

**1.00 P.M.**

[Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw]

With that declaration right upfront, I greatly support this Bill. This is a very timely Bill and this Bill basically amends two Acts. One is the MMDR Act and second is the CMSP Act. What are these Acts? The Mines and Mineral Development Act basically deals with all the mines which are non-coal and non-lignite and non-atomic energy; these minerals. Second is the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act. That Act was brought when the hon. Supreme Court cancelled all the mining leases which were allocated in the previous regime and a new regime was created.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Just a minute. Mr. Ashwini. Now, Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question; Shri Rameswar Teli; please lay it on the Table.

**खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर तेली):** महोदय, मैं दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर, 2019 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2172 'प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश में निवेश' के संबंध में दिए गए उत्तर के अनुबंध को संशोधित करने वाला विवरण (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT BILLS**

**Statutory Resolution disapproving the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance,  
2020 (No. 1 of 2020);**

**And**

**The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020**

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, what should be the objective of an Economic Policy? I would like to start my submissions by saying that this particular Ordinance, which is now getting converted into a Bill, is primarily focused on protecting employment.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is one o'clock, lunch time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Minister, please.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, we are discussing a Bill meant to replace the Ordinance.

A consensus was reached yesterday that we would skip the lunch hour and continue with the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): No, you never mentioned it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: If the House agrees, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: No, we never agreed for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Okay. If you don't agree, then I take back those words, but now I am proposing that we skip the lunch hour and continue with the discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, not skip the lunch; we may extend the House till the Bill is passed. Is that right? Is that what you want to say?

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Yes, Sir. We may continue with the discussion till the Bill is passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall continue with the discussion on the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): There is no problem with that, but the Minister should not assume things and say that we had agreed yesterday. There was no agreement. Today we can agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He has agreed. Don't make it ...*(Interruptions)*... You may resume, Mr. Ashwini.

**श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव:** महोदय, कोई भी इकोनॉमिक पॉलिसी हो, उसका सबसे मूल उद्देश्य क्या होना चाहिए? What should be the fundamental objective of any Economic Policy? The first and foremost thing should be to see how much employment that policy or that Act would be generating or protecting. This particular Bill that has come today is one of the fundamental Bills that protects employment in a large sector which is dependent upon mines, whose lease is about to lapse on 31st March, 2020. What are these mines? I would go slightly into details, Sir. There are about 334 mines out of which 46 are working mines, producing about 60 million tons of ore. All these mines are supplying

[श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव]

to the downstream industries in the steel sector, in the chrome sector and many of them in the other sectors. All these industries were totally dependent upon these mines for their basic raw material. About 800 units are dependent on them. As per my estimate, about two lakh jobs were dependent upon these mines. If there had been a disruption in these mines, this would have caused great economic havoc and caused a very big human issue in all these industries. It would have caused a series of NPAs and it would have caused job losses.

So, it is a very timely Ordinance which the hon. Minister has brought. I really thank him for bringing this to the House. It has brought confidence in the entire steel sector, telling them that the Government is aware of the issues, that it is willing to bite the bullet and take timely action.

Now, what is happening to these mines which are expiring? In a very nice, collaborative and federal manner, the Government of India and the Government of Odisha have worked hand in hand, in proper synchronization and completed the auction of about 20 mines which would continue the supply of iron ore and chrome to the entire steel industry. So, I thank the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha for this very nice, synchronized action, which would save more than two lakh jobs in the steel sector.

Sir, I represent Odisha in this House. My State is extremely thankful for this auction process. Because of the 20 mines which have been auctioned, as per preliminary estimates, the State of Odisha would get about four lakh crore of rupees of revenue over the lifetime of these mines at the current value and the current level of resources. By better scientific exploration, if the resources increase, then this amount will even increase. And, if the value of minerals increases, then there will be a further increase in the revenue which will come to the States.

Imagine the potential of this policy decision which the hon. Minister of Mines, Shri Pralhad Joshi, has taken. On an average, Odisha will get about ₹20,000 crore revenue. One AIIMS costs about ₹1,000 crores. इसका मतलब यह है कि ओडिशा में हर साल 20 एम्स खोले जा सकते हैं। एक नवोदय विद्यालय में करीब 100 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास का investment आता है। सर, 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये से हर साल 200 नवोदय विद्यालय खोले जा सकते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि हर ब्लॉक में एक world-class school खोला जा सकता

है। इस पॉलिसी का इतना potential है। इस पॉलिसी को जो एक अलग नजरिए से देखते हैं, उनको यह human angle भी देखना चाहिए। यह मेरा निवेदन है। इससे economic activity बढ़ेगी।

सर, सबसे fundamental चीज़ यह है कि आज तक यह होता था कि जहां पर भी मिनरल है, उस एरिया के लोगों को क्या मिला? यह क्वेश्चन हमेशा पूछा जाता है। वर्ष 2015 में जब MMDR में Amendment लाया गया, उसमें District Mineral Fund का एक बहुत सुंदर क्लॉज डाला गया। District Mineral Fund में जिस district में mineral produce हो रहा है, उसी district को एक significant amount मिलता है। आज तक 35,925 करोड़ रुपये DMF में इकट्ठे हो चुके हैं। मैं आपको नंबर देता हूं।

सर, ओडिशा स्टेट में 9,501 करोड़ रुपये, झारखंड स्टेट में 5,181 करोड़ रुपये, छत्तीसगढ़ में 4,980 करोड़ रुपये, कर्णाटक में 1,842 करोड़ रुपये और इस तरह करीब-करीब हरेक स्टेट में एम.पी. में, राजस्थान में, तेलंगाना में और हर स्टेट में District Mineral Fund इकट्ठा हुआ है। This is a great thing for every district, for the local people who are affected by the mining industry, sometimes negatively. But, this is a very positive impact.

