(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-8725/74 for (i) to (iii)]

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : Sir, on behalf 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 .

Government (i) Union (Commercial) Part X-Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals 1 imited.

(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 मायुर (राजस्थान): श्रीमन्, मैं ग्रापकी ग्राज्ञा से इस्पात श्रौर खान मन्त्री का ध्यान इस समाचार की ग्रोर दिलाता हं कि भिलाई स्टील प्लाट के मामने संकट पैदा हो गया है क्योकि उसके स्टाक मे केवल चार 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 प्रसार माथुर : मंत्री जी हिन्दी जानते है, हिन्दी में जबाव होना चाहिए ।

श्री रबी राय (उर्डासा) माननीय मज्जी महोदय की मातुभाषा हिन्दी हैं, फिर हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं बोलते ? हमको भी सफाई से मूनने को मिलता। इसके इलावा माननीय सदस्य ने भी हिन्दी में प्रस्ताव रखा है।

श्री कल्याण चन्द (उत्तर प्रदेश). कोई जहरी नही है हिन्दी में जवाब दे।

श्री रबी रायः हम लोग ग्रग्रेजी नहीं जानते इमलिए हिन्दी मे जवाब होना चाहिए। क्या बात करते है।

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

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MI-NES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) : श्रीमन्, मैं दूसरे सदन में था क्योंकि मेरा वहा पर सवाल आया हुआ। था इसलिए, यहा पहुंचने में देर हो गई। 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 down on the 10th of December to 32,000 tonnes or a little more than three days requirements. 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 coal to all the steel plants. I would like to assure the

4.1

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

House 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.

[श्रो उपसमापति पीठासीन हुए ।]

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उप-सभापति जी, पहले तो मै यह व्यवस्था चाहूगा कि जब मंत्री जी हिन्दी ग्रच्छी तरह मे जानते है तो वे अग्रेजी में क्यों बोले । मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि अगर मत्नी जी मे हिन्दी में प्रश्न किया जाये और वे हिन्दी न समझे तो वे अग्रेजी मे ही बोले, लेकिन जब हिन्दी भाषा मत्नी जी अच्छी तरह से जानते है, तो फिर जानबुझ कर अग्रेजी में बोले, तो इस बारे में आपकी क्या राय है ? अगर वे हिन्दी मे बोलते तो जो मेम्बर हिन्दी ही जानते है उन्हें इम बारे मे काफी मुविधा हो जानी ।

भी उप सभापतिः जब आप प्रब्न करेगेतो वे हिन्दी में ही जवाब देगे।

श्री जगवीश प्रसाद माथुर मती जी को हिन्दी मे इंग जवाब देना चाहिये था ।

भी उप समापतिः ग्रब ग्राप हिन्दी में पूछिये ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उप-सभापति र्जा. मंबी जी ने ग्रभी जो बक्तव्य दिया है उसमें उन्होने यह ग्राशा व्यक्त की है कि भविष्य में स्थिति में सुधार होगा। मै यह जानना चाहगा कि कल दो दिन जितने भी स्टील के कार-बाने थे उनके मैंनेजरों की जो मीटिंग हुई थी और 1974-75 के लिए स्टील का जो लक्ष्य 50,44 मिलियन टन का रखा था, जिसमे से पिछने ग्राठ महीनों में केवल 3.12 मिलियन टन ही स्टील पैदा हो सका है, और बाकी चार महीने जो बचे है, क्या इनमें पूरे साल का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया जायेगा ? न्योंकि वर्तमान स्थिति में जो कोयले की स्थिति है, उसके भाधार पर क्या उनका यह लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायेंगा 🐔 यह बात मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हु क्योकि विशेष तौर पर उम स्थिति के ग्रन्दर जबकि ग्रगले मार्च तक 34,325 मिलियन टन कोयले की जरूरत होगी ब्रौर कांयले की प्रति दिन मप्लाई 32,400 मिलियन टन ही होगा । पिछले 9 दिसम्बर तक कोयले की सप्लाई केवल 29,800 मिलियन टन प्रति दिन रहा है। जिम प्रकार से कोयला मिल रहा है भ्रौर जिम प्रकार से कोयले की स्थिति दिखलाई देती है यौर जैसाकि मंत्री महोदय न अभी कहा कि कोयले के खान श्रमिको ने हडताल की धमकी दे दी थी ग्रौर उसके कारण कोयले की सप्लाई में कमी पैदा हो गई। तों मैं यह निवेधन करना चाहता हू कि कोयले वालो की हड़ताल तो हुई नहीं और अब तो सरकार का उनके मार्थ, समझौता हो गया है, लेकिन सिछले तीन चार महीनो के ग्रन्दर जिस तरह से कोयल की सप्लाई रही है, जिस तरह से पर डे कोयले की मप्लाई में कमी होती जा रही है, इस नाते सरकार ने जो स्टील का लक्ष्य रखा था, क्या वह लक्ष्य पूरा हो जाएगा, यह बात मुझे दिखलाई नही देती है। मुझे यह बात नही दिखलाई दे रही है कि इम ममय जो कोयले की कमी हो गई है वह किस प्रकार से पूरी होगी ग्रीर जो स्टील के निर्माण का लक्ष्य रखा ग्या है, बह किस तरह से पुरा किया जायेगा 7

