(iii) Notification G. S. R. No. 1262, dated the 19th November. 1974, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules. 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-872S/74 for (i) to fiii)]

#### Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (1970-71) on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited a:id Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, on b;half of the Dy. Minister of Finance, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, I beg to lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in Hindi) of the following Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970 71:

- ii) Union Government (Commercial) Pan X—Indian Drucss anil Pharmaceuticals Limited.
- (ii) Union Government (Commercial) Part XI—Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8732/74]

# CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported crisis in Bhilai Steel Plant due to dwindling stocks of coking coal

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मापुर (राजस्थान): श्रीमन्, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से इस्पात श्रीर खान मन्त्री का ध्यान इस नमाचार की श्रोर दिलाता हूं कि भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के मामने संकट पैदा हो गया है क्योंकि उसके स्टाक में केवल बार दिन का कोक का कोयला शेष रह गया है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : Sir, in the first quarter of this financial year, ----

श्री जगवीश प्रसाद माथुर : मंत्री जी हिन्दी जानते हैं, हिन्दी में जबाय होना चाहिए ।

श्री रबी राय (उड़ीसा): माननीय मंत्री महोदय की मानुभाषा हिन्दी हैं, फिर हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं बोलते ? हमको भी सफाई से सुनने को मिलता । इसके इलावा माननीय सदस्य ने भी हिन्दी में प्रस्ताव रखा है। श्री कस्पाण चन्द (उत्तर प्रदेश): कोई जरूरी नहीं है हिन्दी में जवाब दें।

श्री रबी राय: हम नोग अभेजी नहीं जानते इसलिए हिन्दी में जवाब होना चाहिए। क्या बात करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please keep quiet. Let the hon. Minister, who has started it, finish it.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STL EL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV):

wr?r snwr prr «rr STfrrw m.j %\*R 5 srr ft nf i Sir, in the first quarter of this financial year, difficulties were anticipated in the movement of coking coal as of other raw materials as a result of the strike in the Railways. Suitable adjustments in the production plans of the steel plants were made taking this into account in order to conserve the stocks of coal. As a result, a total stock of 288,000 tonnes of coal in all the plants was built up by the 1st of July. Production of steel was increased thereafter, but the stocks of coal were also maintained round about this level till .September-October as a result of satisfactory position of supply. There was a setback in supply in the month of October, as a result of which the stocks fell in November. The supply in November was slightly less than the requirements at the current level of production. However, following a major accident on the 7th of December, at Chandil in the South-Eastern Railways, the movement of coking coal to Bhilai got reduced for two days and, as a result, the stocks in Bhilai have gone clown on the 10th of December to 32,000 tonnes or a little more than three days lequirements. I understand, however, that the lines have been cleared and that normal supply to Bhilai has started again. It is hoped that the stocks in Bhilai will be built up in the next few days.

2. I have had detailed discussions with my colleague the Minister of Energy in regard to supply of coking coal to the steel plants, and necessary steps for coordination are being taken to see that the supply is kept up at a satisfactory level. My department and the Ministries of Energy and Railways are working in close liaison with a view to maintaining adequate and steady supplies of coking eoal lo all the steel plants. I would like to assure the

#### [Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

I louse that the situation is constantly under watch and no effort will be spared to see that the supply of coking coal to the steel plants is adequate and satisfactory.

## [श्री उपसमायति यीठासीन हुए ।]

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधर : उप-सभापति जी, पहले तो में यह व्यवस्था चाहंगा कि जब मंद्री जी हिन्दी भ्रच्छी तरह से जानते हैं तो वें अग्रेजी में क्यों बोलें। मुझे इसमें कोई ग्रापत्ति नहीं है कि ग्रगर मंत्री जी से हिन्दी में प्रकत किया जाये धीर वे हिन्दी न समझें तो वे धंग्रेजी में ही बोलें, लेकिन जब हिन्दी भाषा मंत्री जी ग्रन्छी तरह से जानते हैं, तो फिर जानबझ कर खबेजी में बोलें, तो इस बारे में ग्रापकी क्या राय है ? अगर वे हिन्दी में बोलते तो जो मेम्बर हिन्दी ही जानते हैं उन्हें इस खारे में काफी सुविधा हो जाती ।

श्री उप सभापति : जब ग्राप प्रक्रन करेंगे तो वे हिन्दी में ही जनाब देंगे।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माबुर : मंबी जी को हिन्दी में हो जवाब देना चाहिये था।

श्री उप सभापतिः सब बाप हिन्दी में पृष्टिये ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उपन्मभापति जी. मंजी जी ने सभी जो धनतव्य दिया है उसमें उन्होंने यह आशा व्यक्त की है कि भविष्य में स्थिति में सुधार होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहंगा कि कल दो दिन जितने भी स्टील के कार-बाने वे उनके मैनेजरों की जो मीटिंग हुई थी और 1974-75 के लिए स्टील का जो लक्ष्य 50.44 मिलियन टन का रखा था, जिसमें से पिछले बाठ महीनों में केवल 3.12 मिलियन टन ही स्टील पैदा हो नका है, ब्रौर बाकी चार महीने जो बचे है, क्या इनमें पूरे माल का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया जायेगा ? न्योंकि वर्तमान स्थिति में जो कीयले की स्थिति है, उसके भाधार पर क्या उनका यह लक्ष्य पुरा हो जायेंगा? यह बात में इसलिए कहना चाहता हं क्योंकि विशेष तीर पर उस स्थिति के अन्दर जबकि अगले मार्च सक 34,325 मिलियन टन कोयले की जरूरत होगी और कांयले की प्रति दिन सप्लाई 32,400 मिलियन टन ही होगा । पिछले 9 दिसम्बर तक कोयले की मण्लाई केवल 29,800 मिलियन टन प्रति दिन रहा है। जिस प्रकार से कोयला मिल रहा है और जिस प्रकार से कोयले की स्थिति विखलाई देती है धीर जैसाकि मंबी महादय ने अभी कहा कि कायने के खान श्रमिकों ने हड़ताल की धमकी दे दी थी और उसके कारण कोयले की नष्लाई में कमी पैदा हो गई। तो में यह निवेधन करना चाहता हं कि कीयले बालों की हड़ताल तो हुई नहीं और अब तो सरकार का उनके

साथ समझौता हो गया है, लेकिन विछले तीन चार महीनी के अन्दर जिस तरह से कोयले की सप्लाई रही है, जिस तरह से पर डें कोयले की मप्लाई में कमी होती जा रही है, इस नाते सरकार ने जो स्टील का लक्ष्य रखा था, क्या वह लक्य पूरा हो जाएगा, यह बात मुझे दिखलाई नहीं देती है। मझे यह बात नहीं दिखलाई दे रही है कि इस समय जो कोयले की कमी हो गई है वह किस प्रकार से पूरी होगी बीर जो स्टील के निर्माण का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, वह किस तरह से परा किया जायेगा ?

