

**REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED DELAY
IN THE OPERATION OF VAYUDOOT
SERVICE CONNECTING y RAJAMUNDRY,
VUAYAWADA AND WARANGAL TOWNS IN
ANDHRA PRADESH AND THE .NEED TO
PROVIDE NIGHT LANDING FACLI- ' TY AT
VISHAKHAPATNAM AIRPORT**

SHRI KRISHNA MOHAN BHAMIDI-PATI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken a decision a year ago to operate Vayudoot service in Andhra Pradesh connecting important towns like Rajahmundry, Warangal and Cuddapah. In fact, the Indian Airlines some time ago had prepared a schedule to run a Vayudoot service from Madras to Visakhapatnam touching Vijayawada and Rajahmundry. And the decision of the Civil Aviation Department has not been implemented so far. I request the Government, through you, Sir, to take early action for the introduction of the Vayudoot service in Andhra Pradesh.

Secondly, Sir, Visakhapatnam is a very important town and it is a fast-growing industrial area. And the Indian Airlines is running a Boeing service from Hyderabad to Calcutta via Visakhapatnam. The Calcutta flight to Hyderabad reaches Visakhapatnam at about 3 o'clock. If it is delayed the flight has to fly over skip ping of Visakhapatnam and reach Hyderabad. I request the Civil Aviation Department to take early action for providing night halting facilities at Visakhapatnam airport. I also request the Government to declare the Hyderabad airport as an international airport.

**HALF-AN-HOUR. DISCUSSION
ON POINTS ARISING OUT OF THE
ANSWERS GIVEN IN THE
RAJYASABHA**

**(i) ON THE 21ST FEBRUARY, 1983
TO UNSTARRED QUESTION 49, RE-
GARDING PRODUCTION OF CRUDE
OIL BY ONGC,
AND**

**(ii). ON THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1983,
TO UNSTARRED QUESTION 781, RE-
GARDING CRUDE
PRODUCTIONN THE SIXTH PLAN
PERIOD**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I think we can take up the Half-an-Hour discussion. -----

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHA-BE (Maharashtra): Sir, this is a very curious position. I object to it. Today has been allotted for a discussion on the working of the Ministry of Rural Development. Half-an-Hour discussion is to come up at 6 o'clock. Why not we start the discussion on the Ministry of Rural Development now?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to adjourn by 6.30 p.m. today. The discussion cannot be completed before that. We can have it tomorrow also.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHA-BE: It can begin today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, half-an-hour discussion will be for only half on hour.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHA-BE: How can it be Sir, for only half-an-hour? This is a very important matter.

SHRI VISHVAIT PRITHVUIT SINGH (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I hope I will be allowed to have my full say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, within the time.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Within half an hour?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, with in ten to twelve minutes. Then otheri will speak.

SHRI VISHVAIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Sir, I will take about 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am raising this discussion upon the very vital question of achievement of self-sufficiency in the production of crude oil. In this connection, I am asking the hon. Minister to give a reply to my three questions, namely, (1) what is the total projected requirement of crede oil by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan? (2) What measures have been taken by the Government to achieve total self-sufficiency in this regard? and (3) By when is it estima-

[Shri Visbvajit Prithvijit Singh]

ted that total self-sufficiency in this important sector will have been achieved?

You will note, Sir, the emphasis upon the term self-sufficiency. Self-sufficiency is a relative concept which becomes a more variable factor in a developing economy like India which has started taking off. Self-sufficiency is also a multi-disciplinary concept. We have to define self-sufficiency within our resource-frame as also our policy frame.

(The Vice-Chairman, (Shri R. Ramakrishnan) in the Chair.

We have seen, in the last three years, what I can only term as the fantastic performance of the Government in this sector. Oil wealth which, for many years, had proved to be only a mirage has been converted into a reality. The total domestic production of crude oil has risen dramatically from 10.5 million tonnes in 1980-81 to over 16 million tonnes in 1981-82. The figures for 1982-83 are available only up to December but still total up to an impressive 15 million tonnes. I have to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister upon the performance of his department in this very important sector.

But there is, alas, another side to the coin—how close or rather how far are we from actual self-sufficiency? What exactly is the shortfall?

Our imports of crude oil and its allied products in the corresponding years were of the value of Rs. 5266.49 crores in 1980-81 which amounted to 41.93 per cent of our total imports and in terms of value 79.65 per cent of our total exports. The figures remain practically unchanged for the subsequent years, standing at Rs. 5189.26 crores for 1981-82 and Rs. 4278.78 crores for 1982-83, figures being available only upto December.

What a large bill to pay, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and for how many more years will the country have to bear this burden? When can we hope to be really free of this economic morass.

The Sixth Five Year Plan has rightly talked of the management of Oil demand in para 16 of Chapter 15 of the Sixth

Plan. Models for total Oil Management have to be evolved by us through a linear equation between production and optimum utilisation. The Plan document mentions the normatives of improvement in the efficiency of use of oil products. The Document has also given instances of a few processes of industrial production. May I ask the hon. Minister to enlighten the House on steps taken to promote production processes based on higher fuel efficiency? One of the important consuming sectors of oils is the road transport sector in which field the world has made remarkable achievements. For example, the hon. House knows of passenger vehicles giving a fuel efficiency of 20 km per litre. The hon. Members might be aware that the Government is soon going to produce and market the high fuel efficient Maruti car. I wish this works as a demonstration unit for the 1st of the vehicle manufacturers in the country. I would strongly feel that it is high time that we made it obligatory for the manufacturers of the oil-consuming industries to ensure the highest possible fuel efficiency. I could give more meaningful instances once the hon. Minister equips me with the consumption pattern along with its weightage diagram.

