

**श्री उपसभापति :** नया सेशन शुरू हुआ है और प्रारम्भ में ही ।

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHE-  
MICALS AND FERTILIZERS**  
*contd.*

**श्री श्याम लाल यादव :** जनता पार्टी और उसके मंत्री बार-बार इस बात की दुहाई देने हैं कि पिछले तीस साल में इतना धन, साधन नहीं दिया गया जिससे कृषि की अपेक्षा की गई है, उसके लिये विक्रम हो सके । लेकिन इस मंत्रालय ने कृषि के उत्पादन के लिये जो कार्य किया है, या जो कार्य हो रहा है, अगर उस तरफ माननीय सदन ध्यान देंगे तो यह प्रतीत होगा कि इस मंत्रालय का बहुत बड़ा काम उर्वरक पैदा करना है और अगर उर्वरक के आज खेती में विकास होना सम्भव है। उर्वरक पर जितना धन अब तक लगाया गया है, उसके विकास की जो क्षमता इस देश में बनाई गई और जिस प्रकार से नई नई योजनाएं हाथ में ली जा रही हैं, क्या यह इस बात का सबूत नहीं है कि कृषि के लिये पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया गया है ।

मान्यवर, 1950 के शुरू में उर्वरक पैदा करने की कुल क्षमता हमारे देश में 85 हजार टन नाइट्रोजन की थी और 64 हजार टन पी 2 ओ 5 की और अब क्षमता जो बढ़ी 3,028 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन की हो गई और 91 लाख टन पी 2 ओ 5 की हो गई और आज 24 बृहद उर्वरक कारखाने और 29 उर्वरक कारखाने मुपर-फामफेट पैदा कर रहे हैं । आगे की योजना, जैसा कि एक सवाल के जवाब में आपके सामने मान्यवर मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जो वाम्ब्रे से एसोसिएटेड गैस मिल रही है, उससे और बड़े-बड़े कारखाने स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं ताकि उर्वरक की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सके ।

इसलिये जो उत्पादन का लक्ष्य है उसमें बराबर वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है

आज उर्वरक का जो उपयोग हमारे देश में हो रहा है, सम्भवतः लगभग 18 किलोग्राम उर्वरक प्रति हैक्टर होता जा रहा है जो दुनिया के आंकड़ों को देखते हुए कम है और आज अधिकांश 80 प्रतिशत किसान केवल 20 प्रतिशत उर्वरक का उपयोग कर रहे हैं और 20 प्रतिशत किसान बाकी 80 प्रतिशत का उपयोग कर रहे हैं । इस तरह से यह जाहिर है कि उर्वरक का विकास हमारे देश में उसके निर्माण के लिये बनाने के लिये और अधिक जोर देने की आवश्यकता है । उर्वरक में जो नाइट्रोजन, फास्फेटिक और पोटैश है, उसमें पोटैश का भी आज निर्यात किया जा रहा है । हमारे कारखानों की क्षमता 80 प्रतिशत तक हो जाए तो मान्यवर मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छा होगा । किन्हीं कारखानों में जो स्टेबिलाइज्ड कारखाने हैं, उनकी क्षमता बढ़ी है, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है । लेकिन दूसरे कारखानों की क्षमता 36 प्रतिशत से गिर कर 26 प्रतिशत तक पहुँची है । यह बात समझ में नहीं आती । और मान्यवर मंत्री ने दूसरे सदन को बताया कि खास तौर से बिजली की कटौती के कारण इन कारखानों में उर्वरक की पैदावार घटी है ।

उर्वरक पैदा करने के लिए आक्सीजन, नाइट्रोजन, कारबन, हाइड्रोजन, कोयला, पानी और बिजली तथा दूसरे तरीके हैं । इसलिए जाहिर है कि बिजली का बहुत बड़ा भाग इसमें काम आता है । जो विचार इस समय पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय में चल रहा है कि ऐसे जहाँ कारखाने हैं वहाँ पर कैप्टिव प्लांट बिजली के लिए बनाये जायें, उस पर मुझे एक शंका है क्योंकि बिजली बोर्डों का कार्य जो अब तक देखा जा रहा है सारे देश में वह संतोषजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

[श्री श्याम लाल यादव]

जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए, जितना पैसा लगा है कि उस पर उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह उत्पादन नहीं किया जा रहा है, क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है और बहुत अधिक धन, मैटिरियल का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इस तरह से अगर कैपिटल प्लांट्स खड़े हो गये कारखानों में तो उन्ही बातों की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होगी, इस ओर सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है। दूसरे जो आर्गेनिक वेस्ट होता है उससे भी खाद बनाने की जरूरत है। उसके लिए क्या योजना होगी, माननीय मंत्री जी बतायें।

यह सही है कि जो उन्होंने मांग अब तक आंकी है और जो उत्पादन है उसको देखते हुए वह काफी उत्साहवर्द्धक है। 1982-83 तक के पांच वर्षों के लिए उर्वरक की जो कल्पना की गई है नाइट्रोजन की और हमारे यहां जो कैपैसिटी है 51 लाख टन की है और डिमांड 52.5 लाख की आंकी गई है। इसमें उत्पादन 41 लाख टन होगा और फिर बाकी बाहर से आयात करना पड़ेगा।

न्यूट्रन-पी की 13 लाख से ऊपर कैपैसिटी है और उसकी डिमांड 16 लाख है। उत्पादन की संभावना 11.25 लाख की है। 10 लाख टन बाहर से ही मंगाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो खाद का उत्पादन है उसके आंकड़ों को देखने से यह पता चलता है कि जहां तक नाइट्रोजन खाद का सवाल है सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उसकी उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है, उसकी उपज के लिए वहां योजना बन रही है। लेकिन फासफेट खाद है, का उत्पादन ज्यादातर निजी क्षेत्र में बढ़ रहा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए सरकार को एक नई दिशा देनी होगी और इस बात के लिए सोचना होगा कि किस प्रकार से खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए।

मान्यवर, अभी हाल ही में सरकार ने फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को मिलाकार उनका

पुनर्गठन किया है। उससे यह आशा की जा सकती है कि उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ेगी, उसमें गतिशीलता आयेगी, निर्वृणता आयेगी और कार्य अच्छा होगा। लेकिन यह शंका मुझे यह लगता है कि जैसे सरकार ने पीछे स्टील के मामले में जो कारखाने थे या कम्पनियां थीं उनको पुनर्गठित करके कई होल्डिंग कम्पनियां बनाई और कई तरह की कम्पनियां बनाकर आज तक उसमें सफलता नहीं मिली, उसी तरह से क्या इसमें भी यह बात नहीं है कि फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को तोड़-मरोड़ कर जो नई चीज बना दी गई, केवल यही बात ही कि एक नई बात की कर दी गई। उसमें इसका क्या दुरगामी प्रभाव पड़ेगा, यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं होगी और कहीं यह न हो कि इसको बनाने में अधिक व्यय हो, इसका पुनर्गठन करने में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होगा। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी जो उन बातों में बहुत दिल-चस्पी रखते हैं, मुझे विश्वास है कि वह इस बात को देखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनता पार्टी को जनता पार्टी के नेता एक नई दुलहन की तरह कहते हैं। तो यह कहावत न हो जाए कि—नई दुलहन नई नई गीत। तो यह बात न हो जे और उसमें कोई लाभ न हो सके। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की आर्थिक नीति में उर्वरक का कहीं कोई स्थान नहीं दिखलाई पड़ता है। जनता पार्टी के मुख्य वक्ता चौधरी चरण, सिंह ने अपनी पुस्तक इंडियाज इकॉनामिक पॉलिसी में जो कुछ लिखा है उसी से यह पता लगता है कि जनता पार्टी के आर्थिक प्रस्ताव में उर्वरक कारखानों का क्या महत्व है। गृह मंत्री ने अपनी पुस्तक के पृष्ठ 99 पर लिखा है कि उर्वरक कारखाने भारतीय हालात के विपरीत हैं। सारी पुस्तक में केवल एक जगह पर उर्वरक का नाम आया है, पृष्ठ 99 पर और वह भी इसलिए आया कि यह कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए है। इसलिए मैं इस पैरा को पढ़कर सुनाना चाहूंगा।

“What things are going to come will be clear from the fact that a

fertilizer factory situated in the Mehsana district of Gujarat with a capital investment of Rs. 70 cores provides employment only to 350 persons. And, according to a press report, a Rs. 250 crore fertiliser project, proposed to be set up in Baroch district of the same State will directly employ only 1000 or 1100 persons with the commissioning of the plant by the middle of 1979."

इतना ही जिक्र इसमें आता है जिसका मतलब यह है कि फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी बड़े मौलिक रूप से स्थापित की जाएगी। उसमें आदमियों को काम कम मिलेगा। यह दृष्टिकोण आपका ठीक है कि इसमें काम बहुत अधिक आदमियों को नहीं मिलेगा लेकिन अगर कृषि की पैदावार को बढ़ाना है...

**श्री प्रेम मनोहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** फर्टिलाइजर बढ़ा है।

**श्री श्याम लाल यादव :** शायद आप बात नहीं समझ पाये हैं। मैं यह कहा रहा हूँ कि उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। इसमें प्रयास हो रहा है लेकिन आपके गृह मंत्री जी, जो जनता पार्टी की आर्थिक नीति के उद्घोषक हैं, उन्होंने जो पुस्तक लिखी है उसमें यह है। यह जनता पार्टी की आर्थिक नीतियाँ हैं। मैं उसमें से पढ़ कर ही आपको बता रहा था। उन्होंने इसमें फर्टिलाइजर की निन्दा की है। इसमें यह दिखाने की चेष्टा की है कि इस उद्योग में कम आदमी लगेंगे। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह दृष्टिकोण सही नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है। आज कहा जाता है कि गोबर सोना है। लेकिन कृषि में जितना विकास हम करना चाहते हैं वह विकास बगैर उर्वरक के नहीं हो सकता। आप देखते हैं कि यहाँ पर नागरिकों को दो जून भोजन भी नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि उर्वरक का उत्पादन बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए बड़े कारखाने लगाने पड़ेंगे। इसमें रुपया अधिक लगेगा, पूँजी अधिक लगेगी, आदमी कम लगेगा इस दृष्टिकोण से इस चीज

को तिरस्कृत नहीं करना चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है माननीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी भी इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत नहीं होंगे। आज की विकसित वैज्ञानिक टेक्नोलोजी के बल पर ही आज की परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला किया जा सकता है। उनकी तमाम आर्थिक नीति प्रस्ताव में उर्वरक की भूमिका की उपेक्षा की गई है। पेट्रोलियम के दामों में बराबर वृद्धि से उर्वरक के मूल्य बढ़ते रहे हैं और काफी सबसिडी देकर थोड़े दाम घटाने के प्रयास भी हुए हैं। नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि ज्यादा नहीं हुई है। इसमें 20 फीसदी वृद्धि होनी चाहिए थी जब की पांच फीसदी हो रही है। मुझे यह लगता है कि अगर उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि नहीं हुई तो दाम बढ़ते जायेंगे और उर्वरक भी नहीं बढ़ पायेगा।

एक बात सुनी है कि मिनी फर्टिल इजर प्लांट होना चाहिए और इसके लिए मिनिस्टर साहब पर दबाव भी डाला जा रहा है लेकिन यह तजुबेकार हैं और उन्हें मालूम होगा कि एक मिनी स्टील प्लांट की योजना पहले चली थी और वह चौपट हो गई। वह चली नहीं। इसी तरह से इसका भाग्य भी होने वाला है। इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इसको भी चलाने की कृपा न करें।

अगली बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उर्वरक के सिलसिले में। जो किसान इसका ज्यादातर उपयोग करते हैं उनकी इस बारे में शिकायत है कि इसके जो बोरे होते हैं उस पर मार्किंग स्पष्ट नहीं होती। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बोरों पर मार्किंग स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए और उस का वजन भी ठीक होना चाहिए। जो आयातित उर्वरक होती है उसकी शक्ति क्षीण हो गई है। मैंने इस चीज को कई बार मंत्री जी के समाने भी रखा है। (मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वह ऐसा प्रयास करें जिससे उर्वरक की शक्ति क्षीण न होने पाये।

[श्री श्याम लाल यादव]

मैंने जैसा पहले भी निवेदन किया अब फिर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो अच्छी खाद होती है उसका अधिक उपयोग किया जाता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उर्वरक के वर्तमान उपयोग का अनुपात है नाइट्रोजन 6.2 और इसी रेशो में पी-205 और के-1 हैं। जबकि नाइट्रोजन का 4, पी-2 और के-1 होना चाहिए।

**पेट्रोलियम रसयन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :** यह पी-205 नहीं है यह पी-2 और ओ-1 है। ओ फार ओक्सिजन।

**श्री श्याम लाल यादव :** मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह से इसमें सुधार होने की जरूरत है। जो कैमिकल फर्टीलाइजर के कारखाने है उनके मजदूरों के वेतन के सिलसिले में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक वेज बोर्ड बना था।

पिछले वेज बोर्ड को बने 10 साल हो गये हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इन वर्षों में मजदूरों की मजदूरी अपने अन्तिम छोर पर पहुंच चुकी है और अब इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि दूसरा वेज बोर्ड बनाया जाए जो बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में जिस तरह से कीमतों में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है उसको ध्यान में रख अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे। अभी स्थिति यह है कि मजदूरों की जो वास्तविक आय है उसमें कमी हुई है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि मजदूरों के लिए बोर्ड के बारे में जो मांग है उसकी तरफ शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाए। हमारे मंत्री जो मजदूरों के संगठनों में काम करते रहे हैं और वे उनकी कठिनाइयों को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे मजदूरों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे और उनके लिए दूसरा वेज बोर्ड बनाएंगे ताकि कई फैक्ट्रियों में जो हड़ताल की बात चल रही है और जिसके बारे में रोज ही अखबारों में खबरें आ रही हैं, वे न होने पायें। शायद मंत्री जी इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हड़ताल

न हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वेज बोर्ड बनाया जाएगा तो इस तरह की हड़ताले नहीं होने पाएंगी।

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी भी यही मदद होगी कि हड़ताले न हों।

**श्री श्याम लाल यादव :** मैं तो चाहता हूँ हड़ताल न हो।

श्रीमन्, इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित जो आखिरी विभाग है, वह पेट्रोलियम का विभाग है और आज के संसार में इसकी चारों तरफ घूम चल रही है। पिछले जमाने में तो इसकी उतनी चर्चा नहीं थी, लेकिन अब पेट्रोल-कैमिकल्स उद्योग एक बुनियादी उद्योग हो गया है और कुछ मामलों में तो इसका महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अब हमारे देश का नक्शा ही बदल गया है। अब तो यह स्थिति भी आ गई है कि महात्मा गांधी जी की समाधि पर शपथ लेने वाले भी यह कहने लगे हैं कि खादी में सिथेटिक फाइबर मिलाया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे देश की वैज्ञानिक प्रगति का ही द्योतक है और उसी के परिणामस्वरूप ऐसी बातें कही जाने लगी हैं।

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** आप उसके पक्ष में हैं या नहीं ?

**श्री श्याम लाल यादव :** मैं तो इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। खादी जैसी है उसको उसी रूप में रखा जाना चाहिए। लेकिन आज सरकार आपकी है, आपके हाथ में शक्ति है, जैसा आप चाहते हैं वैसा कर सकते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, आखिरी बात कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। हमारा जो ड्रग्स और फार्माश्यूटिकल उद्योग है उसकी तरफ भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इस सिलसिले में पिछले सालों में जो उन्नति हुई है वह बहुत

प्रशंसनीय रही है। सन् 1947 में हमारे देश में इनका कुल उत्पादन 11 करोड़ रुपये का होता था, लेकिन सन् 1976-77 में यह बढ़कर 150 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है। हमारे देश में जो बल्क ड्रग्स हैं उनका उत्पादन 700 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ है और इसमें बराबर वृद्धि होती जा रही है और ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि प्रपुंज औषधियों का उत्पादन सन् 1977-78 में 170 करोड़ तक पहुंच जाएगा और सूत्र योगों अर्थात् फारमूलेशन्स का उत्पादन 850 करोड़ तक पहुंच जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दिशा में काफी प्रयास किया गया है और इन ड्रग्स के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो कारखाने हैं उनमें भी काफी प्रयास किया गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन जो हाथी कमेटी बनी, यद्यपि उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर अपना फैसला किया और उनको लागू किया और उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखी, परन्तु इस दिशा में और भी अधिक प्रयास करने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हाथी कमेटी की थोड़ी-सी बातों की तरफ ही ध्यान दिया गया है। हाथी कमेटी की जो कई अन्य सिफारिशें थी उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है। आज हमारे देश में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियों को दवाने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियां ज्यादा सूत्र योगों का उत्पादन करती हैं। जिनको फारमूलेशन्स कहते हैं उन्हीं का उत्पादन करती हैं क्योंकि इन में उनको ज्यादा लाभ होता है। जो बल्क ड्रग्स होती हैं उनमें लाभ कम होता है। सन् 1971 से प्रपुंज औषधि और सूत्र योगों का अनुपात 1 और 7 का था, लेकिन सन् 1973 से यह अनुपात 1=10.05 हो गया है। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बात की जरूरत है कि धीरे-धीरे देश के अन्दर बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का नियंत्रण कम किया जाय और राष्ट्रीय आधार पर

इन औषधियों का निर्माण किया जाय। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि हमारी जो राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां हैं, उनको इस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए और इन कम्पनियों का कार्य क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। विदेशी कम्पनियों में इक्विटी शेयर घटाये जाने के बाद भी उनका प्रभुत्व बना हुआ है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इनका शीघ्र से शीघ्र राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। जिस तरह से तेल के क्षेत्र में सरकार का पूर्ण स्वामित्व हो गया है और उसके उत्पादन, वितरण और शोधन में सरकार ने पूर्ण नियंत्रण स्थापित कर लिया है, इसी प्रकार के औषधि और भेषज के क्षेत्र में भी सरकार को स्वामित्व हासिल कर लेना चाहिए। इस क्षेत्र में हमारे जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं या अन्य काम धंधे हैं, जैसे हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड, है, उसमें बराबर पैदावार घटती जा रही है। एक ही उत्पादन स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन का मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। अप्रैल 1976 में 6.8 उत्पादन हुआ जब कि 1977 में 5.11, मई 76 में 7.4 का उत्पादन हुआ जब कि 1977 में 3.21 इसी तरह जुलाई 1976 में इसका उत्पादन 7.8 हुआ जब कि 1977 में केवल 5.0। सितम्बर 76 में 8.2 हुआ जब कि 1977 में 6.7 हुआ। क्या कारण है कि इसके उत्पादन में बराबर गिरावट आ रही है।