श्रीमन, इस सारे कालिग एटेन्शन के ग्रन्दर कोई दोप हो सकता है तो वह कोयले मलालय का हो मकता है श्रौर कोयला मवालय की झोर से यहां पर कोई भी मौजूद नहीं है जो कि मली 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 प्लांटो 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 श्रौर ईस्टर्न रेलवे के एक प्रवक्ता ने कहा है उनके वेगनों में प्रति दिन कोयला भर के ले जाया जाता है झौर वैगनों की सप्लाई में कोई कमी नहीं है और रेलवें मंत्रालय को इस बारे में दोष नहीं दिया जा मकता है कि बह रेखवे बैंगन सप्लाई नही कर रहा है। सितम्बर माम में 2834 वैंगन प्रति दिन उठे, अक्टूबर में 2717 और दिसम्बर में 2507 डिब्बों में कोयला लादा गया। इमका मतलब यह है कि जितना रोजाना डिब्बो में कोयला भरा जाता था उसके एवरेज मे कमी होती जा रही है झौर इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जितना कोयला स्टील मिलों को मिलना चाहिए था उतनानही मिल पारहा है। इस दुष्टि से अगर हम रेलवे को दोषी ठहराये तो यह उचित नहीं होगा क्योकि उनका कहना है कि हम तो बैगन बराबर देते जा रहे है। ग्रगर वैंगनो की कमी का सवाल नहीं है तो कोयले के खानों में इस समय जो व्यवस्था है, कोयले की जो वाशरीज है, वहा पर इस समय जो श्रमिको की स्थिति है, देखभाल की जांव्ययस्था है, जिसके कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी आ रही है, जितना कोयला हमको चाहिए उतना हम नहीं ले पा रहे है, जिस तरह की कठिनाई साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे वाले झौर ईस्टर्न रेलवे वाले महसुस कर रहे है उसी तरह की स्थिति बाकी रेलवे मे भी म्राने बाली है।

डमलिए स्टील प्लाग्ट्स की जो स्थिति मैने बताई है और कोयले की मप्लाई की जो स्थिति है----दोनों प्रकार की दिक्कन ग्रापकों ग्राने घाली है। प्रापने केवल भिलाई की बात बताई है। यही स्थिति दुर्गापुर को है। रूरकेला ग्रीर बोकारो स्टील मिरुज के लिए भी कोयले की कमी भनुभव हो रही होनी। उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए प्राप किम प्रकार की व्यवस्था करंगे यह मै जानना थाहगा । कोयले का हमारा लक्ष्य है 95 मिलियन ठन के उत्पावन का जबकि हमारी एक्सपेक्टेशन है 88 मिलियन टन । इस माल कोयले का उत्पादन भी कम हो रहा है। जिस प्रकार का कोल आपको मिल रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध मे भिलाई वालों की भी सिकायत है, बोकारो वालो की भी शिकायत है झौर दुर्गापुर वालो की भी शिकायत है कि कोयले का एश-कन्टेन्ट अब बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहूगा कि यह किम कारण से हो रहा है ? क्या नेवानलाइजेवान के बाद ही यह दिक्कत पैदा हुई है या उसके पहले भी इसकी दिक्कत थी? नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद स्टील मिल्ज को मिलने वाले कोयले की क्वालिटी में जो डिटेरियोरेशन हुआ है क्या उसका प्रभाव स्टोल के निर्माण पर नहीं पड़ रहा है ? कोयले में एश कन्टेन्ट ज्यादा होने का प्रभाव स्टील के निर्माण पर पडेरहा है। इस कमी को दूर करने की दुष्टि से आ प **ब्रपनी ग्रोर से क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे है** ? ऊर्जा मन्तालय में स्रापका किस प्रकार का तालमेल है ? स्टील मिल्ज को ग्राच्छा ग्रीर बढिया कोयला प्राप्त हो सके त्म दुष्टि से ग्रापने कौन सी व्यवस्थाएं की हैं ?