The Government is again to be commended upon the major efforts it has made in the field of extensive utilization of oil. The latest report of the Department of Petroleum gives a large listing of the organic chemicals synthetic fibres, plastic, raw materials, and synthetic rubber being produced indigenously. But here again we find that the imports of these products though successively lower each year from a value of 1909.11 crores in 1980-81 to 1438.03 crores in 1981-82 to 1026.86 crores upto December 1982 are still continuing—a drain which our economy can ill afford.

It is not only by the intensive utilisation of oil but also the extensive utilisation by processing the oil in a manner that can produce industries based on all its by-products that the quantum of waste becomes a fiction.

The extensive utilisation of petro-products has developed a very high potential of industrialisation in the advanced countries. Higher and higher utilisation of petro-products based on domestic production would give a new dimension to the pace of industrial development in the country. It would generate higher employment to the largest number of people and can convert many zero-industry districts into prospering industrialised areas.

I find from the Report of the Department of Petroleum, that we have, from April till December 1982 exported crude oil amounting to over three and a half million tonnes. A developing economy like India cannot afford to keep on exporting its unprocessed raw materials, only more so in the case of oil which has a very high potential of generating many value added processes in our country. In fact, for sustaining many industries as we have seen, we are actually importing huge quantities of petro-products costing us our valuable foreign exchange. In its policy of oil management, the Government should make an effort to maximise this utilisation in the shape of as many petro-based industries as feasible with a large spread-effect. The products and their by-products will then become interchangeable nomenclatures depending upon the degree of their utilisation and the value added by the processes undertaken.

May I strongly suggest that Assam could be developed as a demonstration unit of industrialisation based on petroleum crude and its by-products. My suggestion can definitely create optimum economic viability for the largest work force, providing employment to lakhs of people in Assam.

I shall like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House upon the Government's policy on the plans of management of oil not only on the demand front but also on the market linkages

which oil and oil products can generate to the benefit of the users—in different sectors. Mr. Vice-Chairman, you will appreciate that this has to be a continuous exercise but this same has again to be within the policy-frame adopted by the Government.

My question regarding production has two ends. While I have already talked about the market-demand linkages we should not forget to lay proper emphasis on the other important end, that is, exploration. We appear to have made good progress in this field; yet it is not enough. You will appreciate, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that oil exploration activities, must be intensified both on land as well as offshore. Working only on the offshore at the cost of on-land explorations would be seeing only half the picture. It would be an interesting although not very pleasant comparison to see that China has 700 on-land rigs against India having only 50. This is all the more surprising since the ONGC has already completed a comprehensive survey of the sedimentary basins in the country of which the estimated prognosticated reserves have been projected; the figures of which according to the Chairman of the ONGC are 15 billion tonnes. My stress on the importance of on-land explorations should not be taken as a suggestion to dampen the off-shore work which itself needs to be extended greatly, in view of the proven reserves all along our coastline—one of the largest in the world.

May I now draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to para 7 of Chapter 15 of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, page 229 which says:

"As on 1st January, 1980, the balance of not recoverable reserves of oil in the 'definite' category was about 3.0 million tonnes and of gas about 3.50 billion cubic metres. Prognostic studies indicate a bright picture regarding the balance potential. But such estimates, it should be remembered, are based on a multiplicity of variables, and imponder-

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ables and are, as such, subject to wide fluctuations."

I must appreciate the safety clause attached to the para depending upon 'a multiplicity of variables and imponderables' which are 'subject to wide fluctuations'. I am sure, the Government does make an effort, in spite of the nature of these variable factors, to control their multiplicity and imponderability. I am forced to condition these adjectives in view of the hon. Minister's reply in this House to the hon. Member, Shrimati Saroj Khaparde's Unstarred Question No. 781 on the 28th February, 1983—a projected production of 93.40 million tonnes during the Sixth Five-Year Plan amended to a revised figure of 105.24 million tonnes. May I request the hon. Minister to notice a plus 13 per cent deviation? While we welcome all such optimistic deviations in oil production, yet, a more realistic methodology of projections should be adopted for any meaningful action on the same. I wish to be corrected by the hon. Minister if it is not true that if the methodology of this exercise is based on a larger multiplicity of variables and imponderables, then, it will always remain subject to wide fluctuations. And Mr. Vice-Chairman, the *most* important variable which will also be imponderable will be the increase in the use of energy in our economy. During the U.N. Conference on new and renewable sources of energy held at Nairobi in 1981, it was felt that India, like other developing countries, will have to increase its energy consumption threefold if it has to achieve a growth rate of economy comparable to that existing in the developed world.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA) in the Chair).

Past experience within our own economy has shown that the consumption of oil has increased by leaps and bounds in the last decade. In 1970-71, it was 7.9 million tonnes in 1975-76, 22.4 million tonnes in 1980-81 and 30.8 million tonnes in 1981-82, 32.5

million tonnes. With any future proportional increase in the demand for crude oil and its varies by-products, the picture will drastically change. Self-sufficiency will become an over-receding goal lying far in the future with no positive hope for salvation.