सर, मैं second point पर आऊंगा। इस बिल में CMSP के Amendment का provision है। यह Amendment क्या है? इस Amendment में fundamentally, coal sector में economic activity किस तरह से बढ़े, वह provision लाया गया है। यह कैसे बढ़े?

आज इंडिया में 965 मिलियन टन requirement है और हम प्रोडक्शन केवल 730 मिलियन टन का करते हैं। यानी आज भी हमें 235 मिलियन टन coal का impact करना पड़ता है। जिस देश में एक 1 लाख, 10 हजार करोड़ टन्स का रिजर्व हो, तो वह कंट्री अगर 235 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट करे, तो हम सब के लिए शर्म की बात है। क्या हमारे हाथों में इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि हम और मिनरल्स का प्रोडक्शन कर सकें? क्या हमारे entrepreneurs में इतनी एनर्जी नहीं है कि हम नए से नए डेवलपमेंट ला सकें? इसी भावना को लेकर किस तरह से हमारे यहां रोजगार बढ़े, किस तरह से हम यह पैसा इंडोनेशिया, आस्ट्रेलिया या किसी दूसरे देश में भेजें। इसी भावना के साथ कोल के सेक्टर को ओपन किया गया है।

अभी अभी जी कह रही थी कि end-use restrictions हटा दिए गए हैं। मैं बहुत प्रैक्टिकल बात बताता हूं। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। एक इंडस्ट्री जिसके पास एक बहुत बड़ी माइन है। जैसा आप जानते हैं कि हर माइन में कई तरह का ग्रेड होता है। एक अच्छा ग्रेड होता है, लोअर ग्रेड होता है, मीडियम ग्रेड होता है, कहीं lump ore, होता है, कहीं पर fine होता है। अगर इंडस्ट्री को इन दस में केवल दो प्रोडक्ट्स यूज करने हों, तो बाकी आठ का क्या होगा? वे waste हो

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जाएंगे, तो क्या waste करना ठीक है या उसको जिनके लिए वह प्रोडक्ट उपयोगी हो, उनको देना ठीक है। जब हम end-use restriction किसी भी mine पर लगा देते हैं, तो हम practically उस इंडस्ट्री को एक छोटे से बंधन में बांध देते हैं। वह नहीं करना चाहिए। That is economically inefficient and that is unemployment-oriented policy. वह नहीं करना चाहिए। जितना हो सके, mining industry को mining industry की तरह देखना चाहिए। उसके end user को end user की तरह develop करने देना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी यह बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान लाए हैं और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। किसी तरह का end-user restriction नहीं करना चाहिए। जो mineral निकल रहा है, उस mineral के कई उपयोग हो सकते हैं, तो जिसका जो उपयोग हो, उसको वह उपयोग करने देना चाहिए।

Third, selection process पर question उठाए गए हैं। यह selection process बहुत ही transparent है। Even though FDI has been allowed, the law very clearly says that only Indian nationals or Indian companies can compete. अगर कोई विदेशी कंपनी इंडिया में आकर mining sector में participate करना चाहती है, तो भी उसे पहले इंडिया में कंपनी बनानी पड़ेगी, इंडिया के laws के हिसाब से उसे अपना बिजनेस करना पड़ेगा, तभी वह participate कर सकती है। तो हर तरह का check and balance माननीय मंत्री जी लेकर आए हैं, इन्होंने इसके सारे पहलुओं को देखा है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह criticism unfounded criticism है।

तीसरा, prior permission की बात हुई, proper channel की बात हुई। हम जितने permissions रखेंगे, हमारा production process, हमारा allocation process उतना slow हो जाएगा। जहां पर एक बार एक process में कर दिया कि ये माइन्स auction होनी हैं तो उसमें फिर से एक बार भारत सरकार के अंदर फाइल चले और वह Under Secretary से Deputy Secretary, फिर Director से Secretary तक जाए, इस सबका क्या मतलब है?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) *in the Chair*]

इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर एक बार हमने decide कर लिया कि एक्स, वाई, ज़ेड माइन्स auction process से जाएंगी तो उसमें prior permission की requirement का कहीं पर कोई justification नहीं है। It is a very nice simplification. It is a very small thing. I do not think that there is any reason to criticize this.

सर, जो चार सबसे बड़े employment-intensive sectors हैं, उनमें से एक mining sector है। ये चार सेक्टर्स हैं - 1st is construction, 2nd is automobile, 3rd is textile-garments and 4th is mining. Mining sector में economy को एक नयी दिशा देने जितनी जान होती है। सर, ऐसे-ऐसे देश हैं, जैसे Norway, Canada, South Africa, जिन्होंने अपने mining sector