दूसरी तरफ यह भी आवश्यक है कि इन औषधियों और भेषजों के मूल्यों में नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। अपने प्रस्ताव में सरकार ने जो लिस्ट यहां पर रखी है उसमें कुछ भेषजों को नियंत्रण से बाहर रखा गया है। उसमें 5 आइटम ऐसी हैं जो सर्वसाधारण की नित्य प्रति की आवश्यकतायें हैं और अगर उनके मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया गया तो जनता को बड़ी परेशानी होगी। ये आइटम

[ श्री श्याम लाल यादव ]  
 है (9) इन्जाइम्स एंड डाइजेस्टेंट्स (13) लक्जेटिव्स, परगेटिव्स एंड लुब्रीकेंशंस (19) थ्रोट लोजेज पेन्टस आदि (24) सैजेटिव्स एंड डिप्लोमिक्स (25) ट्रंकुलाइजर्स ।

इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस लिस्ट में कुछ कमी करनी चाहिए, उसमें कुछ कटौती करनी चाहिए । जिन चीजों पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया गया है उनके नाम मैंने अभी पढ़े । एक चीज और जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हाथी कमेटी की सिफारिश के बाद सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि 31 मार्च, 1977 से तीन वर्ष पूर्व तक उच्चतम वास्तविक उत्पादन किसी एक वर्ष के अन्दर हुआ है; उसको रेगुलराइज करने का फैसला सरकार ने किया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाथी कमेटी बनी थी 1974 में, उसकी रिपोर्ट 1975 में आई और उसने यह सिफारिश की । क्या कारण था कि 31 मार्च 1977 से उसके दो वर्षों को भी इसमें शामिल किया जा रहा है । इन कम्पनियों ने रेगुलराइजेशन की सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखकर उत्पादन किया इसलिए यह एक प्रकार से अनुचित मदद देना है ।

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो औषधियों का आयात होता है आई० डी० पी० एल० के थ्रू, उनके दामों में काफी वृद्धि कर दी जाती है । ये दवाइयाँ जिस भाव पर यहाँ आती हैं, हमारे बन्दरगाहों पर आती हैं, उस भाव में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि कर दी जाती है यह मुनसिब बात नहीं है । मैं मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इसे देखें कि इसके किसी तरह से मूल्य नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए । सरकार ने जो फैसला किया था कि 4 प्रतिशत, 3 प्रतिशत उन्हें सहायता दी जाएगी । उनके जो दाम बढ़े हैं उनको यदि देखा जाये तो जो कैसिल्ड आइटम हैं उनमें एमिडोपिरीन जो 63 रुपये किलोग्राम था वह 75 प्रतिशत जो प्राइस

कस्टम ड्यूटी जो बढ़ी उससे वह 132.43 प्रति किलोग्राम हो गया । इस तरह से इसमें 110 प्रतिशत दामों में वृद्धि हुई । इसी तरह से आक्सीटेड्रासाइक्लीन जो कि 472 50 प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब था उसकी कीमत अब 747.00 प्रति किलोग्राम हो गई है । यह जो वृद्धि हुई है, सरकार ने जितनी उन्हें अनुमति दी है उसमें कहीं अधिक चार्ज उन्होंने किया है । इसी तरह से आई० डी० पी० एल० ने जनवरी-अक्टूबर 1976 में जो आयात किया उसको अगर देखा जाये तो उसमें भी उन्होंने अधिक दामों पर बिक्री करने का फैसला किया है टेद्रासाइक्लीन जो 65 टन मंगाया था और देश में जिसका आन्तरिक उत्पादन 100 टन हुआ जिसकी कीमत 354 प्रति के० जी० लैडिडे कास्ट थी, उसका बिक्री मूल्य 650 रुपया प्रति के० जी० है । विटमिन बी० 1, 12 टन आयात किया गया, 405 रुपया पर के० जी० का भाव था, 640 रुपया पर के० जी० के भाव से दिया जा रहा है ।

(Time bell rings)

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : वस समाप्त कर रहा हूँ ।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतना अधिक उन्हें लाभ नहीं देना चाहिए । नित्य प्रति काम आने वाली इन दवाइयों पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी और दूसरी तरह की ड्यूटीज लगाई जाती है, जिससे उन दवाओं के बिक्री मूल्य पर असर पड़ता है । इसलिधे मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि एक्साइज इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी दवाओं पर इतनी अधिक हो जाए कि वह कूल मिलाकर 60-70 प्रतिशत हो जाता है जो कि बिक्री मूल्य में शरीक हो जाता है । इसलिधे मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन पर ये टैक्स मिनिमम हों जिससे ये चीजें बाजार में सस्ते दामों पर मिल सकें ।

मैं आखिर में मान्यवर, यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस मंत्रालय में जब से श्री बहुगुणा जी

ने कार्य भार सम्भाला है प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है। जिस दृष्टिकोण से मंत्री महोदय इस काम को देख रहे हैं, वही दृष्टिकोण अगर उनके दूसरे सहयोगियों को भी अपने काम के प्रति हो, हम लोगों का है ही, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी उपलब्धि बहुत अधिक होगी। अन्यथा जिन प्रकार से हतोत्साहित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है जो दृष्टिकोण रखा जा रहा है वह दृष्टिकोण ऐसा नहीं है जिससे उदात्त में वृद्धि होगी और देश को जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका समाधान हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे आशा है हमारे मंत्री जी जो कि क्रांतिकारी विचारों को रखने में और उनके सहयोगी श्री मिश्रा जी भी इसको देखेंगे। यह पेट्रोलियम का मेहकम ऐसा है जो इस देश के किसानों से संबंधित है, साधारण नागरिकों से संबंधित है और हमारे जीवन की अनेक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करता है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस मेहकम की कार्यविधि में उसी प्रकार का दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाना चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक ध्यान लगा कर के क्षमता को, गति को बढ़ाना चाहिए और अनुशासन को कायम करने का प्रयास होना चाहिए। जैसे कि मैंने शुरू में कहा था अब मैं फिर समाप्त करने हुए भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम बहुगुणा जी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जनता पार्टी के वे लोग जो नेहरू जी के नाम से चिढ़े हुए थे उनको आज उनका भूत दिखाई देता है, वे लोग मंत्रालय के पिछले 30 वर्षों के इतिहास को देखेंगे और गौर करेंगे और फिर यह बताने की चेष्टा करेंगे कि यह देश के लिए गौरव की बात है या नहीं है, देश को सही दिशा दी गई या नहीं दी गई। अगर सही दिशा में दी गई होती तो देश की कृषि का विकास, दवा का विकास, अवागमन का विकास न हुआ होता बैलगाड़ी के युग से मोटर गाड़ी के युग में देश को पिछली सरकार ने पहुंचा दिया मुझे आशा है कि वर्तमान सरकार भी और आगे बढ़ेगी।

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I must confess at the outset that it is very difficult to criticise Mr. Bahuguna with a disarming smile even when we criticise him. He was such a successful Chief Minister, much more successful than those who followed and yet today it is surprising as to what has happened to that dynamism, to that determination and to that drive. All seem to have disappeared. Is it because he is a captive of some big lobby and he is overwhelmed because of the pressure and feels that he is not able to steer an independent course which only can save the drug industry today from being mercilessly exploited by the multi-national companies? He has two big empires—one is the drug industry and the multi-national companies and the other is petroleum. Sir, I would have been happy if I could have given him full praise, but I am unhappy because I have not been able to do that. May be, the fault lies elsewhere.

So far as the drug industry is concerned, we did achieve something in the shape of the Hathi Commission's Report. That was a report given by distinguished parliamentarians from all sides. Some of the leading M.Ps. from the Janata Party were members of the Hathi Committee. And they gave certain recommendations in order to save the indigenous drug industry, in order to develop the drug industry, in order to save the country from being fleeced by the multi-national companies. These were the three main aims of the Hathi Committee. The position is rather grave which Mr. Bahuguna will agree. It has been pointed out very clearly by the Hathi Committee that there are today 45 drug companies where the direct or indirect foreign shareholding exceeds 40 per cent. The share of the foreign companies in 1976-77 in the production of bulk drugs and formulation is: Rs. 63 crores of bulk drugs and

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Rs. 292 crores of formulations representing 40 per cent and 43 per cent respectively of the country's production. In spite of the large number of foreign sector companies, the country imported bulk drugs of the value of Rs. 47 crores during 1976-77. Remittances of profits and dividends by foreign companies from 1970-71 to 1975-76 amounted to Rs. 19 crores approximately. This is the background of the Hathi Committee report. And the previous Government dilly-dallied over it and did not take any steps. This was utilised by the multi-national companies. They, in the meantime, because of the failure of the past Government to take a decision because they did not want to annoy the multi-nationals, continued merrily and engaged themselves in considerable excess production. Mr. Bahuguna did not have to take much trouble. The report was there. He could have implemented it as it is. There would have been heart-burning by the people who have gained 800 or 900 per cent dividend per year. But after all this huff and puff, as one of the weeklies reported, the Government's long-awaited decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee on the pharmaceutical industry is an impressive example of the proverbial mouse emerging from a mountain of labour. Mr. Bahuguna justified this concession to the multi-national companies on the ground of the need to sustain a high level of drug production in the country, especially production of the so-called high technology drugs. These are the two justifications for this abject surrender to the multi-nationals. Surrender is nothing new to the Government. They have surrendered on the Farakka issue; they have surrendered on the question of drug industry; and they are surrendering on the Tarapur question, as was obvious from the reply of the Prime Minister today. But we expected something better from Mr. Bahuguna

—to put up a fight with the reactionary lobby in the Cabinet. Instead of fight, I find a new face of Mr. Bahuguna—that of compromise with the multi-nationals.

Sir, this 'high technology' is a big phrase. But in our country, it has no relation to the basic features of the health problem. Why do I say so? Because what are the conditions in our country? These have been aptly summarised by one of the leading journals of the country. What are the features? These are—a predominantly rural population which is also largely illiterate and has a very low purchasing power; a very low doctor-patient ratio; extremely inadequate public health services; a very common widespread occurrence of parasitic diseases and nutritional disorders. These are the things which have to be tackled. But our entire drug industry orientation is not to tackle these problems. The entire resources are mobilised to satisfy a small proportion of the relatively affluent population of the cities and the towns, with purchasing power and access to doctors and organised health facilities. This is giving such bumptious and sumptuous profits to the multi-nationals. Why is drug industry attracting them? Why not steel? Why not mines? Why not textiles—except the synthetic part of it? Because here the rate of investment is very little and the rate of profit is the highest even in relation to the advanced Western capitalist countries. Here the *per capita* cost of production is the lowest perhaps in the world and the profits which Sandoz, Merks, Glaxo and other multi-nationals earn is much more than what they earn in the United States or Switzerland or France. These are stark realities which have been gone into in detail by a Government Committee, a Committee set up by Parliament whose report has been rejected contemptuously. This is how you treat Parliament's recommendations? Is it restoration of Parliament to its rightful



place? That is the question which has to be asked. I am not casting aspersions. I am saying that Indira Gandhi did not accept it. But that showed her face. She was raising populist slogans, threatening the multi-nationals abroad and compromising with them here. That was her face—a double face. But are you any better? That is the question. (*Interruptions*) I do not know what Mr. Janeshwar Mishra mumbled; I could not hear him. What is the background of it? Again, I would like to refer the report of the Hathi Committee. It is not a dogmatic approach. It is not an approach from the Marxist point of view or from a classical labour point of view. It is an approach which is suitable for our country. Only yesterday the Director of the Government of India Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow pointed out in the Shail Singh Sakhey Memorial Lecture that out of 15,000 Foundations using some 250 bulk drugs currently produced in the country not more than 100 bulk drugs and 200 formulations at the most are needed to take care of the major disease conditions affecting over 80 per cent. of the population. He also pointed out that the major formulations of essential life saving drugs are only around 30 per cent. of the formulations while they play a dominant role in the manufacture of common household remedies and vitamin preparations. The share of some firms in such type of production is as high as 80 to 90 per cent. So, Sir, the people expect that the Government policy should have been a drastic policy, to drastically curb the production of non-essential drugs and expand manifold the production of the relatively small number of essential drugs which meets the health requirements of the bulk of the population. And these drugs have been very well identified by the Hathi Committee.

The World Health Organisation has also recently accepted that the number of necessary drugs is relatively small and has published a long list of

essential drugs which are needed in the other developed countries. So, Sir, there are no technological barriers to expanding production of these drugs. This should have been done in this country. And the production technology required for producing this kind of drugs here is not required to be imported. The question of take-over has been rejected. And that is why it has elicited comment of producing a mouse from a mountain of labour and has expressed unanimous unhappiness and resentment over the way the Janata Government have mutilated the recommendations of the Hathi Commission.

There are two major points while Mr. Bahuguna succumbs to the pressure of multinational companies. First, the Government has thrown overboard the Hathi Committee's specific findings that the proportion of foreign equity in Indian subsidiaries of multinationals should be reduced to 40 per cent. immediately and progressively reduced to 26 per cent.

In respect of another policy enunciated by the Cabinet led by the most pious man in the country, Mr. Morarji Desai, the foreign equity of 74 per cent. would be allowed in companies engaged in the production of the so-called high technology bulk drugs, and a formulation based on that. It is a total mutilation. Even then the other foreign companies are to be allowed to retain 40 per cent. foreign equity which is more than enough for the multinational companies to keep control over it. So the major problem, the basic recommendation, the crux of the Hathi Committee was knocked out.

Secondly, the Government had agreed to regularise the capacity installed by pharmaceutical companies including the subsidiaries of the multinationals in excess of the licensed limits. The excess capacity for production of even household remedies and non-essential drugs like throat-lozenges, aphrodisiacs and

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tranquilizers may be allowed to be regularised so long as the ratio of production of bulk drugs together with formulation is less than 1:5 in the case of foreign companies and 1:10 in the case of the Indian companies. In other words, Sir, what would this mutilation lead to? In practice this so-called equalisation will mean legalisation of their illegally installed capacity. So, how are they hurt? In the beginning I described the stranglehold, the grip of the multi-nationals over our drug industry. They get fabulous profits which they keep. The Hathi Committee made certain basic recommendations and those basic recommendations have been knocked out by the Janata Government. They are completely rejected by the Janata Government. The other Government also rejected them although they did not say so. So, Sir, in this way I find that Mr. Bahuguna and Mr. Morarji Desai are, till today, members of Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet because they are following the same policy.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI (Maharashtra): I think you are now making bold yourself...

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Thank you, Mr. Kulkarni. I am always delighted to hear your voice which was absent for a few years.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: When you were on that side...

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Please go through the speech, Mr. Kulkarni and then you will certainly agree with me. I would like to stress again that because of the foreign competition, we had to take deputations to Mr. Bahuguna every day. What happened to Bengal Chemical? That became sick. There was a lot of shouting, there were a lot of representations and a lot of appeals and ultimately the Government of India took it over. I think its performance is improving. Again, the other concern, Bengal Immunity, one

of the pioneers of our pharmaceutical industry, has become sick. I think Mr. Bahuguna is aware of it; telegrams have been sent to him. This is one of the oldest pharmaceutical concerns in this country, producing certain very essential drugs and how it is on the verge of closure. They cannot do it. Poor Indian firms, without collaboration with multi-nationals, cannot compete with them and you have not able to create a situation where I can compete with the result that I become sick which ultimately leads to closure. Then the workers go to him saying, "Please take it over." "Where is the money?" I think the Janata Government is committed for ever to private capital. "I cannot take over all the private capital because it goes sick," Prime Minister says. He has to reply to this specific point. I am not giving a sort of rough and ready lecture. These are the points which are irritating us. I would again appeal to the Government. I would not appeal any other person. I am appealing to Mr. Bahuguna because he has shown where courage has to be shown, in certain cases. I am appealing to him to review the decisions of the Cabinet which are anti-national which are pro-monopoly and promulti-national. The decisions, as they are, will throttle the indigenous drug industry and perpetuate the stranglehold of the multi-national companies who, for ever, will reap 200 per cent and 300 per cent profits and who will neglect research. What is the main allegation against the multi-nationals? All the formulations are made in Zurich or Geneva, London or Washington D.C. and sub-standard drugs are dumped here. This is the situation and this is the difference between the developed and the developing countries. Our scientists are forced to go to departments there but they cannot them to take up jobs in their research get jobs in the multi-national companies here. What is the solution to balance this imbalance? There the Hathi Committee gave certain ways, certain paths. It is obvious that the

way you have accepted them will also go against the public sector and it is a shame. Maybe it is true to your ideology that from now on there is no public sector. But the public sector is the only answer to the basic problems of our country, in particular relation to life-saving drugs.

My second point is in relation to the second empire of which he is the King, i. e. the Petroleum Department. Here, Sir, I will confine myself to one or two points. You have the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, the Indian Oil Corporation, Caltex—all these. Here, in this House, Mr. Malaviya had assured that, in respect of the huge disparity in the salaries of a high official and the lowest paid worker, something would be done. In the coalmines or in the steel plants the officers are being paid uniformly. There is no difference in the salary of a top officer in Rourkela or Bhilai or Durgapur or TISCO. Nor is there any difference between the salary of an executive working in Nagpur or Asansol or Dhanbad or elsewhere. A uniform salary is there. But here we find some officials getting Rs. 8000 as the salary with all the perquisites—the best flats, the peons and the chaprasis—and others are casual workers. This discrepancy does not prevail in any public sector undertaking. The best thing would be to bring about a uniformity in the pay-scales and removing the disparity which is there because of the domination of the foreign companies in this sector.