श्रीमन, इस सारे कालिंग एटेन्सन के अन्दर कोई दोष हो सकता है तो वह कोयले मंत्रालय का हो सकता है श्रीर कोयला मंत्रालय की झोर से यहां पर कोई भी मौजद नहीं है जो कि मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में किसी बात की जानकारी दे सके। लेकिन मझे जो जानकारी मिली है वह यह है कि साउध ईस्टर्न रेलवे से 90 प्रतिशत कोयला इन स्टील प्लांटों को पहुंचाया जाता है और 90 प्रतिशत कच्चा माल भी इसी रेलवे के द्वारा पहुंचाया जाता है। लेकिन साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के एक प्रवक्ता ने कहा है भीर ईस्टर्न रेलवे के एक प्रवस्ता ने कहा है उनके वेगनों में प्रति दिन कोयला भर के ले जाया जाता है और वैयनों की सप्लाई में कोई कमी नहीं है और रेलचे मंत्रालय को इस बारे में दोष नहीं दिया जा मकता है कि वह रेलवे वैगन मप्लाई नहीं कर रहा है। सितम्बर मास में 2834 वैगन प्रति दिन उठे, अन्दुबर में 2717 और दिसम्बर में 2507 डिच्बों में कोयला लादा गया। इसका मतलब यह है कि जितना रोजाना डिब्बों में कोयला भरा जाता था उसके एवरेज में कमी होती जा रही है भीर इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जितना कोयला स्टील मिलों को मिलना चाहिए था उतना नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस दृष्टि से धगर हम रेलवे को दोषी ठहरामें तो यह उचित नहीं होगा क्योंकि उनका कहना है कि हम तो बैगन बराबर देते जा रहे हैं। ग्रगर वैगनों की कभी का सवाल नहीं है तो कोयले के बानों में इस समय जो व्यवस्था है, कोयले की जो वाशरीज है, वहां पर इस समय जो श्रमिकों की स्थिति है, देखभाल की जो व्यवस्था है, जिसके कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी था रही है, जितना कोयला हमको चाहिए उतना हम नहीं ले पा रहे हैं, जिस तरह की कठिनाई साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे वाले और ईस्टर्न रेलवे वाले महस्स कर रहें हैं उसी तरह की स्थिति बाकी रेलवे में भी ग्राने वाली है।

इसलिए स्टील प्लास्टस की जो स्थिति मैंने बताई है धौर कोयले की सप्लाई की जो स्थिति है-दोनों प्रकार की दिक्कत आपको आने वाली है। आपने केवल भिलाई की बात बताई है। यही स्थिति दुर्गापुर की है। हरकेला ग्रौर बोकारो स्टील मिल्ल के लिए भी कोयले की कमी प्रनभव हो रही होनी। उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए

ब्राप किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे यह मैं जानना आहंगा। कीयले का हमारा लक्ष्य है 95 मिलियन टन के उत्पादन का जबकि हमारी एक्सपेक्टेशन है 88 मिलियन उन । इस साल कोयले का उत्पादन भी कम हो रहा है। जिस प्रकार का कोल आपको मिल रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में भिलाई वालों की भी शिकायत है, बोकारो वालों की भी जिकायत है और दुर्गापुर वालों की भी शिकायत है कि कीयले का एश-कन्टेन्ट अब बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहंगा कि यह किस कारण से हो रहा है ? क्या नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद ही यह दिक्कत पैदा हुई है या उसके पहले भी इसकी दिनकत थी ? नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद स्टील मिल्ज की मिलने वाले कोयले की क्वालिटी में जो डिटेरियोरेणन हुआ है क्या उसका प्रभाव स्टील के निर्माण पर नहीं पट रहा है ? कोयले में एक करटेन्ट ज्यादा होने का प्रभाव स्टील के निर्माण पर पह रहा है। इस कमी को दूर करने की दृष्टि से आप धपनी स्रोर से क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? उ.जां मन्वालय से ग्रापका किस प्रकार का तालमेल है ? स्टील मिल्ज को अच्छा और बढ़िया कोयला प्राप्त हो सके इस दृष्टि से प्रापने कौन सी व्यवस्थाएं की हैं ?

श्री सन्द्रजीत यादव : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने कई महत्वपूर्ण प्रथन उठाये हैं। उन्होंने बहुत विस्तार से ममस्याग्रों के ऊपर भी प्रकाण हाला है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैंने केवल भिलाई के सम्बन्ध में अपना बक्तव्य दिया है और सूचना दी है। जूंकि माननीय सदस्य का ध्यानाकषण प्रस्ताव केवल भिलाई के सम्बन्ध में था इस लिये जो सूचना मैंने दी है वह मुख्य रूप से भिलाई के सम्बन्ध में हैं, लेकिन कोयले की सप्लाई की पूरी स्थित क्या है उसका भी विवरण मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में आपको दिया है।

श्रीमन् जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि 5.4 मिलियन टन का लक्य इस्पात बनाने का हमने निर्धारित किया है, पिछले 8 महीनों का जो हमारा लक्ष्य रहा है उसको हमने शत प्रतिश्वत पूरा किया है। जो शेय 4 महीने हैं उनमें ग्राम तौर से यह होता है कि तीन महीनों में इस्पात का उत्पादन ज्यादा ग्रन्छा होता है। अभी इस्पात कारखानों के प्रबन्धकों की बैठक हुई थी। उसमें सभी ने हमको इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया कि सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ताकि हम ग्रपने उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकें इस साल। इस साल जितना उत्पादन हुआ है वह पिछले साल के उत्पादन से काफी ग्रन्छा ग्रीर बेहतर हुआ है।

श्रीमन्, जहां तक कोयले का प्रश्न हैं, माननीय सदस्य ने उसके लिये ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को दोषी बताया है श्रीर कहा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले का उत्पादन गिरा है श्रीर इस लिये यह निधित पैदा हो रही है। यह बात बिलकुल सही नहीं है। क्रजों मंत्रालम जितना सम्अब है कोयल के जत्मावन के प्रयास कर रहा है। जैसा मैंने अपने बकतच्य में कहा, मैंने अपने सहयोगी कर्जा मंत्री से बिचार विमर्श किया, प्रिष्ठकारियों से विचार विमर्श किया, बी० सी० सी० एल० धीर सी० एम० ए० जो कोयले की देखभाल करते हैं और उसके उत्पादन को देखने हैं उनके अधिकारियों से बात की। हम सारे ऐसे कदम ल रहे हैं ताकि कोयले की जो प्रावश्यकता है उसकी पूर्ति हो सके।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीकरण को बात है, 70-71 में कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ था 72.95 मिलियन टन । 1973-74 में बढ़कर यह 77-87 मिलियन टन हो गया, 5 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है। इस लिये यह कहना कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उत्पादन गिरा है, सही नहीं है।