The Chairman of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently stated that a plan has been drawn up by the Government in regard to the production of crude oil till the year 2005 with actual targets to be achieved by 1989-90. There are two variants to this plan depending upon investment and exploration. Plan variant 1 has the specific goal of achieving the target of 46.5 million tonnes per annum and plan variant 2 has a target of 60.5 million tonnes per annum—with these targets being estimated for the year 1989-90. I may remind this hon. House that the total consumption of crude oil in the year 1981-82 was to the tune of nearly 32.5 million tonnes. I hope they will go in for plan variant 2. The pattern of demand and utilisation of crude in direct proportion to the progress of the economy. The pattern of consumer groups will undergo a radical change with increasing prosperity amongst the consumers and the buyers. I have mentioned earlier that self-sufficiency has to be defined within our resource frame as also our policy frame. I would like to request the hon. Minister to clarify at this stage as to which variant his Ministry is actually going to follow and from what sources have the funds been allocated as also the quantum of these funds. I think, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this House owes a responsibility to the future. Let it not be said by the coming generations that we were only a forum of political debate but rather of foresighted statesmen who felt our responsibility keenly. I think, that this hon. House has the right to expect the hon. Minister for Energy to give an assurance to it that Government will draw up a realistic diagram of the future patterns of consumption of oil taking into account all the factors

and, having done so, will suitably amend the Government's policy in that regard. I will then, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and only then allow myself the luxury of a dream of the future when we will have seen achieved, hopefully, within our lifetimes, the ideal of true self-sufficiency.

May I conclude, Mr. Vice-Chairman, with the words of our hon. Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, spoken on the occasion of the first Off-Shore drilling operations at Alia-bet, Cambay, Gujarat on the 19th of March, 1970, words which still ring true? I quote:

"It is said that some people dream dreams while others do deeds. My experience, however, is that we cannot achieve anything worthwhile unless we have the capacity to dream and to think big. Only those who can see far can go far."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I do not know what questions I should answer, but I find that my hon. friend having raised the question I should be in a position to explain to him as to what the total projected requirement is. He has himself answered it by referring it to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 781 dated 28th February, 1983. In answer thereto we have explained, which he himself said very correctly, that during the Sixth Five Year Plan period the target fixed for the crude production is 93.40 million metric tonnes. This has been revised to 105.24 million metric tonnes after the accelerated offshore production plan of ONGC was approved. And I am confident that we will be able to achieve this target of 105 million metric tonnes. I can say with pride that both the Oil India and also the ONGC have been doing excellent work in reducing the foreign exchange outflow year after year which was a great dream of our economy.

My hon. friend has also asked about the steps that are being taken with reference to the targets that have to be achieved in the Sixth Five Year Plan. So far as the Government is concerned, it has accepted a long-term strategy for achieving self-reliance in the oil sector. Various projects have

been taken in hand for the purpose of this strategy. To summarise them, the approaches are to intensify efforts to increase the proved reserves of hydrocarbons in the country and to increase the rate of production of domestic crude and gas to as to optimise the exploitation of these resources; to substitute hydrocarbons by other fuels in which the country has abundant reserves and to restrain the growth in domestic demand of hydrocarbons by promoting energy conservation.

These steps are not only the steps for the purposes of achieving the targets but they will also be steps towards self-sufficiency. Various steps have been taken from time to time so that the Government's targets are achieved. Advance planning has been done with reference to acquiring the equipment. I need not go into those details at this stage. Reviews of the production are made and if there are any loopholes or any difficulties that are faced, they are sought to be plugged or sought to be corrected, so that the production does not get hampered in any form whatsoever. In fact, notwithstanding the great difficulties that this organisation has been facing in different parts of the country from time to time, I must say that these two organisations have really done exceedingly well, as a result of which we have been able to not only achieve the targets but we were in a position to exceed the targets. The reports that I have already submitted to Parliament are the indications that this organisation has really been doing a yeoman's service.

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar] While I would not like to go into details, which my friend has to a very-great extent explained we have undoubtedly a long term perspective plan has been prepared for all the basins in the country which have now been found to be 26 in number. A strategy for the exploration upto 1990 has been formulated. This strategy is based on the varying probabilities of discovering hydrocarbons in each of these basins, which, I said, number 26. An input-output model has been adopted. The total output at the end of the period, based on probabilistic calculations could be between 59 to 73 million tonnes per year. This, it must be emphasised, is purely probabilistic in nature and much depends on the results of exploration effort that will be put in. In oil exploration, perservance is crucial and so also the sustained scale of this effort over time. As a result of very careful consideration of this strategy, the Government has already approved the purchase of equipment valued at Rs 850 crores to meet the requirements in the next 5 years. This is the first time that Government has taken advance action of this type and this demonstrates the very high importance that the Government attaches to efficient, sustained and expanding exploration for hydrocarbons to achieve the maximum possible degree of self-reliance in the shortest possible time. A similar analysis is being carried out for even longer perspective of 20 years.

Sir, my hon. friend has also raised the question with reference to energy various steps have been taken towards ^{nat} ^{end}. It will be very difficult for me to go into details. These

steps have been taken with reference to LPG in a newly designed burner which has been developed at the IOC Research Centre which can save 15 per cent LPG through better flame characteristics. In the motor spirit, it is proposed to replace the existing standard 82 octane motor spirit by 27 octane motor spirit which is feasible even for the engines in the existing motor cars. As a result of this, a saving estimated at between 3 to 5 per cent in the consumption of motor spirit could be effected. Various steps are also taken with reference to kerosene HSD LDO as also fuel oil. It would not be possible for me to go into details. These are the various steps that are taken. Research is also being carried out for the purpose of energy saving.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) :
आपके उत्तर से सोंटसफाई नहीं हुए। अब विस्तार से पूछने के लिये यह चर्चा उठाई गई है।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: These details which have been asked for, Sir, I must submit, though they are not covered by the Unstarred Question, the ^{ia} questions have been raised; that is why I am saying this in brief. What is contained in the Unstarred Question, this information of my friend himself has submitted.

