले डेढ़ साल में 35,000 करोड़ से ज्यादा का जो घपला हुआ, तो कमिशन बैठाने की बात की जा रही है। जब किसी स्टेट में illegal mining हो रही है, उसमें आप चाहे Enquiry Commission बैठाइए या सी.बी.आई. से जांच कराइए, जहां पर आपकी कोई मशीनरी न हो और आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अथॉरिटी या किसी भी investigation authority को लेने जाएं और उनके ऊपर किसी किस्म का विश्वास न हो, तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा?

महोदय, मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल में हमारे यहां क्वॉंज़र और मयूरभंज में सबसे ज्यादा illegal mining हुई है। जहां 100 में से 90 प्रतिशत ट्राइबल्स रहते हैं और जहां जंगल है, वहां Environment Minister कहां रह गए? उनके कानून कहां रह गए? वहां water pollution कहां गया? वहां air pollution कहां गया? क्वॉंज़र के ट्राइबल्स में ऐसी-ऐसी बीमारियां हो रही हैं कि वहां डाक्टरों के जाने के बाद भी, उनकी जांच होने के बाद भी बीमारी का पता नहीं चल पा रहा है। उनको पीने का स्वच्छ पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। महोदय, Indian Constitution में जो Article 21 है - Right to Live, ट्राइबल्स के लिए मैं इसकी डिमांड करना चाहती हूँ। जो सौ सालों से ज्यादा समय से जंगलों में रह रहे थे, illegal mining की वजह से अब उनको उत्तनी unhygienic जगह में throw करके उनका जीना मुश्किल कर रखा है। महोदय, यह national threat तो जरूर है लेकिन उड़ीसा में मयूरभंज में टाटा स्टील को जो iron ore बादामपहाड़, सुलईपाड़ से लेकर जमशेदपुर टाटा में जो Iron & Steel Plant है, तो यह क्यों नहीं हो सकता है जहां प्रचुर मात्रा में iron ore हो, raw manganese हो, वहां के लोगों के economic benefit के लिए कोई इंडस्ट्री वहां पर हो? यदि उस क्षेत्र से सारा आप ट्रांसपोर्ट करके बाहर भेज देंगे, export कर देंगे, उसके बाद न उनके खेत रहेंगे, न उनके लोग रहेंगे, न आगे उनके जीने का कोई साधन होगा। मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहूंगी इसी पॉलिसी के तहत सरकार को या मिनिस्ट्री को सोचना चाहिए कि जहां-जहां पर प्रचुर मात्रा में रेवेन्यू सरकार को देना है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को, वहां इंडस्ट्री रखने के लिए, जैसे मयूरभंज में एक भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है, तो क्यों नहीं वहां एक स्टील प्लांट बनाया जाए? वहां minerals भी है, iron ore भी है, सब कुछ वहां प्रचुर मात्रा में है, उससे आराम से प्लांट बनाया जा सकता है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, हमारे क्वॉंज़र और मयूरभंज में पिछले दिनों बहुत illegal mining हुई है। उड़ीसा असेंबली में Vedanta के बारे में उठा, चाहे Posco के बारे में उठा, लेकिन उनका rehabilitation सदियों से नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा

निवेदन यह है कि उनके लिए तो विधान सभा है, लेकिन क्वॉंझर और मयूरभंज के ट्राइबल्स के लिए तो विधान सभा भी नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि illegal mining को, specially जो Enquiry Commission under section 3 लगाने को स्टेटमेंट मंत्री जी ने सदन में दिया है...

उसमें इन दोनों जिलों को अच्छी तरह से कवर करके जिन लोगों ने paper tampering करके लाइन और बाउंडरी के बाहर लीज देने का काम किया है, उनको भी पनिसमेंट मिलनी चाहिए - उसमें चाहे political involvement हो, चाहे बड़े ऑफिसर्स का involvement हो, चाहे ऑफिशियल मैनेजमेंट का involvement हो या किसी कम्पनी या individual का involvement हो - जिसको भी इसमें लिप्त पाया जाता है, उसको दंडित किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि उनको दंडित किए बिना उन पर आगे रुकावट नहीं लगायी जा सकेगी और इसी तरह से illegal mining चलती रहेगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राम कृपाल यादव। आपने तीन मिनट के लिए रिक्वेस्ट की थी।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए। पहले आपने दो मिनट मांगे, फिर तीन मिनट और अब पांच मिनट कह रहे हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं एक बड़ी पार्टी को represent कर रहा हूँ और यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपका नाम नहीं था, फिर भी आपको allow कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : आपकी बड़ी कृपा है। महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने आज एक महत्वपूर्ण सब्जेक्ट पर चर्चा आरंभ की। आज पूरे देश का ध्यान खास तौर पर इस ओर है। महोदय, legal और illegal mining की चर्चा बहुत जबर्दस्त रूप से की जा रही है। मेरा साफ तौर पर यह कहना है कि जो legal mining करने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी बाढ़ में ही illegal mining हो रही है। महोदय, आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि जो लोग legal mining कर रहे हैं, जिनको हम परमिट देते हैं, जिनके पास authority है, वे सरकार को प्रति टन कितनी राशि दे रहे हैं - मात्र 21 रुपए। दूसरी ओर सारे खर्च निकालकर उनका जो खर्चा आ रहा है - मजदूरों को देकर, गाड़ी में लगाकर, उठाकर और फिर बंदरगाह तक ले जाने के बाद मात्र 300 रुपए

