THE INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION (TAKING OVER OF MANAG EMENT) BILL, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the talcing over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited, pending acquisition of that undertaking, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[THB VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) (in the Chair)]

Madam, all Member are aware that copper is one of the most crucial non-ferrous metals with a wide range of industrial and technological uses. So, inevitably its production is a matter of great importance for our country. We are very very far behind so far as copper production is concerned. The gap between production and demand is around a lakh of tonnes and our present imports of copper are to the tune of something like Rs. 60 crores.

Now, it is in this background that we have to approach the question that the Government had before it in deciding whether or not to take over the manage ment of the Indian Copper Corporation. The hon. Members must be aware that the only copper producing unit in our country is the Indian Copper Corporation with an annual capacity of somewhere around 10,000 tonnes. In 1971, the prduction of copper was 9.600 tonnes. and 1972, the target was in originally also only around 12,500 tonnes or so. We were anxious to push up our copper production and we wanted to see how best it could be done on the basis of combining all the resources both in the public sector and the private sector. The

hon. Members are aware of the fact that the main concern in the public sector is the Hindustan Copper and we have for many years been trying to push up the work of the Hindustan Copper, particularly in the Khetri Project, which had a very difficult time in its earlier years. At present, our target in Khetri is ultimately to reach a production figure of about 31,000 tonnes. For that purpose, the various stages are: The concentrator is to come into operation in 1973 and the smelter itself in 1974. The concentrator is necessary to improve the content of the ore from 5 or 1.4, depending upon the content of the ore, to about 20 to 21% and then the concentrate is put into the smelter once it comes into operation. Originally we hoped to bring out copper much earlier. But, unfortunately, owing to various defects in its past working. we have really been able to push up Hindustan Copper only during the last two vears.

A new Chairman for the Hindustan Copper was appointed in February, 1970, and the targets that were placed before Hindustan Copper from about June, 1970, have been kept to a fair extent. Particularly. I think we will be able to bring the smelter into operation by the date which we originally planned.

So far as the concentrator itself is concerned, the delay or somewhat like six months to bring it into operation by the end of this year is mainly due to the weaknesses in the work o- the contractor who has been building the concentrator. Actually that weakness has put us back as much as 15 months. But as a result of the remedial steps taken by the Hindustan Copper, we have reduced the amount of delay nearly to six months or so. Now this is the position in Khetri

Apart from the Khetri project, we have also got a project at Rakha very near the ICC project in Ghatsila for the production ultimately of 1,000 tonnes of ore per day, which means about 4,000 tonnes of copper metal per year. That is in the first phase,

and ultimately we hope we will be able to increase it even further. The Indian Copper Corporation has recently installed a Flash Smelter for the production of 16,500 tonnes a year. As a result of the take-over we now intend to restore the old Reverba-ratory Smelter of the Indian Copper Corporation, which was virtually put aside, invest more in this old Smelter, and as a result of this push up our copper production which was originally planned only to be 13,500 tonnes in 1973, we hope, to 26,000 tonnes, that is to say, nearly to twice what was originally planned.

Indian Copper Corporation

The Indian Copper Corporation was mining the richest ore available in India today. Not merely was it mining the richest ore available in India today, but also with the obvious motive which every capitalist has of making the maximum profit, the cutoff rate of ore was as high as 1.8 to 2 per cent, whereas in Khetri the cut-off rate we were aiming at would probably be somewhat like .5 per cent. That is to say, this much was virtually wasted and left underground.

Now our object is to make the best use of our copper resources. One of the reasons of our take-over of the I.C.C., is that we want to push down the cut-off rate as fast as we can in consonance and consistent with proper and rational mining to something like .5 per cent. This may raise the cost of copper mining itself. The profit may go down. But it will conserve the resources of copper that we have got and prevent wastage of copper ore that has been going on for many years. Now this is one of the objects.

Secondly, one of the most important problems that we have been facing, and a decision which I found it extremely difficult to take, was what we should do regarding the adjoining block for which the Indian Copper Corporation asked for the lease. The Indian Copper Corporation asked for the lease of this block called Siddeshwar Block and the Hindustan Cop.

per was also asking for the lease of the same block. The Indian Copper Corporation, with some justice, stated that they are entitled to the lease because within 15 years all the copper ore within their present lease would be exhausted and therefore they must project ahead a mining operation which enable them to continue beyond 15 years. The Hindustan Copper, on the other hand, stated that they were the public sector corporation, they were already mining in the Rakha area which is on the other side of the Siddeshwar Block, and that they must be given the Siddeshwar Block. Obviously, the only solution was to combine Indian Copper and Hindustan Copper, so that both come into the public sector and naturally that led to the taking over of the Indian Copper Corporation as we have done.