In fact I was trying to go through them. The Half-an-Hour Discussion is with reference to two Unstarred Questions, one dated 21st February, 1983, and the other dated 28th February 1983.

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:
Three. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There are two (*Interruptions*) I am reading from today's Business I found that the hon. Member had himself given so much of information that perhaps I was rather at my wit's end when I stood up what are I to say in the

matter I must thank him for the material that he has collected and the way in which he has given an exposition of the entire matter. I thank him once again.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated): Sir,

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: Names are there.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: I am not speaking. We asked for specific information as to what the Msnis-xer or the Government feels about it as a long-term plan, and where the resources would come from.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has answered this question^

SHRI P. SHTV SHANKAR: Actually, as I said, the perspective Plan up to 1990 is about to be approved.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: 2000.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the 20-year plan is concerned, that is under consideration. That is what I explained.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में अभी भी बहुत आयल पोटेंशियलिटी है और यदि उसको ठीक से टैप किया जाय, एक्सप्लोर किया जाय तो मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि देश तेल के मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा और उसको बाहर के मुल्कों पर डिपेंड नहीं करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह सरकार मुस्तैदी से और तेल एक्सप्लोर नहीं कर रही है। जैसे बिहार में खबरें आ रही हैं कि पूर्णिया और रक्सौल बेल्ट में बहुत तेल है। बार-बार खबरें आती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने बिहार में पूर्णिया रक्सौल बेल्ट या और अन्य इलाकों का

एक्सप्लोरेशन किया है? बेतिया में आपका काम चल रहा है। चल रहा है या नहीं, बतायें? एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम टैपिंग का, ड्रिलिंग का हो रहा है, उसमें कहां तक आपने प्रोग्रेस किया है, सफलता मिली है, यह मेरा पहला सवाल है।

दूसरा यह है कि आप जानते ही हैं कि दुनियां में आयल प्राइसेज कम हो गये हैं। आप बाहर से जो क्रूड आयल मंगाने हैं उसके दाम कम हो गये हैं तो क्या आप देश के अंदर में दाम कम करेंगे? जबकि 48 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं। तो क्या आप आयल प्राइसेज घटायेंगे इसके संदर्भ में कन्टेक्सट में कि दुनियां में आयल प्राइसेज घटायें गये हैं?

तीसरा, छटी योजना में, बावजूद आपके आफ शोर और इनशोर एक्सप्लोरेशन के, टैपिंग के आप कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज इस्टीमेट करते हैं कि खर्चा होगा तेल को इम्पोर्ट करने में, मंगाने में ताकि हमको अंदाज लगे?

चौथा और आखिरी सवाल है कि तेल एनर्जी के अलावा दूसरी एनर्जी भी है। थर्मल पावर है, हाइड्रो पावर है, सोलर एनर्जी है। सोलर एनर्जी के लिए तो आप कहेंगे कि वह हमारे दायरे से बाहर है। लेकिन ज्यादा बाहर नहीं है। इसलिए थर्मल पावर के डिवलपमेंट के लिए और खासकर भागलपुर में कहलगांव थर्मलपावर के डेवलपमेंट के लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप कहां तक आगे बढ़ें हैं? यही चार मेरे सवाल हैं।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, the observation of the hon. Member that the exploration activity is not being carried out in a fast manner, in any submission, is not borne out by records.

I must submit that within the constraints of the resources, we have been

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

carrying out the work of exploration and exploitation of oil to the extent that was possible.

The hon Member has asked about the drilling in Bihar. A well is under drilling in Gandak near Betia in Bihar. Earlier wells had been drilled at Raxaul and Purnea but they proved to be dry.

On the question whether the oil prices will be reduced when in the international markets, the oil price has been reduced, I have answered this query previously in this House. I have made the submission that because of the reduction of the OPEC prices, the advantage that would be received by our country would be roughly about Rs. 450 crore. Sir, out of that, the benefit, of around Rs. 250 crores has been passed on to the consumers by reversing the policy of dual pricing with reference to kerosene, which decision was earlier taken sometime on the 15th February and later on reversed in the third week of March for reasons which I have already explained in the House.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : किरोसिन के बिना राज्यों में बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ तक किरोसिन का सवाल है, जब तक कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम मजबूत नहीं होगा, स्टेट में बड़ी कठिनाई तो आएगी क्योंकि एच०एस०डी० की जो कीमत है, वह ज्यादा है और किरोसिन की कीमत कम है और लोग किरोसिन को एच०एस०डी० के साथ मिला बट करते आ रहे हैं।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : इसी हाऊस में पहले यही कहा गया था कि पानी की कीमत कम है और दूध की कीमत ज्यादा है, इसलिए मिलावट होती है, तो पानी की कीमत को भी बढ़ा दीजिए।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अब आप जो मिसाल दे रहे हैं, अगर आप समझते हैं कि वह उचित मिसाल है, तो मैं आप पर छोड़ देता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जहाँ तक किरोसिन की बात है, हमने ड्यूअल प्राइस इसी वास्ते करने की कोशिश की थी कि गरीब लोगों को उचित दाम पर जो उनकी किरोसिन की जरूरत है, वह पूरी मिले, लेकिन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक न होने से गरीब लोगों को बड़ा मुश्किल हो रही थी।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : किरोसिन किसी को नहीं मिला है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): Order, please. Kindly don't disturb. Let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, my hon friend has asked a question with reference to the foreign exchange outflow. I must submit that in the year 1979-80, the foreign exchange outflow for the imports was Rs. 3,246 crores, in 1980-81 it increased to Rs. 5,258 crores. In 1981-82, it was Rs. 4,978 crores and in 1982-83 it came down to Rs. 4,413 crores. In 1983-84, I am expecting that it would be in the range of Rs 3,000 to Re. 4,000 crores. It is not possible for me to give the exact figure at this stage. I think I have answered all the points.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : कहलगांव थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के बारे में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है ? गंडक बेतिथा का उन्होंने बताया नहीं कि गंडक का क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : कहलगांव का जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है, वह इसने संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बात के कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कहलगांव के केस का वर्ल्ड बैंक के लिये पुट अप करें ताकि रिसोर्स मिलें, तो उसके लिये सोचा जाये।