इसरी बास जा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है वह सही है कि हमको इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए कोकिंग कोल की ब्रावश्यकता होती है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में कोंकिंग कोल, नोन-कोंकिंग कोल के मकाबले में कम है। कीकिंग कोल का उत्पादन पिछले दिनों में घटा है। हम इसलिये अब सारे ऐसे प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि कोकिंग कोल के उत्पादन को किसी तरह से बढ़ायें। उसके लिए जो सावश्यक कदम लेने हैं वें ले रहे हैं। ग्रभी तक इस माल लोहे के उत्पादन पर कीयले की कमी की वजह से कोई ग्रसर नहीं पड़ा है, लेकिन यह बात मही है कि जितना स्टाक हमको चाहिए, जितमे दिनों का रिजर्व होना चाहिए उसको देखते हुए स्टाक कम है। हम इस कमी की पूरा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ब्रीर इस स्टाक को हम बना कर रख मकें इसलिये जितने हमारे कदम हैं वह उठाये जा रहे हैं। यही नहीं कि हमने ऊर्जा मैत्रालय के साथ ही बात की, रलवे मंत्रालय, ऊजां मंत्रालय और हमारे मंत्रालय की लगातार मीटिगें हुई हैं और सब तरह के कदम उठाये गयं हैं। किसी एक मंत्रालय को दोष देने का सवाल नहीं है। जहां तक ग्रापने ऐश कंटेंट की बात कही वह कील में बढ़ा है भीर उसका मध्य कारण यह है कि जितनी ज्यादा गहराई में हम कीयले की खदाई कर रहे हैं उतनी ही कोयले की क्वालिटी निम्न स्तर की मिलती जा रही है धीर उसकी बजह से कुछ ऐश कटेंट बढ़ा है। हमने इस बात की सावधानी वस्ती है कि हमारी वाशरीज में कीयले की अच्छी धलाई हो सके और उसके लिये जो आवश्यक कदम हैं वह उठाए जा रहे हैं जरूरी इक्किपमेंट हम ने मंगाये हैं या संगठन का जो सनकता बर्तनी चाहिए वह हम बरत रहे हैं और उसके लिये कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। ती इसलिये में माननीय सदस्य की धाण्वासन देना चाहता है कि जैसा मैंने कहा है, यह बात सही है कि इस वक्त कायल का स्टाक हमारा कम है, लेकिन हर संभव कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। इस जबन जो कभी हो गई उसका कारण मैंन

#### थी चन्द्रजीत यादव]

बतलाया कि दुर्भाग्य से एक रेल के की दुर्फटना हो गई और उसकी वजह से तीन दिन तक जितना की यला झाता था वह नहीं आ सका और उसकी वजह से स्टाक कम हो गया है। हमने रेल के मंत्रालय से दरख्वास्त की है और ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से भी कहा है कि जिलाई के की यले में कमी न होने पाये इमलिये यह देखें कि इसकी हम ज्यादा की यला दे सके ताकि किसी तरह से भी उत्पादन में कमी न आये।

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir. our hon. Minister has very rightly referred to the increase in the ash content of coal which is being used at Bhilai and pointed out that this is affecting the production of coke. Now. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to tell us the percentage of increase in the ash content of coal. I understand, it has gone up from 17 per cent to 24 per cent. But I do not know exactly. And how is this increase in the ash content of coal going to affect the production in the coke oven battery? To what extent will it affect because it is a big problem not only with the Bhilai plant but with other steel plants also. Then, Sir, I would like to know about the sources of supply of coal. You have pointed out that you instructed them to increase the supply, etc. I believe, Bhilai steel plant has certain captive mines. What is the number of captive mines i which Bhilai has for the supply of coal? In view of the problem which always comes up about the supply of coal, will you consider some proposal to increase the number of your captive mines? Now the mines are nationalised. Would you not consider it more feasible to have, in co-operation with the Energy Ministry, some more captive mines under your possession so that you may be at least free from the usual ted tapism, etc. ? To what extern this ash content increase has affected your coke production per coke oven battery?

Then, Sir, very rightly. Shri Mathur and also our Minister referred to the washeries. I understand that our coal washeries are not up to the requisite standard. They are in use for a number of years. They are not so modern and up-to-date. And \ was told that if we can \l

< our coal better, we can have better quality j of coal for the coke oven batteries. Sir. wash- I ing of coal is a very vital question. So, what are you doing to improve your coal washing? I understand that the M. A. M. C. the public sector Corporation, is in a position to make the coal washeries.

Is the Government seized of the matter? I believe the MAMC is under the Steel Ministry-I do not know exactly. What are you doing? Have you given any specific instructions to raise the quality of their coal washing by importing technical know-how and anything else you may think best? What are the possibilities of our making our own coke oven batteries? How many coke over batteries we are able to make ourselves and for how man> have we to depend on imports? Then, how are the industrial relations ? I believe industrial relations in Bhilai are in a good state and 1 think proper industrial relations in the steel plant at Bhilai will also improve the production of coke. I would like to have your views on

My last two questions will be: How does the defect in the ash content of coal affect your by-products? Because, Bhilai is making a large number of by-products which are very useful. For example, there is ammonium sulphate, there are five categories under the benzol products and more than a dozen of tar products. How does this affect your by-products for which Bhilai is famous and for which you also get a lot of money? There are very many major wastes which you also make use of like steel scrap, etc. and how are these major wastes affected by the ash content of the coal? 1 would like to know what you want to do about it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, ,1 is a fact, as I said earlier, that the ash content lias increased. Now, it differs from plant to plant but, on the whole, it has been noticed that during the last few months the ash content has increased from 0.5% to 3 to 4 percent in some plants. For example, in Bhilai, in comparison to last year it is only 0.5%. In Rourkela it is 1.0%. In Durgapur it is 2.09 %. But we have received continuous complaints that the ash content is growing and, as I said earlier, all possible steps are being taken. The hon. Member has asked whether because of illequipped washeries and lack of proper equipment, the ash content is growing. Actually. we are facing a new problem. As I said earlier, us we are having deeper mining-we are going deeper—the quality is deteriorating. It is a fact that at present some of the washeries are not adequate and we have placed orders. We have to do some balancing in the equipment so that we may wash the coal in a better way, are has been taken and orders have been

placed aud I will see that we are able to meet this situation. The other question the hon. Member has asked is whether we will rely upon our captive coal mines. Excepting TISCO and IISCO which have some captive coal mines, (lie other steel plants do not have captive coal mines. Bhilai has no captive coal mines. This is a suggestion—whether the steel plants would like to have captive coal mines just as they have captive iron ore mines—and the suggestion can be considered.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAV1YA: You have some. I believe.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: [ said that Bhilai has none. TISCO and IISCO have captive coal mines but Bhilai has not. We have captive iron ore mines—not coal mines.

So far as industrial relations in 'Bhilai are concerned. Sir, as the hon. Member himself has admitted, it is true that we have very good industrial relations there and there has been no trouble so far as Bhilai is concerned. For that matter, really speaking, for the last six months there has been no major industrial trouble in any of the steel plants and we are satisfied with our industrial relations.