Now, by this take-over we should be able to put the matter in regard to exploitation of copper resources in the entire Singhbhum area under a single authority, that is to say, under Hindustan Copper itself, and then by and substantial investment iudicious probably even to the tune of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores, make use not only of the Smelter, expand the Flash Smelter itself, but also bring into operation the old Reverberatory Smelter which today is not operating in the Indian Copper Corporation.

Moreover, as a result of taking over the Indian Copper Corporation, the services of the experienced Indian technicians who man that organisation will be not merely at the disposal of one single private sector organisation, but also for the development of our copper production throughout the country. Hon. Members will, I am sure; appreciate that it is not merely in this region, i.e. in the region of Ghatsila, Rakha and Siddeshwar block that we have copper deposits in our country, but we have also discovered a very large deposit of copper in the Malanjkhand area in Bala-ghat District, Madhya Pradesh. There are also some smaller deposits in other areas

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] of our country. Taking all our copper deposits together, it runs something like this.

Indian Copper Corporation

In Khetri-about 96 million tonnes. In Rakha, Roam Siddheswar, around the Indian Copper Corporation Project itself—about 80 million tonnes (that is the next highest). In Malanjkhand—something like 21 million tonnes. But we are confident that we will be able to get at least 50 million tonnes here ultimately and that too copper ore of quite a good content.

Then we have also got smaller deposits of copper ore. We have got about 8 million tonnes in Agniguntala, about 30 to 40 million tonnes in Bihar, in Mysore and in Andhra Pradesh, making altogether the total of 250 million tonnes (approx.). Naturally, when we have got such substantial copper reserves, it stands to reason that we should try to make up the gap between demand and production as quickly as possible, particularly when imports are imposing such a heavy strain on our foreign exchange resources. So, it is in this way that we are pushing forward to improve our copper production.

Originally in 1972 the planning was that the production would be, say 13,500 tonnes, but now after the take over, we hope to make it 15,000 tonnes. In 1973 again the target was 13,500 tonnes because Khetri was not to come into production, but now by using the Khetri concentrates in the ICC Smelter, we hope to produce 26,000 tonnes of copper. Then in 1973, as against the original target of 31.500 tonnes-when the two organisations like Hindustan Copper Corporation and the Indian Copper Corporation were kept separate—we hope to take up our production to 41,000 tonnes, that is say, somewhere around 10,000 tonnes more of copper. This will, of course, involve in importing a couple of thousands of tonnes of copper concentrates in 1972 and when the Khetri Smelter comes into production in 1974, we may have to import

about 8,500 tonnes of copper concentrates. This is because the concentrates of Khetri will not be available for the ICC. But after that, with the development of Rakha mines and later with the development in Malanjkhand as well as Agniguntala and other areas, we hope, we should be able to push up our production to somewhere around 35 to 40 per cent of our needs by 1974 and perhaps to about 75 to 80 per cent by 1980. Of course, if we are able to develop the uses of aluminium as a substitute for copper, we should be able even to cut down imports completely and become selfsufficient in the use of copper, but I do not want to make any claim in this direction because that is still in the realm of research and development.

Bill, 1972

Summing up. the reasons for the takeover are:

- (1) Stepping-up of production priority basis using the existing functioning industry as the foundation for that increase;
- (2) The integrated development of mineral resources and metal output, by avoiding lines of demarcation between private and public sector, particularly in the Rakha area and the Siddheswar block and also making maximum use of the smelting capacity that we have got to increase our production. Thirdly, the optimum utilisation of the available managerial and technical expertise so that they can be used for the development of copper production all over the country. Fourthly, the mobilisation o' the economic surplus in all these productive enterprises for the benefit of the community and finally-and this is also I think a relevant point—The ending of the monopoly control over such a strategic raw material by a single company thus avoiding, one can say, the concentration of economic power. For pushing forward our effective production programme, we are going to renovate the old conventional smelter which the ICC had proposed to

scran, invest a further amaunt of money on it to bring it back to full production, thus increasing the overall capacity to somewhere in the region of 26,000 tonnes in 1973. We are confident that if we are able to effectively invest money and utilize all the managerial resources that we have, we should be able to attain the targets which I have mentioned to Members just a minute ago.