श्री चम्द्रजोत यादव : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने कई महत्वपूर्ण प्रग्न उराये है । उन्होने बहुत विस्तार से समस्याग्रो के ऊपर भी प्रकाण राला है । उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैंने केवल भिलाई के मम्बन्ध मे अपना बक्तव्य दिया है और सूचना दी है । चुकि माननीय सदस्य का ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव केवल भिलाई के मम्बन्ध मे था इम लिये जो सूचना मैंने दी है वह मुख्य रूप से भिलाई के सम्बन्ध में है, लेकिन कोयले की सग्लाई की पूरी स्थिति क्या है उमका भी विवरण मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में आपको दिया है ।

श्रीमन् जहा तक माननीय मदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि 5.4 मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य इम्पात बनाने का हमने निर्धारित किया है, पिछले 8 महीनो का जो हमारा लक्ष्य रहा है उसको हमने शात प्रतिशत पूरा किया है। जो शेष 4 महीने है उनमें ग्राम तौर से यह होता है कि तीन महीनेो में इस्पान का उत्पादन ज्यादा ग्रच्छा होता है। ग्रभी इस्पात कारखानों के प्रबन्धको की बैठक हुई थी। उसमे सभी ने हमको इम बान का विश्वाम दिलाया कि सभी ग्रावश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे है ताकि हम अपने उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सके इस साल। इस साल जितना उत्पादन हुग्रा है वह पिछले माल के उत्पादन मे काफी ग्रच्छा ग्रौर बेहनर हुग्रा है।

श्रीमन्, जहा तक कोयले का प्रश्त है, माननीय सदस्य ने उसके लिये ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को दोषी बनाया है भ्रीर कहा है कि राष्ट्रीयबारण के बाद कोयले का उत्पादन गिरा है श्रीर इम लिये वह्न स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। यह बान बिलकुल सही तही है। उज्जी मतालम जितना सम्भव है कांमल के उत्पादन के प्रयाम कर रहा है। जैसा मैंने प्रपन वकतव्य में कहा, मैंने ग्रंपने सहयोगी ऊर्बा मंत्री से विचार विमर्श किया, अधिकारियों से विचार विमर्श किया, बी० सी० सी० एल० श्रीर सी० एम० ए० जो कोयले की देखभाल करते है और उसके उत्पादन का देखते हैं उनके अधिकारियों से बात की। हम सारे ऐसे कदम ल रहे है ताकि कोयले की जो श्रावण्यकता है उमकी पूर्ति हो सके।

अहा तक राष्ट्रीकरण की बात है, 70-71 में कीयले का उत्पादन हुआ था 72.95 मिलियन टन । 1973-74 में बढकर वह 77.87 मिलियन टन हो गया, 5 मिलियन टन में ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है। इस लिये यह कहना कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उत्पादन गिरा दे, सही नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जा माननीय सदस्य ने कही है वह मही है कि हमको इस्पान के उत्पादन के लिए कोकिंग कोल की ग्रावश्यकता होती है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश मे कोकिंग कोल, नोन-कोकिंग कील के मुकाबले में कम है। कोकिंग कोल का उत्पादन पिछले दिनों में घटा है। हम इमलिये ग्रब सारे ऐमे प्रयाम कर रहे हैं कि कोकिंग कोल के उत्पादन को किसी तरह से बढाये । उसके लिए जो <mark>ग्राव</mark>ज्यक कदम लेने है वे ले रहे है। ग्रभी तक इस माल लोहे के उत्पादन पर कोयले की कमी की वजह से कोई ग्रसर नही पड़ा है, लेकिन यह बात मही है कि जिनना स्टाक हमको चाहिए, जितने दिनों का रिजर्व होना चाहिए उसको देखते हुए स्टाक कम है। हम इम कमी को पूरा करने ग्रौर इस स्टाक को हम का प्रयास कर रहे है । •बनाकर रख सके इसलिये जितने हमारे कदम है वह उठाये जा रहे हे । यही नहीं कि हमने ऊर्जा मंतालय के माथ ही बात की, रेलवे मतालय, ऊर्जा मतालय ग्रौर हमारे मतालय की लगातार मीटिगे हुई है और सब तरह के कदम उठाये गये है। किसी एक मंत्रालय को दोष देने का सवाल नही है। जहा तक आपने ऐश कटेट की बात कही वह कोल मे बढा है ग्रौर उसका मुख्य कारण ग्रह है कि जितनी ज्यादा गहराई में हम कोयले की खुदाई कर रहे है उतनी ही कोयले की क्वालिटी निम्न स्तर की मिलती जा रही है **ग्रौर उसकी वजह में** कुछ ऐश कटेट बढ़ा है। हमने इस बात की सावधानी बरती है कि हमारी वाशरीज मे कोयले की ग्रच्छी धुलाई हो सके और उसके लिये जो ग्रावश्यक कदम है वह उठाण जा रहे है जरूरी इक्विपमेंट हम ने मगाये हैया संगठन को जो मनकना बर्तनी चाहिए वह हम बरत रहे है झौर उसके लिये कदम उठाए जा रहे है। तो इमलिये मे माननीय सदस्य को ग्राण्वासन देना चाहता हं कि जैसा मैने कहा है, यह बात मही है कि इस वक्त कोयले का स्टाक हमारा कम है, लेकित हर संभव कदम उठाये जारहे है। इस वक्त जो कभी हो गई उसका कारण मैने