5 P.M.

श्री हुसमदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, मेरा पहला निवेदन तो यही होगा कि शिव शंकर साहब ऐसे हैं जो हम लोगों के प्रश्नों का हिन्दी में उत्तर देकर हम लोगों का मन आनंदित करते हैं तो वे हम लोगों के प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देंगे, गांव की भाषा में बोलेंगे तो पूरा समझ लूंगा।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है, जैसा झा जी ने उठाया था, तेल, हवा, गाडी के लिये भी है, डीजल पम्प के लिये भी है, घर में रोशनी के लिये भी है, जहां बड़े लोग उस तेल का उपयोग सवारी के लिये, आराम के लिये, फैशन के लिये, करते हैं उन के लिये तेल की कीमत बढ़ायें तो बढ़ायें, लेकिन जो गरीब, तेल से अपनी झोपडी में रोशनी करता है, जो किसान उत्पादन करता है, डीजल पम्प चलाता है, जिस से उत्पादन में वृद्धि होती है उस के लिये तेल की कीमत घटायें। इससे जो सरकार का नुकसान हो वह बड़े लोगों से बसूल करके उस क्षति की पूर्ति करें : क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी या नहीं ?

अभी जगदम्बी यादव जी ने कहा कि तेल नहीं मिलता है और आन ने कहा कि इस लिये नहीं मिल पाता है क्यों कि वितरण प्रणाली कमजोर है, राज्य सरकार देखे, उस की जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन वितरण प्रणाली में तेल ह। पूरा नहीं मिलता। आप कृपा करके बतायें कि प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह कितना तेल आप देते हैं ? कितना तेल प्रति व्यक्ति कम से कम एक आदमी को महीने में रोशनी जलाने के लिये आवश्यक है और कितना तेल आप उन को दे रहे हैं। जब कम देते हैं तो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होगी। पूरा देंगे तों मिल सकेगा।

तीसरा, तेल से जो और चीजें निकलती हैं। बरौनी में तेल उत्पादन का कारखाना है। तेल में से जो और चीजें निकलती हैं,

जिन को अंग्रेजी में गायद बाई-प्रोडक्ट कहते हैं उन को बनाने के लिये बरौनी में कारखाने का प्लान बनता रहा, इस योजना में होगा, उस योजना में होगा, कभी कहा जाता है इतने दिन में बन जायेगा, कभी कहा जाता है शुरु हो गया है। यह भी आपने सुना होगा बिहार में बरौनी रिफाइनरी के चलते गंगा में भी आग लग गयी थी, पानी में आग लग गयी। जब एसेम्बली का सत्र चल रहा था तब गंगा में आग लग गयी थी 1977 में। गंगा के पानी के ऊपर तेल का गन्दा छा गया था, इस लिये नदी में आग लग गयी। यह बेकार चला जाता है जहां तेल बनाने का कारखाना हो, उसी के साथ साथ उस के बाई प्रोडक्ट के लिये कारखाना हो, खासकर बिहार में इस चीज का कारखाना जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए।

फिर ऊर्जा का सवाल है—इससे संबंधित न भी हो—लेकिन बिना विद्युत शक्ति के कुछ नहीं हो सकता। हमारे बिहार में आज की हालत यह है कि दिन में दो अठ्ठाई घंटे बिजली पम्पसेट चलाने के लिये नहीं मिल पाती। ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके हैं जहां खेती पर ही लोग निर्भर हैं, इस लिये भी विद्युत आवश्यक है कि लोग खेती में उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें। इन्हीं घर्मल पावर स्टेशन के लिये कहलगांव की बात कहीं, लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर में कमटी में बन रहा है मेल के अंतरगत उस की कितने दिन में पूरा करने में आप सफलता प्राप्त करेंगे, यह मेरा प्रश्न है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : उपाध्यक्ष जो मेरे मित्र ने तेल की कीमत के संबंध में विशेषकर मिट्टी का तेल जो गरीबों को प्राप्त होता है रोशनी के लिये या आज मध्यम वर्ग के लोग खाना पकाने के लिये इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसकी कीमत के संबंध में और एच० एस० डी० जी० पम्प के लिये इस्तेमाल होता है उसकी

[श्री पी० शिव शंकर]

कीमत के संबंध में कुछ आ-जर्जेशन किये हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि फरवरी में हम ने निर्णय किया था कि मिट्टी के तेल के भाव दो तरह के होने चाहिए—जो गरीब लोग हैं उन को कम कीमत पर...