Before I close I would mention a word about the financial position of the ICC. The Company started with a paid-up capital of £2,25,000. It is still a Sterling company, though somewhere in the region of 97% of the shares are held by Indians in India but it started with this Sterling subscribed capital of £225,000. It rose to £13,71,3000 in 1956 and then by issuing, or as in the share market it is called, by judicious issue of bonus shares it increased its share capital to £25,71,000 as it stands to day. That is, the subscribed share' capital is around Rs. 4.63 crores. We have only taken over the management and I shall owe a certain explanation why we have taken over the management when our ultimate objective is certainly to nationalise this Corporation. We have made no secret of it and even the Bill makes it clear. There are two reasons why we have taken over only the management. Firstly, we have last year, as Members are aware, advanced the boundaries of nationalisation in two areas. One is general insurance and the other is coking coal. As a result for the last few months we have been studying what are the principles on the basis of which compensation should be given and we have not yet come to final conclusion. And therefore we thought even so far as this company is concerned, we snould take a decision on what should be the compensation, payable only after we have settled these principles. But the second and perhaps more important reason is that the Twentyfifth Amendment of the Constitution is yet to be ratified by a sufficient number of State Legislatures to become the law and we wanted to be perfectly clear-and Honourable Members will appreciate this—that we shall have the protection of the umbrella of the 2 5 Amendment. Obviously Article 31 (2) as amended by this House along with the Lok Sabha exercising power under the amending power of the Constitution and article 31(c) as it has been introduced into the Constitution by the Twenty-fifth Amendment are of importance, in protecting the validity of a legislation like this which clearly comes within the ambit of the Article—39 (b) and (c)—of the Constitution. So it is for both these reasons that we have adopted the same course that we adopted so far as the coking coal-mines are concerned, that is, taking over first the management and then only later come in with a Bill for actual acquisition. We could have come straight with a provision for acquisition but then it would not have had the protection of the Twentyfifth Amendment. We shall perhaps in this Session if it is possible and certainly not beyond the next session, come forward with a Bill for the actual nationalisation of the ICC that is, the ownership itself will be taken over by the Government. But pending this we naturally have to pay compensation. Hon. Members will note that under sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill we have provided for the payment of Rs. 75,000/-a month as compensation for the loss of what may be called the right of management. Government has been advised that the right of management is also a right to property and may not be covered by article 31 A and therefore it is necessary in order to pass a valid law, that compensation in terms of article 31 (2) as it stood prior to the Twentyfifth Amendment should be provided for under this Bill. What we have done is to take broadly a figure that can be related to the managing agency commission that was paid out by the Indian Copper Corporation. Hon. Members must have heard that the amount of managing agency remuneration ranged around Rs. 15 lakhs a year or so and therefore we thought that

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] Rs. 75,000/- a month is an adequate compensation for the managing agency right which is being taken away. Because it is a sterling comany the managing agency continued; a rupee company would have had to give up the managing agency right long ago. Being a sterling company it is there but taking away that right necessarily mears providing some compensation. In view of the fact that we shall be bringing a Bill for acquisition quite soon, I hope in this session though certainly not beyond the next, I do not think we need be unduly troubled by the fact that we have to pay Rs. 75.0C0/- a month. In contract we shall be able to get even this very year an amount of somewhere around 1500 to 2500 extra tonnes of copper which is a fairly substantial assistance from the point of view

I commend this Bill to the House and I move that it be taken into consideration.

of economy in our foreign exchange reserve.

We hope that we will really be able to justify

before the country the taking over of this important organisation because we have been

acutely conscious of the fact that our copper

situation is very difficult and we have to

push it forward fast and we are confident

The question was proposed.

that we will be able to do so.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने काफी प्रकाश डालने की कोणिश की है कि तांवे की कमी अपने देश में बहुत ही एक्यूट है और अगर मैं कहता तांवे की कमी देश में बहुत बड़ी है तो कहा जाता कि बिल साधारए सा है—तांवा कम्पनी के मैंनेजमेंट लेने का है। तो जहां तक इस बिल से ताल्लुक है उससे अधिक हमारे मन्त्री महोदय के भाषएए से हमें आवस्यकता महसूस हुई।

प्रश्न उठता है कि हमें तांबे की ग्रावश्यकता बहुत है भीर जैसा बतलाया गया है कि

1 लाख 88 हजार टन तांबे से भाधक की ग्राष्ट्रवयकता है। ग्राज जो हम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं वह केवल 9 हजार 600 टन है और 1973-74 तक हम 41 हजार टन तक उत्पादन कर लेंगे। वैसे सरकार ने खेत्री तांबे की खान पर बहुत भाशा लगा रखी है भौर पता नहीं उस भाशा का साधार क्या है। इन के पूर्व इस विभाग को जो मन्त्री सम्भालते थे उनके जमाने में खेत्री खान में गडबढी का भंडार लगा हमाथा। यह विचार किया गया था कि 24 करोड़ रुपए की राशि से यह खान चल निकलेगी लेकिन 115 करोड रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी वह खान ग्रभी तक उत्पादन करने योग्य नहीं हुई। तो श्रीमन्, पता नहीं कि उनकी याणा किस तरह से पूरी होगी। वहां पर वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है इसकी जानकारी मन्त्री महोदय ही दे सकते हैं। इसी तरह से घाटसीला ग्रीर राका की जो स्थिति है उसका भी पता नहीं चलता है कि वे किसी तरह से चल रहे हैं श्रीर कब तक ये खान देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने में सफल होंगे।