It is a fact that the ash content, when it increases, does affect the coke oven batteries, it affects the blast furnaces and it also affects the production of steel and, therefore, vvc are taking all necessary steps so that we can control the increase in ash content.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAV1YA: 1 asked whether the saleable steel is affected.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, as I said, actually when the batteries and the blast furnace are affected, the saleable production also gets affected. The by-products are not directly affected.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Have you instructed your M. A. M. C. to have better quality washeries ? Are you importing technical know-how for that?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: There is no question of importing any technical knowhow. We have got all the technical knowhow. The two main suppliers, B.C.C.L., and C.M-A. are taking all the necessary care. As 1 told you, we are facing a new situation and a certain balancing is required.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN f Dr. Mathew Kurian.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): The statement of the hon. Minister is quite unconvincing because instead of accepting the seriousness of the situation, he has tried to bring in the problems of railway strike and so on which, according to my mind, are not the core sector problems. As reported in the Times of India and also admitted by the Minister today, the coking coal stock with the Bhilai Steel Plant was only for 3 to 4 days. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that this is not a temporary shortage. This shortage is country-wide and the present deposits would last only for about 60 years according to the present estimates. Therefore, there is an absolute potential shortage apart from this temporary problem of railway wagons and so on. I would like to know whether it is true.

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Union Government has been considering the import of coking coal to maintain the present production leval in all the steel plants. This is reported in the Times of India, New Delhi, dated 11th December. I. would like to know whether this is true. The third question is regarding the alternatives to coking coal. There have been various discussions and certain technical innovations regarding alternatives to coking coal. For instance, according to one report, it is said that there is a significant innovation suggested by the experts from the Soviet Union who have been helping the Bhilai Steel Plant. It is regarding the introduction of non-coking coal dust into blast furnace No. 2. They have stated that they can introduce the non-coking coal dust into blast furnace No. 2. by 1976. This seems to be a very significant breakthrough. I would like to know whether it is true and whether the Government is taking any concrete steps about this.

I would also like to know the results of the recent second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Commission in Moscow. I understand that this problem was discussed. I would like to know whether a realistic and time-bound programme for the rapid expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant to the 4 million stage is being implemented and what are the bottlenecks and difficulties in the way. Is it true that the Soviet Union has already promised to provide a technical project rtport about the innovation to in• [Dr. K.. Mathew Kurian] troduce noncoking coal dust into the blast furnace, thereby conserving the limited resources of coking coal? I would also like to request the hon. Minister to indicate the overall Bhilai Steel Plant's expansion programme. Is it true that the Bhilai Steel Plant has exceeded the production target of 1008 thousand tonnes and has touched the production of 1046 thousand tonnes of saleable steel? Will the supply of coking coal be increased for Bhilai Steel Plant in view of the fact that they have exceeded the target?

have exceeded the target. Thev Therefore, this problem is equally important. In order to reach the target of the Bhilai Steel Plant—the steel plant has exceeded its target according to my information-naturally it requires more coking coal at present. Therefore, the significance of alternative sources of energy, maybe non-coking coal dust and the technical innovation suggested by the Soviet team. I Would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House regarding the discussions at the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Commission in Moscow and what steps are being taken to reach the 4 million tonnes target by 1979.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV Perhaps the hon. Member has not understood me properly. I did not put the blame on the railway strike, [said then we had apprehended that there might be difficulties and there might be shortage of raw materials. We took all possible measures. Really speaking then we were m a belter position and we had much better stocks because necessary steps were taken to increase the stocks. Later on, the stocks have come down because of various factors and necessary steps are being taken. Now, Sir, about what the hon. Member said, I told him and the House earlier that it is a fact that in our country we do not have a very big reserve of coking coal. In regard to non-coking coal, fortunately we are one of the few countries which have good reserves. So far as coking coal is concered, our reserves are not very good. The hon. Member himself has given information that according to the present assessment and surveys it is only enough for sixty years. But we cannot say so. In a vast country 1 like ours surveys are made and r.ew mines are found. According to today's assessment it is a fact that it may be adequate for the next sixty years Therefore, a country like ours should take advantage of all new technique\* and knowledge

available on this point and we would like to introduce non-coking coal du-,t af,o into tie production of steel. The Soviet Union did make an experiment, but 'aicr on they did not carry it forward because they have no shortage of coking coal. So far as we are concerned, we have asked MECOM lo do the necessary experiments We are taking note if any other country lias achieved any significant result on this score. If sO, we would like to take advantage of the new technique, but it is still under sUidy. It has not been developed. Our research is taking care of this aspect. As the hon. Member has said. Bhilai steel plant is one of our best plants-It has exceeded the production target thi-and that is why we are a little concerned that because of tit; shortage of coking coal, production should not be affected. All Possible steps are being taken. So far as the Bhilai expansion programme is concerned, there was some delay because of vario:is factors. All necessary steps are now being taken and expansion is taking place as scheduled. We will see that the expansion programme is completed according to the new scheduling winch we have been able to do.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: The hon. Minister has not replied lo two of my specific questions- One ig the report which appeared in the Times of India regarding the import of coking coal—vhether it is true or not. Secondly, may 1 know whether it is true that at the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Commission meeting Moscow had offered to the Government of India the technique and know-how about how to use non-coking dust in the furnace by 1979?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Solar as the first question is concerned- we are not planning to import coking coal at present. We feel we can meet the requirements from our own country. There is no proposal for importing coking coal. So far as his second question is concerned, 1 am not aware whether this question was raised in the Indo-Soviet Commission meeting, but as I have pointed out, we would like to take advantage of any technology, any knowledge, which will help us in using non-coking coal dust in the production of steel.

DR. K. MATHEW' KURIAN: 1 <u>iv.ee</u> i got here the statement, which appeared in the | Patriot of 24th October, of the General Manager i of the Bhilai Steel Plant, Mr. P. K. Ahuja.

According to him, at the leOent second meeting | of the Indo-Soviet Commission, "a significant: innovation has been suggested by the Soviet side with regard (o the introduction of non-coking i coal dust into blast furnace No. 2 by 1976." This is the specific information given to the press by the General Manager of the Bhilai Steel Plant. Is not the hon. Minister aware of it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not aware of it. If the General Manager says something and if he is not aware of it, what can he do?

DR. K.' MATHEW KUR1AN: What about the flow of communication between the Minister and the General Manager?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He will find out

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Put a separate question.

SHRI T. N. SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): I have listened with a very great deal of attenlion to the statement from the Government side. 1 want to raise two or three points. If I have correctly heard him, he has stated that the production target is 5.4 million tonnes of finished steel or ingots.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Saleable steel.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: That means seven million tonnes of ingot steel to give 5.4 million tonnes of finished steel or saleable steel. All our plants taken together— the major steel plants and also the mini-steel plants that have been set up-should have more than 10 million lonnes of ingot capacity. To achieve what you have targetted for means running the steel plants at only 70 per cent of their capacity and not 100 per cent. 1 think it is much lower. From whatever I know, I can say that taken together the steel plants are not working to more than 60 per cent capacity. My point is, if you put a lower target as against your actual need and then if you say that you have achieved the target, it is not good. And in a planned economy such a thing will defeat the very purpose, it is deluding ourselves. Therefore, 1 want this point to be clarified. My point is, are you achieving what you are expected to, or are you achieving what you are really equipped to pro juce? Thousands of cior?s have been spent. But we do not get

the result. And this thing has been going on for the last len years. It is really very distressing. 'Target' i<sub>s</sub> a very pliable term according to what I see from the Government side I warn them that this kind of misleading the people is wrong.