को लेकर इतना शानदार infrastructure तैयार किया और अपने future की generations के लिए एक ऐसी foundation lay की कि आज चाहे विश्व भर की economy कही भी जाए, वे देश सुरक्षित रहेंगे। जब ईश्वर ने, प्रकृति ने हमें इतने सारे resources दिए हैं तो क्यों नहीं हम उन resources का अच्छे से उपयोग करें, उनका सही तरीके से production करें? मैं नहीं कहता कि हम अनाप-शनाप तरीके से हर जगह mining करें। नहीं, हर चीज़ का एक check and balance होना चाहिए, हर चीज़ का एक process होना चाहिए। आज science इतना develop हो चुका है कि अगर एक mine को स्टार्ट करने के बाद जब उसे end करें तो जिससे mining के लिए ज़मीन ली थी, उसे उसी तरीके से ज़मीन वापस दी जा सकती है। आज science इतना develop हो चुका है कि top soil को आप protect कर सकते हैं। उस top soil को लेकर, जब आप उस mine को close करेंगे तो उसी जगह पर वापस वह top soil दे सकते हैं और इस तरह से उस जगह पर वापस खेती भी की जा सकती है, उस जगह पर वापस जंगल भी उगाया जा सकता है, उस जगह पर जो activity पहले होती थी, वही same activity फिर से हो सकती है - केवल सोच को बदलने की जरूरत है कि यह एक positive employment-generating factor है, इसको किस तरह से develop किया जाए।

सर, माइनिंग में चार तरह के job-multiplier impacts आते हैं। सबसे पहला आता है, backward linkages से, यानी जो suppliers हैं, जितने भी machinery के operators हैं, उन सबके कारण। दूसरा आता है, forward linkages - जैसे iron ore का forward linkage स्टील के साथ हो गया, coal का financial linkage - पावर के साथ हो गया। तीसरा आता है, financial linkages - जैसे लोन होता है, आपके जितने भी working capital के requirements होते हैं - इस तरह के financial linkages होते हैं। चौथा होता है, demand linkages. माइनिंग सेक्टर में जितनी भी activity होती है, उससे डिमांड generate होती है। इन चारों factors को मिलाकर, जो बाकी industries हैं, जैसे agriculture में है - अगर GDP 1 परसेंट grow होता है तो agriculture में जितना employment generate होता है, उससे 13 गुणा ज्यादा माइनिंग सेक्टर में होता है। GDP के 1 परसेंट से जितना manufacturing में employment generate होता है, उसका 6 गुणा माइनिंग सेक्टर में employment generate होता है।

तो जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में कहा, जिस भी economic policy में employment का potential सबसे ज्यादा हो, मेरे हिसाब से हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में, जहां पर करोड़ों नागरिक हर साल employment market में आते हैं, employable age में आते हैं, उसके लिए माइनिंग जैसा सेक्टर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इसमें जिस तरीके का simplification चाहिए, लाना चाहिए, इसको जितना अधिक हो सके, प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। हमें checks and balances लगाते हुए forest के साथ, environment के साथ, local and social issues के साथ, rehabilitation के साथ इन सब प्वाइंट्स को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो कुछ भी माइनिंग सेक्टर को बढ़ाने के लिए किया जा सकता

[श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव]

हो, वह करना चाहिए क्योंकि इससे ज्यादा employment और किसी सेक्टर में generate नहीं होता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो पांच core industries हैं, steel, power, cement, fertilizers and coal - ये पांचों की पांचों इंडस्ट्रीज माइनिंग पर dependent हैं, जो employment-intensive हैं, जो देश की ग्रोथ के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। इनके development के लिए, employment-generation के लिए, local revenue generation के लिए जितने भी simplification होने चाहिए, करने चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे Mining Act को देखें, Coal Act को देखें, इनमें और जो simplification कर सकते हैं, करें और इस हाउस में लाएं। हम आपके इस initiative का स्वागत करते हैं कि आपने इतनी इंडस्ट्रीज को बचाया - समय रहते आपने उन्हें बचा दिया, वह बहुत बड़ी बात है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसी के साथ उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill was passed in only four minutes in the Lok Sabha. No fruitful discussion could happen on it. I would like to take this opportunity to point out several issues with the Bill and the circumstances around its introduction and hasty passage.

The All India Trinamool Congress has categorically opposed excessive use of Ordinances to enact legislation. The framers of the Constitution did not want Ordinances to be used in this manner. The BJP does not care about the framers of the Constitution. Many of the Bills moved by the Government through Ordinances are not of urgent nature but a way to skip scrutiny by Parliamentary Committees. Is the Ordinance justified in this case? This question does arise. No, Sir, it is not. The expiration of lease of these mining units was foreseeable. The mineral industry's demands, which are being addressed, did not arise overnight. These demands have been long standing and yet the Government chose to incorporate it through an Ordinance. This just shows the lack of vision in the law-making capacity of the Government.

Coming to the Bill, the mining leases of 334 mines were expiring and the Ordinance was brought to sustain their functioning. However, there are several issues in the industry that must be addressed first.

So far, very few of the 204 blocks that were cancelled by the Supreme Court in 2014 have been auctioned. Production from captive coal blocks had fallen to 25.1 million

tonnes in financial year 2019, down from 43.2 million tonnes in 2015. Importantly, more than 50 per cent of India's total primary energy comes from coal. The plant load factor at thermal power plants remains depressed due to the economic slowdown. Lastly, Sir, the import bill for coal rose to 26 billion dollars in 2019 from 16 billion dollars in 2014.

With these measures, the Government is also facilitating the entry of major global mining players. To make sure that these investments fructify, the Government should make sure that the surrounding factors are enabling in nature, like the kind of coal blocks offered, the infrastructure available, the Government's ability to ease the regulatory hurdles such as the process of obtaining clearances and clearing of mining plans/leases.

On the one hand, you want to open up the coal mining market. On the other hand, the opening up of coal mining to private players effectively ends Coal India's monopoly status. The company has been set a target of one billion tonnes production by 2023-24. Last year, it produced 606 million tonnes. What is the plan? What is the route to achieve it?