एक प्रथ्य इस धावश्यकता के साथ यह
भी जुड़ गया है कि हमारा सम्बन्ध संयुक्त
राष्ट्र अमरीका से पाकिस्तान के साथ संघषं
होने के बाद से बिगड़े हुए हैं और हम रामैटिरियल और इम्पोर्ट में बहुत कुछ उस
देश और बाहर के देशों पर निभंर करते हैं।
हो सकता है कि उसके साथ सम्बन्धों में
कुछ सुधार हो, लेकिन वह भी एक समस्या
बनकर हमारे सामने खड़ी है। तो इन
समस्याओं के निदान के लिए आज जो प्रश्न
सब के मुंह से निकलता है कि हमें प्रत्येक
चीज में स्वावलम्बी होना चाहिए।
स्वावलम्बी का जो नारा लगाया गया है
उसमें धनन के मामले में तो देश बहुत हद

तक स्वावलम्बी हो गया है। जहां तक खनिज द्रव्यों का सम्बन्ध है भारत अपनी विभिन्तता के कारए। खनिजों का भंडार है लेकिन वह अभी तक खनिजों के मामले में स्वावलम्बी नहीं बन सका है। इसका क्या कारण है ? क्या सचमुच में हमारे यहां तांबे के खनिज द्रव्य नहीं है ? क्या सरकार ने देश के विशेषज्ञों भीर विदेशी विशेषज्ञों से ग्रपने देश के भन्डारों का ग्रच्छी तरहसे सर्वेक्षरा करा चुकी है? श्रगर उसने नहीं कराया है तो मैं सरकार से ब्राबह करूंगा कि ग्रगर उसको खनिजों की ग्रावश्यकता है तो उसकी अपने देश में ही पूर्ति हो सकती हैया नहीं? हमारा जो बिहार प्रदेश है वह खिनजों के मामले में, हर द्रव्यों के मामने में अग्रगशी है और तांबा सिकं बिहार ही प्रोडेक्शन कर रहा है। बिहार में खनिज द्रव्यों का पर्याप्त रूप से सर्वेक्षरा होनाचाहिए जो भ्रभीतक नहीं हुन्नाहै। विहार की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि वह खनिजों का भ्रपने भ्राप डेवलप कर सके। बिहार के हर जर्रे में सर्वे से पता लगाया जाय कि किस खान में कौन सा द्रव्य प्राप्त हो सकता है।

मैं ग्रापके सामने एक उदाहरए। रखना चाहता हूं। भाज हम स्पुटनिक एंज ग्रीर एटामिक एंज में हैं भीर कहा जाता है कि यूरेनियम भीर थोरियम ये जो दो पदार्थ बहुत ही मूल्यवान हैं वे बिहार में प्रचुर मात्रा में हैं भीर उसके एक पैसे का भी ग्रभी तक उपयोग नहीं किया गया है। हमारे बिहार में एक पलामू जिला है जहां पर एक छोटी चीज चूने का पत्थर प्रचुर मात्रा में पाया जाता है भीर उसे कई चीजों में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। उस द्रव्य से डालमिया की एक सीमेन्ट की फैक्टरी नहीं बिलक दर्जनों सीमेन्ट की फैक्टरी तैयार हों

सकती हैं। यह चूना कई तरह की चीजों के काम में धा सकता है लेकिन धभी तक उसका प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है। उसकी इतनी मात्रा वहां पर मौजूद है कि 200 वर्ष तक उसका इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। इसी तरह से बिहार में संगमरमर मिलता है, काला, लाल, सफेर रंग का मिलता है, लेकिन धमी तक उसके एक पंसे का भी उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।

मैं पहिले खिन म सलाहकार सिमिति में था, तो मैंने सरकार से एक माडल स्कीम बनाने के लिए प्राप्रह किया था। सरकार ने एक विचार करके बिहार सरकार को दिया कि प्राप माडल स्कीम बनायें ग्रीर हम तुम्हें प्रवचन से लामान्वित करेंगे। प्रव प्रवचन से बिहार प्रदेश कितना लामान्वित होगा। इसलिए मैं गायका ध्यान इस ग्रीर खोंचना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार ही ग्रमी तक तांबा उत्पादन करता है ग्रीर जब तक बिहार का थोरो इनवेस्टीगेशन या सर्वे नहीं होता है तब तक ग्राप इधर उबर उलके रहें, ठीक से उस काम को नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्रीमन्, तांबे के साथ-साथ श्रीर भी चीजें प्राप्त होती हैं, कभी कभी सोने की भी प्राप्त होती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भापने कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है। भाप से मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि श्रापका जो नेशनल मिनरत्स डेवनपमेंट कारगोरेशन है उसका क्या काम हो रहा है। श्रापने बनाया कि अपने देश में 200-250 लाख टन तांबे का खनिज द्रव्य मिलने की भाशा है, लेकिन उसका विश्तेषण ठीक ठीक होता नहीं क्योंकि श्रापका मिनरत्स डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन कोई काम नहीं कर पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं उसके बारे में श्रापसे जानना चाहना हूं कि उसमें श्रमी तक क्या हिसाब वैठा है श्रीर नेषुरल रिसोर्सें ज