Secondly, the steel plants should have a rule that they will have a minimum stock of so many days in respect of coal, iron ore, limestone, dolomite, etc. All that should be worked out and it should be seen that at no stage the minimum stock planned is reduced. It u because the shortage that is today attributed is due to some accident which blocked traffic for two days-Such accidents may occur always and if we do not take this into account and provide with such a stock, we will be failing in our duty. What I want to make out is thai the policy of having stores for a certain number of days has not been implemented. It has been worked out but not implemented.

And never should the stocks be allowed to come down below 10-15 days requirement. That is what I feel. So it is not a measure of satisfaction.

Again, we should not mislead the House because the situation is not really alarming in that sense. It has been bad. The policy has been bad. The implementation has been bad. The programming of the Government has been defective all these years.

Then there is the question of ash content. Various methods have been suggested. One is washeries. That is one of the methods-We shall, perhaps, have more washeries- But it is also a fact that our washeries are not running to capacity. This element of not running to capacity, not getting full value of tho money invested is continuing.

SHRI N- G. GORAY (Maharashtra) : Bad maintenance.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: Mr. Goray is perfectly right when he says that there is bad maintenance. Even Bhilai suffers from bad' maintenance to the extent that there was an j accident. In the coking oven pipes there was extra accumulation of tar b'ocking the j functioning of the steel plant. And that is! svhat is happening in Rourkela as also in the Durgapur steel plant. These plants have never I worked to any appreciable capacity. So main-I tenance has been very bad. The moment for-

[Shri T. N. Singh] ging is done there is some difficulty. There is always a very large amount of reduction in production. So this is to be taken care of.

Apart from the problem of washeries not being properly maintained, there is also the problem of proper blending. We know that we have got coking coal, semi coking coal, very light coking coal and what was all right as blending policy ten years ago is not correct today. As the Minister rightly pointed out, as v\*e go down deeper in our coal mines' lower strata there is more of ash content. This is known for the last 15-20 years. After all, in a planned economy we look forward to the anticipated problems and find out the solutions for them. Therefore, in this particular case this was known. So we should have taken action well in advance to meet the problem of higher ash content. My contention is that proper step has not been taken. Not only that, there is complete lack of thinking in the Steel Ministry in this regard. That is the charge 1 make.

Then in regard to non-coking coal being converted into a kind of coking coal from ash or from dust I agree with what my honourable colleague Dr. Kurian has said. I think more than ten years ago the Fuel Research Institute or the F. R. I. were carrying on experiments in regard to what is called making use of non-coking coal for coking purposes, for steel manufacturing-purposes. That was ten years ago. Our tragedy is that when ideas come we never pursue them properly. This is not a Russian idea. It is already there. But no progress has been made. Similarly there was a process developed in the F. R. 1. for manufacturing' fertilisers from coal with 14 per cent nitrogen as against 20 per :ent. In the ammonium sulphate and other fertilisers. This has been there for the last fifteen years. But nothing has been done. My purpose in referring to this was that we have got ideas, but we do not process them, we do not pursue them. And then suddenly somebody from outside comes and shows us something and we say that it is a very brilliant idea. This kind of inferiority complex must go.

As I said there will have to be a different norm for planning of coal. Then our washtries have to run to capacity. You go on seting up new plants, I do not know how nuch time the washeries take. Do it by all neans, but see to it that the capacity that (ou have is fully utilised. That is not being

done. I know it. It is no use the Minister trying to refuie that statement of mine. Fourthly, if the picture of coking coal is so gloomy, what are we going to do regarding our steel plants? We are planning in a big way. There will be four or five additional steel plants. That is what I read in the papers. And the capacity of the existing plants will be doubled or trebled. All these schemes are going on. We know we have got very little coking coal. Shall we not apply our minds, shall not our technicians and scientists apply their minds, before actually the problems overtake us? We have to do it because to depend on imported coking coal will be a very difficult proposition. Probably it will be unbearable for our economy. (Time-bell rings) so, I say, this has also to be looked into. Our steel plants themselves have to be so regulated as to be in consonance with the coking coal that we have, with what we can do in the shape of technological innovations and improvement and with our requirements of various kinds of raw materials and technology in this country.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, the hon. Member has been Minister of steel and, therefore, he has sufficient knowledge of the problems which our steel industry face in this country. I am glad that he has pointed out certain problems.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: Not only problems, I have suggested certain solutions also.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: 1 agree with the hon. Member that we should not be satisfied only with achieving the target that we fix for every year. The results of these steel mills should be seen in how they utilise their installed capacity. I also agree with him that today we are not able to achieve the desirable capacity of the steel mills. 1 personally feel that in our country the steel mills should not produce less than 80 per cent of the capacity. In Japan they produce 90 per cent of the capacity.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: 105 percent.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am myself admitting that. But I am also saying that we have taken all care. In our General Managers' meeting, I made this point very clear, that it is not enough that we fix a target and we achieve that target. That is not a very big credit for us-We should try our best and see that we make the maximum use of our

installed capacity. But, as the hon. Member knows, there are various constraints, There are outside constraints. These steel plants do not function independently. Coal has to be supplied, electricity has to be supplied, the railways have to work, refractories have to be provided. But as Government we should take all care to see that proper co-ordination is achieved. In this respect, all possible measures are being taken. I will not accept the statement that the planning has been bad, that we have done bad planning and programming. The question is...

SHRI T. N. SINGH: What I said was, in view of these constraints, the future planning of steel has not to be on an *ad hoc* basis. You are planning steel plants in so many places. That should be done only in the light of our resources and experience in the past.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, I can only assure the hon. Member that when we are planning certain steel mills for the future, we are also taking all possible things into consideration. We know that our requirements in future will increase. We are a developing country. We have to produce steel in our own country. We cannot go on importing steel from outside.

We will have to pay very heavy bills. Therefore, new steel mills will have to come in this country. The picture is not so gloomy as the lion. Member tries to paint it here...

श्री राजनारायक (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः यहां तो 'म्लूमी कुछ है ही नहीं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : 'ग्लूमी' तो कुछ है, लेकिन कुछ पहल रोशन भी हैं। सब 'ग्लुमी' ही नहीं हैं। I agree with the hon. Member when he says that we should have proper stock of coal in the steel plant. 1 express my concern that in spite of the fact that we have planned like that and in spite of our best efforts we have not been able to build up very good stocks-I agree that the steel mill should have not less than 10 days stock of coal. All possible steps are being taken. 1 also agree that this kind of accident does obstruct the work of the steel plant in Bhilai. It is not that it is not foreseen. Before the accident took place we were considering: suppose this happens and then what will happen to the mill with a low stock? Then our plant will be in difficulty. Therefore, the minimum stock should be not less than 10 days, stock. We are taking this into account so that in future we will have proper stock of these inputs. Then difficulties may not arise. Shri Ooray mentioned about bad maintenance...

SHRI N. G. GORAY: I was told by an Engineer in Bhilai that the maintenance is so bad that a machine which ought to serve us for nearly 25 years will serve only fi\e y because of bad maintenance.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: Improper maintenance has pursued our steel production all these years. I am going to Bhilai and 1 will check up and then tell the House wh;it we feel about it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I will be very glad if the hon. Member will help me in this. It is a fact that maintenance is a very important aspect, particularly in steel plants, and there has been certain slackness on this issue. But all the possible cares have been taken and we have instructed our General Managers of steel plants that they should personally pay attention to the maintenance aspect of the steel plants so that the plants do not suffer because of bad maintenance...