Lastly, I would like to rest my case by reminding the Government that Parliament need not be reduced to a rubber stamp. Let debate happen and let legislations be enacted after healthy discussion. The Indian people deserve at least this much from their elected representatives. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने खनिज विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2020 पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 का और संशोधन करने के लिए तथा कोयला खान (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 2015 का संशोधन करने के लिए विधेयक लाए हैं। इसमें माननीय मंत्री जी ने तमाम क्लोज़ेज़ बताई हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि देश में कोयले का भंडार है। हमें इस बिल में कुछ शंकाएं हैं। हमारा देश "सोने की चिड़िया" कहलाता था। अंग्रेज लोग यहां पर आए, यहां पर ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी को थोड़ा सा व्यापार करने के लिए जगह दे दी, तो उन्होंने व्यापार करते-करते पूरे देश पर कब्जा कर लिया और सैकड़ों साल तक हमारे देश पर राज किया।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां आएंगी, जो विदेशी कम्पनियां ऑक्शन में भाग लेंगी, तो उनको आप कैसे कंट्रोल करेंगे? उनका क्षेत्र क्या रहेगा? हमारे यहां पर महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और बिहार के कई क्षेत्रों में उग्रवाद है, नक्सली

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

गतिविधियां हैं और वही पर माइन्स और मिनरल्स के क्षेत्र भी हैं। जब वहां पर विदेशी लोगों का interference रहेगा, तो आप कैसे उनको कंट्रोल करेंगे? वे लोग तो हमारे देश की आंतरिक व्यवस्था को और खराब करने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो आप उनको कैसे कंट्रोल करेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए क्या शर्त रहेगी, जिससे कि वे भारत के लोगों को ही रोजगार दें, आप उसके लिए कैसे-कैसे और क्या-क्या प्रावधान करेंगे? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पर्यावरण का कैसे ध्यान रखा जाएगा? वहां पर जो आसपास रहने वाले लोग हैं, जिनकी जमीनें गई हैं, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कैसे विदेशी कम्पनियों को कंट्रोल करेंगे कि वे हमारे किसानों के हितों को सुरक्षित रखेंगी और कोई नुकसान नहीं होने देंगी? जो हमारी वन सम्पदा है, उसको भी कोई नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए। वैसे भी पूरे देश का क्लाइमेट चेंज हो रहा है, हमारे देश में वर्षा कम हो रही है और प्रदूषण ज्यादा फैल रहा है, इसको आप कैसे कंट्रोल करेंगे? **...(समय की घंटी)...** इसके अलावा मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारी कोल इंडिया कम्पनी है, उसको मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं? जो हमारे देश की कम्पनियां कोल माइन्स के क्षेत्र में काम करती हैं, उन देशी कम्पनियों को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी? जहां-जहां पर माइनिंग क्षेत्र हैं, वहां पर गैर कानूनी रूप से माइनिंग हो रही है, उसको सरकार कैसे कंट्रोल करेगी?

मैं बुंदेलखंड से आता हूं, हमारे यहां बुंदेलखंड में पन्ना है। हमारे यहां के क्षेत्र में डायमंड की खोज के लिए इन्वेस्टिगेशन होनी चाहिए। सोनभद्र और ललितपुर में सोने की खानें हैं, उनके लिए भी सरकार को प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हो सके। वहां पर विशेषज्ञों को और वैज्ञानिकों को भेजकर सोने की खोज करवानी चाहिए, जिससे कि हमारा देश मजबूत हो सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANNAACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I would like to support this Bill and I compliment the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Amendment Bill. As the Minister has already stated, many of the proposals that have been incorporated in this Bill had been suggested by my own Government, the Odisha State Government. Sir, you know that Odisha is one of the leading coal-bearing States in the country. Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, while elaborating on all the points, very rightly stated as to how the coal-bearing States like Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand will be benefited from this Amendment Bill. Therefore, I whole-heartedly support this Bill.

Sir, I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. A good provision is made in the Bill that some of Government companies will be kept outside

the competitive bidding process. The competitive bidding process for auction of coal and lignite block need not apply to mines considered for allotment to a Government company or its joint venture for own consumption, sale or any other specified purpose. There is nothing specifically mentioned in the Bill as to what is meant by 'any other specified purpose'. The hon. Minister may kindly explain that. It is a very welcome proposition about composite prospecting licence-cum-mining lease. This will avoid killing of unnecessary time in the process of mining. So, it is a very, very good proposition that has been made in the Amendment Bill. Moreover, the successive bidder would get the benefit for two years to start exploiting the mine without waiting for the new license, new environmental clearances. All these certificates would help the successive bidder. Therefore, it avoids killing of unnecessary time in starting the mining process by the new bidder. So, it is also a very, very welcome proposition. I mostly welcome that in many of the Bills, which this House has passed in the past, we have seen that, directly or indirectly, some of the powers of the State Governments were being usurped. It was so in the case of many of the Bills starting from the RTI (Amendment) Bill to many of the Bills which were usurped by the Central Government but, I think, this is one Bill where the power has been given to the State Government. Therefore, I welcome this Bill because the Bill provides that prior approval of the Central Government would not be required in granting these licenses for coal and lignite in certain cases. But what those certain cases would be, as Ameerji has rightly pointed out, that has to be explained by the Minister.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Last but not the least, I do not understand the reallocation after termination of the allocation. Some of the allocations, the Government has the power to terminate for this reason or that reason. The CMSP Act also provides for termination of allotment order in certain cases but the new Bill empowers the Central Government for reallocation of same mine either through auction or allotment. So, why this either, or? You do it through auction. Why through allotment? Why the Central Government is again taking power of allotting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: It is only for Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Later, when you reply, please.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: That you should clarify. There is a confusion about this. So, the Government should clarify this. So, Sir, above all, this is a very, very welcome Amendment Bill. I whole-heartedly support this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Prasannaji. Dr. Banda Prakash, not present. Shri K. Somaprasad.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill. My Party has opposed it since the beginning itself the whole exercise of handing over mineral resources of the country, coal blocks in particular, to private hands for commercial purpose as well. The present Bill cannot be seen in isolation. It needs to be seen and understood alongwith the Government's decision to allow 100 per cent FDI. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the Government is so serious, there is no quorum in the House! ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: What should I do, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Quorum is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has counted and the quorum is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We have only decorum, no quorum. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Quorum is also here. Only decorum is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please proceed.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, the present Bill cannot be seen in isolation. It needs to be seen and understood alongwith the Government's decision to allow 100 per cent FDI in coal mining by private players for commercial purposes. First, the nationalization of the coal mining in national interests was sought to be reversed by allowing private