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव] को एक्सप्लोइट करने के लिए वह कहां तक सक्षम हुग्रा है।

बिहार में खनिज द्रव्यों का भंडार होते हुए भी ग्रार्थिक हब्दि से बिहार सबसे पीछे है, इसलिए मैंने सरकार से कई बार आग्रह किया है कि जहां पर खनिज द्रव्य मिलता है ग्रीर वहाँ जो प्लान्ट ग्राप लगायें उस प्लान्ट का ग्राघार सोशियो-इकोनोमिक-टेवनोलोजिकल बेसिस हो। श्रीमन, बिहार प्रदेश के छोटा नागपुर में लोहा, कोयला, सभी चीजों के ग्रपार भड़ार हैं- चुने के भी, लेकिन अगर वहाँ के वासियों की स्थिति का विवेचन किया जाय तो लगेगा कि सबसे गरीब हिन्द्स्तान का कोई क्षेत्र है तो वही क्षेत्र है। उसी की बगल में संथान परगना है, जहां सन्याली रोजगार के अभाव में, भोजन के ग्रभाव में, पानी के ग्रभाव में हजारों-हजार मरे हैं और जगह जगह घुम रहे हैं, इसको बिहार सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है। अगर आप कोई स्कीम लेते हैं भीर उसका सोशियो इकोनोमिक टेवनो-लोजिकल बेसिस नहीं तो बहां के स्थानीय लोग उससे लाभान्वित नहीं हो सकते। रांची में भापने इंजीनियरिंग के कारखाने खोले हैं लेकिन उनसे वहां के लोगों का कल्यागा नहीं हुआ है। नियमों में है कि 500 रुपये तक की सर्विस स्थानीय लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन ग्राप देखेंगे कि वहां चपरासी तक दूसरे प्रदेशों से लाये गये हैं। इसलिए जब ग्राप मेनेजमेन्ट को ले रहे हैं तो में आपसे आप्रह करू गा कि जो सर्विस में लगे हुए हैं उनको सर्विस में कोई कठिनाई न उपस्थित हो भ्रीर साथ ही साथ जहां यह प्लान्ट लगें वहां के लोगों को छ'टी छोटी सर्विसों में लेने का ध्यान धाप प्रवध्य रखे।

श्रीमन्, मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में श्राप कहेंगे कि हम किसी को रिट्रेंच नहीं करते, उनको हटाते नहीं, लेकिन जहाँ तक वेकारी की समस्या है उसे हल करने के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट श्रीरियेन्टेड स्कीम बन सकती हैं श्रीर जब श्राप इसको ले रहे हैं तो एम्प्लायमेंट श्रीरियेन्टेड स्कीमों को भी ध्यान में रखें ताकि जनता को लाभ हो सके।

एक बात में भीर अर्ज करना चाहंगा कि जितने उद्योग पब्लिक सैन्टर में लिये जाते हैं उनमें खर्चे बढ़ जाते हैं, उत्पादन घट जाता है और व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी फैल जाती है। मैं चाहुँगा कि जब ग्राप मेनेजमेंट ले रहे हैं तो इन बातों का ध्यान रखें ताकि इनकी पूनरावृत्ति न हो । कि इसकी पूनरावृत्ति फिर न हो ग्रीर जब इसका ग्रारोप लगाया जाता है तो आप कहते हैं कि जब राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता है तो उसका विरोध किया जाता है। विरोध राष्ट्रीयकरमा का नहीं किया जाता बल्कि उसको करने में जो गडबड होती है, उसका होता है। उसमें जनता जनादंन का पैसा लगता है ग्रीर उसका द्रुपयोग होता है इसलिए उसका विरोध होता है। जो ब्यवसाय ब्रच्छे हम से चल सकता है उसको अच्छे दंग से न होने के कारण ही, जब उसमें नुकसान होता है, हम उसका विरोध करते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता है कि सरकार इस ग्रोर घ्यान दे।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Sir, I commend this Bill for taking over the Indian Copper Corporation. Why I say this is because this is one of the really imaginative acts on the part of the M inister to visualise a complete perspective for the proper maintenance, production and ultimately proper use of copper in this country. This is necessary in view of the very acute foreign exchange position and therefore this country has to be self-

reliant by mining vari ous types of minerals which are necessary for the industrial production and industrial advancement of this country. In this connection, as he has rightly stated—and that was also one of the objectives which I was also considering—it is not only that copper has to be produced; along with it aluminium is also to be produced because nowadays in this country electrification is going on a very huge scale and for that purpose, if you want to conserve copper, it has to be used also in conjunction with is-the Minister must be aware of thisagainst the delay and the long time it is taking amounting to frustration as regards aluminium production particularly in the Maharashtra area in the Koyna belt. I think the Minister will keep a watch on the production of aluminium in the Kovna belt which is now supposed to have gone into the preliminary stages. Why I bring this point before the House is, it is not only copper. but unless aluminium is also extracted and unless whatever sources are available they are put for better use whether in conjunction with copper or any other mineral, this problem of creating an infrastructure of electrical power not will be complete. And I specifically commend to the Minister that the Kovna Aluminium Project which has been lying pending for long has to be undertaken and put on stream in a record time. is wliy I mentioned about the fact that the extraction of aluminium is also very important.