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE (Maharashtra): Why was that aspect neglected in the past?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The hon. Member should appreciate what  $I_{\rm s}$ ay. Instead, why are you tyring to jump at it?

So far as blending of coal is concerned, it is correct that we have prime coking coal, medium coking coal and blendable coking coal. A certain percentage has been fixed for that. According to our requirements, we have sometimes medium coking coal and sometimes there are difficulties for blendable coking coal. According to their requirements, the plants have been trying to adjust the blending of the coal. It is not that we have not taken this aspect into consideration. We have considered that aspect. As I said earlier, we are aware that in this country at a later stage in future we may find difficulties so far as coking coal is concerned. Therefore we will take advantage of any technology, whether it comes from Soviet Union or any other country for that purpose, which will help us in steel production with introduction of non-coking coal. That I can assure the hon. Members.

धो रबी राय: डिप्टी वेयरमैन माहब, वन्द्रजीन यादव जी इस मंद्रालय के तथे संत्री बने हैं। मैं उनसे कहना बाहता हूं कि वह ऐसे मंत्रालय के उत्तराधिकारी बने हैं जिसका कोई मुनाम नहीं है। इसलिये उनको ज्यादा अन्तर्मुखी बनकर इस बारे में जवाब देना चाहिए।

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श्रमी ये मान चुके हैं कि अगले 4 महीने में उत्पादन के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति करने के लिये हैं। क्या यह सही है कि दूसरी पिल्लक सैफ्टर मंहरटेकिंग्ज हरकेला और दुर्गापुर की जाटंफाल भिलाई के जरिये पूर्ति होगी? जब यह सही है तो अगले 4 महीने के अन्दर इनको 34325 टन कोकिंग कोल की जहरत है प्रति दिन जब कि इस महीने के 9वें दिन से अभी 29800 टन तक आया है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो शार्टफाल है कोकिंग कोल में उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये वह क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं।

छभी माधर साहब के प्रश्न का आपने जवाब दिया। राष्ट्रीयकरण जब समाजीकरण में परिवर्तन होता है तो कुछ समाज की भलाई के लिए होता है और राष्टीयकरण जब सरकारीकरण हो जाता है तो फिर नौकरणाह, मटठी भर लोगों के लिये होता है। यह फर्क भायद चन्द्रजीत जी करेंगे। सी ाम । ए० और भेल में दोनों पब्लिक बंडरटेकिंग हैं। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, ब्राप ताज्जब करेंगे मालबीय साहब इसकी मान चके थे पिछले सब में कि सी • प्रमुख पुरुष वा दुप्तर एक 5 स्टार होटल में है। उसी तरह आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह से फिजल खर्चा हो रहा है। मैं बाहता है कि बन्द्रजीत गादव जी छानबीन करें। मान लीजिए कि यह स्टील मैनेजर का खद का प्लान है। मैं इसलिये कहना चाहता हं कि मरकारीकरण जिसका मैंने जिक किया कि सरकारीकरण होने के बाद फिजल खर्ची में ज्यादा रूपया बरबाद होता है और उत्पादन का आधनिकी-करण करने के लिए जो सोच होना चाहिए बह नहीं होता है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बावजूद इसके कि एक जर्मन इंजीनियर ने एक किताब लिखकर दी कि हरकेला का कैसा मेंटिनेंस हो। इस लिये कि उस किताब के ऊपर काम नहीं हसा. रूरकेला की स्टील फैक्टरी का रूप गिर गया और उसमें करोडों रुपयों का नक्सान हुआ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हं कि क्या यह सही है कि जो इंडिजनस फ़ैक्टरीज हैं वह रिफ़ेक्टरीज की जरूरत को नहीं दे पा रहे हैं? न्या यह सही है कि विदेशों से रिफेक्टरीज भ्रायात करने की सोच रहे हैं और जो सप्लाई वाई प्रोडक्ट्म हैं उनके बारे में कमी हो रही है।

फिर भिलाई के बारे में पहले भी में कह चुका हूं और सदन में यह बात बा चुकी है कि सोवियत एम्बैसी के इकाना-मिक काउंसिल ने उनकी खुद शिकायत की थी कि जिस तरह से भारत सरकार को उनके साथ सहयोग करना चाहिए जिस रूसी कोलाबोरेशन से बोकारी, भिलाई में काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। सोवियत काउंसिल की शिकायत बरकरार है या सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, छागे चलकर इस शिकायन पर ग्राप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

यन्त में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो जनरल मैंनेजर हैं उनके साथ इनकी बैठक हुई थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि मान लीजिए ये कोई काम देते हैं कि इस तरह की केपैसिटी के अनुसार काम करिये। लक्ष्य भी पूर्ति जब नहीं होती है तो मंत्री महोदय की जिम्मेदारी तो पालियामेंट के प्रति है, लेकिन जो जनरल मैंनेजर हैं उनकी गलती से यदि उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है तो उनके लिए दण्ड विधान के लिये कोई सोच है टि इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐडिमिन्स्टेटिव रिफाम्से कमीशन ने विभिन्न पिलाक सेक्टर झंडरटेकिंग्ज की ऐफिक्सियेंसी बढ़ाने के लिए जो सिफारिक ही थी उसके कार्यान्वयन के थारे में चन्द्रजीत जी संबी बनने के बाद उसका अध्ययन किये हैं और उसके बारे में क्या पग उठाये हैं, यह सदन को बताएं।

1 P.M.

कैंजुयल लेबर के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या धापके पास उनकी परमानैस्ट लेबर में परिणत करने का कोई कार्यक्रम है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: श्रीमन्, एक प्रश्न उठाया है माननीय सदस्य ने कि अगर दूसरे कारखाने जैसे दुर्गापुर शीर राउरकेला है सगर उसका उत्पादन प्रपने लक्ष्य के गताबिक नहीं होगा तो क्या महज भिलाई से उस लक्ष्य की पृति कर ली जाएगी ? यह बात मही है कि अगर दूसरे कारखाने भी ग्रपना लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं करेंगे तो केबल एक कारखाने से उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की जा सकती। यह माननीय सदस्य को जानकर खन्नी होगी कि राउरकेला का जो कारखाना है इसका पिछले अप्रैल में लेकर मितम्बर तक का जो लक्ष्य था उत्पादन का उसमें 3 लाख, 73 हजार 900 टन इस्पान का उत्पादन करने का था और उत्पादन हुआ 3 लाख 76 हजार 732 टन । यह 100-3 प्रतिशत फलफिलमैन्ट हुन्ना ग्रपने लक्ष्य से । दुर्गापुर का भी पिछले सालों के मकाबले इस साल उत्पादन बढ़ा है और हमें इस बात की खणी है कि हालांकि यह कारखाना काफी बरी स्थिति में रहा है, माननीय नदस्य जानते हैं कि दोनों सदनों में इसकी बड़ी चर्चा हुई है. नेकिन इस वर्ष उसका भी उत्पादन पहले के मुकाबले ज्यादा हुआ है। मैं समझता है कि जितने कारखाने हैं सब की निजी रूप से जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया जाता है उसकी पुरा करना चाहिए क्योंकि एक कारखाना दूसरे कारखानों कालक्ष्य पुरानहीं कर सकता। हमने जो मीटिंग की थी उसमें इस्पात का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित हुआ है उस लक्ष्य को हर कारखाने को पुरा करने की कोणिश करने के लिये कहा है।