The second point here is regarding the drilling aspect. I have some criticism, although I do praise what has been achieved by our technicians by their co-ordinated efforts. I do not want to minimize my appreciation for the good work that they are doing—they deserve some praise also—but something is also wrong somewhere. Has he looked into it? We have submitted a memorandum to him. There are two or three areas about which I would like to draw his attention. One

is about the ONGC drilling at Bodra, 24 Paraganas. ONGC decided in April, 1965 to start the drilling operation for oil exploration in this area by drilling an area at Bodra—it is in the south of Calcutta—upto to a proposed depth of 5000 metres. The well was suddenly abandoned after drilling up to a depth of 4200 metres because, we are told, it stuck up. The drilling was abandoned and the targeted depth remained untouched. The Highway showed the presence of Natural Gas in high pressure zone. Yet, Sir, no attempt has been made to start the drilling. And in this way 69 drilling operations were suspended. The second is about the drilling at Bakuntala, in the same district, 24 Paraganas. Here, a suitable well was to be dug, as a result of a seismic survey, up to a targeted depth of 4500 metres. This was in November, 1973. ONGC had to drill it in order to explore the possibility of getting oil. Then, what happened? No action was taken to procure a powerful drilling rig. It was, therefore, decided to divert one drilling rig from Assam to Bakuntala. Another well was released at the same time at Galsi, which was to be drilled by 13 old rigs lying unused. All this had to be suddenly given up. My main criticism is that it had been left without reaching the targeted depth. Maybe I am wrong. I am not a technician. You proposed to dig up to 5,000 metres, but you abandoned drilling at these places, at Bodra, Bakuntala and Galsi, without reaching the targeted depth. Why is it happenings so many times? Take, for example, what is happening in the Diamond Harbour. The actual spudding was started on 6-10-1977 at the Diamond Harbour point released by the ONGC. Then it developed some complications. Here I would like Mr. Bahuguna to have a thorough inquiry. It developed complication due to inefficiency, improper supervision and skill. Has there been any enquiry into it? Sir, in relation to the Diamond Harbour drilling it is learnt

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that at the time of resuming circulation before cementation at the depth of 187 metres, the casing pipes parted. And it was not shown. Number two, Sir, proper detection was not made at the time of circulation as the circulation was not made step by step and was allowed to run rapidly without considering the consequences. The circulation was established before 60 atmospheric pressure. What are the reasons? The float collar was not acted properly. Though it was recorded in DPR that the casing pipe was posted at 60 atmospheric pressure, there are doubts whether the atmospheric pressure was that

Complaints and allegations in relation to Diamond Harbour are going on. The technicians and high officials deployed with the Armc<sub>o</sub> Rig are not properly trained and capable of running the machines and equipment and also proper conducting the whole drilling operation with the sophisticated electrically operated Armc<sub>o</sub> Rig.

Sir, as I pointed out, so far as exploration is concerned, it is not that we rush into a certain area, spend a lot of money and suddenly withdraw from it. I have mentioned Bodra, Bankutala and Diamond Harbour. What happened actually? When the recognised unions are making allegations and the allegations have been handed over personally by me to the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the ONGC, Mr. Prasad whom I met last month—I happen to be the Vice-President of the ONGC Union—unfortunately, nobody agrees to discuss with them. There is no harm in our discussing them with these technicians. They are also technicians. How are you going to take them into confidence. All the the intelligence and all the skills may be monopolised by those

officers who remain in air-conditioned offices, I do not grudge that. The monopoly of intelligence is concentrated in Delhi and the Head Office at Dehradun. I say that when it is being criticised by the workers, something has gone wrong. Why do you not ask them to sit down with your officers and discuss with them? I would not have made allegations here. Now, when I make allegations here, I would ask Shri Bahuguna to satisfy me point by point, otherwise there will be a series of questions and discussions in the House, and the time of the House will be taken.

Unfortunately, this is the reason why the labour in the country is dissatisfied. Tension is developing whether it is in the ONGC, the Telco, the HEL or the Coal India. They think that the labour is there only to ask for wages, for giving them quarters and for stopping retrenchment. When they point out corruption, inefficiency, improper dealing etc. then the officers get angry at them and tell them that they are not there to discuss these things. This attitude persists. Because of this, I have personally handed over to Mr. Prasad a copy of the allegations. He gave a very patient hearing. I have full appreciation for him. But, after that, there was no follow up. I would like Shri Bahuguna, if it is not possible for him today, later to give us in writing what went wrong, why the targeted depth was not drilled and what are the possibilities. We have been told that the entire Calcutta is floating on oil. But no attempt has been made to find out oil there. What is the difficulty? Is it congestion or urbanity or lack of sophisticated equipment or is it that the information which was given to us by the Soviet experts was a tall claim not supported by facts? All these have to be thrashed out because they give rise to misgivings.

3 P.M.

Sir, before I conclude, again in relation to certain demands of the workers, I would like to point out a discrepancy. This question also I have

raised earlier, and this is about the representation by the ONGC Workmen's Association regarding enhancement of house rent allowance. It came up in this House on the 27th February, 1978. Sir, Calcutta is one of the costliest places in the country. You cannot rent a room anywhere downtown or in the suburbs for less than Rs. 150 per month. And yet, Sir, there is gross discrepancy between the house rent allowance which is paid to a workman working in the Calcutta ONGC office and the house rent allowance which is paid to a workman working in the Bombay ONGC office. There is a huge difference, although the workman employed in Calcutta has to pay the same rent, if not more. In Calcutta, if the pay is below Rs. 100 p.m., the workman is paid Rs. 25 p.m. as house rent allowance. In Bombay, if his pay is below Rs. 100 p.m., he is paid Rs. 30 p.m. as house rent allowance. In Calcutta, if his pay is above Rs. 100, then he is paid 25 per cent of the pay subject to minimum of Rs. 30 and a maximum of Rs. 500 per month. In Bombay, if his pay is above Rs. 100, then he is paid 30 per cent of the pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 35 and a maximum of Rs. 600 p.m. Mr. Bahuguna stated that this is because of the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Now, the Bureau of Public Enterprises may be stupid. Do you like to be stupid? Is it not your duty to satisfy your workmen, to remove the gross injustice done to a large section of people? Is it not leading to dissatisfaction? So I asked the Government whether the Government had any proposal to enhance the house rent allowance in Calcutta to bring it on par with the house rent allowance in Bombay. We do not want more. We want the same thing to be paid uniformly all over the country. For instance, in Coal India Limited, the same scale of pay is given and the same rate of house rent allowance is paid. In the steel plants, the same rate of house rent allowance prevails. Why are you only stubborn to follow the stupid guidelines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises? Why So, this

anomaly has to be rectified. So, Sir, my last point....

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You are laying a big trap for me today.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You are not know. I know you have always been able to manage to come out of all kinds of traps.

Lastly, I know the difficulties of going into off-shore exploration for oil. Sophisticated equipment, machinery and all kinds of technical know-how are necessary. My only request to the present Government—as it was to the past Government also—is to be cautious about jumping into collaboration with a foreign multi-national. I know the difficulties. I am not minimising the difficulties, nor am I claiming that India has everything, all the know-how, at the sophisticated machinery. You have to go in for technical know-how. But beware: have certain conditions whereby we do not have to face a situation of the type we are facing today at Tarapur where they can just forget to violate an agreement. The Prime Minister has today solemnly said that we have an agreement and there are provision. But Mr. Carter can stop it. And Mr. Morarji Desai says "I do not believe in tit for tat". Please see that we do not have to face this sort of situation once again where we would be at the mercy of some foreign Government, or at the mercy of foreign multi-national companies. This is the bitter experience, particularly in our relations with the United States which still thinks that we should only confine ourselves to export of raw materials and import of sophisticated goods. They are not happy with our industrial development. The thinking of some Americans senators and the thinking of Mr. Charan Singh exactly coincide, that we should not develop heavy industries, that we should only export, jute, cotton and coal and import sophisticated equipment. And if we start developing ourselves either in nuclear technology or in any other

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technology, then comes the answer that you are not getting the raw-materials any more. An yet to our utter shame we find Mr. Desai refuse to recall the Ambassador. Let us not face this situation any more.

Lastly I come to the question which is agitating the housewives very much and we raised this matter even in the past, and that is the question of cooking gas. We want that coal should be conserved; coal should not be wasted because, after all, that is the only fuel that we have, and our fertilizer plants may have to be based on coal in future. And then we have to popularise cooking gas. Now, the cooking gas is not only expensive, it is not available. When one suddenly finds there is no gas, one immediately tries to get it from the dealer; but the dealer takes 14 to 15 days to supply the the refill. And then often accidents take place because the cylinders are defective. Has the honourable Minister gone into this question- If not, he should go into it now. That is all I have to say.

Once again with folded hands I would appeal to the honourable Minister not be to satisfied with the mutation has done to the Hathi Committee's recommendations. He thinks the way he has accepted the recommendations will meet our immediate ends. Unfortunately that is not so. I am repeating it, I am quoting from one of the leading journals of the country. It said, the impact of the decision of the Janata Government in terms of expanding the production of the most vitally needed medicines at prices which bear a more realistic relationship to the purchasing power of the majority of the population than at present, and the closely related objectives of regulating the operations of the multinational drug companies in the country, will be minimal or even actually negative because of the decision to modify the Hathi Committee's

recommendations in the way Janata Government has done. So it should be scrapped and Hathi Committee's recommendations should be implemented as they are. Thank you.

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :  
 उपसभापतिजी, मैं यह मानकर चलता हूँ कि मैं अपने आपको केवल उर्वरक तक ही सीमित रखूंगा। श्री श्यामलाल दादव जी यहाँ पर नहीं ई। उन्होंने कई कमती सुझाव उर्वरक उद्योग के बारे में दिये हैं और हमारे देश में खेती के लिए खाद की जो जरूरत है उसके बारे में हम और व, सभी लोग जानते हैं कि उर्वरक का कितना महत्व है। हम चाहते थे कि वे यहाँ रहें। हम और जनता पार्टी की सरकार खेती की तरक्की और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए वचनबद्ध और कृत-संक प है। अभी श्याम लाल जी ने बताया कि हमारे देश में जो खाद तैयार होती है उसका 80 सैकड़ा हिन्दुस्तान का 20 सैकड़ा किसान जो बड़ा किसान कहलाता है, उसको मिलती है और बाकी 20 सैकड़ा खाद 100 में 80 किसानों को थोड़ा थोड़ा मिलती है। यह बात अपने अजह पर हकीकत है। इसके साथ साथ इतना ही नहीं बल्कि जितनी खाद तैयार होती है उसका 40 सैकड़ा खाद केवल देश के 55 जिलों में खप जाती है। खाद का यह वितरण एक माल के अन्दर नहीं हुआ है। कुल मिलाकर देश में 18 किलोग्राम खाद प्रति हेक्टेयर लोगों को मिल पाती है। एक तरफ तो श्यामलाल जी श्री जवाहरलाल तूहू की बहुत तारीफ कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ जनता पार्टी की सरकार की नीतियों को शिकायत कर रहे हैं मुझे याद है जब हमारा देश चीन के साथ लड़ाई में फंसा था तब जवाहरलाल जी हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। उस वक़्त उन्होंने कहा था कि चीन ने हमको धोखा दिया। हम तो अपने खाद के कारखानों में सुधार कर रहे थे। मुझे यह भी याद है कि जब हम लोग इस बात की चर्चा करते थे कि खेती की हालत दिगड़ रही है तो वह कहते थे कि हम तो इस वक़्त अपनी

पलटन में सुधार कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इस मौके पर उनकी तारीफ करने और शिकायत करने की जरूरत नहीं है। हम समझते हैं कि जो हकीकत है, वह सब के सामने है। इसी हकीकत का यह परिणाम है कि आज हमारे देश में 18 किलोग्राम खाद प्रति हैक्टियर लोगों को मिलती है। अगर 20 सैकड़ा किसान देश की खाद की पैदावार का 80 सैकड़ा खा जायें और 80 सैकड़ा किसान को केवल 20 सैकड़ा खाद मिल तो यह एक साल की नीति का नतीजा नहीं है बल्कि बहुत पुरानी नीति का नतीजा है। इसके लिये श्री श्यामलाल जी को अपनी गिरेवान में मुंह डालकर सोचना चाहिए था कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ? खाद उद्योग से नौकरी या रोजगार के बारे में कोई बहुत उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती यह अपनी जगह पर सही है क्योंकि इस में मशीन बगैरह लेते हैं और टेक्नीकल नो हाऊ इस तरह के होते हैं और एक एक कारखाना 250-300 करोड़ का हो जाया करता है। नौकरियों के नाम पर मुश्किल से 700, 800 या 1000 लोग खप पाते हैं। इसलिये नौकरियों के बारे में हम बहुत उम्मीद इनस कर नहीं सकते क्योंकि अगर हम लोगों को वहां खपाने लगें तो जैसे खाद के कारखानों में ज्यादा लोग खपते जायेंगे, वैसे वैसे खाद मंहगी होती जायगी। अगर हमारी नीति होगी कि किसान को सस्ती खाद दी जाय तो नौकरी वाला मोह खाद उद्योग में हम को कम से कम छोड़ना पड़ेगा। खास कर माडर्न टेक्नालाजी की खाद के बारे में माडर्न टेक्नालाजी की खाद में जो कह रहा हूं यह जानबूझकर कह रहा हूं। दुनिया में थोड़ी सी ही कंपनियां हैं जो खाद उद्योग में आकर कारखाने स्थापित किया करती हैं। रूस में अमरीका की केलाड कंपनी है जो वहां 36 कारखाने खड़े कर चुकी है। बहुत कम लोगों की मोनोपली इस पर है। यह दिक्कत है। हमारे यहां जो प्लानिंग और डेवलपमेंट

डिवीजन है, जो पहली अप्रैल, से एक स्वतंत्र संगठन हो गया। हम लोग उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह तकनीकी के मामले में इतना विकसित और बढ़िया बनेगा बहुत जल्दी ही ताकि दुनिया की जो और इंजीनियरिंग कंसर्नस है, खाद के कारखाने बनाने वाली, उनका मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। लेकिन अभी इस बार में हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। अभी सवेरे बम्बई हाई में निकलने वाली गैस के आधार पर खाद के कारखाने बनाने की चर्चा चली थी उसमें यह मामला था कि 1350 टन पर डे का अमोनिया जो कारखाना बनेगा, उसके लिये हमारे पास देशी तकनीकी नहीं है। इसलिये उसके लिये कोई न कोई विदेशी तकनीकी लेनी पड़ेगी, मदद लेनी पड़ेगी। अब यह निश्चित है कि जो कोई भी नई तकनीकी आयेगी उसमें नो हाऊ होगा, उममें प्रोसस होगा इसलिये उसमें कम लोगों को खपा पायेंगे। खाद तीन तरह की कारखानों में आज पैदा हो रही है। एक तो सार्वजनिक कारखाने, एक सहकारी कारखाने और एक प्राइवेट कारखाने में। इन तीनों की क्षमता और उत्पादन दोनों को लेकर हम अपनी योजना बनाते हैं कि आगे हम खाद की कमी या खाद के उत्पादन या खाद की जरूरत का कैसे मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। खाद तीन तरह की होती है; नाइट्रोजनिक फास्फटिक और पोटाश। पोटाश जिन चीजों से बनता है उसका भण्डार हमारे पास देश में अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसलिये पोटाश की जितनी जरूरत पड़ती है, उसे हमे विदेश से मंगाना पड़ता है। इस साल 1977-78 में 4 लाख 69 हजार टन पोटाश की जरूरत देश को थी और यह सारे का सारा आयात किया गया। 1977-78 में ही जो नाइट्रोजन की मांग आंकी गई थी वह 28 लाख 88 हजार टन थी और उत्पादन का जो अनुमान रहा वह था 20 लाख टन। यानी 8 लाख 88 हजार टन नाइट्रोजन हमको विदेश से मंगाना पड़ती है। नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन में 1 लाख टन की पिछले साल के मुकाबले में वृद्धि हुई है। इस तरह से यह 6 सैकड़ा वृद्धि कहलायेगी

[ श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र ]

अगर बिजली की कटौती जो बहुत तेजी से हुई पिछले साल नहीं हुई होती तो यह 6 सैकड़ा की जगह 10 सैकड़ा हो जाता। इससे ज्यादा होने की उम्मीद थी नहीं। इसी तरह से फास्फेट के वार में 1977-78 में जो मांग आंकी गई थी वह 8 लाख 27 हजार टन थी। उत्पादन था 6 लाख 70 हजार टन। इसमें भी 1 लाख 57 हजार टन हमको विदेश से मंगाना पड़ा है हलांकि फास्फेट का पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इस साल उत्पादन 40 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हुआ है। इस प्रकार इस मामले में हम आगे बढ़े हैं। यहां यह स्पष्ट कर दूं और श्यामलाल जी ने भी ठीक ही कहा था और मैं उसको मानता हूं कि देश में जो खाद के कारखाने स्थापित हैं उनकी स्वीकृत क्षमता का हम ठीक से इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसके कई कारण हैं। इसके एक दो कारण नहीं बल्कि चार पांच कारण हैं। जिनकी वजह से इस साल खाद के उत्पादन में नुकसान हुआ, उनको मैं गिनाय देना चाहता हूं। 24000 टन की कमी जो हमारी स्वीकृत क्षमता थी उसमें से हुई या जो हमारा लक्ष्य था उसमें से हुई। यह इसलिए हुई क्योंकि नंगल कानपुर, गोरखपुर, विशाखापटनम यूनिटों में बिजली की कटौती हुई। 17000 टन की कमी नेवेली में मजदूर समस्या और दुर्गापुर में 43 दिनों की हड़ताल के कारण हुई। 36000 टन की कमी नंगल विस्तार और ट्राम्बे प्लांट में देरी की कारण हुई। 10,000 टन की कमी इस्पात कारखानों से कम मात्रा में कोक ओवन गैस मिलने के कारण से हुई। 1,13,000 टन की कमी मेकेनिकल ब्रेक डाउन यंत्रों या इक्विपमेंट फेलयर के कारण हुई है। इस तरह से नुकसान हुआ है। चूँकि मशीनों का मामला है, कारखानों का मामला है। उसमें कई तरह के फेक्टर्स होते हैं। तो उसमें जितनी उम्मीद होती है, वह सारे का सारा हम उम्मीद के शिवाब से उसकी क्षमता के अनुसार इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते। फास्फेट के उत्पादन में भी