With two other aspects I want to deal in this connection. One is about the management of the public sector. It has also been stated by my colleague on that side that the people at large are generally averse whenever any move is made by the Government to take over certain industries. I fully share their apprehensions. But in this country, unless the public sector achieves a commanding height, the real programme of socialisation of production will not

take place and the community as a whole will not be benefited. In this connection, the idea being worked out in his Ministry now, particularly that of the creation of a holding company and dissociating it from ministerial interference-'ministerial' means not the Minister, but administration in Ministry—into the working of autonomous corporations is good. And that is why I am interested about some arrangement of a holding company being created, because I see that in West Germany also vast organisations are being worked in the public But there the bureaucratic sector interference in the working of the public sector undertakings is the least. The Secretariat or the ministerial administration has got nothing to do with the working of the autonomous corporations. I feel that it will be a good thing if dissociation of the administration in the Secretariat with the working of the public sector company is achieved.

Madam, the last point that I want to make is, copper is a product which has created the largest amount of black money. 1 know, Madam, when I was a member of some working group of a committee which was asked to investigale into the supply of raw materials for the small-scale industries, we made a deep study of the problem of copper distribution.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Rajasthan): Your Government fixes the quota of copper. That is the root cause.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI. When the Government fixes the quota, it fixes it with good intentions. It is the people and the manufacturers at large in the public...

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Not Government officials and those who fix it?

श्री ए० जी० कुलकर्गी: माथुर साहब, यह ग्रापको मालूम है। सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन का केस तो ग्रापको मालूम है। ग्राप क्या बात करते हैं।

श्री अगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: आपको कौन-कौन सा मालूम नहीं है।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: So, I want to say, Madam, that when this Corporation has been taken over, a national policy will also have to be evolved for the distribution of copper because I know that copper has played havoc in creating black money. The Government has to evolve certain procedures which will plug all these loopholes. Thank you.

श्री नागेइवर प्रसाद ज्ञाही (उत्तर प्रदेश): ष्ठपाध्यक्षा महोदया, मनत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करते समय जो उद्देश्य बताया उसकी सार्थकता धौर सारगमिता के बारे में दो राय तो हो ही नहीं सकती हैं लेकिन हम लोग यह देखते हैं कि मन्त्री महोदय सत्ता पें पहुंचने के बाद अपने कम्युनिस्टिक विचार में कुछ तबदीली कर लिए हैं और उनके कार्यों से उनके विचारों को समर्थन नहीं मिल रहा है। उन्होंने श्रभीं उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हए पूंजी-पतियों के बारे में कहा कि इनकी शोषरा की नीति है और यह शोषण करते ही हैं धौर उसी तरह से कापर कार्पोरेशन के बारे में कहा लेकिन हम देखते यह हैं कि किसी खास गर्ज से जो नीति निर्धारित करते हैं उस पर टिकते नहीं हैं। आज से कई बर्ष पूर्व यह नीति निर्घारित हुई कि स्टील इंडस्टी पब्लिक सैक्टर में चलेगी और मानोपोली को रोकने के लिए एन्टी-मानोपोली एक्ट बना ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) : Please speak something on copper.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही: बिल्कुल कापर पर ही बोल रहा है, उपाध्यक्षा महोदया। जो उद्देश्य बताते हैं उस पर बोल रहा है क्योंकि सामने कुछ प्राता है

और पर्दे में कुछ और रहता है। तो मैं कह रहा था कि स्टील इंडस्टी के बारे में एक पालिसी बनी और एन्टी-मानोपोली एक्ट बना परन्तु इयर दो साल से खास कर के लोक सभा के चुनाव के कुछ महीने पहले से उस नीति में ऐसी तब्दीली आई कि स्टील प्लांट्स का नाम मिनी प्लांटस रख कर के उसके तमाम लाइसेंसेज दिये गये ग्रौर भविकांशतः उन्हीं को दिये गए जिनकी रोकने के लिए एन्टी-मानोपोली एक्ट बनाया गया।