sector to mine coal and other minerals for commercial purposes. Earlier, coal mining for commercial purposes was vested with the public sector Coal India Ltd. so that commercial mining of coal is done to maintain a balance between the household consumption of coal and the industrial consumption of coal since the coal is as well a basic industrial raw material for power, steel, fertilizer and other crucial industries. Thereafter, it was thrown open to private sector only for captive purposes to begin with and later for even commercial purposes. Commercial purpose means coal would be traded like other commodities and meeting the industrial requirement would not get any priority. Now, after allowing 100 per cent FDI in commercial mining of coal, doors would be opened for export of coal as well since mining in our country is the cheapest as per international standard. The present Bill is an interim step for the finality of the destructive process in making coal a hotly traded commodity in international market totally unconcerned of its requirement in the domestic economy both for household consumption and more so for industrial consumption. Even now despite exploring all the alternatives, electricity generation in our country is still dependent mainly on coal and coal-based thermal power occupies almost 70 per cent of country's total power generation. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The present Bill is aimed at attracting foreign players in coal mining with 100 per cent control which will be disastrous in national interest. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

It was claimed that the Bill is brought for optimal utilization of natural resources like coal and other minerals which are also important industrial raw materials as well. Then, why commercial mining is allowed?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Somaprasadjī.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Okay. Sir, I oppose this Bill. Thank you very much.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill replacing the Ordinance. First of all, there was no necessity to promulgate an Ordinance, since there was no urgency for this legislation.

As the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says, this Bill is to privatise the coal mining sector and handing over the precious coal resources to the multinational companies and big giants, in the name of liberalization of coal mines. I do not know, what is the motive or intention behind bringing this Bill and from whom the Government is getting pressure to bring this Bill?

[Shri M. Shanmugam]

As per the Minister's statement, the country imported 235 million tonnes of coal worth ₹ 1.75 lakh crore last year, and out of this, 100 million tonnes was non-substitutable coking coal. Already many thermal power plants are being closed in phases and there is a ban on starting new thermal power plant because of environmental pollution. For example, BHEL has the capacity of one lakh megawatt from thermal power plants but it has been restricted to one thousand megawatts only. There is no work in the BHEL power plants also, and the workers are being in the fear of retrenchment.

The Bill envisages removal of restriction on end-use of coal and it becomes a commercial, marketable commodity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Nothing other than what the Member, is speaking, will go on record.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is having a workforce of 3 lakh labour and it is an asset to the country. A tremendous amount has been invested over the years in Coal India Ltd. and it has been a Maharatna PSU. When you have such an efficient and time-tested public sector undertaking, the Government should not invite multi-national companies for coal block allotment.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, no quorum.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): For how many times, will you ask for quorum? No, no; you asked earlier. Please allow the Member to speak and then you can raise it.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, Coal India Ltd. should be given maximum coal block allotment so that the workers are fully engaged in coal production and productivity. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the interest of Coal India Ltd. is not compromised and it should not go the way BSNL and MTNL have gone, when you open it to the private players.

By opening up the coal sector to the private players, especially multi-nationals and giant companies, they should not resort to over-exploitation of coal resources, leading to adverse environmental impact in the coal mining areas. Private players will always exploit the labour and the Government will be a mute spectator. With the help

of new reforms, which the Government intends to bring, the private players will exploit the workers like anything. It may lead to unsafe mining and safety will be given a go-by.

The Government should not forget the mine disasters like Chasnala disaster, Dhanbad coal mine disaster, Meghalaya mining accident in 2018.

Labour welfare in coal mining industry plays an important part in establishing good industrial relations. Working conditions of the coal miners have important bearing on health, efficiency and turnover rate of workers. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sanitary conditions in coal mines are not satisfactory. Lack of adequate ventilation in the workforce is creating lot of health problems. Since the Bill aims to privatise the coal mining sector and heavily weighted in favour of the multinationals and exploitation of precious coal resources, we are not supporting this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I oppose the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You please speak.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I am seriously telling you and the House that any patriot can only oppose this. This is a Bill which is supporting the FDI, the foreign capital and that too by a Government which always swear in the name of 'swadeshi'; the swadeshi Government supporting the foreign capital and opening the doors for videshi exploiters of our natural resources. So, I very honestly ask the Government, what about the Swadeshi Jagran Manch and their slogans? Now, you are inviting them to come and plunder the entire resources of nature for their profits and not for India's. This is a Bill which is really an anti-Indian Bill. What can be the fate of the Coal India Limited? The Minister in-charge of that Corporation has a duty to tell the House. Will it continue to live or are you going to kill it? Once the FDI is allowed to come in unbridled, it is quite clear that they will kill the Coal India in the near future. That means thousands and thousands of the workers are going to be affected. They had a strike in the county last year, on September 24th. A strike was there, everyone took part in that strike including the BMS people also, not officially, but mentally they were in that strike and those workers are asking the Government as to why this Government is