50,000 टन की कमी इसी तरह से हुई है। यहां मैं यह भी उल्लेख कर दूँ कि क्षमता के उपयोग के संदर्भ में तीन तरह के कारखाने हैं। एक तो वे हैं जो पुराने वाले कारखाने हैं घिसे हुए कारखाने हैं। वे कारखाने पिछले साल 48.8 प्रतिशत की बजाय इस साल घट कर 46.2 प्रतिशत उनकी जो स्वीकृत क्षमता थी उसका उत्पादन किए हैं। उनका उत्पादन घट रहा है। दूसरे नये वाले कारखाने हैं जो अभी स्टेवलाइज नहीं हुए हैं। पिछले साल उनमें स्वीकृत क्षमता का 26 प्रतिशत के करीब उत्पादन किया था वह अब बढ़ कर 36 प्रतिशत तक हो गया है लेकिन इससे ज्यादा हम नहीं बढ़ा सके। हमारे यहां जो स्टेवलाइज कारखाने हैं वे पिछले साल 79 प्रतिशत और इस साल 83 प्रतिशत तक अपनी स्वीकृत क्षमता का इस्तेमाल कर पाए हैं। इस तरह हम उम्मीद करते थे कि 86 प्रतिशत तक उत्पादन हो लेकिन वह नहीं हो सका। उसका कारण था कि बीच बीच में बिजली की कटौती हो गई। दूसरे कारण मैं आपको पहले ही गिना चुका हूं। ट्राम्बे, नामरूप जैसे हमारे कई कारखाने ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने 100 प्रतिशत तक उत्पादन किया है। हम समझते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं है कि उर्वक कारखानों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं या जो कारखाने अपनी मशीनों के मामले में सक्षम हैं वे अपनी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल ठीक से नहीं कर पाते बल्कि कई तरह के कारखाने जो घिसे पिटे कारखाने हैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी हिम पर आ जाए तो अच्छा नहीं होगा। यह जो नये वाले कारखाने हैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार पर आ जाए तो ठीक नहीं होगा। हम यह नहीं कहते कि जो स्टेवलाइज कारखाने हैं वे बढ़िया उत्पादन दे रहे हैं और हम उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार हैं। नहीं हम यह नहीं मानते। यह हमारा क्लेम नहीं है लेकिन इस के साथ साथ हम यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि जो कुछ भी कारखाने हमारे पास हैं वे सब आप से हमें विरासत में मिले हैं। इसलिए आप जब कभी आलोचना करें तो यह जरूर



अपने दिमाग में रखें कि जो कारखाने चल रहे हैं वे आज नहीं खड़े हो गए हैं। ऐसी हालत को सुधारने के लिए यह जो बिजली की कटौती हुआ करती है उसको सुधारने के लिए हम लोगों ने वर्ल्ड बैंक से पैसा उधार लेने की बात सोची ताकि केपटिव पावर प्लांट लगाया जाए। केपटिव पावर प्लांट के बारे में श्री श्याम लाल यादव जी ने शक जाहिर किया जिस तरह से देश के बिजली बोर्ड बिजली के कारखाने चला रहे हैं खाद के कारखानों में भी केपटिव पावर प्लांट का इंटरजाम करने से यह कारखाने रोगी हालत में न चलने लगे। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि बिजली का इंटरजाम और खाद के कारखाने के इंटरजाम को एक ब्रेकेट में नहीं रखा जा सकता। अगर हम ने एक ब्रेकेट में रखने की कोशिश की तो हमारी बहुत बड़ी भूल होगी। हम वर्ल्ड बैंक से सेक्टरल क्रेडिट पर लोन ले रहे हैं तो इसलिए ले रहे हैं वह केवल आधा सैकड़ा पर हम को मिलता है और इतना सस्ता रुपया दुनिया में कहीं भी नहीं मिलता। इसलिए हमने सोचा कि यह ऋण लिया जाए।

मेकेनिकल ब्रेक डाउन के बारे में पहले यह हुआ करता था कि कहीं अगर ब्रेक डाउन हो जाए तो उसकी मरम्मत कर दी जाती थी, उसकी प्रोटेक्टिव मेंटेनेंस नहीं हुआ करती थी। अब की बार पहली मर्तबा एक स्टेडिंग एक्सपर्ट कमेटी फार मेंटेनेंस बनाई गई है जो प्रोटेक्टिव मेंटेनेंस करती है। न केवल प्रोटेक्टिव मेंटेनेंस करती है बल्कि प्रिवेंटिव मेंटेनेंस भी करती है। हम समझते हैं कि मेकेनिकल ब्रेक डाउन का मुकाबला करने के लिए और बिजली के फेलयर का मुकाबला करने के लिए नयी सरकार ने एक तरफ तो केपटिव पावर प्लांट और दूसरी तरफ स्टेडिंग एक्सपर्ट कमेटी फार मेंटेनेंस बनाई है। इन दो को नये सिरे से चलाकर बहुत बढ़िया काम किया और इस चीज की सदन को ही नहीं बल्कि देश को भी सराहना करनी चाहिए। आने वाला वर्ष खाद की तरक्की के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण वर्ष होगा इसमें सात नये कारखाने चालू

होने वाले हैं और ये कारखाने अगर चालू हो गये तो 12.91 लाख नाइट्रोजन का अतिरिक्त उत्पादन होगा। इस बात का अंदाजा हम लोग लगा रहे हैं। छठी योजना के मसौदे में दिखाया गया है कि सन् 82-83 तक उत्पादन और उपयोग के अनुमानित स्तरों में 12 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और पांच लाख टन पी 2 ओ 5 की कमी रह जायगी। इसके लिए अभी से कार्यवाही शुरू हो रही है। बम्बई हाई से निकलने वाली एसोशियेटेड गैस या इसके अलावा गुजरात में फ्री गैस पर आधारित दो दो कारखाने बम्बई महाराष्ट्र के दो कारखाने और गुजरात के दो कारखाने और इसके अलावा छः सौ टन प्रति दिन वाला अमोनिया प्लांट जो नामरूप एसोशियेटेड गैस पर आधारित होगा इन सारे के सारों को हम कार्य रूप में परिणित कर देंगे। सन् 80-81 तक ये कारखाने चालू हो जायेंगे हमें इस बात की उम्मीद है और इस प्रकार हम 20-22 लाख टन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता हासिल कर लेंगे जिससे एक तरह से 82-83 तक छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में देश में जो 12 लाख टन की कमी दिखायी गयी है देश उस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायागा इस योजना के हिसाब से। अतः ये जो गणित हमने आपको बताया है इसको आप याद रखें (Interruptions) कन्जम्पशन के बारे में आपने कहा कि तब तक कन्जम्पशन बढ़ जायगा। योजना आयोग ने सन् 82-83 तक 51 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन की मांग की अंदाज लगाया है। एक तो ये कन्जम्पशन होता है और यदि कन्जम्पशन बढ़ता है तो आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि यह देश की तरक्की की निशानी होगी। क्योंकि अगर कन्जम्पशन बढ़ा और पीछे पीछे हम सप्लाई करते चले तो यही तरक्की होगी। अगर खाद ज्यादा आ गयी और उस हिसाब से कन्जम्पशन नहीं हुआ तो यह देश की या कृषि की तरक्की नहीं मानी जायगी। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस हिसाब से हम चल रहे हैं जितनी मांग है उसको पूरा करने के ख्याल से तो सन् 82-83 तक हम स्वावलम्बी हो जायेंगे खाद के कारखानों के मामले में भी और उत्पादन के मामले में भी।

[श्री जनश्वर मिश्र]

हमने अभी अभी पहली अप्रैल से खाद कम्पनियां भारतीय उर्वरक निगम और नेशनल फर्टिलाइजरिंग जो थे इनके मामलों को चार हिस्सों में बांट दिया है। प्लानिंग इंजीनियरिंग, प्लानिंग एण्ड डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक अलग से इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी ये पांच कम्पनियां उर्वरक की कर दी हैं। मुझे इस बात का डर था कि सरकार के इस कदम की बहुत अलोचना होगी क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि किस तरह से पहले मेमोरेण्डम मिला करने थे चर्चाएं चला करती थी और खास तौर से उर्वरक निगम में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी लोग संसद सदस्यों की जिस तरह से ब्रॉफिंग किया करते थे। पहली अप्रैल को जानबूझकर उनके जलसे में गया। उन लोगों के मन में जितनी आशाएं थी मुझे इस बात को खुशी है कि उर्वरक निगम के काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों ने जो उस दिन जलसे में थे या हिन्दुस्तान के कर्मचारी जो उस जलसे में थे उन सबने सरकार के इस कदम का स्वागत किया। इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं थी बल्कि खाद का कारखाना या उर्वरक निगम धीरे धीरे इतना विशालकाय होता जा रहा था कि उसको एक जगह से रूठकर नियंत्रित करना मुश्किल पड़ रहा था। एक मामला यदि लेवर डिस्प्यूट का आता था तो उसको हल करने के लिए कई अधिकारी बम्बई और हल्दिया को छोड़कर दिल्ली आया करते थे और इसके अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं होता था। टाल्चर के अधिकारी एक छोटे से मामले को हल करने लिए दिल्ली आते थे वे अपने यहां उसको नहीं हल कर पाते थे। परन्तु अब जब उर्वरक निगम और नेशनल फर्टिलाइजरिंग का वंटवारा किया गया है तो वहां के कारखानों को थोड़ी बहुत खुद मुख्तारी भी दी गयी है ताकि वे अपने मामलों में स्वयं निर्णय लेने लायक हो सकें। हम समझते हैं उपसभापति जी कि ये जो नक्शा हमने खाद के उत्पादन के बारे में इस सदन में रखा है वह सदन के लिए पर्याप्त होगा। 2-3 चर्चाएं जो चली हैं उनकी तरफ

भी जरूर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री श्यामलाल जी ने एक चर्चा चलायी है कि देश में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में खाद बाहर से आया था उसकी क्वालिटी घट गई है, वह मिल रही है। एक तो खाद के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी हमारी होती नहीं है, उर्वरक मंत्रालय की लेकिन मान लीजिए खाद आया भी तो कब? सन् 1975 में। 1975 और 1976 निकल गया लेकिन वह खाद उसकी जिदगी धीरे धीरे खत्म होने लगी। हम लोगों ने कृषि मंत्री जी से यह कहा कि इस तरह की जो खाद है उसकी जांच करा लीजिएगा कि उसमें कितनी लाइफ रह गई है उसके हिसाब से उसको बोरे पर लिख दिया जाए कि इसमें 20-30 सैकड़ा से ज्यादा लाइफ नहीं है और उसी हिसाब से दाम कर दिया जाए क्योंकि वह खाद बेकार सी हो गई। 1975 में वह खाद आई थी और 1975 में जो लोग देश में शासन की गद्दी पर थे न जाने कौन इस तरह की आफत आ गई कि वह खाद किसानों में बांटी नहीं जा सकी? अब वह बेकार हो गई है उसको फेंकना भी हम लोगों के लिए एक सवाल हो गया है। तो यह जरूरी हो गया है कि उसका जो गुण रह गया है उसी रेशियों में उसकी कीमत का पैसा भी घटा कर किसानों में बांट दिया जाए। इसके लिए हम विचार कर रहे हैं; कृषि मंत्रालय से बात की जा रही है।

एक शिकायत की गई है वैगिंग के मामले में। श्यामलाल जी हमारे साथ कई कारखानों में गए हैं; उन्होंने वैगिंग देखा है। ऐसे ही हम गए थे बिना पूर्व सूचना के और हमने देखा है कि कहीं भी खाद की बोरी की वैगिंग में कोई डिफेक्ट नहीं रहता। गलती नहीं रह जाती है और यह गलती तब होती है जब नए नए लाइसेंस धारी लोग जो है वे लोग बोरे से किस तरह से फिसो कला से खाद निकालते हैं—शायद उसी कला से किस तरह से उन लोगों ने लाइसेंस लिया था, और ये लाइसेंस भी हिन्दुस्तान में खाद के कारखानों का कोई एक साल में नहीं मिला है मिला भी होगा तो मुश्किल

से 5 सैकड़। ये कलाबाज लोग पुराने हैं और पुरानी कलाबाजियों का दोष हम लोगों के माथे पर मढ़ा जाए तो हम समझते हैं विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों का यह हमारे प्रति अन्याय होगा। कारण यह है कि उनको लाइसेंस इन लोगों ने अपने शासन काल के जमाने में दिया था। नयी सरकार का दोष इतना हो सकता है कि हमने लाइसेंस कैंसिल क्यों नहीं कर दिया। लेकिन चूँकि यह सरकार कोई तानाशाही सरकार नहीं है इस लिए एक झटके से लाइसेंस कैंसिल करने का काम नहीं हो सकता है। उसके लिए जनतांत्रिक तरीका अपनाना होगा, कायदे कानून से यह किया जा सकता है। जब तक दोष साबित न हो पुराने डीलर्स के लाइसेंस कैंसिल नहीं हो सकते हैं यह पेशकायत न केवल विरोधी पार्टी को न केवल श्याम लाल जी को बल्कि गांववालों के बीच जाने पर हम लोगों को मिलती है कि खाद को मात्रा कम है इसका क्या इलाज करेंगे? और जब हम कारखाने में चैकिंग करते हैं तो एक छंटाक भी कम नहीं रहता है लेकिन डीलर के पास आते आते खाद कम हो जाता है तो इस कलाबाजी पर जांच चल रही है कि उसके लिए क्या इंतजाम किया जाए।

अंतिम रूप से मैं कहूँगा कि श्रमिकों का सवाल देश में अपने ढंग से उभरा है। उर्वरक कारखाने से मैं भी उसी तरह से उभरा है। वेज स्ट्रक्चर रिविजन के मामले में उर्वरक कारखानों के मजदूर इस समय थोड़ा टेम्पर में हैं, गुस्से में हैं। आज अभी इस समय देश की जितने उर्वरक कारखानों की रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियंस हैं उनके पदाधिकारियों की मीटिंग यहां फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के दफ्तर में हो रही होगी हम भी उस मीटिंग में 6 बजे करीब जायेंगे। सरकार की तरफ से कोई पूर्वाग्रह नहीं है। मजदूर अगर उचित मांग करता है तो सरकार उसको मानने के लिए तैयार है। उस पर बहस करके, बात-चीत करके उर्वरक निगम के अधिकारियों से

भी और अपनी सरकार के कर्मचारियों से भी हम कहते हैं—जिद मत करना लेकिन मजदूर लोगों से भी हम आग्रह करते हैं कि अगर सरकार का रख है कि उनकी मांगों को उचित ढंग से माने तो वे अपनी मांगों पर नाजायज ढंग की जिद न बिया करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ अंत में मैं उर्वरक मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों और उर्वरक निगम से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि जिन्होंने देश को उर्वरक के मामले में 1982-83 में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की स्थिति में पहली बार पहुँचाया है, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Sir, we have now heard the Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum giving the projections of production of 1982 as well as the estimated consumption figures. Sir, at the outset, I am very happy to say that in this country the fertilizer technology has been mastered by our own technicians, and whether it is the Engineers India Limited or the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Trombay or the FACT at Alwaye, our technicians have played a big role, have taken a big stride in the designing facilities being created and in the technology being upgraded. It is a very creditable achievement on the part of our technicians as well as on the part of our Ministry which is helping these technicians.

Secondly, Sir, I am also very happy to say that this Ministry during the course of the last ten or fifteen years, when my party was in power, took care to see that the work of these technicians and technologists is not brought under any political pressure whereby the technologists would be frustrated and I hope that his party will continue to do the same thing.

Sir, the same is the story with the progress and achievements of the Oil

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni] and Natural Gas Commission. Sir, during the last three or four years, as everybody is aware, due to the oil crisis this country has faced and experienced inflation having no bounds. But, Sir, the offshore exploration by the ONGC has achieved great strides and it is to the credit of the ONGC technicians that they have successfully explored oil and their new find from the Kerala side is also very admirable. I hope within a foreseeable future we shall be self sufficient in the production of oil as well as the associate gas.

Sir, the point that I want to mention is that the Minister must have been persuaded, I think, by the observations of my colleague, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, to believe—he might himself be an agriculturist and knowing the position himself—that the per unit cost of fertiliser in this country is very high. He might also be aware, Sir, that the per unit investment cost in this country is also very high. It is, therefore, very necessary that the Government applies its mind to this problem. Perhaps, as the Minister has pointed out, they are trying to take a loan from the World Bank for establishing captive generation units at half a per cent, if I have heard him rightly. Sir, the captive generation plants are also very essential, which require our attention. But, Sir, if you could divert some of those funds to the investment in these new plants which are based on high technology and, what you call difficult technology, perhaps a great achievement could be made in providing the cheap capital for these plants. I would suggest that priority should be given to the diversion of this type of loan to the capital investments in the fertiliser plants. I am myself not aware of the position here. But I know in the agricultural sector the World Bank gives loans but with a stipulation that the Government of India cannot reduce the rate of interest, which must be as per the Reserve

Bank of India's minimum rate of lending, seven per cent, or whatever it is. Therefore, it is for the Minister to check whether that half a per cent interest bearing loan can be diverted to the capital investment in the fertiliser industry. If that is done, many of the troubles and the difficulties of the agriculturists will be more or less overcome on account of the low cost of fertiliser.

Sir, in this connection, I would also like to point out that the Government very recently on the advice of the Marathe Committee, if I remember aright, devised a formula whereby the new units to be brought into existence or commissioned in this country are to be subsidised out of certain pool funds from the old units. Sir, I am totally against it. As a member of the Board of Directors of the India's Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative, I opposed this.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Shyam Lal Yadav) in the Chair]

Sir, it is just like robbing Peter and paying Paul or robbing Paul and paying Peter. The scheme is like this, that a formula by which the new units are costly units and the old units having low investment, the capital being depreciated. For example, the cost of production in the old units was say 'X' and in the new units it is X plus 5 or X plus 10. The Marathe Committee recommended that certain price has to be fixed because the fertilisers are being marketed under the Ministry of Agriculture. I know that. It is not the Petroleum Ministry; it is under the Ministry of Agriculture and what they have done is, they have appropriated say Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 from the 'retained price'. The cost should be worked out on the basis of 12 per cent return. I do not want to take the time of the House and the time of the Minister but as the Minister is responsible for it, I want to bring it

to his notice. We are in the co-operative sector and even in a co-operative organisation, we bring our own 40 per cent equity in collaboration with the Government of India. In the private sector, the private people or the manufacturers are required to bring in not more than 5 per cent to 7 per cent and the balance comes from all these financing institutions, that is, the public money, and that is going to be subsidised by the profits from these co-operatives or other institutions in the public sector which have already gone into production during the last 10 years. Instead of that, I would suggest, give them low rate of interest; I do not mind; you reduce taxes if you want, and if you are really true to your slogans that you are going to reduce the cost of fertiliser, then reduce the taxes. What is the necessity for a co-operative or a unit which is running very efficiently, to subsidise private sector units? I do not want to say about a particular house; whether 'X' house, or 'Y' house or a Government company, whether the Zuari project in Goa or some other project in Kanpur. These houses are being subsidised at the cost of other efficient units. As the Minister rightly pointed out, let him devise a way, provide a low rate of interest if you have funds from the World Bank. This is number one.