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[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

बतलाया कि दुर्भाग्य में एक रेलवे की दुर्भटना हो गई स्रौर उसकी वजह से तीन दिन तक जितना कोयला झाता था वह नहीं स्रां सका स्रौर उसकी वजह से स्टाक कम हो गया है। हमने रेलवे मवालय से दरख्वास्त की है स्रौर ऊर्जा मवालय से भी कहा है कि भिलाई के कोयले मे कमी न होने पाये इसलिये यह देखे कि इसको हम ज्यादा कोयला दे सके ताकि किसी तरह से भी उत्पादन में कमी न स्राये।

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 Bhilar 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. J 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 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 red tapism, etc. ? To what extent 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 I was told that if we can wash our coal better, we can have better quality of coal for the coke oven batteries Sir, washing 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 many have we to depend on imports ? Then, how are the industrial relations ? I believe industrial relations in Bhilai are in a good state and I 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 this.

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 ? I would like to know what you want to do about it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, it is a fact, as I said earlier, that the ash content has 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 per cent 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, as we are having deeper mining-we are going much 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. This care has been taken and orders have been

placed and 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, the 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 MALAVIYA: You have some. I believe.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I said that Bhilai has none. TISCO and USCO 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, we are taking all necessary steps so that we can control the increase in ash content.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : i. 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 know-how. We have got all the technical know-how. The two main suppliers, B.C.C.L., and C.M.A. are taking all the necessary care. As I told you, we are facing a new situation and a certain balancing is required.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN I 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 report about the innovation to in-

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troduce non-coking 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 ?

They have exceeded the target. Therefore, this problem is equally important. In order to reach the target of the Bhila₁ 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, may be 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. I 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 in a better 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 I like ours surveys are made and new 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 techniques and knowledge

available and we would on this point like to introduce non-coking coal dust also into the production of steel. The Soviet Union did make an experiment, but later 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 to do the necessary experiments We are taking note if any other country has achieved any significant result on this score. If so, we would like to take advantage of the new technique, but it is still under study. 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 this year and that is why we are a little concerned that because of the 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 various 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 which we have been able to do.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN. The hon. Minister has not replied to two of my specific questions. One is the report which appeared in the Times of India regarding the import of coking coal---whether it is true or not. Secondly, may I 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 : So far 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, I 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: I have got here the statement, which appeared in the Patriot of 24th October, of the General Manager of the Bhilai Steel Plant, Mr. P. K. Ahuju. According to him, at the **iese**nt second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Commission, "a significant innovation has been suggested by the Soviet side with regard to the introduction of non-coking 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 KURIAN : 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 (Uttat Pradesh): I have listened with a very great deal of attention to the statement from the Government side. I 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 tonnes 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. I 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. I 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 produce? Thousands of crores have been spent. But we do not get

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the result. And this thing has been going on for the last ten years. It is really very distressing. 'Target' is 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.

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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 is 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 that 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 mustead the House because the situation i_S 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 the money invested is continuing.