खर्चा आ रहा है। अब उसकी बिक्री कितने में हो रही है? आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि पांच से छः हजार रुपए टन के हिसाब से उसकी बिक्री हो रही है। क्या हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमने स्वयं लाइसेंस देकर हमारी जो पॉलिसी है, जो नीति है, उससे ही अवैध रुपया कमाने की व्यवस्था कर रखी है? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि illegal mining करने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे कौन लोग हैं। आज legal mining करने वालों की बाढ़ में ही illegal mining हो रही है और वह सब illegal mining करके legal mining के नाम पर एक्सपोर्ट किया जा रहा है। इस पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारी पॉलिसी कहां है? हमने तो लूट की छूट दे रखी है। हमारी जो नीति और पॉलिसी है, उसके अनुसार हम कह रहे हैं कि लूटो, लूट सको तो लूट लो। उसी में कोई 35 हजार करोड़ रुपया और कोई 36 हजार करोड़ रुपया लूट रहा है। सब लूटते रहेंगे। देश की सम्पत्ति इसी तरह से लूटी जा रही है और चंद लोगों के हाथ में यह पैसा जा रहा है। वे कौन लोग हैं? * इन सब लोगों के पास हिम्मत और साहस है?

श्री उपसभापति : आप नाम मत लीजिए। नाम निकाल दीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, यह fact है, यह सच्चाई है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, वे आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता नाम ले रहे हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : आप कागजात उठाकर देख लीजिए कि legal mining करने वाले कौन लोग हैं? तमाम कम्पनियां हैं, इनके जैसे और लोग हैं। हम यह साहस नहीं कर सकते कि * पर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : धीरे-धीरे बोल कोई सुन न ले।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : आप तो सुन रहे हैं न। महोदय, यह आश्चर्य की बात है। आपने एक नई पॉलिसी बनाई है - मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ - आप टेलीफोन की auction कर रहे हैं, आपने 3जी का auction किया, आपको हजारों करोड़ का फायदा हुआ। आप air का auction कर रहे हैं। आप क्यों नहीं ऐसी पॉलिसी बनाते कि इसका भी auction करें? इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचना पड़ेगा। नहीं तो केन्द्र और राज्य की जो पॉलिसी है, इससे इसी तरह से देश का खजाना लूटा जाता रहेगा और हम चुपचाप हाथ पर हाथ धरकर बैठे रहेंगे तथा दूसरी ओर देश की गरीबी और फटेहाली में जीने वाले लोग मरते रहेंगे, जिन्हें रात-दिन

*Not recorded.

कमाने के बाद भी दो वक्त की रोटी नसीब नहीं होती है। जिसकी चर्चा हमारी बहन कर रही थी और यही हाल होगा, पूरा देश आज उग्रवाद की चपेट में आ रहा है, माओत्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, पूरी कन्ट्री पर यह छा रहा है। सर, हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं, हमको दिमाग खोलना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैंने यह निवेदन किया है। माननीय मंत्री जी नहीं हैं, पता नहीं कहाँ चले गए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कुछ सम्मानित सदस्य : वे आ रहे हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : हमें इसकी इच्छा शक्ति जगानी होगी। सर, हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है - कम्बल ओढ़ कर घी पीना। हमने तो नकाबपोश ओढ़ लिया है - लीगल माईस, 21 रुपया टन और दस गुना फायदा और उसकी आड़ में, यही नहीं, सर, अगर लीगल माईस करने वालों पर नजर रखा जाए, हम अगर उसको 20 किलोमीटर की परमिशन दे रहे हैं तो वह 25 किलोमीटर में फैलाकर इल्लिगल माईस करवा रहे हैं। ये वही लोग हैं जो लीगल माईस की आड़ में इल्लिगल काम कराने का काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने 5 मिनट मांगे थे, अब 5 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, अब मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। मैंने आपसे आग्रह किया, क्योंकि भविष्य में मुझे आपसे फिर समय लेना है, इसलिए मैं आपके आदेश का अक्षरशः पालन करूंगा और मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, यह बात कहते हुए कि जिस तरफ मैंने ध्यान आकर्षित कराया है, माननीय मंत्री जी, उस पर कार्रवाई करिए। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारी, पदाधिकारी बड़े पैमाने पर उनसे मिले हुए हैं, जिनको मोटी रकम मिल रही है और देश की सम्पत्ति लूटी जा रही है और हम खुली आंख से देखने का काम कर रहे हैं, इसको स्टॉप करवाया जाए। धन्यवाद, सर।