Secondly, Sir, if you have not such funds, then give them more depreciation allowance or development rebate, because you have got that type of a scheme for the modernisation of the new sick units and you are giving them loans now-a-days at seven and a half per cent. That is the way it should be done. Robbing Paul and paying Peter is not a proper policy, because thereby you are making old units sick as they cannot make profits and this is affecting the old units, particularly my organisation, which is a co-operative unit, which is one of the biggest units in the

Asian countries and which is a very efficiently run unit. That is why, I am pleading with you that a review should be undertaken to see whether this type of formula would encourage these new units further. There are other ways of encouraging the new units, not the way of robbing somebody and paying somebody else.

Sir, the next point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is, we are manufacturing this nitrogen. Some figures have been given by the hon. Minister; I can also quote many other figures. Nitrogen or Potash or what you call NTO or PTO 5, all these things we are manufacturing. But, Sir, has the Ministry applied its mind to the new technology and a new type of fertiliser being used in the foreign countries? Sir, perhaps, the Minister is aware—because I have myself written to him 2 or 3 times when I was not a Member of Rajya Sabha—in the whole world now, the cost of fertiliser has to be brought down; otherwise, it will be difficult to meet the high cost of food. The difficulty is, we as the agriculturists have seen in Denmark, in European countries, in the U.S.A. and in Japan, nitrogen is directly injected into the land. Has your Ministry really applied its mind to this new concept of injecting Ammonia directly? Sir, we have made an experiment in Maharashtra in various co-operative sugar factories and agricultural institutions whereby we find that this direct injection of Ammonia is not only cheaper—it comes to about 70 per cent of the cost of a standard unit of Nitrogen—but it also raises productivity. It has been worked on sugarcane. Our finding is that it gives better results. It is cheaper. We have worked on cotton. We have worked on wheat. We have not worked on rice because, in Maharashtra, rice is not a staple crop. We can conduct this experiment in the rice-growing areas like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and so on where this can

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni]

work. The point is that this type of technology is a new technology. But there is a vested interest not only in the world, but in this country also. This is the vested interest of the old conventional manufacturers of Urea and other compound fertilisers. Sir, I know Mr. Bahuguna is a dynamic person. He can not only give a new lead to his Ministry, but he can also give a new lead to the fertiliser consumption pattern in this country.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH (Gujarat):  
To the entire Government?

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: We will give our views on that. Do not bring in that now.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: You want him to give a lead to the entire Government or only to his Ministry?

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I do not want to go into that. The point that I would like to make is that this application of Ammonia directly is a necessity. This is a necessity in this country. If it is found successful somewhere, then, in the States of Punjab, U.P. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, at least in these four or five States, and even in Tamil Nadu, it can catch fire. But I would like to make the point here that the conventional manufacturers have a lobby. They have a lobby in other countries also. They are coming out with some stories that this is a hazard. For that matter, even to live in this country or any other country is an everyday hazard. Somebody may topple you down by car or by cycle. The agriculturists have now become more sophisticated to acquire this type of technology. They know how to deal with these hazards. Of course, I do not say that you would gain in a big way. We tried in Maharashtra of putting in an Ammonia plant. His Ministry supported this. The Ministry of Agriculture also supported

this. But it was the great IDBI which did not support this. They say that this is very costly. This is because the advisory committee of the IDBI is composed of the conventional manufacturers of Urea and other routine fertilizers. They are not prepared to take the risk because they think that once this proves successful, the old technology will be slowly replaced. The plant manufacturing unconventional pesticides are also opposed. They think that the other plants would be scrapped. Since I have got limited time, I would only make this point. It is for his Ministry to try this. We have got all the equipment. The IFFCO was giving Ammonia also. Only the IDBI turned down the proposal and that is why this effort has been killed in the bud. Now, I would request you to make an effort in the co-operative sector. We will support you.

The third point which I would like to bring to his notice is the entire approach of the Petroleum Ministry on the fuel policy. Now, we are exploring for gas and other things in Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and other areas. We had an old thinking—as a member of the Congress party, I was also a partner to that—that coal-based technology was very costly. Now, I would request you that the tilt which was given to the coal-based technology should again be reversed and it should be brought back. The gas is cheaper. You will also get fertiliser at a very cheaper rate. I do not want to elaborate on this. You understand what I mean. This type of fuel policy should be evolved. We should reverse the decision which was taken earlier for some reason. In those days, it was thought that Naphtha was very costly. That is why we thought of coal. Now, this gas is there. We should reverse the decision and we should go back to the coal-based technology. Then, Sir, there is one more point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister. I do not want

to spend my time on 'drugs' as many of my friends have already spoken on it. I only want to point out about the policy on drugs. In the morning Shri Bahuguna made a very assertive attempt to convince the House that Tarapur was selected on some technological grounds, etc. Again I will say that this is not a proper site. It is a costly site. I am not a technician, but I would request Shri Bahuguna not to come under political pressures. I do not want to name them. This is my first day in Rajya Sabha after two years.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: And this is your first attack on me.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: There are politicians belonging to both the parties. I do not want to name them. On the ground of environmental pollution they are trying to see that their lands are not acquired. Therefore, I would like to request you to take a decision in the national interest. I am not going to be provoked to name the persons in my party or in your party. He knows it better. (*Interruptions*) I wanted to say that Tarapur is not a proper site. You go to Usar. That is a proper site. It is no use talking of environmental pollution. Even in foreign countries people are living in those conditions. Do not get panicky unnecessarily. Have a pragmatic and rational approach. Do not get afraid. You know where the shoe pinches. Therefore, for Heaven's sake take a proper decision.

Now I come to the last point. Mr. Kalyan Roy also tried to make a point and I only want to say that you must restrict the import of raw materials for manufacture of drugs. Whatever may be the Hathi Commission's Report, whatever it is, you have brought in a pragmatic policy. Still I would request you to reduce the limit of import of raw materials for manufacture of drugs. I do not know whether the multi-national drug

lobby has worked on the administration or on the politicians, God alone knows it, but still I would like to say that if you really want the villages to be properly provided with cheap medicines then new orientation has to take place. Mr. Kalyan Roy was stating that only about 200 formulations are required for about 80 per cent of the drugs. That information is with us also. It is also a fact that you have given sufficient encouragement to Indian drug manufacturers. I do not deny that. But the point is that these multi-nationals are at present, even under your new policy, going to import massive raw materials. The pricing is also their concern. For that purpose I do think that it will be better to cut their quota of importing raw materials. You should ask them that within one or two or three years they should be able to manufacture all the drugs from the inputs available in this country.

Now I come to the pricing of the ICPL products. These are high-cost products and most of these products are subsidised by the masses of this country. You should see that their pricing pattern should be such that the poor people in this country should be able to pay that. Ten per cent elite of this country is being fed by these products. They are not going to manufacture ordinary drugs, like Vitamin B and other simple drugs. So, for that purpose, I would request you to have a review and rethinking on that matter.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I came a little late. But I heard the hon'ble Minister of State very forcefully explaining some of the items concerning his Ministry and the legacy of the past which, unfortunately, this Government will have to carry across for some time.

This is a very large Ministry involving thousands of crores of rupees of investment and hundreds of crores of rupees of expenditure every year and

[Shri Viren J. Shah]

it has an impact on the life of every person in this country—whether rich or poor. It is not my habit, but I would join my hon. friend, Shri Kul-karni, in saying that for a Ministry of this importance, it is good to have men like Mr. Bahuguna and his colleague, Mr. Janeshwar Mishra, at the helm. Though I did not know them very well personally till I came here, or rather till they came here, or we came to power rather...

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Together.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: But I had heard a lot about the hon. Minister and I had seen the hon. Minister of State in other forums. I have a feeling that certainly a lot of dynamism is being imparted. But dynamism alone is not enough. I think some radical departure in the way of governing will have to be made. I congratulate the Minister for stating in his report that already certain steps have been taken and certain reorganisation in the Ministry has been done to dispose of matters quicker. Some might think that they are slightly cosmetic. But certainly they are also necessary and much greater impact in depth will be seen only when one experiences and finds what effect these steps have brought about in changing the administration of the Ministry. In fact, one of the greatest needs of our period right now is to bring about certain radical changes in administering the Government so that much quicker decisions are made and issues are decided and actions taken promptly if we want to achieve what we have planned to achieve for the people of the country. I am looking forward to this Ministry showing a guideline to other Ministries in how it can be achieved.

The Minister has told us about the reorganisation of the ONGC. I shall take that up two or three minutes later. But in the report there is a

mention about an aggressive campaign which has been mounted to discover oil and gas. I hope that in his reply, he would enlighten us as to what exactly this campaign is and in what way it is different from the campaigns of the earlier years. One would like to know what sort of departures in Government action are going to be made. These should not be merely on paper but should be reflected by some kind of specific results.

Sir, a Rs. 530 crores programme for Phase III of Bombay High and North Bassein has been launched. This includes laying of two Submarine pipe lines. Here is an interesting thing—how it took three years in decision-making over such an extraordinarily important project. Use of gas is necessary for the country. Oil and gas were discovered in February, 1974. And it was only in May, 1977, after this Government took over, that the specific decision was made to lay these two submarine lines. It is interesting to note that because of the delay in laying these lines, for various reasons that I have mentioned, as per a statement made by the Chairman of the ONGC, Dr. Prasad, while delivering the Chaudhury Memorial Lecture, the cost of gas flared at equivalent prices would amount to Rs. 22 crores for each year of delay in completing these lines. So Rs. 22 crores per annum is the cost to the poor exchequer and the people of this country, on whom we keep on levying new taxes. In this context, I have a little grudge with my hon. friend, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, that his was the first Ministry which reacted quickly to Budget proposals of the hon. Finance Minister when he immediately increased the prices of various products of his Ministry which affect, by and large, the common people. I would request him to re-consider this particular question because his Ministry, I think, can afford to reduce the enhanced prices. There is a reference also that one of these two submarine lines is a line proposed for Gujarat. Would he kindly tell us when this



action will begin because in this regard there has been a report made by an action Committee which was appointed by the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry and which consisted of eminent experts in various fields including highly qualified technologists and Gujarat Government officers who submitted a report a few days ago to the hon'ble Minister in which several suggestions have been made. Among the suggestions made is the setting up of a refinery in Gujarat with a capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum somewhere near Surat based entirely on this Bombay High crude.

They have also recommended that associated gas should be supplied simultaneously with Bombay in order to derive the maximum benefit of the product and immediate steps should be taken to achieve this. I would like to know whether any consideration has been given so far by the Government and, if so, what specific time-bound steps are planned.

He has mentioned that a working group has been set up on the utilisation of the gas of Bombay High. I should like to know whether the working group has given a report and if it has, would he kindly enlighten this House about the main feature of this particular report?

In this regard there is a news item which says that there was a proposal to set up a sponge iron plant. It was an Indo-Yugoslav joint venture. The Yugoslavean Rupee fund in India was to be used. Sponge iron is supposed to be very good raw material and cheaper also, hence such plants are being set up in various countries of the world including the Middle east. We also decided to investigate such possibility. But, unfortunately, this is not likely to happen the reason being that the O.N.G.C. wants to charge the price of gas which is 3-4 times higher than the gas price anywhere in the world. The cost of this

gas should not be more than Rs. 250 while the O.N.G.C. wants to charge Rs. 1,000 per thousand cubic metres which makes it absolutely prohibitive in making sponge iron or using the gas for such purposes which are absolutely essential. I have talked to the Maharashtra Government only last week. They are keen to put up this plant but they were advised that it would be prohibitive and it cannot make economic use if the gas is charged at such an extortionist price. I am surprised that the Minister who has the reputation of being a socialist, a man who has a reputation of being very fair can allow his Department or this Commission to think of charging such a high extortionist price. I do hope that he will do something about this.

This morning the hon'ble Minister mentioned about the reorganisation of O.N.G.C. I think this has not come a day too soon. In fact, it took the Government of India four years to decide. The Report of the Ministry says that the O.N.G.C. should be reconstructed because this is one of the largest organisations having a fantastic budget running into Rs. 550 crores and employing 23,000 persons responsible for one of the most important activities in the country. I believe there was a report from the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, which was received two years back. I do not know whether this restructuring that has been done today is based on the recommendations of the Administrative Staff College Committee or it is something else. There are three part-time government members. Now, so far we 4 P.M. have experienced, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that whenever there are part-time Government members who are officers of particular Ministries, very often it happens that they act more like brakes than accelerators or pace setters. They have a tendency to make a negative approach and to that extent also apply a veto. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to take

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any steps to see that these part-time members will be productively effective, their presence should lead to quicker decisions and avoiding delays and not leading to a situation of veto power and a kind of application of brakes.

He has also mentioned that he has set up a committee with the Minister as the Chairman to make half-yearly reviews and it consists of members who are not necessarily officers of his own Ministry but from elsewhere also. Would he kindly tell us whether any review has been made so far, if not, when it is going to be made and, if it has been made, what have they found and whether this review is going to be both at the level of the Ministry and of the ONGC and other organisations under the Ministry.

Now talking about the ONGC, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one or two aspects. I have been told that the purchase system of the ONGC is very peculiar and different from many other public sector corporations. How is it that when they invite tenders—Right, must be done—and when the tenders are opened, it is not necessarily so that the lowest bidder who meets the technical specifications and qualifications gets the order. Several months are allowed to pass before the decision is made and there are several such examples. I do not need to quote the examples. I could give them to the hon. Minister if he wants to examine them. He can find out how many tenders were invited over the last two years, what was the date of opening of the tenders and what was the date of placing of the orders, why this delay and what has been the cost to the country because of the delay; if the order was placed on the day the tender was opened or thereabout, maybe a fortnight or a month what would have been the price at which we would have purchased such material compared to the price paid

by placing the order at a particular time and how much we have lost and why.

Then we come to crash programmes. Crash purchases are ordered because of delays of several months and that again costs the country more. In this very House, some time back the hon. Minister replied to a question about the purchase of defective drilling pipes and he made a statement that if the pipes were purchased from some other countries, Canada or the United States, it would cost three times as much. Now my information is that the specification which he mentioned was the Soviet specification and as per that specification no other country makes them. Other countries have other specifications which are equally suitable because these drill pipes are used in oil drilling all over the world. The hon. Minister might perhaps like to find out whether, if you buy as per those specifications, the prices could be lower and you have a larger area from which you could select the drilling or casing pipes.

Now the second difficulty or peculiarity of the purchase system of the ONGC is that the ONGC takes upon itself the fixation of exchange rate beginning every quarter. Sir, this is the job of the Reserve Bank of India. There is the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and perhaps the Minister may want to find out whether by doing this there is any violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Is the ONGC taking upon itself the authority of the Reserve Bank of India by fixing the exchange rate for every quarter in advance which governs for the whole quarter? I am told no other public sector corporation purchasing imported goods does this sort of thing. I want to know whether the country has lost or gained by this particular system.

Now, Sir, I am slightly embarrassed to mention the point which I intend

doing now. When you have done the reorganisation with four fulltime members, I would like to know whether in the present ONGC there are members who are supposed to be based in Dehra Dun but spend more of their time in New Delhi than in Dehra Dun. If it is so, what has happened in the last two years? The figures might be obtained by the hon. Minister to indicate who are such members, how much time they spend in Dehra Dun and how much out side Dehra Dun. Again that is related to the cost and daily allowance. That is one part of the cost. I do not mind or too much grudge it. But I think it has adversely affected the working of the ONGC because of the absence from the head-quarters of such members, and this has also led to delays in decision-making or wrong decisions.

Sir, now I will talk about the programme of the Gujarat Refinery Expansion Project. It is stated in the report that the mechanical completion of the Gujarat Refinery Expansion Project was going to be done by the first quarter of 1978. The first quarter of 1978 has ended on 31st March. Will he enlighten us whether this has been achieved or not?

Similarly, about the Salaya-Mathura Pipeline Project, the design and specifications were to be completed by March, 1978. And the construction of Viramgam-Koyalj section was also to be completed by March, 1978. Have these two been completed? One more question, if I might ask, is about the environmental impact of the Mathura Refinery. What are the findings of the report? Has the report been placed before this House; or will he kindly do that?

I may turn to petro-chemicals now before I conclude. IPCL has been doing exceedingly good work. Two years in succession, it has exceeded 100 per cent of its capacity and production. All kudos for that. But

there is a sad thing. There is a disastrous venture of this Government in the co-operative sector. It is called a Petro-fils project. Among other things, it is going to produce polyester filament yarn—polyester filament yarn is too much in news today. This Petro-fils project has been considerably delayed because overlay is more than 100 per cent. Then there is a mention in this report that the project cost is being revised. Will the hon. Minister tell us what are the final figures with regard to the revised project cost as compared to the one when it was conceived, also the time factor when the Petro-fils project was supposed to be completed as originally planned and when is it likely to be completed. And that is one part of it, that the total investment is going to be very high. The second part of it is that continuously, because of this, the cost of the product that is going to be made will always be high and again the consumer of the product, directly or indirectly, and the people of India through indirect Excise duty, this that and the other, will be financing this extra cost. Perhaps one might consider whether it would not be cheaper to the nation even now to give up this project and think of other areas by which the same product could be produced cheaper and in the long run the country benefits.

Then, Sir, about the down-stream chemical project, the past Government took vacillating position. They could not make up their mind. They gave certain licences for petro-chemicals down-stream; they withdrew some licences. They took one policy decision, they changed that and took another policy decision. I believe the present Minister for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers wants to move faster in that area, but now perhaps there are not too many takers. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us about the different areas of the down-stream petro-chemical projects, whether it could be taken in hand quicker and

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what sort of programme is he planning and what sort of new policy directive or change is he going to impart?

I will say one sentence about the Rewa fertilizer unit. I am not sure whether I got the answer correctly when I asked him this morning about it. I have authentic information the Maharashtra Chief Minister—he personally told me; so I am authentic—very clearly indicated to the Secretary, Department of Petroleum, about twenty days back—to be precise, on 2nd or 3rd April—that the Maharashtra Government is not—I repeat 'not'—in favour of taking this project to Tarapur, that the Maharashtra Government was very keen that it is taken further south on the coast of the Ratnagiri district or Alibagh, or whatever it may be. And yet today the answer says that the Government or the Committee has given their decision in favour of Tarapur in place of Rewa. Of course, it is a very wise decision not to instal it in Rewa because of the pollution to Bombay. As was rightly explained in the morning, the chemical air pollution is terrific in Bombay.

Lastly, I want to say about the oil field in Gujarat.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA (Gujarat): Your colleague, Shri Kulkarni, was saying something different.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: No, Sir, not something different. I do not think that you want me to agree with Shri Kulkarni in every respect. I agree that it should go further down to the south, not to Tarapur and not to Rewa.