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

SHRI T. N. SINGH : Mr. Golay is perfectly right when he says that there is bad maintenance. Even Bhilai suffers from bad maintenance to the extent that there was an accident. In the coking oven pipes there was extra accumulation of tar blocking the functioning of the steel plant. And that is what is happening in Rourkela as also in the Durgapur steel plant. These plants have never worked to any appreciable capacity. So maintenance 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 we 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 I 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. I. for manufacturing fertilisers from coal with 14 per cent nitrogen as against 20 per cent. 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 washeries have to run to capacity. You go on setting up new plants, I do not know how much time the washertes take. Do it by all neans, but see to it that the capacity that you have is fully utilised. That is not being

done. I know it. It is no use the Minister trying to refute 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. I 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 per cent.

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 hon. Member tries to paint it here...

श्री राजनारायब (उत्तर प्रदेश): यहा तो 'ग्लूमी' कुछ है ही नही ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : 'ग्लूमी' तो कुछ है, लेकिन कुछ पहलू रोशन भी है। सब 'ग्लुमी' ही नही है। I agree with the hon. Member when he says that we should have proper stock of coal in the steel plant. I 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. I 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 tak-

ing this into account so that in future we will have proper stock of these inputs. Then difficulties may not arise. Shri Goray mentioned about bad maintenance.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : I was told by an Engineer in Bhilai that the maintenance 18 so bad that a machine which ought to serve us for nearly 25 years will serve only five years because of bad maintenance

SHRI T. N. SINGH : Improper maintenance has pursued our steel production all these years. I am going to Bhilai and I will check up and then tell the House what 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 say. 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 noncoking coal. That I can assure the hon. Members.

श्री रक्षी राथ : डिप्टी वेयरमैन माहव, चन्द्रजीत यादव जी इस मंत्रालय के नये मती बने हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हू कि वह ऐसे मत्रालय के उत्तराधिकार्ग वने है जिसका कोई सुनाम नही है। इमलिये उनको ज्यादा अन्तर्मखी बनकर इम बारे मे जवाब देना चाहिए।

अभी ये मान चुके है कि अगले 4 महीने में उत्पादन के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति करने के लिये है। क्या यह सही है कि दूसरी पब्लिक सैक्टर अइरटेकिंग्ज रूरकेला और दुर्गापुर की शार्टफाल भिलाई के जरिये पूर्ति होगी? जब यह सही है तो अगले 4 महीने के अन्दर इनको 34325 टन कोकिंग कोल की जरूरत है प्रति दिन जब कि इम महीने के 9वे दिन मे अभी 29800 टन तक आया है। तो मैं मंर्वा महोदय से जानना चाहना हू कि यह जो शार्टफाल है कोकिंग कोल मे उमकी पूर्ति करने के लिये वह क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे है।

ग्रभी माथुर माहब के प्रश्न का आपने जवाब दिया । राष्ट्रीयकरण जब समाजीकरण मे परिवर्तन होता है तो कुछ समाज की भलाई के लिए होता है स्रोर राष्ट्रीयकरण जब सरकारीकरण हो जाता है तो फिर नौकरणाह, मुट्ठी भर लोगो के लिये होता है। यह फर्क शायद चन्द्रजीत जी करेगे। सी० एम० ए० ग्रौर भेल मे दोनों पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग है । डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, ग्राप ताज्जुब करेगे मालवीय माहब इसको मान चुके थे पिछले सत्न में कि सी ० एम० ए० का दफ्तर एक 5 स्टार होटल में है। उसी तरह ग्राप देखेगे कि किम तरह में फिजुल खर्चाहो रहा है। मैं चाहता हू कि चन्द्रजीत यादव जी छानबीन करे। मान लीजिए कि यह स्टील मैनेजर का खुद का प्लान है। मै इमलिये कहना चाहता हू कि मरकारीकरण जिसका मैने जिक किया कि सरकारीकरण होने के बाद फिजूल खर्ची में ज्यादा रूपया बरबाद होता है ग्रौर उत्पादन का आधुनिकी-करण करने के लिए जो सोच होना चाहिए वह नही होता है । क्या यह सही नही है कि बावजूद इसके कि एक जर्मन इंजीनियर ने एक किताब लिखकर दी कि रूरकेला का कैंमा मेंटिनेस हो । इम लिये कि उस किताब के ऊपर काम नही हुआ, रूरकेला की स्टील फैक्टरी का रूप गिर गया ग्रीर उसमे करोड़ो रुपयो का नुक्सान हुन्ना। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह मही है कि जो इंडिजनस फैक्टरीज है वह रिफोक्टरीज की जरूरत को नही दे पा रहे हैं? क्या यह सही है कि विदेशों में रिफेक्टरीज ग्रायात करने की सोच रहे हैं स्रौर जो सप्लाई वाई प्रोडक्ट्म हैं उनके बारे में कमी हो रही है।

फिर भिलाई के बारे में पहले भी मैं कह चुका हू ग्रौर सदन में यह बात या चुकी है कि सोवियत एम्बैसी के इकाना-मिक काउसिल ने उनको 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 बह नहीं हो पा रहा है । मोवियत काउसिल की शिकायत बरकरार है या मरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, ग्रागे चलकर इस शिकायत पर ग्राप क्या कर रहे है ?