आपका यह प्रथन भी था कि यदि कोई मधिकारी, जो लक्य निर्धारित होता है उसको पूरा नहीं करता हैतो उसमें

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कोई कमी होती है तो क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिससे उसको दंड दिया जा सके। मैं समझता हं इस बात को हम को देखना चाहिए लाजमी तरीके से । जिन कारखानों में हमारा ग्रस्वों रूपया लगा हन्ना है बगर उससे हम ग्रपना उत्पादन पूरा न करें तो हम को बाहर से ब्रायात करने में उसके ऊपर काफी रुपया खर्च करना पहता है जब तक कि कोई ऐसा कारण न हो जो उसकी सीमा से बाहर हो छौर वह उत्पादन न कर सकता हो और ग्रगर वह व्यक्तिगत रूप में लापरवाही करता है भ्रौर उस पर उत्पादन पर ग्रसर पड़ता है तो मैं समझता है इस बात को देखना चाहिए। गरकार का उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करना चाहिए और हमें इस बात के ऊपर गीर करना चाहिए।

जहां तक कोकिंग कोल के सबंध में मानगीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया है, मैं इतना ही कह सकता है कि इस वक्त हम यह कर रहे हैं हमने जो बैठक बलाई थी उसमें ग्रधिकारी भी ये उनसे हमारी बातचीत हुई है स्रीर उसमें उनके प्रतिनिधि भी गौजूद थे, उनसे भी हमारी बातचीत हुई है। हम इस बात का कार्यक्रम निर्धारित कर रहे हैं कि जितना कोकिंग कोल चाहिए हमारे स्टील प्लांट की, उतना देश में हम उत्पादन कर सकें। उसका एक तरीका हो सकता है कि हम कुछ नई खाने ले लें जिसके ऊपर काम किया जा सके। मेरा कहना है कि वह भी दो-तीन साल के बाद ही कोल देना श्रम्र करेगा। अब सवाल यह है कि इस वक्त जो हमारी कैपेसिटी है उसको कैसे पूरा करें ? इस के लिये संगठन में ज्यादा वृद्धि करें ग्रीर वाशरीज पानी के काम को ज्यादा ग्रच्छी तरह से करें, जो मौजूदा कार**खाने** हैं उनके उत्पादन को बढ़ावे, यही काम हम कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये जो प्रयास हैं वे किये जा रहे हैं। इसरे स्टील प्लांट हैं उनके जो कैंप्टिय माइन्ज हैं उनको भी कहा है कि उनको घपना रुपया उसके ऊपर लगाना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि उनकी जो जरूरत है उससे ज्यादा खपने कैप्टिव माइन्ज को पुरा कर सके ताकि जो हमारी कोकिंग कोल माइन्ज है उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ा सके।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में आपने प्रश्न उठाया है। में आपने महमत हूं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण अगर सरकारीकरण में या नौकर-गाही में परिवर्तित हो जाए तो राष्ट्रीयकरण अपने लक्ष्य से दूर हो जाता है, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता । इस लिये राष्ट्रीयकरण में केवल यह कि वह उद्योग सरकार के हाथ में बाए बल्कि सही मायनों में उसमें जो काम करने बाले कर्मचारी हैं या उससे सम्बन्धित जनता है या जनता के चने हुए लोग हैं उनकी राय की कड़ की जाये। उन्हें ब्रवसर दिया जाये अपनी राय से अवगत कराने का । मैं समझता हं कमजोरी हो सकती है इससे ग्राप भी सहमत होंगे। ग्रापने स्वागत किया कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण का । यह मानता है कि जो कमजोरी हो उसको दूर किया जाए। मैं समझता हुं जो कवम उड़ाया है सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण का, उसको । मैंने कहा कि इस दिशा में कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

कमजोर नहीं बनने देना चाहिए। यह एक ग्रच्छा कदम है।

श्री राजनारायण: सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार की बढ़ीने का तो कोई जरिया नहीं बनाया है ?

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव**: ग्रापने राष्ट्रीयकरण की हिमायन की, इसका मैं स्वागत करता है।

थी राजनारायण : ग्रन्य गन्दे मिनिस्टरों से इनका स्टेटमेस्ट इम्प्रब्ड है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि इस गरकार ने वास्तविक ग्रंथों में राष्ट्रीयकरण किया ही नहीं हैं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्री राजनारायण जी, विवाद के लिये यह ग्रन्छा विषय है। प्रजातन्त्र में हम विचारों का स्वागत करने हैं और चाहते हैं कि उन पर वाद विवाद

जहां तक रिफेंक्टरी का सवाल है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि रिफेक्टरी की भी कमी है ग्रीर हमारे इस्पान कारखाने इस बात की कोणिश में हैं कि उसके उत्पादन में बृद्धि हो। हमारे देश में रिफेश्टरी की कमी कुछ तो इस लिए हो गई कि नामिलनाड सरकार ने इलेक्ट्रिसटी में कट एप्लाई कर दिया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जो रा-मेटिरियल कारवानों में जाना चाहिए था वह जा नहीं पाया। उडीसा मरकार ने बिजली के मामले में कुछ प्रतिबन्ध इम्पोज कर दिये। जब मैं राउरकेला गया था तो मैंने उड़ीसा के चीफ मिनिस्टर से इस बारे में बातचीत की थी ग्रीर ग्रव उन्होंने बिजली रेस्टोर कर दी है। मैं यहां पर यह भी कहना चाहंगा कि रिफेक्टरी के मामले में हमें कुछ माल इस्पोर्ट भी करना पड़ता है। हमारी यह कोशिश है कि रिफेक्टराँ के मामले में हम आत्म निभर हो सकें, इस निये हमारे जी कारखाने हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं, उनमें ही इनका उत्पादन हो, इसकी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी आज उसकी कठिनाई है और उनको दूर करने के लिये संभव कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

श्री रखी राय: छाप इसका झायान कब नक बन्द कर

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : जहां तक ग्रायात का संबंध है, इस्पात एक ऐसी वस्त है जिसमें दुनिया का कोई भी देश द्यात्म-निर्भर नहीं हो सकता है। कोई न कोई सामान किसी न किसी रूप में दसरे देशों से मंगाना पहता है। ग्रगर हम रिफ्रेक्टरी की कमी ग्रपने देश में परी कर लें तो दसरी चीजें हमें दूसरे देशों से मगानी पह सकती हैं। धातम-निभरता हम इस मायने में यह मकते हैं कि दूसरे देणों से माल गगाने के साथ साथ हम इन स्थिति में हों कि दूसरे देशों को भी माल भेज सके। इसलिए