Now, Sir, regarding the royalty on crude oil, it is an injustice done to Gujarat. I do not want to go into the details of the question and whether the Act should be amended or not. But definitely justice demands that there should be a revision. The ONGC must part with some of the extra funds which came because of

the increase in the price of oil by the OPEC countries on account of Israel-Arab war. That must be shared by Gujarat and Assam, both.

I have a suggestion to make for whatever it is worth. Petroleum is also linked with energy. Energy is very important. So, the Government should consider having one common Ministry for Petroleum, Energy and Coal. All the three subjects should be dealt with by one Ministry. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers could be diverted of Petroleum. I hope, the hon. Minister will convey my suggestion to the Prime Minister or the Cabinet. Thank you.

SHRI L. R. NAIK (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank you very much for having spared a few minutes for me to speak on this very important Ministry.

I have no doubt that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is one of the most vital Ministries of the Government of India, and we are very happy that the responsibility of making this Ministry a great success lies on a very important and dynamic person, Shri Bahugunaji. We all know him and what he did as the Chief Minister of U.P. What he did is still ringing in the ears not only of so many people in general, but of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the minorities in particular. It is from this point of view that I want to say a few words about this Ministry.

I have heard with rapt attention what our previous speakers have said about this Ministry and the ways and means they have suggested to improve over some of the important matters. Agreeing as I do with many of them, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to a thing on which depends the success of his Ministry and also on some of the other vital Ministries of the

Government of India, and in this particular instance, I want to say something about the Ministry of Health.

We all know that the commodities that this Ministry deals, namely, the drugs, the fertilizers and petroleum which are vitally needed for the progress of the country. In most of these commodities, today, it has been expressed by some of our speakers that, we, as a nation, are not self-sufficient, we are still importing a good deal of them and our foreign exchange reserves are spent for this purpose. Of course, as the Hon. Minister of State has very well said that some of the minerals are not available in our country, and we would be forced to import some of them, especially potash. But an attempt has to be made to find the mineral in our own country so that we can be self-sufficient in all these matters.

Some of the previous speakers have also mentioned about the new technology to be adopted to utilise all these commodities and no doubt, the hon. Minister will pay his full attention to what has been suggested to him. But as far as the production of these commodities is concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that he should have to take into consideration the increase in population that is likely to take place, say, by the turn of this century. Now, we have discussed this matter. For instance, we have a target of four million sterilisations every year. And this target was achieved for the year 1976-77. And as I could gather from a professor of demography in Bangalore three or four days back, for the year 1976-77, the achievement was much more than the target—seven million sterilisations. That naturally created a hope that it would be possible for us to control the population. But for the year 1977-78, that is, after the Janata Government came into power, the target achieved is only one million sterilisations. And it is suggested that next year, with the weak-end policy that is being followed by

the Janata Government, it will be much less. So if we are not able to control it, the population of this country by the end of the century will shoot up to over one hundred crores. Therefore, for sufficient production of foodgrains, lots of fertilisers would be needed. I request the hon. Minister to take this factor into consideration. Either he should take steps to strengthen the Ministry of Health or he should see that adequate steps are taken to meet this situation. It will be a very grave situation. If this is not done, I am afraid the Malthusian theory of population will be brought into force and by that time, our nation will be in a very grave situation. This is one thing that I would like to suggest.

The other thing that I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister is that the previous Government had a policy as far as distribution of gas and petroleum is concerned, a policy of giving preference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of awarding dealerships. This policy is in vogue for the last three or four years. I am happy to say that the previous Government was taking a particular type of action as a result of which the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were given these dealerships. But I am very sorry to note that since the Janata Party has come into power, this matter appears almost to have been forgotten, with the result that very very few dealerships have been given to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is no use merely speaking of atrocities that are being committed on Harijans. At the same time, it is necessary to see that these classes of people, at least some of them, are made economically sound. And if they are made economically sound, the people, especially some of the dominant communities, will have to think twice before they could deal with the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this manner.

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Therefore, I would request the honourable Minister to see that these dealerships are freely awarded to the members of these weaker sections so that they can improve their economic lot and be in line with or be sharers in the tremendous progress his Ministry is now making. With these few words, Sir, I have done.

**श्री प्रेम मनोहर :** आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पेट्रोलियम, कैमिकलज और फटिलाइजर पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं। यह मिनिस्ट्री ऐसी है कि जिससे समाज का हर व्यक्ति सम्बन्धित है। सारे समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के ऊपर इसका असर है, चाहे वह पेट्रोलियम प्राइवेट हो, चाहे फटिलाइजर हो, कुकिंग गैस हो और चाहे आपकी दवाईयां, समाज का हर व्यक्ति इस पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकलज तथा फटिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है और जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने बताया कि इसमें सब से अधिक प्रोविजन खर्च का है और ग्रॉट मिली है। इससे पहले इस मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर दो मिनिस्ट्रीज थीं। लेकिन दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीयों को मिला कर एक मिनिस्ट्री बनायी गयी।

जहां तक पेट्रोलियम या इसकी प्रोडक्ट्स का सवाल है, यह बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि आज पेट्रोलियम के ऊपर सारे विश्व की राजनीति खेलती है। अरब ने जब पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ाये, संसार के सारे देश हिल गये। सारे देशों ने उनके साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया क्योंकि उनके पास पेट्रोल का भण्डार था। अभी बहुगुणा जी ने पिछले दिनों में बम्बई हाई में कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी को बम्बई में रखा था और वहां से जितने मैम्बर थे, सबको बम्बई हाई दिखाने के लिये ले गये थे। वहां जाकर जो बम्बई हाई में काम हो रहा है, सच पूछिये उसको देखने से एकदम से पता चलता है कि मनुष्य के पुरुषार्थ का किस तरह से फल मिल सकता है। 200 फुट समुद्र की

सतह के नीचे बराबर 24 घंटे 12 इंच की पाइपलाइन भेजी जा रही है, लगातार काम वहां पर हो रहा है। सब कुछ देखने के बाद बड़ी ही मन में तरंग हुई, बड़ा अच्छा लगा। लेकिन एक बात उसके साथ बहुत जोर से खटकी कि जो भी काम हो रहा था, सब विदेशी लोग कर रहे थे। मन में बड़ी भावना उठी, विचार विमर्श भी किया बहुगुणा जी से। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि आज तक यह तकनीक हमारे पास नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूं और विश्वास भी है कि अब जो कोचीन में या दूसरे हाई सीज में काम लिया जायेगा, उसमें सारी तकनीकी, काम करने वाले अपने स्वयं के इंजीनियरज होंगे, अधिक से अधिक चीजें अपनी होंगी केवल रिगज को छोड़कर। बेशक रिगज ही नहीं बनती हिन्दुस्तान में, पर बाकी सब चीजें बनती हैं। तो मैं आशा करता हूं कि भारत की सब चीजों का जो दूसरी जगह काम होगा, उसमें उपयोग होगा, उसमें भारत के टैक्नीशियनज काम करेंगे। और मैं तो साथ में एक मुझाव और देना चाहता हू कि आज जो बम्बई हाई में काम हो रहा है, वहां पर छोटी से छोटी चीज भी इम्पोर्टिड है, फारेनर्ज के खाने की व्यवस्था, दूध और एपल जूस तक भी इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। मैं कोई मंत्रालय से प्रश्न नहीं कर रहा हूं पर भाई प्यार से कहिये, मैं तो यहां तक कह रहा हूं कि अपना एपल जूस जो हिमाचल प्रदेश में बन रहा है, उसको उन्हें पिलाकर दिखाइये कि अगर बैटर नहीं इम्पोर्टिड क्वालिटी से, तो उतना अवश्य है। इससे उनको यह तो पता चले कि भारत में यह सब छोटी चीजें जो है, वे बन रही हैं और हम बना सकते हैं।

मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस दिशा में कदम उठाएं और विश्वास दिलाएं कि जो भी पाइप लेयिंग का काम आगे देश में होगा, उसमें सारा सामान भारत का ही होगा। 99 प्रतिशत सामान भारत का होगा

और यह जो रुपया बाहर जा रहा है, सारा यही रहने वाला है। टैकनीशियन्ज भी यहीं के होंगे। इस तरह से जब काम होगा तो हम पेट्रोलियम के क्षेत्र में स्वाभिमान से उन चीजों को देखेंगे।

जब बम्बई हाई का नाम आता है, रैवास और तारापुर का, वहां से 1 करोड़ टन बम्बई हाई से तेल निकलेगा और कुछ गैस निकलेगी, उसके उपयोग की बात आती है। मेरी तो अपने मंत्री जी से, अपने हाऊस से केवल एक ही विनती है कि चाहे आप 900 टन का प्लांट लगायें या 1350 टन का, इसमें एक टैकनिकल एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई जाए। जो टैकनिकल एक्सपर्ट कमेटी है, उसका इससे संबंध न हो इससे कि 900 टन का प्लांट ठीक है या 1350 टन का ठीक है। इसमें सारा समय न खोयें केवल यही ध्यान रखें क्योंकि 900 टन कैपेसिटी की जानकारी है। 90 प्रतिशत सामान हम अपना रख सकते हैं इस प्लांट में जबकि 1350 टन की कैपेसिटी के प्लांट के लिये हमें 90 प्रतिशत सामान बाहर से मंगवाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए सरकार समय न खोए। केवल यह ध्यान रखे कि 900 टन की पूरी आर्गैनिक हमारे पास है। 90 परसेंट खाद हम उस 900 टन की कैपेसिटी से बना सकते हैं। 13 सौ टन कैपेसिटी के प्लांट के लिये हमें 90 परसेंट सामान बाहर से मगाना पड़ेगा। यह बात सही है उसकी इकानामिक स्थिति वैटर होगी। इसलिए इसकी कैपेसिटी को हम जल्दी से जल्दी बनार्य नहीं तो जो भी प्रगति अपने देश में हुई है उसका लाभ अपने देश को नहीं मिलेगा और हर समय हम बाहर से तकनीक को मगाते रहेंगे। इसलिए इसमें अधिक समय नष्ट न करते हुए मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि एक डिजीजन लीजिए ताकि जितना हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं वह समाप्त कर सकें।

अभी श्री कुलकर्णी जी ने और विरेन शाह ने भी कहा कि इसमें कुछ राजनीतिक

समस्याएँ हैं। तो इनसे ऊपर उठकर इनका निर्णय लें, उसके लिए कुछ रेडिकल काम करिये, इस घिसी पिटी लकीर से ऊपर उठिये बहुत हर्डल्स आयेंगे, आते रहेंगे। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि हमारे मंत्री जी और उनको मंत्रालय के लोगों की बुद्धि इस बात में लगी है कि वह उन हर्डल्स को किस तरह से पार कर सकें और अपने देश के लिये किस प्रकार जल्दी से जल्दी फायदा पहुंचाने का कार्य कर सकें, इसके लिये निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है।

अब मैं कैमिकल्स की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचता हूँ। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी लखनऊ गये थे। उन्होंने बार बार इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि किस तरह से मोनोपली हाउसेज सारा रुपया इकट्ठा करती जा रही है और सारा रुपया इकट्ठा होकर कुछ लोगों के हाथों में आता जा रहा है। पिछले 30 सालों से हम लोग यह सुनते चले आ रहे हैं। हर मंत्री, हर सदस्य, हर सरकार चाहे इधर वालों की हो या उधर वालों की, हर व्यक्ति हर सदस्य ने कहा है कि मोनोपली हाउसेज नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए। लेकिन सब कुछ कहने के बाद भी बराबर मोनोपली हाउसेज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उसके लिये राइटली ऐफर्ट्स नहीं किये गये कि मोनोपली हाउसेज न बढ़ें और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग न हो और किस तरह से उन चीजों को कब्जे में लाया जाए। एकाध चीज का मैं यहाँ पर उदाहरण दूंगा। बेसिक कैमिकल्स है जैसे कास्टिक सोडा, सोडा ऐश जिसके बिना इंडस्ट्री में कोई काम नहीं चल सकता। ये सब मोनोपली हाउसेज के हाथ में हैं। जब चाहे वह लोग दाम बढ़ा देते हैं। कुछ बढ़ाते हैं अपनी बुक्स के लिए, और कुछ अनआफिशियली बढ़ा देते हैं। जितना चाहे दाम वह बढ़ा देते हैं, हमारी सरकार की उसमें कुछ नहीं चल पाती। सोडाऐश के बारे में इस तरह से वह दाम बढ़ा देते हैं और कह देते हैं कि वैगंस नहीं मिलीं। थोड़ी गड़बड़ हुई लोडिंग में, अन लोडिंग में

[श्री प्रेम मनोहर]

तो सोडा-ऐश डिस्पैच नहीं हुआ और आज स्थिति यह है कि सारे देश में 800 रु० प्रति-टन सोडा-ऐश के ऊपर ब्लैक है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सोडा-ऐश का प्रोडक्शन प्रति दिन 3 हजार या 4 हजार के बीच में है। अगर उसमें से एक हजार टन भी माल ब्लैक में चला गया तो 80 लाख प्रति दिन का ब्लैक मार्केट में हो रहा है। यह मोनोपली हाउसेज क्रियेट कैसे होते हैं? उनके ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल ही नहीं। प्रॉफिट्स भी बढ़ते हैं और ब्लैक का पैसा सारा इकट्ठा करते हैं। सरकार चुपचाप बैठ रही है। हम लोग चुपचाप बैठे रहते हैं, गालियाँ देते रहते हैं। उनके ऊपर उनका कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती। वह चाहे जो करते हैं और सारे समाज का पैसा इकट्ठा होकर उनके पास जाता है। बुकम में भी और ब्लैक में भी। तो मैं चाहता कि हमारे मंत्री जो कम से कम बेसिक कैमिकल्स में इस प्रकार का निर्णय लें कि हम यह काम नहीं करने देंगे। सोडा-ऐश मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स के पास जो कंज्यूमर्स हैं वह जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास बैगन्म नहीं है। पन्द्रह दिन में आयेंगे। कारखाने चालू हैं तो उनके लिए माल चाहिए इसलिए ट्रक से भेज दीजिए तो वह कहते हैं कि ट्रक से माल नहीं भेजा जाएगा। ट्रक से माल भेजने के लिए वह मना कर देते हैं। छोटे-छोटे कारण हैं। अगर हमारा मंत्रालय इस बात के लिये इस्ट्रक्शन दें कि आप ट्रक से माल दीजिए और पैसा पूरा लीजिए तो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग बन्द हो जाएगी। आप रेल से माल भेजना इसलिए चाहते हैं ताकि रेल से माल देर से पहुंचे। रेल से माल 20 दिन देर से पहुंचता है। 20 दिन तक जब तक माल नहीं आएगा वह आपसे बराबर ब्लैक मार्केट में खरीदता रहेगा। यदि आपको माल

की आवश्यकता है तो पूरा पैसा दीजिए और माल लीजिए।

मैं आपको एक एकजाम्पल देना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से बेसिक चीजों में ब्लैक होता है। आप देखते हैं कि जो बड़े-बड़े हाउसेज हैं वे दिनोंदिन पतनपते जा रहे हैं। हम लोग अपने शब्दों में मुह से भाषणों के जरिये कह देते हैं। इस बारे में बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं लेकिन उसका कोई असर नहीं होता है। आप तो डायनामिक आदमी हैं आपको रेडिफ़ल चीज लानी चाहिये। कुछ लोग ऐसा करने के लिए मना करें तो उनकी बात मत मानिये। अगर लोग नाराज होते हैं तो होने दीजिए आप तो जो देश के इंट्रेस्ट की चीज है उस करिये। यह संसद्, हम लोग आपको सपोर्ट करेंगे। अगर हम भाषण देते रहे फिगर्स देने रहे, तो इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है और मोनोपलीस हाउसेज जो हैं वे बढ़ते रहेंगे और एक समय ऐसा आएगा जब हमें इसके वुरे परिणाम नजर आएंगे।

हमारे मंत्रालय द्वारा कैमिकल के लिये जो लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जो भी फारिन कंपनीज है, फारिन हाउसेज हैं और जो लाइसेंस के लिए अप्लाई करते हैं उनको आप तुरन्त लाइसेंस दे देते हैं, अगर आपकी कैपेसिटी फुल है। जिन चीजों का, कैपिटल गुड्स का इम्पोर्ट नहीं है उन कैपिटल गुड्स के इम्पोर्ट की जब मांग आती है तो मांग पूरी करने के एक साल के अंदर लैटर आफ इंडेंट्स को लाइसेंस में कन्वर्ट कर देते हैं और कन्वर्ट करन के बाद दो साल बाद या चार साल बाद आप उनसे यह नहीं पूछते कि आपकी कैपेसिटी है या नहीं। कागजों पर यह सब लिखा हुआ है कि हमारे पास कैपेसिटी फुल है लेकिन प्रैक्टिकल में कैपेसिटी वहां उतनी नहीं है। इसकी वजह से वहां पर उस चीज की कमी होती है और कमी होने



के कारण ब्लैक मार्केट होती है, कांसट्रेशन आफ वैल्यू होता है और फिर वही पूरा का पूरा प्रोसेस चालू हो जाता है। मेरे पास स्पैसिफिक उदाहरण हैं जिन उदाहरणों से मैं बता सकता हूँ। स्वाभाविक तौर से यह सोचा जाता है कि वे बाहर के लोग हैं, फोरेन लोग हैं, फोरेन कोलाबोरेशन से यह चल रहा है इसलिए बदमाशी यहां नहीं होगी लेकिन मैंने देखा है वहां भी यह चीज है। आखिर वे भी तो मनुष्य हैं। हां यह बात जरूर है कि कहीं ज्यादा है और वही कम। केवल डिग्री का फर्क होता है। एक और उदाहरण मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। जब हम बैसिक केमिकल का, बैसिक चीजों का लाइसेंस देते हैं उस लाइसेंस में अवधि दी होती है कि दो साल के अंदर प्रोडक्शन आना चाहिये और अगर प्रोडक्शन नहीं आता है तो वह लाइसेंस कैंसिल हो जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब वह लाइसेंस कैंसिल हो जाए तब वह दूसरे लोगों को दे दी जाए जिससे उन चीजों का निर्माण हमारे देश में हो सके और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग न हो। इस बात का ध्यान रखना बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लाइसेंस देते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखते हैं कि कितनी एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्री होंगी। एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री 50, 100, 200 करोड़ की लगती है और लैटर आफ इंडेंट जो होता है उसमें इस बात का कोई प्रोविजन नहीं होता। हम केवल शब्दों में कह देते हैं कि आप एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्री उल्लप करें। आप ने लैटर लिख दिया और उन्होंने पढ़ लिया। उसके बाद कुछ नहीं होता। मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि इस तरह का प्रोविजन करे अपनी कमेटी में कि जिन्हें केमिकल का लाइसेंस रिकमेंड किया जाएगा उन्हें इतनी एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज उल्लप करनी होगी। जो रा-मैटीरियल स्वयं बनायेगा उस में से इतना रा-मैटीरियल एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्री द्वारा बनाएगा और उसके द्वारा इतनी एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज आसपास