उस वक्त एक रुपया 84 पैसे पर लिटर जो बिकता था वह उन लोगों को मिले और दूसरे लोगों को जो इंडस्ट्री के लिये उस को इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन के लिये 3 रुपये कुछ पैसे का रेट निर्धारित किया गया था और उस हिसाब से नोटिफिकेशन किया गया था और मैंने खुद सारे प्रदेशों के सिविल सप्लाइ कमिश्नर्स को बुला कर निवेदन किया था कि यह हम नया तरीका अख्तियार कर रहे हैं और इसमें हम कामयाब हो जायें तो गरीबों के लिये जितनी चाँज रहेगी उन के लिये दो तरह की कीमतें रख कर हम गरीबों की उन चीजों को कम कीमत पर और दूसरों को ज्यादा कीमत पर उन को दे सकेंगे और इस तरह से समाज में जिन का शोषण हो रहा है उन की सहायता की जा सकेगी। लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि जैसे जैसे ही वह स्कीम जारी की गयी शायद वह 16-10-82 की बात है, बहुत से गरीब लोगों को कठिनाइयाँ हमारे सामने आयीं और मैं जब खुद कर्नाटक गया तो बंगलोर में मैंने बहुत लोगों की लम्बी कतार देखीं। वह सारे गरीब लोग सवा 6 या साढ़े 6 तक खड़े हुए थे। मेरे वहाँ डेढ़ दो बजे जाने की बात थी, लेकिन उस समय तक वहाँ क्यू लगा हुआ था तो जब मैं उन से मिला और उन से बात की तो मैं उन से इस तरह से मिल रहा था कि मैं जैसे मिनिस्टर नहीं हूँ। मैं ऐसे ही चला गया हूँ, एक आम आदमी की तरह और मूँज से बात होने पर वहाँ लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि वे सुबह से खड़े हुए हैं

और उन को तेल नहीं मिल रहा है और, जितना तेल मिलने का उन को ठक है, 10 या 12 लीटर तक जो उन को मिलना चाहिए वह उन को नहीं मिलता, बल्कि मुश्किल से एक या दो लिटर मिलता है और बाकी के लिये कहते हैं कि आपने मार्केट में खरीद लो। तो जब इस किस्म की वारदातें वहाँ नजर आयीं तो मैंने सोचा कि यह काम तो ठीक तरह का नहीं हुआ। और फिर मैंने अपने सेक्रेटरी से कहा कि वह दुबारा सिविल सप्लाइज कमिश्नर्स की मिटिंग बुलायें। और मुझे तारीख पूरी तरह से याद नहीं है, शायद 18 मार्च की बात होगी, उन सब ने कहा कि इस वक्त हम इस पोजीशन में नहीं हैं और हमारी वितरण प्रणाली इतनी मजबूत नहीं है कि उस के भरोसे जिस कीमत पर आप ने गरीब लोगों को तेल देना तय किया है उस रेट पर उन को तेल दे सकें। हमारी वितरण प्रणाली मजबूत न होने के कारण से हम को काफी दिक्कत हो रही है। इस की वजह से हम ने सोचा कि जो गरीब लोग हैं और जो मुसीबत में हैं उन के लिये और क्या रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है और यही सोचा गया कि पूरी पालिसी को फिर बदला जाय। फरवरी के पहले जो पालिसी थी उसी पर फिर हम पहुँच गये और हम ने कहा कि 1 रुपये 84 पैसे का जो रेट था उस में सिर्फ हम ने 10 पैसे लिटर का भाव बढ़ाया और जो दो किस्म की कीमत निर्धारित करने से पैसा आता था उस की वजह से करोड़ों डॉ. सी करोड़ रुपये का हम को नुकसान हुआ। इस के बावजूद भी हम ने महसूस किया कि एक ही कीमत रखी जाये ताकि गरीब लोगों को जो मुसीबत है वह कुछ कम

हो सके। इस से उन की मुसीबत कुछ कम हो जायेगी। हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। जैसा हमारे जगदम्बी प्रसाद जी यादव ने कहा था कि एच० एस० डी० की कीमत 3 रुपये कुछ पैसे होने की वजह से आज भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था कि 15 से 20 प्रतिशत गैस का तेल मिलावट में जा रहा है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। हम विजिलेंस सेल को मजबूत कर रहे हैं जहाँ तक हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है। हम ने स्टेट्स के सिविल सप्लाय कमिश्नरों को और आफिसरों को विनती की है कि वह कोशिश करें कि उन के स्टेट्स में जा मिलावट हो रहा है वह रुके। हम अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह जरूर है कि हम काम-याब नहीं हो सके। आज भी मिलावट हो रही है और नताजा यह है कि ग्राम लोगों को जो मिलना चाहिए वह जिस कीमत पर मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है। यह समाज में जो शोषण है यह बड़े दुख की बात है और हम कोशिश करने के बावजूद भी नतीजा अच्छा नहीं निकाल सके इस वास्ते मुझे दुख है। इससे बढ़कर मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन हमारी कोशिश यह जरूर रहेगी कि जहाँ तक गरीब लोगों का सवाल है उनको जिस कीमत पर हमने निर्धारित किया है मूल्य, उस पर उनको गैस और तेल पहुँच जाए।