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[श्री चन्द्रफीत यादव]

इसके अलावा आपने सोवियत इकनोमिक एडवाइजरी कोंसिल के बारे में कहा। इस वक्त इस संबंध में मैं यही कहुंगा कि सोवियत विशेषज्ञ हमारे यहां हैं स्रोर हमारे विशेषज्ञों सीर उनके बीच में बड़े मैतीपूर्ण सर्वेच हैं सीर जो भी समस्या आती है उसको आपसी सहयोग से हल कर लिया जाता है। इसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई कठिनाई इस बनत नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : नया इस संबंध में कोई विवाद नहीं

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इस बक्त कोई विवाद महीं है. यह जानकर ग्रापको प्रसन्नता होनी चाहिए।

सापने कैंजुझल लेबर के बारे में भी कहा है। जितने भी हमारे इस्पात के कारखाने हैं उनमें हमारे स्थायी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। कुछ काम ऐसे होते हैं जो कांट्रेक्ट लेबर द्वारा किये जाते हैं। इस बात की कोशिल की जा रही है कि कई कारखानों से कांट्रेक्ट लेबर को अलग किया जा सके धौर डिपार्टमेन्टल पल बनाये जायें धौर कोम्रापरेटिव सोसायटीय के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनसे यह काम लिया जाए। इस संबंध में काम किया जा रहा है और इस वक्त इसकी कोई समस्या नहीं है।

AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SHRI SINHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the question had a very limited scope. But because of your kindness, you allowed the Members to discuss many aspects of the matter. We have very much profited by this exercise for which I am grateful to you. Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the officers of • he Ministry of Energy and his Ministry have discussed about several matters- Personally, I would like to say that there should be a committee on plant basis of the officers of the Railway Ministry, the Energy Ministry and his .Miliary besides the Apex Committee. There should be a committee like this for Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plan's and also very much for the Bokaro Steel Plant which is being built up.

By ihe middle of next year, we might have the good fortunate, under the stewardship of Mr. Yadav, to see that steel is being manufactured at Bokaro. Sir, if this sort of a committee is not built up, then the apex committee will not be so Useful as this committee. Besides. I would like to mention another thing. He requires electricity fot which he talked to the Chief Minister and the Minister in charge of electricity in Orissa, etc- He requires so many things- In such matters,

a person like him should streamline the things and see that nothing is left to chance and that everything is organised properly and is happening automatically. Sit, he has been there only for a few weeks. But 1 have kept myself very much in touch with the Bokaro plant and other plants also. I keep in touch with some of the engineers who work there and in other places, and I write to them. This House will be happy to krow that our Minister is moving in 'he matter. And, Sir, administration is more important that the coking coal, and there must be a harmony- If any officer, howsoever big he may be, wants to create tension, wants to create a provincial feeling, wants to create a sort of group, he should see to it that such elements are eliminated, whatever be the consequences of that. I know he is both firm and mellow, and both are required to handle this human engineering in all these plants-

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, 1 am grateful to the hon. Member. He has made certain suggestions, and he has expressed his confidence that I would be able with the cooperation of all my friends and colleagues and officers and workers to do the job that has been assigned to me. 1 would only like to say

that so far as 'his suggestion that we should have a plantwise committee of Steel. Railways and Energy Ministries is concerned, this is a suggestion which we may consider. But we are really considering that we should have gome kind of a committee where the officials of all the concerned Ministries are there, and all necessary steps to make available the inputs.

the movement of inputs and other steps which are necessary would be taken care of.

Sir. I agree with the hon. Member that electricity is also a very important factor, and it has been affecting some production of our plants. And this question has been considered at various leva Is as to whether the steel plant should have a captive plant or whether we should have a national grid. It will be easier if the electricity is legularly supplied from the national grid. It will be cheaper and it will be better also- Therefore, these are the broader questions which are being considered. And I entirely agree with the hon- Member that the human part of these plants is very important. It is not only the machine which works, it is also the man behind the machine. He is very important. Therefore, proper co-ordination, i cooperation, satisfaction of the workers, their sense of involvement, and their hones' and

efficiency are very important factors, and these factors have to be taken care of. And [ can only assure that so far as lam concerned, I hope and I am confident that I will be able to get the co-operation of all those who are concerned with the manufacture of steel, and will see that those people who are responsible for lie production of steel also have a feeling of involvement and take it as their patriotic job to contribute in the production of steel.

Message from

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kurian. Special Mention.

#### REFERENCE TO KERALA HIGH COURT JUDGEMENT OUASHING THE ISTRIBUTION POLICY FOR IMPORTED CASHEWNUTS

DR. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Sir. ] wish to bring to Hie attention of the Government of India the very serious situation which has emerged as a result of the decision of a Single Bench of the Kerala High Court quashing the distribution policy for imported cashewnuts, which has so far been canalized through the Cashew Corporation of India, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India.

Sir, raw cashew as a raw material lias always been in short supply, the major proportion of raw cashew being imported from African countries. Cashew factories in Kerala work only for about 7/8 months in a year and there is large-scale unemployment in the cashew industry belt. Sir, the industry has disintegrated into small cottage units called 'Kudiiruppu'. a factory which could be compared to the put out system during the early stages of the Industrial Revolution in Britain. Sir, in older to avoid the disintegration of the industry as a result of the continuous struggle of the working classes in cashew industry, the Government of India had agreed to canalize the import of 'aw cashewnuts through the Cashew Corporation of India to 1 ensure the distribution of raw cashewnuts only to those processing units which conduct their operations in an organised manner and with at least minimum benefits given to the workers. Sir. in fact, the scheme has introduced a large measure of stability into the industry. The distribution of imported raw cashewnuts has been on the basis of strength the of workers m

each establishment in order to prevent clandestine processing and non payment of legal wages to the workiny people, 95 per cent of whom are women

Sir, 1 wish to bring to the attention of the Government the fact that the Kerala High Court quashed the distribution policy of imported raw materials mainly because of the inability and irresponsibility of the legal representatives of the Government of India in the Kerala High Court. I therefore request the Government to take into consideration the following three points.

- (i) to initiate urgent appellate proceedings against a single Bench judgment:
- (ii) to appoint a competent lawyer to handle the case; and
- (iii) to promulgate an Ordinance, if and when found necessary, re-enclosing the classification Nos. 21 and 22A of the entry in the public notice No. IS3,ITC (PN)/73, New Delhi, dated 3-11-1973 inserted in Section 3 of the Import Tiade Centrol Policy, i.e. Red Book Vol. I for April, 1973 to March 1974.

I once again request the Government to take up the matter urgently to ensure that the cashew industry is not allowed to be exploited by vested interests and allowed to be deteriorated and disintegiated into the hands of those flourishing in the past on the ill-gotten money through exploitation of the cashew workers.

#### MESSAGL FROM THE LOK SABHA

#### The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1974

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

-I am directed to inform Rajya Sjbha that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1974, has adopted the following motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) BiH. 1974.

### **MOTION**

•That this House do extend upto the last da\ of the first w^ek of the next Monsoom