यन्त मे मै यह पूछना चाहता ह कि जा जनरल मैनेजर है उनके साथ इनकी बैठक हुई थी। मै संती महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि मान लीजिए ये कोई काम देते है कि इस तरह की केपैसिटी के अनुसार काम करिये। लक्ष्य की पूर्ति जब नही होती है तो मती महोदय की जिस्मेदारी तो पार्लियामेंट के प्रति है, लेकिन जो जनरल मैनेजर है उनकी गलती से यदि उत्पादन नही हो रहा है तो उनके लिए दण्ड विधान के लिये कोई सोच है ? इस पृष्ठभूमि में मै जानना चाहता हू कि ऐडमिनिस्टेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने विभिन्न पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्ज की ऐफिशियेमी वढाने के लिए जो सिफारिश की थी उसके कार्यान्वयन के वारे मे चन्द्रजीत जी मती बनने के बाद उसका अध्ययन किये है और उसके बारे में क्या पग उठाये है, यह मदन को बताएँ।

1 P.M.

कैंजुयल लेबर के वारे में मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या आपके पाम उनको परमानैस्ट लेबर में परिणत करने का कोई कार्यक्रम है ?

श्रीचन्द्रजोत **यादवः** श्रीमन्, एक प्रण्न उठाया है माननीय सदस्य ने कि झगर दूसरे कारखाने जैसे दुर्गापुर गौर राउरकेला है ग्रगर उसका उत्पादन ग्रपने लक्ष्य के ग्ताबिक नही होगा तो क्या महज भिलाई से उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति कर ली जाएगी ? यह बात मही है कि ग्रगर दूसरे कारखाने भी ग्रपना लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं करेगे तो केवल एक कारखाने से उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की जा सकती । यह माननीय सदम्य को जानकर खुशी होगी कि राउरकेला का जो कारखाना है इसका पिछले ग्रप्रैल में लेकर मितम्बर तक का जो लक्ष्य था उत्पादन का उसमें 3 लाख, 73 हजार 900 टन इस्पात का उत्पादन करने का था ग्रौर उत्पादन हुग्रा 3 लाख 76 हजार 732 टन । यह 100.3 प्रतिशत फुलफिलमैन्ट हुग्रा श्रपने लक्ष्य से । दुर्गापुर का भी पिछले सालो के मुकाबले इस साल उत्पादन बढ़ा है ग्रौर हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि हालांकि यह कारखाना काफी बुरी स्थिति में रहा है, माननीय सदस्य जानते है कि दोनो सदनों मे इसकी बड़ी चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन इस वर्ष उसका भी उत्पादन पहले के मुकाबले ज्यादा हुग्रा है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिनने कारखाने हैं सब को निजी रूप से जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया जाता है उसको पूरा करना चाहिए क्योकि एक कारखाना दूसरे कारखानो कालक्ष्य पूरानही कर सकता। हमने जो मीटिंग की थी उसमें इस्पान का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित हुझा है उस लक्ष्य को हर कारखाने को पूरा करने की कोणिश करने के लिये कहा है ।

अगपका यह प्रश्न भी था कि यदि कोई ग्रधिकारी, जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित होता है उसको पूरा नही करना है तो उसमें कोई कमी होती है तो क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिससे उसको दड दिया जा सके । मैं समझता हूं इम बात को हम को देखना चाहिए लाजमी तरीके से । जिन कारखानों मे हमारा अरबों रुपया लगा हुआ है अगर उससे हम अपना उत्पादन पूरा न करें तो हम को बाहर से आयात करने मे उसके ऊपर काफी रुपया खर्च करना पड़ना है जब तक कि कोई ऐसा कारण न हो जो उसकी सीमा से बाहर हो और वह उत्पादन न कर सकता हो और अगर बह व्यक्तिगत रूप मे लापरवाही करना है और उस पर उत्पादन पर असर पड़ता है तो मै समझता हू इस बात को देखना चाहिए । गरकार का उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करना चाहिए और हमे इस बात के ऊपर गौर करना चाहिए ।