जहाँ तक एच० एस० डी० का सवाल है, किसानों के पंपों के लिए अगर कीमतें कम कर दी जायें तो फिर प्रश्न वही आयेगा। यदि हम उसके लिए फिर डुअल प्राइस पालिसी रखें कि जिन किसानों के पास पम्प हैं उनको कम कीमत पर दिया जाए तो वितरण प्रणाली मजबूत न होने से फिर ब्लॉक

मार्केटिंग चलेगी। लेकिन भाई साहब ने जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं इस पर सोचूंगा कि कोई और रास्ता निकल सकता है जिससे कि हमारे किसानों को पम्पिंग स्टेशनों के लिए कम कीमत पर एच० एस० डी० देना सम्भव हो सके।

जहाँ तक बरौनी के पेट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लैस की बात यादव जी ने कही, अभी काफी जमाने से यह बात चल रही है कि उस वाइ-प्रोडक्ट के ताल्लुक से बहुत सी स्कीम्स बनीं लेकिन उस एरिया में कैप्रोलेक्टम प्लांट डालने की जो योजना बनी है वह करीब-करीब आखिरी मंजिल पर है। निर्णय अगर वह हो जाए तो फिर उस पर काम शुरू हो जाएगा।

ऐफल्यूेंट के डिस्पोजल की जो बात यादव जी ने कही...

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : पेट्रो-केमिकल की जगह आपने जो शब्द व्यवहार किया वह समझ में नहीं आया। कृपया बात स्पष्ट करें।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : बरौनी की रिफाइनरी से जो वाइ-प्रोडक्ट निकलते हैं उससे जो दूसरे पेट्रो केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जा सकती हैं, उसमें जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो इंडस्ट्री है वह कैप्रोलेक्टम प्लांट कहलाता है। वह आपको समझाने में काफी देर लगेगी। बैजोन से उसको तैयार किया जाता है। मैं यादव जी को खुद पत्र लिखकर डिटेल्ज भेज दूंगा बजाय इसके कि यहाँ पर ऐक्सप्लेन करता रहूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

जहाँ तक बिजली का सवाल है बिहार में काफी कठिनाइयाँ हैं, यह बात सही है। मैं आपसे इतना ही निवेदन करूँगा कि जब जब उस प्रदेश से यह

[श्री पी शिव शंकर]

कहा गया कि हमको इतनी विजली की जरूरत है, सटर से हमने इस बात की जरूरत कोशिश की कि जितना हो सके उनको हम दें। सूखे के कारण राजस्थान में भी, मध्य प्रदेश में भी उतनी ही तकलीफ हुई और हर रेट को कुछ न कुछ विजली देने का प्रश्न था और पावर मिनिस्टर साहब और चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की तस्दीक करेंगे कि सेंटर ने जहां तक सम्भव हुआ उनकी मदद की। एक दफा उन्होंने कहा कि हमको 50 मैगावाट विजली इमीडियेटली चाहिए, हमने दूसरी जगहों से काटकर उनको विजली दी। उसके बावजूद भी आपकी कठिनाइयां दूर नहीं हुई।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : उत्तर प्रदेश से जो 50 [मैगावाट विजली मिलती है वह बन्द हो गई।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : यह हो सकता है, यह मैं मानता हूं कि काफी तकलीफ हो रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनको तकलीफ नहीं हुई है। लेकिन जो आदमी प्यासा हो उसके लिए थोड़ा बहुत पानी हम जरूर दे सके हैं। उनके लिए पेट भर पानी पीने के लिए मूहैया कर सके हैं, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। लेकिन थर्मल पावर स्टेशंस को हम काफी तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और अगर शैड्यूल हमारा जो है उसके अनुसार काम हो रहा है और एक दफा ये जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशंस आ जायें तो वह कष्ट दूर हो जाएगा।

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHA-BE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the question involved is about the management of oil fields and crude oil. Sir, I would like, first, to know from the Minister what steps he has taken for manufacture of drilling and other equipments which are very essential in drilling programme. As far as I know all these are im-

ported. When I visited Bombay High and the Sagar Samrat even for landing the helicopter, Canadian pilots were there — about two years ago.. It is an expanding field. The equipment required is very costly. Is there any programme prepared in this regard? It can be said by the Minister that the requirement is very small for the oil fields and it cannot be economical to manufacture it. But it is very essential in today's world. We must have self-sufficiency and have our own equipment for drilling purposes, and even you can explore the markets available in Asia where other countries are also requiring such equipment.

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My second question is whether the exploration is only off-shore or river-beds. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, we are told that in Koyana bed it is possible to get it. Thirdly, when I went to Tripura I found there is not much effort made in Tripura for expansion. Bangladesh has got large deposits on Tripura side. Not much effort is made by us to get gas and crude oil from here. May I know from the Minister what efforts are made to get gas or crude oil? Lastly, a question was asked by Mr. Jha. Crude oil is refined after getting it from Iran and Iraq, by many refineries. The cost of production of kerosene oil and petrol is more or less the same. Only taxation structure takes it costlier. Therefore, when the international petrol prices are cut down or they are deciding to cut down the prices, will the Minister take steps in our country to cut down the petrol prices? Once petrol price goes up, inflation takes place—cost of transport, etc.

Then, Sir, he has made a statement that crude oil is being exported, I would like to know what crude oil we are exporting, for what purpose and what countries?