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

supporting them. Sir, this Government has a duty also to explain to the country about the consequences of this Bill on the nature. Environment is very important for the country, for the present and for the future, and those concerns are not addressed by this Government. This Bill says that FDI will be the mantra, where environment will be the causality. That is why I oppose it. India has the fourth largest reserves as far as coal is concerned. Who told the Government that Coal India cannot extract that? Who told the Government that only foreign investors can extract that? You make the Indian mechanism efficient. You tell them to extract that. You tell them to make it useful for the nation and for its progress. Instead of that, you are now finding a shortcut and that shortcut is this FDI. That is why this Bill can only be opposed. So, in the name of the Indian people, for swadeshi reasons, we, the Communist, oppose the Bill and you, the BJP, are supporting. We have to ask you: Are you really *swadeshi* or *videshi*?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Veer Singh.  
...(Interruptions)... No cross-talk.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तावित विधेयक खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957, (MMDR Act) और कोयला खान (विशेष प्रावधान) अधिनियम, 2015, (CMSP Act) में संशोधन करता है। CMSP अधिनियम उन खानों की नीलामी और आवंटन प्रदान करता है, जिनका आवंटन 2014 में उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया था। अधिनियम की अनुसूची - ऐसी सभी खानों की सूची प्रदान करती है। अनुसूची-1 और II क्रमशः वे खदानें हैं, जहाँ उत्पादन पहले ही शुरू हो गया था और खदानें एक निर्दिष्ट अंत उपयोग के लिए निर्धारित की गई थी। महोदय, विधेयक नए बोलीदाताओं को वैधानिक मंजूरी का हस्तांतरण करने का प्रावधान करता है, जिससे पिछले पट्टेदारों को दिए गए विभिन्न अनुमोदन लाइसेंस और मंजूरी को दो साल की अवधि के लिए सफल बोलीदाता तक बढ़ा दिया जाएगा और उन्हें दो वर्ष के भीतर सभी आवश्यक मंजूरी लेनी होगी।

महोदय, FDI की बात की गई। इस संशोधन विधेयक में FDI के माध्यम से विदेशी कंपनियों को भी इसके आवंटन की बात की गई है। ठीक है, किन्तु आज हमारा देश जो पर्यावरण और प्रदूषण से जूझ रहा है, इसमें उसका कोई provision नहीं किया गया है। जब हम कोयला खदानों का आवंटन विदेशी कंपनियों को करेंगे, तो इस विधेयक में हमें यह प्रावधान भी करना चाहिए कि पर्यावरण को कैसे सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा एवं प्रदूषण को कैसे रोका जाएगा? लेकिन इस विधेयक में इसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। वहां पर दो लाख से ज्यादा कर्मचारी

काम करते हैं और आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर एवं विदेशी कंपनियों को इसका आवंटन दे रहे हैं, ऐसे में वहां जो दो लाख कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें एससी /एसटी एवं ओबीसी के कर्मचारी भी हैं, तो आप उनके आरक्षण की व्यवस्था जारी रखेंगे? इस बिल में आपने इसका प्रावधान कही नहीं किया है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर या विदेशी कंपनियों को खदान देते समय, वहां पहले से जो एससी/ एसटी एवं ओबीसी के कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं, वे अपने काम को वैसे ही कंटिन्यू रख सकेंगे अथवा उनकी रिटायरमेंट के बाद भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था उसी प्रकार कायम रखी जाएगी? माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल में आप इस चीज को स्पष्ट करें कि जब आप विदेशी कंपनियों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कोयला खदानें देंगे, तो वहां जो एससी/एसटी एवं ओबीसी के कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, उनका आरक्षण बरकरार रखा जाएगा। अपने जवाब में कृपया इसका स्पष्टीकरण जरूर दें।

महोदय, ज्यादातर खदानें ऐसे क्षेत्रों में हैं, जहां अधिकतर आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं। खदानों के आवंटन से सरकार को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर राजस्व मिलता है, तो उस राजस्व के माध्यम से क्या उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले आदिवासियों या अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए अलग से अनुदान की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, ताकि उनके बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था हो सके? इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Veer Singhji. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No point of order.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Under which Rule?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the Rule is 257.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Rule 257 is not about that.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, there is no quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): What is the Rule? Give me that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 257 does not warrant that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Without the quorum, how can you pass this Bill?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): See, the quorum was there. When you raised the issue earlier, we counted and said that the quorum is there. Now also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Please count it. There is no quorum. I have no problem. We are supporting this Bill. But, there is no quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): There is quorum.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, they have intentionally left the House to ensure that quorum is not present. So, let us proceed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, the quorum is there.