में आ जाएगी। इस प्रकार का लिखित प्रोमिज उनसे लीजिए। उनको बाध्य कीजिए कि जब तक आपकी एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्री नहीं आ जाएगी उस वक्त तक लैटर आफ इंडेंट को हम लाइसेंस में कन्वर्ट नहीं करेंगे। दूसरे देशों में भी होता है कि जो एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज लगती हैं उनकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी मेन इंडस्ट्री पर होती है। मेन इंडस्ट्री की पूरी जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वह इन एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज को चलाए। आज अपने देश में क्या है कि एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज लग तो जाती हैं लेकिन धीरे-धीरे बन्द हो जाती हैं। दोबारे पढ़े-लिखे इंजीनियर्स, ग्रेजुएट्स, टेक्निकल आदमी आते हैं और एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाते हैं। अपने रिश्तेदारों से या दूसरे आदमियों से पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं और इंडस्ट्रीज लगाते हैं लेकिन दो साल चार साल के बाद वह इंडस्ट्री बन्द हो जाती है। इस प्रकार के सैकड़ों और हजारों उदाहरण हमारे देश में हैं कि एक मेन इंडस्ट्री है और उसी मेन इंडस्ट्री की एंसीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज भी हैं। इससे बचने का एक ही तरीका है कि अगर कोई मुख्य उद्योग है तो उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि वह एनर्स लियरी इंडस्ट्री भी लगाने में किसी और उद्योग को मदद करे। एनर्स लियरी इंडस्ट्री भी उसी स्थान पर लगनी चाहिए और लगनी ही नहीं चाहिए बल्कि उसको वहां पर चलना भी चाहिए। जब तक आप इस प्रकार का प्रावधान नहीं करेंगे तब तक एनर्स लियरी इंडस्ट्री लगाने की बात केवल नारा मात्र ही रह जाएगी। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कानपुर के अन्दर आई० सी० आई० की फैक्ट्री लगी हुई है और वह यूरिया बनाती है। यह आज की बात नहीं है, यह फैक्ट्री पिछले 10-15 वर्षों से बनी हुई है। सन 1968 में जब मैं यहां आया था तो मैं संबंधित मंत्री जी से परसनली मिला था और उनसे कहा था कि कानपुर में एमोनियम गैस मिलती है, लेकिन कानपुर में जिन उद्योगों को इसकी जरूरत है उनको नहीं मिलती है। उन लोग ों

[श्री प्रेम मनोहर]

को यह गैस बम्बई या कलकत्ता से मंगानी पड़ती है। इसलिए अगर आप नियमों में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान कर दे कि लोकल कंजम्पशन के लिए इस प्रकार की चीज पहले लोकल उद्योगों को दी जाये तो ठीक रहेगा और इससे लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर चीज उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। अगर यह गैस कानपुर के उद्योगों को दी जाए तो वह सस्ती और आसानी से सुलभ हो सकती है। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए कि जो लोकल यूनिट्स हैं उनको इस प्रकार की चीजे पहले दी जानी चाहिए। इस प्रकार की यूनिटों के पास इस प्रकार का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है कि वे अपने खर्च पर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर सकें और इनकी मांगे भी बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जी इस स्थिति को बदलें और इस स्थिति को केवले बदले ही नहीं, बल्कि इस बात को भी देखें कि जब इस प्रकार का कोई लाइसेंस इशू होता है और जब कोई उद्योग इस प्रकार की चीजे बनाना है तो कम से कम इस बात का प्रावधान किया जाये कि उस चीज को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए पहले उपलब्ध किया जाये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि स्थानीय उद्योगों को दो दो और तीन-तीन हजार मील की दूरी से इस प्रकार की चीजे मंगानी पड़े। मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ। मैनमेड फाइबर होती है या इसी प्रकार के दूसरे उद्योग हैं जिनमें कास्टिक सोडे की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि कुछ उद्योग ही इन चीजों को प्राप्त कर पाते हैं और अन्य उद्योगों को बाहर से या दूर के स्थानों से ये चीज मंगानी पड़ती हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि आप इस पालिसी को देखें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विल्कुल गलत पालिसी है कि एनसीलियरी इंडस्ट्रीज भी कुछ बड़े बड़े घरानों के ही हाथ में रहे। आप इस बात को देखें कि जो बड़े उद्योग हैं वे केवल बड़े प्लान्ट्स के लिए ही लाइसेंस प्राप्त

करें और उस उद्योग से संबंधित जो एनसीलियरी उद्योग है वह छोटे पूंजीपतियों के हाथ जाए। इस प्रकार की अगर आप नीति अपनायें तो पावर का डिसेन्ट्रीलाइजेशन भी होगा और लोगों को उचित दाम पर चीज भी स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

जहां तक ड्रग्स केमिकल्स और फार्मा-श्यूटिकल्स का सम्बन्ध है, इस बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक हाथी कमेटी बनी थी। उसकी रिपोर्ट 29 मार्च को बहुगुणा जी ने लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी है। जब-जब यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने आता है तो हम सब लोग इस बारे में चिन्तित हो जाते हैं। इस मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक चान्दना कमेटी बनाई थी जिनमें मैं भी था। इस कमेटी में फाफो डिस्कशन हुआ। निश्चित रूप से कक्रीट शब्दों में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत कठिन सवाल है। शायद इतना कठिन सवाल मैं इसको पहले नहीं समझता था, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे मैंने इसको समझने की कोशिश की है वैसे वे मझे यह बड़ा कठिन सवाल लगता है। हमारे देश में इतनी दवाइयाँ हैं, इतने उनके बनाने के तरीके हैं कि कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। किसी समस्या का एक सोल्यूशन निकाला जाता है तो दूसरा मर्ज खड़ा हो जाता है और अगर उसका इलाज किया जाये तो दूसरी समस्या सामने आ जाती है। इस प्रकार से यह प्रक्रिया चलती रहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने 29 मार्च को सभा पटल पर जो हाथी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट रखी है उसके द्वारा इन समस्याओं का हल निकालने की कोशिश की जाएगी। इस वक्त मैं इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। मझे विश्वास है कि हमारे मंत्री जी, उनके सहयोगी और उनके अधिकारी इन सब कठिनाइयों को जानते हैं। वह इन सब बातों से, इन सब मुश्किलों से भलीभांति परिचित हैं, वह भी अपना भरसक सहयोग देने को तैयार है इसके लिए क्या तरीका हो सकता है और उसको कैसे निकाला जाये।

तरीका निकाल कर अगर कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही करनी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे वह कैपेसिटी की बात हो और चाहे बेसिक कैमिकल्स बनाने की हो और चाहे उनको इम्पोर्ट करने की हो, सदन उसके लिए तैयार है। लेकिन क्या तरीका है, क्या रास्ता हो सकता है अगर वह हमारे मंत्री जी सामने रखेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ सदन पूरी तरह से उनके साथ सहयोग करेगा।

एक बात और मैं बेसिक कैमिकल्स के बारे में कहना चाहूँता हूँ। बेसिक कैमिकल्स थोड़ा सा चिन्ता का विषय है और वह यह कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 164 करोड़ से घटकर 141 करोड़ रखा गया है जबकि हमारा टारगेट 180 करोड़ का था। मुझे आशा है कि इसके बारे में मंत्रालय अवश्य विचार करेगा और इसको देखेगा। आखिर एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में हम सो नहीं सकते और कन्टीन्यूएस इसमें काम करने की आवश्यकता है तभी हम इस काम को कर पायेंगे।

फटिलाइजर के बारे में अभी.....

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** क्या कहा कि बेसिक कैमिकल्स घटा है ?

**श्री प्रेम मनोहर :** बेसिक कैमिकल्स घट गया है।

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी एक्सपोर्ट फिगर 1977-78 के लिए 180 करोड़ की है।

**श्री प्रेम मनोहर :** फटिलाइजर के बारे में सारी बातें स्पष्ट हो चुकी हैं। यह सब ठीक है। परन्तु इस बारे में मैं एक शब्द अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा। अभी बम्बई में एक एक्जीबीशन हुई। हमारी केन्द्र की कंसल्टेटिव

कमेटी भी वहाँ गई थी। मैं भी वहाँ गया था। फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन की जो वहाँ प्रचार सामग्री थी वह सब अंग्रेजी में थी। हमने कहा कि रीजनल लैग्जिज मे पेट्रोलेट दिखाइए परन्तु जहाँ पर सारे पेट्रोलेट्स, सारे एडवर-टिजमेंट, हमारा जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है जो कंज्यूमर बढ़ा है, वह सब अंग्रेजी में था, जैसे कि मानो यह सब प्रोपेगंडा केवल अंग्रेजी पढ़ने वालों के लिए ही किया गया हो। क्या केवल अंग्रेजी पढ़ने वालों का सम्बन्ध ही फटिलाइजर उद्योग से है। आज मंत्री जी ने स्वयं बताया कि इसका अधिक उपयोग बड़े लोग कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि हमारे मंत्रालय की तरफ से इसके लिए कौन से एफर्ट्स हुए, कौन से प्रयत्न हुए ? जिससे कि हमारा छोटा किसान भी इस फटिलाइजर का फायदा उठा पाए। जो फटिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल करते हैं वे स्वयं कहते हैं कि इससे पर एकड़ यील्ड बढ़ी है, इसका बड़ा लाभ हुआ है। लेकिन यह उन्हीं लोगों को लाभ हुआ है जो इसका लाभ उठाना जानते हैं। लेकिन हमारे लोगों ने जनसाधारण के लिए इस बारे में क्या किया है। हमारी सरकार और हमारी तरफ से इस बारे में कोई भी प्रयत्न नहीं हुआ कि छोटे किसान भी इस तरह से फटिलाइजर का उपयोग करें और उस उद्योग का लाभ वे किस तरह से लें। लेकिन हम लोग सारा काम अंग्रेजी में करते हैं और हमारा कोई आदमी गावों में जाने को तैयार नहीं होता हमारे लोग गावों में जाये 500-600 मील तक और बताये कि हमारा यूरिया सबसे अच्छा है। इस तरह से अन्य लोग अपने विज्ञापनों पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इसके लिए गावों के लोगों को रखिए और उसमें जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं वह गावों में जाकर किसान को यह बताये कि वे इसका क्या उपयोग कर सकते हैं और किस तरह से फटिलाइजर का अपने खेतों में इस्तेमाल करें। इससे इसका तुरन्त लाभ उन लोगों को मिल सकेगा।

[ श्री प्रेम मनोहर ]

कुकिंग गैस के बारे में श्री कल्याण राय जी ने जैसे बताया मैं भी वही कहना चाहता हूँ। हर जगह कुकिंग गैस की कमी है। शायद पिछले सत्र में यह बताया गया था कि हमारे पास सिलेण्डरों की कमी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह बताया जाए कि ऐसी कौनसी बाधा है जिसे हम दूर नहीं कर पाए। कुकिंग गैस बड़ी अच्छी चीज है। इसको सब लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं और सब लोग करना चाहते हैं लेकिन इसकी सब जगह कमी है। गैस कभी चार रोज़ में, कभी 10 रोज़ में और कभी 15 रोज़ में मिल पाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें। हर जगह और हर घर में कुकिंग गैस की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इस में हम सब इनवाल्वड हैं। हर व्यक्ति इनवाल्वड है। जब भी गैस की बात होती है तो हमारे कान खिंचे जाते हैं क्योंकि अगर गैस नहीं होगी तो खाना कैसे बनेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें जिससे कि गैस सब जगह मिलनी चाहिए।

अंत में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि जो भी उन्होंने काम किया है बहुत अच्छा किया है और आशा करता हूँ कि आगे भी रेडिकल चेंज करेंगे जिससे इन समस्याओं का हल हो सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री श्यामलाल यादव) :  
माननीय मंत्री जी।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, I must thank the House, at the outset, for giving us the pleasure and privilege this year for our Ministry being discussed in this august House. I am also beholden to those Members who have participated in the debate, thrown new light, raised basic questions, given some solutions and left us wiser than before. I am, however,

a bit sorry because all those who participated in the debate are perhaps, for good reasons, busy elsewhere and I would not be able to reach them except through the medium of newspapers or the reports of this House. I, however, hope that their interest in this Ministry will continue.

Sir, at the outset, I must say that the policy of this Government in relation to exploration and exploitation of oil, the black gold or diamond, or whatever you might call it, the most precious thing in the field of energy today, the most versatile chemical that nature has in its womb, and the basic strategy continue to remain the same as were laid down by the architect of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We believe that the public sector has, and should have, the total responsibility for identifying the oil availability in this country, the responsibility to process it and to distribute it and to reach it to the common man at the cheapest possible price. This is a necessary decision, Sir, because no one in the world today is willing to cooperate with any country in the matter of exploration and exploitation of oil except on, in most cases where real people are involved, oil sharing basis. Everybody knows that oil is a very limited available chemical, organic chemical and any sharing of it is fraught with disastrous consequences for the future needs of this country. Therefore, certainly, India will continue to take loans, all types of technical assistance, know-how, from the rest of the developed world...

SHRI KALYAN ROY: With caution.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am more than sure that that much should be conceded that it will not only be caution but the primary consideration will be to what extent every possible interest of India is protected. There is no question of India bartering away its oil to others. The predecessor Government had brought in 3 foreign

companies. One of them ASAMERA continues to do the job even now and they are still working with us. They have been interested to work but slow to go at it. We want speed. Nevertheless, with them, the outgoing Government entered into an oil-sharing contract. ONGC has to give some investment. ONGC along with them invests money but the danger or the risk of sharing oil is there. However, this Government does not propose to enter into any agreement with any company for exploration or exploitation of oil on the basis of oil-sharing. Not an ounce of oil can be shared. However, questions have been raised as to whether the speed necessary has been deployed or whether the new Government has taken in its hands the job of finding oil with some greater speed than was being done by the outgoing Government. Sir, I must admit one thing. I do not deny the good work done by the previous Government. But I am sorry to say that during the last couple of years, ever since 1973 especially as we struck oil in the high seas at Bombay which you call Bombay High now, the country entered a phase of euphoria but the euphoria overtook those responsible for oil and natural gas much more than the common man. The Bombay High euphoria, as I call it, overtook, and if I may say so, made ONGC complacent with regard to more vigorous effort, both on-shore and off-shore which should have been made. Vigour lacked, priorities became low. The ONGC as a body was also suffering and continues to suffer with that till date—I am not saying it is over—and it was not constituted to really do the job the way it should be able to do. Imagine, Sir, the ONGC is employing more than 24,000 workers, scientists, technicians, engineers, geologists, geophysicists and having not one single person or having no organisation called personnel management, having no Member for personnel, having no career planning, with ONGC scientists getting disenchanted. I must, at the outset and at this very stage, say how happy I am with regard to

the ONGC workers who have really, in a spirit of dedication to the nation, worked in spite of all these shortcomings. The structural weaknesses of the organisation called the ONGC have inhibited the sense of participation, as Mr. Kalyan Roy referred to. It can come only if there is a personnel policy, if there is career planning and if there is involvement of the scientists and the workmen in the processes of decision-making. There was nothing of this kind. There was a Committee constituted, now called the famous Malaviya Committee. But unfortunately, Mr. Malaviya himself became the Minister and he then thought that perhaps whatever was said by the Committee could flow from his own pen and the Malaviya Committee Report remained a dead book and a dead letter. The new Government has taken time. But we found, organised and restructured the whole thing. Basic decisions have been taken. But we have to find people. It is not that I can take out somebody from my pocket and put him as Director of Personnel. The man has got to be essentially a person of that type. Similarly, my hon. friend was saying that he went to Bombay High and he was disappointed to find that in some ships, drill ships and tankers, foreign people were working in abundance, in large numbers. Now, Sir, this great organisation called the ONGC did not have a proper research and development wing. It does not have one till date. It is not my case that it has one today. Now, I am not deliberately trying to decry the predecessors. The path shown was alright. But the implementation was lacking in every possible detail. Now, we are trying to collect the pieces and trying to put them together into a shape which will make it, as my hon. friend, Shri Viren J. Shah said, a body responsible for spending crores of rupees only on Bombay High, only on this particular item. Its budget runs into vast sums. We were lacking in the research and development aspect. We are taking it up now. We want somebody who can really look after

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and guide the research and development wing. But till date, India does not have—leave aside high seas reservoir engineering—even a simple institute of reservoir engineering. Everybody knows that the viscosity of oil and other considerations make it impossible to take out every ounce of oil from within. It is impossible. But the reservoir engineering management was not known. It is not developed even today. Now, we are having an institute. We have started building up that institute at Ahmedabad. But here, I would like to point out my own fault. We have started the institute, but we do not have a Director till date. I am not able to find one. I will be grateful to any hon. Member of this House if he can locate one for me, a person equal to the job. Nevertheless, we are trying to make up for that. We are trying to get even from outside the world somebody who can bring us that technology. We are trying to look inside, outside, anywhere and everywhere.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK  
(Orissa): Outside the world?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You would have to go there or I would have to go there. I cannot ask the other side to go there because they will be angry with me. I do not want that either you or me should go there. You have just come. I too have another ten years to go. I do not want to go early.

Therefore, Sir, the whole point is that we are trying to do this. I am only illustrating this.

That is the direction we want.  
5 P.M. I am sharpening the edges of the instrument to be able to deliver the goods, to manage Oil and Natural Gas Commission as a business house, as a house which will be able to deliver goods.