Sir, in this connection, petro-chemical industry has been mentioned. There is no planning in this respect how petrochemicals and fertilizer plants should be located. In my State, though the Maharashtra Government has recommended a fertilizers chemical complex in Vidarbha area at Malkapur, their proposal is not accepted, and they are going to have

them in U.P. and Bihar, where the cost of the pipeline alone is going to be Rs. 800 crores minimum. Why not have such complex where gas is available nearabout and then the product can be transported to other States? Simply because some States must have this prestigious industry or petro-chemicals, to spend Rs. 800 crores merely on pipelines will not be a proper economic proposition. Therefore, in management of this oil and distribution of oil, is the question of whole economy considered or only of some State? That is my last question.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, on the question of indigenous development of equipment required for exploration and exploitation of oil, I may submit 4 years back hardly 10 per cent of the total equipment was being manufactured in his country. And already the position is that 40 per cent of the equipment is manufactured today in our country. Various steps are being taken for the purpose of rigs and other equipment to be manufactured in his country. In fact, some of the Indian parties have been asked to promote the joint venture companies with the technology of some foreign countries so that the equipment could be manufactured here only. I must also submit that the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam as also the Mazagaon Docks at Bombay had also been manufacturing various equipment for the ONGC and also the Oil India Limited. They are being encouraged for this purpose so that the equipment in the longer run could be only wholly Indian.

Sir, a question was put with reference to the river-bed inside the country for the exploration. In fact, just some time back the news that I gave about Razole in the river-bed of Godavari. Now, action is being taken for exploration wherever it is possible on the basis of the seismic surveys, and once the reports have been received and, they are properly gone through, action is being taken for the purpose of drilling. Off-shore was taken up "because the prospects appeared to be bright. Therefore, very fast action was

taken on the offshore, particularly Bombay High, because at one point of time it was felt that there is no oil in the Bombay off-shore. But when once we thought that there was a possibility of getting the oil, naturally the exploration activity was made faster in that area. So, it is not as though that the on-shore drilling is in any form neglected. Actually, in the areas of Gujarat, in the areas of Andhra, in the Mahanadi area, in Bengal also... (Interruptions)... in the Sunderbans area of Bengal, and as I said, with reference to Bihar also in some areas, we are carrying on the work of drilling. It is not as though it has been neglected. But the whole problem of resource constraint is unfortunately creating quite a large number of problems.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): The international petrol prices are now tumbling. There were various prospects in various parts because of the price rise. If the price will tumble, will this drilling remain economical?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: My own feeling is that at the rate that the international crude price has now come down which is around 29 dollars per barrel, still the position is that the drilling is economical. I must submit that at one point of time we had neglected drilling. In fact, right up to 1973 practically it was not much. The thinking was that internationally we can import the crude cheaper. But now those days are gone. Once the oil prices had gone up, and after that, when there had been a tremendous outflow of the foreign exchange necessarily action had to be taken. And, in fact, in the last four years, there had been quite a good acceleration of the drilling in the country. And the results have also been remarkable.

Sir, I must submit that in Tripura, quite a good reserve has been found. Drilling is going on. We have found gas there. In fact, very recently, the Chief Minister met me for the purpose of permitting him to have the gas turbines for generation, and I am considering that aspect also.

I feel that that gas could be used for the purpose of generating electricity in that area.

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

Sir, the hon Member Las asked about the price of petrol, having regard to the fact that the crude oil prices have come down in that international market. Sir, I must submit that I cannot equate the petrol with the kerosene which today is being used by the common man.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHA-BE: You should not increase the price.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is not possible for me to equate, as I said. But, if it is necessary, well, I would not shirk from increasing the petrol price. If it is necessary, I have got to make a definite distinction between petrol and kerosene. Kerosene is used by the ordinary people and they have necessarily to be taken care of. But, in the case of petrol I, may have a slightly different view. Whatever it is, I would not like to state anything at this stage and I would not like to dampen the enthusiasm of my hon. friend.

May I submit, Sir, that the present rate of petrol price which we are having is less, as compared to the various international countries. I think some time back I do not remember whether in this House or the other House . . .

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHA BE: International salaries and wages are not less.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Internationally, so far as our prices are concerned they are less.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: Wages are also less.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is of course there. That depends on diverse factors. I quite see that. I am not making a hard and fast rule. I am only trying to say that the price of petrol is still lower as compared to 10 various countries.

Sir, my hon. friend has asked the question with reference to the various countries from which crude oil is imported.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: I was asking about the countries to whom we are exporting the crude oil.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: A part of the crude oil from Bombay High is being exported because we will be getting a lot of content of LSHS and the oil distillers that we should get we are not getting sufficiently. It is for this reason we have been exporting and that is why so far as our refineries are concerned the refineries at Vishakapatnam, Cochin, Madras and at various other places, they are developing the secondary processes system. Once the secondary processes system is developed we will be refining this crude also which we are otherwise exporting. The export is for these two reasons. These are all my submissions, Sir.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० आर० मोरारका) : श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : यह कितने बजे तक चलेगा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० आर० मोरारका) : यह आज 6.30 तक चलेगा और दूसरे दिन फिर इस पर डिस्कशन होगा ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण, वर्किंग पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ करने का अवसर दिया । मान्यवर, मैं यह इसलिये कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं गाँव से आता हूँ, गाँवों की दिक्कतों को, गाँव की कठिनाइयों को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ, उनका भुक्त-भोगी रहा हूँ । सौभाग्य से हमारे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी भी गाँव के रहने वाले हैं और गाँवों की कठिनाइयों को बहुत सली प्रकार समझते हैं ।