श्री महाबीर त्यागी: इलेक्शन लडना है।

श्री नागेइवर प्रसाद शाही : त्यागी जी, ग्राप कह सकते हैं, हम कैसे कह सकते हैं। इलेक्शन के लिए पैसा लेना, श्री कुमार-मंगलम जी यह काम नहीं करते। उसमें सहयोग करते हैं, इतना तो हमें मालम है. लेकिन ये खुद वह काम नहीं करते। ये उसकी व्यवस्था कर देते हैं, वैसी परिस्थित उत्पन्न कर देते हैं, खुद नहीं करते ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, यह एक ग्रजीब तरीका इधर सरकार ने निकाला है कि पहले प्रवन्ध ग्रहण करले भीर तब अधिग्रहरा की बात होगी। यह तरीका निकाल कर के, हमने देखा, कोक कोल के बारे में पहले से चीजें इस तरह से पैदा कर दी गई कि जब सरकारी ग्रधिकारी वहां पहुंचे प्रबन्ध ग्रहण करने तो उन खानों के मालिकों की सेफों में कहीं एक पैसा मिला, कहीं दो पैसा मिला और ठीक इसी ढंग से हम देख रहे हैं कि चीनी मिलों के अधिग्रहण के बारे में भी बभी चल रहा है। साल दो साल से एक तलबार लटकायी गई है, चीनी मिल मालिकों पर और यह तलवार लटका कर कितना करोड रुपया चनाव फंड में, विभिन्न

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प्रान्तों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने कितना लिया श्रीर यहां कितना लिया गया। ग्रव चीनी मिलों की हालत यह है कि जो चीनी मिलें उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कुछ ग्रधिग्रहण हुई हैं उनके पास जो मशीनरी है वह स्क्रीप आइरन है। उन मिलों की ऐसी हानत हो गई है कि अधिग्रहण करते ही सरकार को 2 करोड़, 3 करोड़ या 4 करोड़ ६० हर मिल को देना पड़ता है, तब जाकर वे किसी तरह से चलने लायक होती हैं। यह हालत क्यों है ? ग्रापको ग्रगर करना है ग्रधिग्रहरा तो माप मपना कम्यूनिस्टिक तरीका क्यों नहीं मस्तियार करते ? उनका अधिग्रहण करिए। म्राप यह तरीका म्रस्तियार करते हैं कि तलवार लटका कर चीरे-घीरे रुपया लेते जाते हैं ऐसी हालत कर देते है कि देश का इतना बडा नुकसान हो स्क्रीप ग्राइरन का कम्पेन्सेशन दे कर। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था यह जो सरकार का तरीका है इसमें जो हम देख रहे हैं, ग्रगर हम यहां भी जाएं तो उनकी सेफों में एक पैसा, दो पैसा मिलेगा। मेरा इतना निवेदन है, में आपके विधेयक का विरोध नहीं करता, लेकिन भापका यह तरीका बहुत ही अनुचित तरीका है। आप अपने दल के लिए फंड इकट्टा करने के लिए, पैसे का इतना भारी नुकसान करें, स्क्रीप आइरन का डेढ़ करोड़ रूपया कम्पेन्सेशन दे कर। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे क्रपया ग्रविग्रहरा का कार्य शीद्रातिशीद्र करें भौर केवल यह कहकर कि संविधान का संशोधन भव होने बाला है, हम कम्पेन्सेशन तय करेंगे इसकी आह में न जाएं।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : एक स्पष्टी-करेगा मैं चाहता है। यह पहला मौका है जब तांबा खानों का ग्रापने राष्ट्रीयकरसा किया है, जिसमें आपने यह नहीं बताया

तांबे की जिन खानों का ग्रापने नेशनलाइजेशन किया है वह घाटे में चल रही थीं, मिसमैनेजमेंट था। लेकिन मुफ्ते खुशी है कि सबसे पहले इस बार कम से कम मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक बात तो स्वीकार किया है कि उनका जो हिन्दूस्तान कापर था वह घाटे में चला भ्रोर उसमें मिसमैनेजमेंट था भीर इंडियन कापर जिसको नेशनलाइज किया वह वेल-मेनेज्ड था, उसका भ्रच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन या, फिर भी उन्होंने उसको नेशनलाइज किया भौर उसका स्वयं मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने मुख से एक एक्जाम्पल भी दिया कि खेतरी में उनके पास रा मैटीरियत होने के बाद भी, उनकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इंकैपेसिटी उनकी इनेबिलिटी भीर उनके यहां जो भ्रष्टाचार हमा, जिसका दोष उन्होंने एक कन्ट्रेक्टर पर डाल दिया कि एक कन्ट्रेक्टर की गड़बड़ी के कारण - मन्त्री महोदय के स्टेटमेंट को कोट कर रहा है, वहां पर स्मेल्टर भी वह बना नहीं सके। इसलिए हिंदुस्तान कापर में निकाला जायेगा । खेतरी से जाकर इंडियन का**पर** में वह स्मैल्ट कराया जायेगा। यह बात पहली बार एक मन्त्री ने अपने मुहसे कही कि हिंदुस्तान कापर का कार्यग्रच्छी तरह से चल रहा था। लेकिन मेरी समक्त में यह बात नहीं आई कि जब बहां पर कार्य अच्छी तरह से चल रहा था तो उसको नेशनलाइज क्यों किया गया। इसके बारे में मन्त्री जी को कारण बतलाने चाहिए थे। इसके बारे में उन्हें रीजन्स देने थे कि वे लोग मजदूरों को एक्सप्लाट कर रहे थे, वे मोनोपोलिस्ट थे, ग्रगर इस तरह की बात बतलाते तो बात समक्त में या सकती थी। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि खेतरी में जिस तरह से शिड्यूल पोडक्शन होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ। इंडियन कापर का स्मैल्टिंग प्लांट ठीक तरह से चल रहा है और इसी [श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधूर]