Earlier also, you raised the same point. You raised the same point. At that time also, the quorum was there. Now, you are raising it. You are not quoting the right rule. In spite of that, we counted and there is quorum. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, please continue.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I, on behalf of my party, the YSR Congress Party, rise to support the Bill. This Bill will speed up the process of implementation of the projects, ease of doing business, simplification of procedure and benefit all the parties in the area where the mineral is located. Sir, my point number two is that the Bill is very much needed for enabling seamless implementation of hundred per cent of foreign direct investment under automatic route in coal mining for open sale besides creating associated infrastructure such as washeries. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is the Congress Party, under the stewardship of late Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, which had initiated the process of liberalisation, allowing the foreign direct investment into India. And, what has been allowed at that point of time, can't be reversed now. If at all, foreign direct investment is stopped at this point of time, the whole economy will collapse. It is the Congress Party which had initiated it and supported by the Communist Parties also at that point of time. Now, it can't be reversed. Jairamyi is aware of it. Sir, now, about the implications of this move. This will open up the sector to players outside the steel and power as well as remove the end-use restrictions. The next point is that it will create an efficient energy market and bring in more competition as well as reduce the coal imports. India imported 235 million tonnes of coal last year, of which, 135 million tonnes

valued at ₹ 1,71,000 crores, could have been met from the domestic reserves and thereby, we could have saved the foreign exchange reserves. It would also help India gain access to high-end technology for underground mining used by the miners across the globe. Sir, my final point is that in the year 2018, the Government has set a mining target of 1.5 billion tonnes by 2020. Out of this, 1 billion tonnes was said to be from Coal India and 500 million tonnes was from non-Coal India entities. The target has now been revised to 1 billion tonnes by 2023-24 which, I hope, this Bill will enable. Sir, I support this Bill and with these words, I conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, this Bill is going to destroy our public sector undertakings such as Coal India because the Government is opening the mining sector not only for private buyers, but, also for foreign players. Earlier, there was some restriction, it was completely under the public sector undertakings.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please speak about the Resolution.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am talking about that only. They are saying one thing on the urgency of the Resolution and bringing another thing in the form of the Ordinance. That is why I am talking about that. Sir, earlier the entire mining sector was under public sector industries and it had already opened for private players and at that time ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Ok, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am the mover of the Resolution. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, you are the mover of the Resolution, but, speak on the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I want to reply, I have to speak in the form of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Be precise, not lengthy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I did not take even thirty seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Be precise, convey your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I did not even take thirty seconds. What is this, Sir?  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): One minute is already over.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: While moving also, you did not allow me. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Do not argue, please speak.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Now also, you are not allowing me. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Do not waste your time by arguing,  
please speak. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: If that is the case, then I do not want to speak. What is this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Then, that is left to you. When  
I am giving you a chance, the Chair is telling, considering the time confine your speech.  
Why are you arguing? You could continue your speech. It is our duty to remind you  
that the time is very less.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: So earlier, it was given to the public sector undertakings,  
now, it is open for private players. At that time there was a little restriction that the  
coal was limited to power generation and also for iron and steel industries. Now, all  
such restrictions are lifted and you are opening the entire sector for private and for  
foreign players. On the pressure of these mining mafias, the Government is doing  
everything. So, I am requesting the Government to reconsider the decision.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Ragesh, are you sure you are  
speaking on the Resolution? Are you speaking on the Resolution? You are speaking  
about the merits of the Bill.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: No, I am talking about the Resolution because in the  
Ordinance, it was said that certain number of leases on mines are going to be expired,  
but, at the same time, when you go through the text of the Ordinance, it is different.  
That is why I am compelled to talk on that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Ok, thank you, you have conveyed your point.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: So, I am requesting the Government to reconsider the decision. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Minister, you also please be precise.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, I will be very brief. Sir, around twelve Members have participated in the debate, I do not want to mention their names because of the paucity of time. I thank all the Members for participating in the debate. My question to all the learned Members is that this restriction of end-use was only there for Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 mines as far as coal block is concerned, and for remaining all, we were auctioning or allocating the green field coal blocks as per MMDR Act from the beginning. There was no end-use restriction. Let me first clarify that. Also, I will try to address all the concerns about the privatization and FDI. But, my question is with FDI privatization, whether we should produce our own coal and supply to our industry or we should import by spending ₹ 2,71,000 crore Sir, this is the question before the country today. हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हमें इम्पोर्ट करना है, जबकि हमारे पास इतना जबरदस्त कोल स्टॉक है, कोल रिज़र्व है, वह कोल रिज़र्व हमें यूज़ करना है। This is the question before us today and the House has to decide that. My humble submission is that we have to produce coal for which we have the reserves, and we should see that the import is reduced. By that, we can produce more electricity, and by that, to that extent, we can reduce the import of oil also, that is, petroleum products also. This is the argument, and with this conviction, we have brought this Amendment. Dr. Amee Yajnik has mentioned that the eligibility criteria has been diluted, and proper procedure to evaluate the bidder has not been mentioned. The eligibility criteria will be decided at the tender stage so as to allow the maximum competition and entry of all new technology and finance in the coal sector. This is needed today. That I am going to assure you. By removal of end-use restriction, the national resource is exposed to the foreign entity. This was another concern expressed by you. The end-use restriction, as I have already told, is only Schedule II and Schedule III mines, it is there, and under CMPs Act, and it is not there in MMDR Act, which is there from the beginning. Thus, the fear is not well-founded, and bringing the foreign investment in the country will

[Shri Pralhad Joshi]

boost the economy, and also, new technology will come.

As far as opening of FDI in the coal sector is concerned, still, there is no mention of health, welfare, eco system, air pollution etc. I have mentioned it. There are enough laws, whether it is the FDI or the domestic players, all the laws which are existing today, which are in force today, they will be applicable to everybody. Those things are not at all diluted. Only automatic route now is allowed, and it is assured that all the regulatory measures, which are applicable to look after health sector, welfare, environmental concerns, all the mines, including the coal mines, are not being changed by this Amendment.