जहा तक कोकिंग कोल के संबध में मानगीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया है, मै इतना ही कह सकता हू कि इस वक्त हम यह कर रहे है हमने जो बैठक बुलाई थी उसमे **ब्रधिका**री भी थे उनसे हमारी बातचीत हुई है ग्रौर उसमें उनके प्रतिनिधि भी मौजद थे, उनमे भी हमारी बातचीत हुई है। हम इस बात का कार्यक्रम निर्धारित कर उहे है कि जितना कोकिंग कोल चाहिए हमारे स्टील प्लाट को, उतना देश मे हम उत्पादन कर सके । उसका एक तरीका हो सकता है कि हम कुछ नई खाने ले ले जिसके ऊपर काम किया जासके । मेरा कहना है कि वट भी दो-तीन साल के बाद ही कोल देना शुरू करेगा। अब सवाल यह है कि इस वक्त जो हमारी कैपेसिटी है उसको कैसे पूरा करे ? इस के लिये सगठन मे ज्यादा वृद्धि करे और वाणरीज पानी के काम को ज्यादा ग्रच्छी तरह से करे, जो मौजुदा कारखाने है उनके उत्पादन को बढ़ावे, यही काम हम कर मकते हैं। इसके लिये जो प्रयाम हैं वे किये जा रहे है। दूसरे स्टील प्लांट है उनके जो कैप्टिव माइन्ज है उनको भी कहा है कि उनको ग्रपना रुपया उसके ऊपर लगाना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि उनकी जो जरूरत है उससे ज्यादा अपने कैप्टिव माइन्ज को पुरा कर सके ताकि जो हमारी कोकिंग कोल माइन्ज है उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता को बढा सके।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे मे आपने प्रश्न उठाया है। मै आपने महमत हू कि राष्ट्रीयकरण अगर सरकारीकरण मे या नौकर-शाही में परिवर्तित हो जाए तो राष्ट्रीयकरण अपने लक्ष्य में दूर हो जाता है, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता । इस लिये राष्ट्रीयकरण में केवल यह कि वह उद्योग सरकार के हाथ में आए वल्कि मही मायनों में उसमे जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी है या उससे सम्बन्धित जनता है या जनता के चुने हुए लोग है उनकी राय की कद्र की जाये । उन्हे अवसर दिया जाये अपनी राय से अवगत कराने का । मै समझता हू कमजोरी हो सकती है इससे आप भी सहसत होगे । आपने स्वागत किया कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण का । यह मानता हू कि जो कमजोरी हो उसका दूर किया जाए । मै समझता हू जो कदम उठाया है सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण का, उसको

कमजोर मही वनने देना चाहिए । यह **एक ग्रच्छा** कदम है ।

श्री राजनारायणः सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ाने का तो कोई जरिया नहीं बनाया है ?

श्री **चन्द्रजोत यादव**ः ग्रापने राष्ट्रीयकरण की हिमायन की, इसका मै स्वागत करना हु ।

श्री राजनारायण : ग्रन्य गस्दे मिनिस्टरो से इनका स्टेटमेस्ट इम्प्रूब्ड है । मै यह कहना चाहना हूं कि इस सरकार ने वास्तविक ग्रर्थों मे राष्ट्रीयकरण किया ही नहीं है ।

श्री चन्द्रजोत यादव : श्री राजनारायण जी, विवाद केलिये यह ग्रच्छा विषय है। प्रजानन्त्र में हम विचारो का स्वागन करने है ग्रौर चाहने है कि उन पर वाद विवाद हो ।

जहा तक रिफोक्टरी का सवाल है, मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि रिफोक्टरी की भी कमी है ग्रीर हमारे इस्पात कारखाने इस बात की कोशिण में है कि उसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो । हमारे देश में रिफ्रेंक्टरी की कर्मा कुछ तो इस लिए हो गई कि तामिलनाडु सरकार ने इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में कट एप्लाई कर दिया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जो रा-मेटिरियल कारखानों में जाना चाहिए था वह जा नहीं पाया । उडीसा सरकार ने बिजली के मामले में कुछ प्रतिबन्ध इम्पोज कर दिये । जब मै राउरकेला गया था तो मैने उडीमा के चीफ मिनिस्टर से इस बारे में बातचीत की थी ग्रौर ग्रब उन्होने बिजली रेस्टोर कर दी है। मैं यहा पर यह भी कहना चाहगा कि रिफ्रेक्टरी के मामले में हमे कुछ मग्ल इम्पोर्ट भी करना पडना है। हमारी यह कोणिण है कि रिफ्रेक्टरी के मामले में हम ब्रात्म निर्भर हो मके, इस लिये हमारे जो कारखाने है, पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने है, उनमें ही इनका उत्पादन हो, इसकी हम कोशिश कर रहे है। लेकिन फिर भी ग्राज उसकी कठिनाई है ग्रौर उनको दूर करने के लिये सभव कदम उठाये जा रहे है ।