लिए वहां लेकर माल को स्मैल्ट कराया जा रहा है। लेकिन आपने इस बात का कोई जिक नहीं किया कि किन कारगों की वजह से उसका नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया है। ग्रगर ग्राप तकं देकर सदन को सन्तुष्ट करते कि बास्तव में इंडियन कापर घाटे में चल रहा है, वहां पर मिसमनेजमेंट है ग्रीर एक्सप्लाइटेशन हो रहा है और यह चीज हिंदस्तान की गवनंभेंट ग्रीर जनता के लिए ठीक नहीं था। जिस-प्रकार श्रापने नेशन-लाइज बैकों के बारे में कहा, इंब्योरेंसीं को नेशनलाइज करने के बारे में कहा था, उसी तरह से ग्रापको इंडियन कापर को नेशन-लाइज करने के बारे में भी कहना चाहिये लेकर नहीं आए और यह कहा कि हम खेतरी का कापर वहां भेजेंगे छोर इस तरह से आपने बात छिपाने की कोशिश की जो एक सही बात नहीं है।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAthe discussion have not think it is proper to repeat all the Bill to the House. arguments which I have already given. After knowing those arguments and reasons, if he does not appreciate them, well ours is a free country and he is entitled to disagree. The arguments are

there and it is a matter for him and not for me.

So far as Khetri project is concerned-it has figured quite largely in the discussion-1 made it quite clear that it has substantially improved during the last two years. The hon. Member perhaps does not appreciate that since the Khetri project has not yet gone into production, the question of its making a profit does not arise. A concern which is not producing does not make profit and therefore you cannot judge it on the ground that it does cot make profit. That is an elementary thing so far as I know and I hope you also agree. The Khetri project concentrate plant is to go into operation by the end of this year and the smelter by December 1973 or January 1974. We hope that we shall be able to keep to the schedule and not fall back.

I do not think there is any question of था कि किन कारणों से इस तरह की Hindustan Copper functioning badly. We have आवश्यकता पड़ गई। आप सारे रीजन got a young team that has been put in there during the last two years. Many of them have come into Hindustan Copper after undergoing considerable sacrifices and givin? up more lucrative positions that they were enjoying earlier. I have every confidence that we shall be able to reach the target we have put before ourselves. After the takeover of the Indian MANGALAM: Madam, Vice-Chairman, I Copper, copper production iiself will be pushed think all Members who have participated in forward very fast. 1 do not know what 1 should appreciated reply to matters raised by my friend Shri Yadav (Interruptions) I have listened to you because his speech did not have much copper patiently. You can also listen to me. I take it inside it. It was mainly concerned with dolomite that all of you have appreciated the idea of and limestone and so far as Mr. Shahi is taking over the Copper Corporation. The hon. concerned, his copper consisted of coking coal, Member who spoke just now very eloquently sugar, coiton and other areas which could be left criticised me for not having explained all the to those in charge of them. I thought I was to reasons why we took it over. Well, 1 do not deal with copper and since nobody has said know whether he was silting in the House anything in criticism of copper, but they have when I moved the motion for consideration of said much in criticism of other areas, those this Bill, if he had listened to what I said then, criticisms of the other areas can be answered at he would have appreciated all the reasons. I do the appropriate. And there fore, I commend this

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What about aluminium?

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SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Mr. Kulkarni, I thought I had already mentioned earlier in my opening address moving the Bill that we are considering all the uses of aluminium and so far as the Ratnagiri as well as the copper project is concerned, the Government is pushing up construction very fast, as fast as they can.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest of the management of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited, pending acquisition of that undertaking, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Let us now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MEMBERS SWORN

Madhya Pradesh Shri

Nand Kishore Bhatt

Gujarat

Shri Ibrahimbhai Khasambhai Kalania Shrimati Sumitra Gajanan Kulkarni Shri Himmatsinghji Takatsinghji Shri Hariprasad Mulshankar Trivedi

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHAYAY): ,The House stands adjourned till tomorrow, the 11th April, 1972.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 11 April, 1972.