Further, rehabilitation, resettlement of all the project-affected persons will be properly done, and I appeal to all the State Governments, इसमें किसी का कोई exploitation नहीं होना चाहिए। उधर जो गरीब लोग रहते हैं उनका पूरा ख्याल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को रखना चाहिए। उसके लिए जो mining के लिए आता है, mining activity के लिए आता है, उनका जो कुछ भी restriction है, वह restriction ठीक तरह से implement करना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि by doing that, it should not be delayed. The process should be fast tracked so that our natural resources can be used, and by doing that, the economy will grow. CIL के बारे में बहुत से questions पूछे गए। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ, मैं पूरे सदन को यह आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि CIL will be strengthened, and I have given the target to the CIL, and the new CMD has also come. We have a target of one billion tonne production by 2023-24. For that, recently, with all the CMDs of the Subsidiaries, all the Directors, all other senior officers, we sat for two days, away from Delhi, in Kevadia, and we are trying to draw a plan. Some experts also we have brought in for a detailed presentation to enlighten our officers also about the new technology and other things. And I would like to assure that there will not be any problem as far as CIL is concerned, and the proposed Bill does not change the existing regime. The issue relating to environment, FDI, etc., ECFC, as usual, they have to take. And this will bring the foreign investment. I have already told about that.

Then, some hon. Members asked as to what do you mean by 'any other purpose'. 'Any other purpose means', in future, there will be coal gasification, coal liquification, there are so many things which may come. For that purpose also, that can be auctioned. This is the only purpose, and nothing more than that. Now, we have removed the word 'that'. Anybody who doesn't have the experience also, they can take the MDO, there are technologies available, consultants are available; if he is having the investment

capacity, he can come, invest, and start the mining activity in India. For anybody, there will be restrictions. Before starting the actual activity, there are twenty clearances to be taken, which I mentioned in the initial remarks itself. Anybody, who wishes to participate in the tender, who wins the bid, has to take all those clearances. So, there is no question of any violation. I would like to add that there are four sectors which are important in the country—the first is agriculture, the second is the service sector, the third is the intellectual sector like development of software which we export, and the fourth is the mining sector which really adds to our economy. We should exploit it without harming our environment as we are doing today. As far as Coal India and the coal sector are concerned, there are so many restrictions imposed on reclamation, plantation and on usage of water. After mining, whatever water is accumulated, wherever it is potable, it is used for the drinking purpose; wherever it is not used for drinking purpose, we are using it for irrigation. We are treating the water. On DMF, in the exploration activities, and in so many other activities, we are doing as already mentioned, in detail, by Ashwini Vaishnaw.

On the allocation of mineral resources, the earlier method of discretion has been totally stopped. I don't want to add anything more here. This has brought about and is going to bring a sea change. Sir, I do understand the paucity of time. I feel, probably, you too are feeling hungry. I understand and do appreciate your patience. I assure the House that Coal India will be taken care of and the environment too will be taken care of. On the 334 mining leases which are going to end soon, it is our duty to see to it that they continue. Shri Prasanna Acharya is not here. As for Odisha Government, we believe in cooperative federalism. As far as the MMDR Act is concerned, the major recommendations were from Odisha. Many State Governments, wherever there are minerals, have endorsed this. Keeping this in mind, I request all the sections of the House to pass this Bill without any further debate. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall first take up the Resolution moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No. 1 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 10th January, 2020."

**2.00 P.M.**

*The motion was negatived.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall now take up the motion moved by the Minister.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and to amend the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

*Clauses 4 was added to the Bill.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present.

*Clauses 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): In Clause 10, there is one Amendment (No.10) by Shri K.K. Ragesh. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 10 - AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(3) "That at page 4, lines 24 to 31 be deleted."

*The question was put and the motion was negatived.*

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 11 to 17 were added to the Bill.*

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I want division.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay. The question is:

That the Bill be passed.

*The House divided.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):

**AYES - 83**

**NOES - 12**

**AYES - 83**

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Alphons, Shri K. J

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Banda Prakash, Dr.

Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan

Chandrasegharan, Shri N.

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Chhetri, Shrimati Shanta

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Dasgupta, Shri Swapan

Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev

Hariprasad, Shri B. K.

Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini

Jain, Dr. Anil

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kardam, Shrimati Kanta

Ketkar, Shri Kumar

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Lokhandwala, Shri Jugalsinh Mathurji

Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh

Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

Mohapatra, Dr. Raghunath

Muraleedharan, Shri V.

Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh

Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.

Netam, Shri Ram Vichar

O'Brien, Shri Derek

Oraon, Shri Samir

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Patra, Dr. Sasmit

Poddar, Shri Mahesh

Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh

Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep

Ram Shakal, Shri

Ramesh, Shri C. M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha

Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai J.

Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai

Rupala, Shri Parshottam

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.

Selja, Kumari

Selvaraj, Shri A. K.

Seth, Shri Sanjay

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan

Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep

Singh, Shri Veer

Sinha, Shri Rakesh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Soni, Shri Kailash

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad

Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu

Tomar, Shri Vijay Pal Singh

Trivedi, Dr. Sudhanshu

Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya

Vaishnaw, Shri Ashwini

Vats (Retd.), Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P.

Venkatesh, Shri T. G.

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

Yajnik, Dr. Ameer

**NOES - 12**

Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar

Kareem, Shri Elamaram

Khan, Shri Javed Ali

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Shanmugam, Shri M.

Singh, Shri Sanjay

Somaprasad, Shri K.

Vaiko, Shri

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Viswam, Shri Binoy

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

**Promotion of handicrafts through Surajkund Crafts Mela**

\*196. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government organized 34th Surajkund International Crafts Mela to promote handicrafts and handlooms, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of skilled craftsmen and artisans of India and of other SAARC nations who participated in the mela;