श्री रवी राय: ग्राप इसका ग्रायान कव तक बन्द कर देगे ²

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : जहा तक श्रायात का सब्ध है, इस्पात एक ऐसी बस्तु है जिसमें दुनिया का कोई भी देश ग्रात्म-निर्भर तही हो सकता है। कोई न कोई सामान किसी न किसी रूप में दूसरे देशों से मगाना पडता है। श्रारा हम रिफेक्टरी की कसी श्रपने देश में पृरी कर ले तो दूसरी चीजे हमें दूसरे देशों से मगानी पड सकती है। श्रात्म-निर्भरता हम इस मायने में कह सकते है कि दूसरे देशों से माल मगाने के साथ साथ हम इस स्थिति में हो कि दूसरे देशों की भी माल भेज सके। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि इस दिशा में कदम उटायें जा रहे है।

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

डसके अलावा आपने सोवियत डकनोसिक एडवाइजरी कौसिल के बारे में कहा। इस वक्त इस सबध में मैं य**ही** कहूंगा कि सोवियत विशेषज्ञ हमारे यहां हैं और हमारे विशेषज्ञों और उनके बीच में बड़ें मैत्नीपूर्ण संवध है और जो भी समस्या आती है उसकों आपसी सहयोग से हल कर लिया जाता है। इसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई कठिनाई इस बक्त नही है।

श्री राजनारायण : क्या इस सबध में कोई विवाद तही है ?

श्री **चन्द्रजोस यादव :** इस वक्त कॉई विवाद नही है. यह जानकर **ग्राप**को प्रसन्तता होनी चाहिए ।

ग्रापने कैंजुआल लेबर के बारे में भी कहा है। जितने भी हमारे इस्पात के कारखाने हैं उनमें हमारे स्थायी कर्मचारी काम करते है। कुछ काम ऐसे होते है जो काट्रेक्ट लेबर द्वारा किये जाते है। इस बात की कोशिण की जा रही है कि कई कारखानों से काट्रेक्ट लेबर को ग्रालग किया जा सके ग्रौर डिपार्टमेन्टल पूल बनाये जाये ग्रौर कोग्रापरेटिव सोमायटीज के जो कर्मचारी है उनमें यह कोम लिया जाए। इस सबध में काम किया जा रहा है और इस बक्त इसकी कोई समस्या नही है।

SHRL AWADHESHWAR PRASAD 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 the 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 Ministry besides the Apex Committee. There should be a committee like this for Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants and also very much for the Bokaro Steel Plant which is being built up.

By the 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 for 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. Sir, he has been there only for a few weeks. But I 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 know that our Minister is moving in the 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, I 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. I would only like to say that so far as this 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 some 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 levals 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 regularly 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, cooperation, satisfaction of the workers, their sense of involvement, and their honest and

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efficiency are very important factors, and these factors have to be taken care of. And I can only assure that so far as I am 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 the production of steel also have a feeling of involvement and take it as their patriotic job to contribute in the production of steel.

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

REFERENCE TO KERALA HIGH COURT JUDGEMENT QUASHING THE DISTRIBUTION POLICY FOR IMPORTED CASHEWNUTS

DR. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Sull wish to bring to the 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 has 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 i 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 order 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 raw cashewnuts through the Cashew Corporation of India to 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 1 measure of stability into the industry. The distribution of invorted raw cashewnuts has been on the basis of strength the of workers in

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

Sir, I 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. 183, ITC (PN)/73, New Delhi, dated 3-11-1973 inserted in Section 3 of the Import Trade Centrol Policy, i.e. Red Book Vol. 1 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 disintegrated into the hands of those flourishing in the past on the ill-gotten money through exploitation of the cashew workers.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1974

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

"I am directed to inform Rajya Sabha 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) Bill, 1974.

MOTION

"That this House do extend up to the last day of the first week of the next Monsoon

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