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू (झारखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, अवसर देने के लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं साथ ही अपनी नेता श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने खनन के इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर आमूल बदलाव लाने की सिफारिश की है। उपसभापति जी, हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है कि - "हींग लगे न फिटकरी और रंग चोख ही चोखा।" यह कहावत अवैध खनन के मामले में ज्यादा शायद ही कहीं चरितार्थ होती हो।

राजस्थान हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो, उड़ीसा हो या झारखंड, अवैध खनन का कारोबार हर जगह फल-फूल रहा है। अवैध खनन और झारखंड का बहुत गहरा संबंध है। हमारे यहां खनिज सम्पदा बहुत अधिम मात्रा में है और वहां अवैध खनिज भी जोरों से चल रहा है। मैं पहले अपने गृह जिला लोहरदगा एवं गुमला और लातेहार जिला की चर्चा करूंगा जहां बाक्साइट की खाने बहुत अधिक मात्रा में है, अधिकतर जगहों में हिन्डालको (आदित्य बिरला ग्रुप) का लीज है। अपने लीज एरिया के अलावा अगल-बगल के फोरेस्ट एरिया में अवैध खनन का काम अपने ठेकेदारों के द्वारा बहुत नायाब तरीके से कराया जा रहा है। पहले माइन्स को क्लोजर करा दिया जाता है और श्रम मंत्रालय से फोरक्लोजर का प्रमाण पत्र भी जुगाड़ से हासिल कर लिया जाता है और बंद खानों को ठेकेदारों से अवैध खनन कराके इसका लाभ हिन्डालको उठा रही है। इसकी उच्चस्तरीय जांच होनी चाहिए और कम्पनी पर इसके लिए कड़ी से कड़ी सजा लगानी चाहिए। उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे पास इसके पूरे सबूत के तौर पर फोटोग्राफ और वीडियो भी है लेकिन सदन की मार्यादा को ख्याल करते हुए मैं उन सबूतों को यहां दिखा नहीं सकता। अवैध खनन के कारण माइंस को नुकसान के साथ-साथ फोरेस्ट एरिया में जंगलों की बेरहमी से कटाई हो रही है, जिसका पर्यावरण पर भी बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। यहां रहने वाले गरीब आदिवासियों की जमीन भी अवैध खनन के कारण बर्बाद हो रही है क्योंकि इन गरीब आदिवासियों की कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। अवैध खनन के कारण कई बार यहां दुर्घटना भी हो चुकी हैं, स्थानीय लोग भी इस मुद्दे को लेकर आंदोलन कर चुके हैं लेकिन इस पर सरकार का ध्यान कभी नहीं गया। इससे सरकार को अरबों रुपए का नुकसान हर साल हो रहा है। लौह अयस्क के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध और श्वेत पत्र जारी करना चाहिए, जिससे देश को पता चल सके कि हमें कितना नुकसान हो रहा है। प्रकृति हम सब की सामूहिक धरोहर है इसलिए खनिज के रूप में प्रकृति ने हमें जो उपहार प्रदान किए हैं, उन पर देश के सभी नागरिकों का साझा अधिकार है। इसके लिए लौह अयस्क के निर्यात पर रोक और अन्य सभी खनिजों, अयस्कों के निर्यात पर अधिक टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत है।

मैं आज की चर्चा के माध्यम से अवैध खनन पर नियंत्रण के लिए प्रक्रिया में सुधार का एक प्रस्ताव देना चाहता हूं। आज हमारे देश के महान नेता स्व. राजीव गांधी की याद में राजीव गांधी अक्षय ऊर्जा दिवस भी मनाया जा रहा है। अतः मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि अवैध खननकर्ता के लिए अवैध खनन की गई भूमि पर अनिवार्य रूप से अक्षय ऊर्जा का स्रोत विकसित करने की बाध्यता कानून में संशोधन कर बनाई जाए। इससे पैदा होने वाली बिजली नजदीक के गांव को मुहैया कराई जाए और ग्राम सभा को इस प्रावधान के पालन की देख-रेख की जिम्मेदारी दी जाए। इससे न केवल ग्रामीण जनता को लाभ होगा, बल्कि स्वरोजगार के नए साधन मिल सकेंगे। ... (समय की घंटी) ... इससे

नक्सलियों को अवैध खनन से होने वाली लेवी पर अंकुश लगेगा, नौजवानों के रोजगार के अभाव से पलायन में कमी आएगी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ग्राम स्वराज का हमारा सपना पूरा हो सकेगा। इससे हमारे देश की बिजली की जरूरत का 15 प्रतिशत अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों से प्राप्त करने की राष्ट्रीय नीति और हमारे जीडीपी उत्सर्जन की intensity को कम करने की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय commitment को पूरा करने में भी सहयोग मिलेगा। इस प्रकार समन्वित सतत विकास के लिए इंडियन ब्यूरो ऑफ माइन्स को और सशक्त बनाने की जरूरत है, ताकि खनन संबंधी कानून और प्रक्रियाओं का पूरा अनुपालन हो सके।

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA - *contd.*

(i) **The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

(ii) **The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

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

(I)

"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 Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 2010.

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009 at its sitting held on the 10th August, 2010, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 2010:-

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixtieth", the word "Sixty-first" be substituted.