Now on the High Seas some difficulty is going to remain. We are trying to find out oil in the High Seas. Bombay High, as I said, gave us

euphoria, but what is the size of oil that we are going to get? Till 1975 the assessment was 10 million tonnes per year. It has gone up by 2.5 million tonnes per year from some other area. It becomes 12.5 million tonnes per year. Imagine the North Sea. The United Kingdom people have found out a hundred million tonnes a year. Look at the size, 1/6th of our population, and see how laborious they are. The point is we cannot have all the rigs and all the things of our own. We charter things and with that chartering those ships come along with their men, and when they come with their men they bring their own supplies with them. We have to pay them something. Now, for example, the rig that is working on the Kerala Coast charges about 19,900 and odd dollars a day. That is the cost. Now if I were to build or purchase a rig of the size like the Sagar Samrat as we have in this country, leave aside the initial investment the recurring expenditure etc. will be very heavy and we do not really know how much High Sea work we will have. However, it is not something final about which we are talking, about our capability of owing one or two such jack-up rigs like the Sagar Samrat so that less and less people will have to come from other parts of the world. But they come on tender and that is our difficulty. Had the hon. Member gone to the Jawahar Tanker, he would have found all Indian goods there, our own tanker, our own vessels. We do not have anything foreign there. But when they come, they come with their own men, with their own supplies. Even they bring their own mineral water to drink. What can I do? Those people live in a world of their own. I cannot help it. Anyway, that is the policy so far as the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is concerned, i.e., to restructure the whole thing, find out right people for the right job, give involvement, build up career planning so that these people who work in jungles, on the High Seas, are really given due attention

by the Government. Some day, Sir, a generation later I hope, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will be an organisation in which the top man will go from amongst the scientists working in the Organisation itself, but that needs a lot of career planning, a lot of personnel planning.

The question was raised by hon. Viren Shah about royalty business. Now royalty is given by a Statute and the number of years for which it will be given is laid down there. The time has yet to come. It is only from this point of view the Prime Minister has written to the Chief Minister of Gujarat that the question of revising of royalty at this point of time does not come because the period is yet to be over. Now before 1973 the rate was all right, the price was all right. After 1973 the rate is all right but the price suddenly is hiked up, but we have not hiked up our prices that way. However, I have every sympathy with the claim of State Governments for more funds. I have seen it from the other end also, how difficult it is to run the State Government. Whereas I have sympathy with them, I am sorry I am helpless in the matter because the law of the land is very clear and reasonably good. And it is not bad also.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Kalyan Roy, raised the question about the delays in exploration in possible prospective oil-fields in Bengal. I admit that there has been some lack of proper management. I have gone into it myself. It is no use crying over spilt milk, going back to 1965 and seeing why from 1965 to 1977, for 12 years, we remained on the mat. All I can assure him is that this is now on the highest possible priority. The casing and other things that gave way in the Diamond Harbour area, or be it the other two fields which he talked about—all those will be looked into. We will go to the depth indicated by the geologists and geo-physicists and we will not leave the field unless we have reached the end. The high pres-

sure and high heat zones which we are encountering there, remedies have been found out for them and we are bound to succeed in going right up to the particular levels.

It was also indicated whether we have in the ONGC all the expertise to do things ourselves. I must say that we are one of the seven or eight countries of the world who have capabilities. We are doing work in 12 countries outside India. But I must admit that we do not know everything of oil exploration, or the rest of the business. On some of them, we have got to have assistance from the other type of people. For example, take this pipelaying business. In land pipe-laying business, India has hundred per cent expertise. Oceanic, we do not have. We do not have drivers. Sir, it is not for a day. In some of the cases in these high oil fields, the diver has to remain down below not for 24 hours but for a month or so even. We do not have either the equipment or the divers of that capability. But I must say that, by and large, our seismic survey capability, geo-physical or geo-scientific or in other types of geological fields, our capabilities are absolutely upto the mark and can match with any one. But on some points, we have to have consultants and we do have them.

A point was made by hon'ble Shri Viren Shah that perhaps the ONGC was following a strange method of determining the exchange rate with regard to the tenders floated by it. Now ONGC does not determine an exchange rate for itself. It does so in consultation with the State Bank of India—that is a bank of India. The only thing is that the prevailing rate at the time of tenders, or at a particular point of time is the determining rate for payment. That has to be done. I do not see any bug in this. But Mr. Viren Shah is an industrialist also and if he can enlighten me further on the matter by writing me a letter, I should be extremely grateful to him. I will go into it and if

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

there is anything strange about it, we will sort it out.

Then, one more thing was said of ONGC—that we have been purchasing pipes from the Soviets—the casing pipes and other types of things—and that perhaps their specifications are of lower quality and therefore what we are purchasing from them is not good compared to the other people who could give us better if we brought down our specifications with regard to those people. May I repeat what I said earlier that I for myself have seen it fairly well? India has reason to be thankful to the Soviets because I am again saying I am willing to give the charge of procurement of these pipes to Mr. Viren Shah and I will certainly involve him.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: My God, he will have to knock down his own concern!

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I can tell you, Sir, the ONGC tried with Canada, with USA, with U.K. and nobody gave. Even the Soviets were not willing to give. The late Shri D. P. Dhar had to personally go to the Soviets to help us out of this then because our whole work would have come to a standstill if we did not have the casing. Now the Russians have their own technology, have their own method of work, have their own specifications. And the dispute between them and us today is whether or not the goods supplied by them are according to the specifications. For so many years nothing has happened. A very small quantity, costing not even full one crore of rupees is in dispute. That is being gone into and I am more than sure that we will sort it out with the Soviets. This is not a sum for which they will stand on prestige, or we will stand on prestige. Even a penny of India's claim will not be bartered away. But we must understand the world supply position of these casings and pipes. And I must say that the more we talk about it the more we are harming the cause. Tomorrow the Soviets might say, "we are sorry,

gentlemen. We come in for criticism in your Parliament. Thank you very much. We cannot give you the equipment." I am not appealing to Parliament not to criticise them. You are welcome to do that. Do that by all means. But I will simply request the Parliament, the Rajya Sabha that in this case the Soviets are really being friendly with us, not charging us more. They are, as I said, charging us very much less than the others are. The casing supply has come into difficulty after so many years. This has to be gone into by a joint team on both sides. If nothing can be decided, then arbitration has to be done for which, of course, according to the Soviet practices their Chamber of Commerce is the arbitrator. We have accepted trade with them. This is not the tender system of the O.N.G.C. This is barter under which we are getting this commodity. I am sure misunderstanding between friends should not exist and I can clearly say that there is nothing wrong about the whole thing.

It was suggested by some friends that our work on the O.N.G.C. side must go on with greater speed. We require more drills. We have purchased the drills. We have purchased drills from Romania. We have purchased from the U.S.A. We have purchased from the Russians. We have built capabilities in this country. And I am glad that the Bharat Heavy Electricals has given us the first rig which will go up to 5,000 metres which is as efficient as the latest American rigs. This has already gone over to Narsapur in Andhra Pradesh and has started drilling. Seven more rigs are to be given by them. We are replacing the old rigs and equipment and restructuring the organisation for both onshore and off-shore operation.

Then, Sir, we want to give them more business-like elbow room. For every expenditure above Rs. 50 lakhs they used to come to the Government. The previous Government controlled them so much. But the Janata Government amended the law



and gave them permission to spend up to Rs. five crores. Sir, a company constituted under the company law, a public sector company, does not have to come to the Government except for clearance with the Public Investment Board. But a body created under the statute had to come to the Ministry for expenditure above Rs. 50 lakhs every time. We have given them the powers of Rs. 5 crores. We have given them more breathing space. We have told them to take the responsibility and face the consequences. They take the responsibility and face the consequences. This does not mean that we want to control it. An impression has gone round that this Government is going to stifle the public sector. Is this the way we stifle things? Here is a particular instance in which we have given them more power. Then, it is being said about ONGC again that the morale of the people has not been up to the mark. I must say this is the unkindest cut that could be said about ONGC. I must say the morale of ONGC has been of a very high order in spite of the fact that there is a lot that remains to be done in relation to the workers there. Of course, we did take only one power more. The Commission used to say to the previous Government that it was not obliged to follow Government decision on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in employment. While amending the law bringing Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 5 crores we amended the Act also. That is the only interference we have done. We said, no, you have to follow the Government decision on the policy question regarding reservation given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That has been done by this Government. Now I am very happy to take the House into confidence and say that during the last one year luck has been very, very favourable to India, to ONGC, to the people of this country and to this Government. We have found sizable economic fields, new fields, not only on B-37, B-38 struc-

tures of the Bombay High but in certain other structures also. We have also found reasonable expectations of oil and gas in the Nagaland area and we expect to achieve much more in Tripura. So, whether it is eastern India or western India, especially in the north Gujarat oil fields also, new oil exploration has been made and oil fields have been found, and very promising. We not merely prospect but actually found out the economic insight. Therefore, last year has been a very happy and lucky year in the sense of new finds, because after 1973 nothing new was found in the Bombay High. Last year has been good not because there has been a change in the Government but probably luck was waiting to let us know the secret that there was some thing more than what had been there before. I expect more oil in the Bay of Bengal, by the side of the Andamans, in the west coast of Kerala in the Godavari belt, in the Cauveri basin and the Ganga basin and all around. However, I would require continuous help, support and encouragement for ONGC and those who are devoted to this job from this august House, from all those who have participated in this debate and those who are leaders of public opinion in this country. Now, I should also like to say one or two things more about oil. Some demand has been made by Mr. Viren Shah for putting up refining capacity in some areas of Gujarat. Now, I must say that when the Bombay High was found, I inherited certain things which had been pre-determined for me. This Government had inherited them and we cannot run away from them. Unfortunately at Bombay High oil find, gas find was already there. They thought they should bring it to Bombay over an area because the size of the gas find at that time was equivalent to the needs of Trombay I, Trombay II, Trombay V and other uses such as extracting chemicals, LPG, etc. etc. which could be consumed here itself. Now, the northern and the southern Bassein structures have also seen ad-

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ditional finds and that has made all the difference, but that had not been foreseen. We came and constituted a working group for Maharashtra and Gujarat areas. We found out, finalised the route. The whole was shrouded in controversy. But Gujarat line has got to be brought. The honourable Shri Viren Shah has asked where Gujarat line would come. I am very happy it has come back to my mind.

Sir, at that very point of time, we knew that we would have to have two lines—one Maharashtra line and the other Gujarat line. But both are coming to India and the whole country will benefit by it, because neither Maharashtra nor Gujarat will consume the gas or the oil. They are the coastal areas. We will bring that to the coastal areas. Because of the find of gas in south Tapti, we have been more than vindicated for a second line to be brought to the west coast in Gujarat. Now oceanic studies have been done so as to find out what will be the alignment. And three alignments are being worked out by the Institute of Oceanography, Goa, and others who are doing the job for the ONGC. They will tell us which one of the lines is going to be the most cost effective keeping in mind the share of Bombay in both the coal associated gas—the allocations of Maharashtra and Gujarat, the needs of both—as well as free gas; and the new find of south Tapti area. We have to connect the whole thing. I am more than sure that in a month or so we will come to a decision on this. It was being asked by Mr. Viren J. Shah again whether the refinery expansion project in Koyali will come in time. Well, Sir, we are bringing it time, if I may say so, in the second quarter of 1978 and it will be commissioned in the third quarter of 1978. There has been a little slippage, but this is because of many other factors not during the last one year. Similarly, the Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali sector pipeline will be mechanically completed in June, 1978, when the expansion would require more oil to be

pumped in here. So far as the Salaya-Viramgam-Mathura line is concerned, the outgoing Government itself staggered the thing because the Mathura Refinery has been put off schedule because of lack of finances. Therefore, that also is working to schedule. I hope it would not be very difficult to do.

From here, I will go over to fertilizers because that is a connecting business. That brings me to a number of questions raised by Kulkarniji, Prem Manoharji and others, and even Mr. Shah. Sir, the question of location of fertilizer plants in the west coast of Maharashtra has been a very difficult thing for me to deal with. Each time I have taken a decision, some objection has been taken against it. I really do not know what to do about it, how to get at it. It is true—absolutely true—that both the Central Government and the Maharashtra Government were keen to take these fertilizer plants south of Bombay, because that is a backward area—to develop the Konkan area. It was our heart's desire to do it. But can I wait for a railway line to be constructed? And hon. Kulkarniji will bear me out that if I take it to Ratnagiri, I will have to bring the railway line. And from where do we get it and in how many years? And what is the schedule? The old Bombay High coal associated gas only is being assessed today at Rs. 22 crores. That is burning I have to make use of this gas now. Now Rewa was the first point. To Mandwa-Rewa, objection was raised. The State Government's Pollution Board cleared it. But an objection was raised and we put the highest body of scientists to do the job. The pollution expert of the Atomic Energy Commission, on the chemical engineering pollution side, became the Chairman of this Group which went into the whole thing. Now he says that we cannot do it anywhere. Mandwa-Rewa. Don't do it. He chucks out all those which are reasonably well located sites in Alibagh or in that particular area. And that Group is

not composed of one man. It is composed of scientists. And they say that Tarapur is the only place where you will have no problem with it. It is very correct that the Maharashtra Government is deeply upset.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I will just interrupt to take more explanation from you. You have yourself said that the Pollution Board of Maharashtra has cleared this site. I again submit to you that the Maharashtra Government has offered a free-of-cost site at Ussal—that is in Alibagh. What is wrong? Again you have a new technical committee? How is it that the two technical experts are having difference of opinion?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, the experts of the Maharashtra Government, with all respect for them, do not match up to the expertise which is available with the second committee. Since doubts have been raised by a lot of Bombay elite, since we have had to go into it ourselves and since the calculations indicate that Usar is more dangerous than Rewa, and it is more dangerous to Usar itself and also Bombay. I cannot take risk with Bombay, and say that we will put it there. That is the difficulty. After all, Tarapur is as much Maharashtra as Usar. If you want to develop Usar, develop non-chemical industries there. Chemical industry will bring in its wake further pollution. As I said, 65 per cent of the chemical industry is in Bombay. Bombay is in suffocation; I do admit it. I would, therefore, not hazard by putting the last straw on the camel's back; the camels back may break. The chances are, the experts say, that an irreparable loss is being cause to Bombay, Rewa, Manddwa and Usar. We want eight cites south of Bombay. Sorry, Sir, there is nothing political in it. We would have to persuade and I would plead with the Maharashtra Government to bear with us this. Their experts can be confronted with what our finding here is. We will give them the report. I will

send it. I have written to the Chief Minister.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: At least have an open mind.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: We have so much of open mind, Sir. We loss so much time because of Rewa and other considerations. I can assure Hon. Shri Kulkarni that the interest of Maharashtra with regard to this fertilizer plant is as safe as could be. There is nothing wrong about it. Of course, the Konkan area has got to be developed. I quite agree. But the challenge came from the other side and the challenge proved to be right in the estimation of the experts. I could not, therefore, say, 'no'. I cannot say to them that I want to develop this area, let them remain in a little bit of pollution and that one gramme of sulphur-dioxide per cubic metre does not matter because Bombay has 15 per cent sulphur-dioxide. I cannot argue with them in that manner. I can assure you that there has been no political factors in this. I know that it is very difficult to persuade Shri Dadasaheb Patil, the hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra. But, I would certainly put the whole thing before him. Both of us have to carry this cross now. It is not I alone who has to carry this cross. Therefore, I say that this particular thing is coming in this particular context.

Gujarat has also its own fertilizer plant on the west. There will be additional ammonia, and I am very happy that hon. Shri Kulkarni said that we have ourselves told the Ministry of Agriculture about direct injection of ammonia which the Fertilizer Corporation of India has found to be correct. We are willing to assist them. It is not a question of some old people or some other people coming in the way. But I would again argue with the Ministry of Agriculture to find methods to do that. I certainly cannot do that and it is not my business.

**SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI:** It is not the Ministry of Agriculture but the financing agency.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Therefore, both he and I should work together on this exercise. I have already told him that we can get ammonia and that these fertilizer plants too will have additional ammonia. We have capacity at Haldia, we are going to take that to Cochin and give this ammonia for producing urea and other things. I can certainly look at it. I am not rejecting it.

Sir, the condition is that I am merely a producer. My Ministry is merely a producer. We produce to order. The order comes from the Agriculture Ministry. If they ask me to produce only ammonia, I will have to.

Then the size of the plants has been in question. I want to say two things. First of all, it was said that we have tried to restructure it, but they hope that crores will not be spent on restructuring it. I assure you that the management cost of the different corporations created by us will be equivalent to the total management cost, at the top level, of the Fertilizer Corporation of India as on date. It will be pro rata. Of course, the rise in price and other things are there, but that is another point. That consideration has to be given. Sir, the Fertilizer Corporation was not the only monopoly house. There are many more. The Government had accepted that this Company was too big and that is why they had the National Fertiliser Company and other things. Therefore, there is no politics in it. We are doing it simply to see that there are smaller better managed units. These big monstrous things lose all control from the top and become unmanageable and costs go up in this strategic industry where, as my hon. friend from Karnataka rightly pointed out the production of foodgrains is involved. Therefore, we have to save every penny and try to see how best we can do it.

Now, Sir, on the question of technology or on the question of the size of plants, my colleague has already

answered; I would merely touch one point and I have done. The hon. Member, Shri Prem Manohar, talked about the capability of 900-tonne plants. Sir I may inform him that for the first time, the Janata Government has given the process and design division the engineering division of the Fertilizer Corporation a separate existence and we have told them to produce a 600-tonne plant in the Assam area. We are putting it up based on gas. Now, I might tell you that this will be the first 100 per cent Indian performance for 600 tonnes. Even for 900-tonne plants, the process know-how and many things will have to be imported. I can assure you that there is not much difference between 900 and 1350. But if we can produce at a cost which, in terms of economics, would not put on the exchequer a burden of hundreds of crores by way of subsidy, then it should be preferred. And these two plants are being preferred on this philosophy. The hon. Member, Mr. Kulkarni, said that the feed-stock philosophy must be reviewed. We have already done it. And since the hon. Member, Mr. Kulkarni, was away from the House unfortunately for two years, for very bad reasons not for good reasons... (Interruptions). Well, the reasons are now being corrected slowly and surely. The hon. Member, Mr. Kulkarni, will understand that this Government has decided on a feed-stock policy and has already reviewed it. The feed-stock policy is cost preference. Then coal will be considered only after the two plants have operated. Then we will find out what is going to happen. On coal no final decision has been taken. Then naphtha: here inland disposal causes problems. Then fuel oil, which is the last. Therefore, that philosophy has been finalised and we know what we are going to do about it.

**SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI:** Subsidising...

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I am coming to it—the Marathe Committee. I do not know how much time it will

take, but I will come to it. I will not like to hold the House beyond 6—15. I think I will need time till 6—15 because I have something to say on drugs.

(Interruption)

Sir, the Marathe Committee's recommendations have to be understood in the correct perspective. The Marathe Committee said: Have for the whole industry one retention price and then subsidise one after seeing the economy of the other. We have not accepted that. The Janata Government rejected that and accepted another philosophy. Since the Marathe Committee had worked out the costing of each of the plants in existence, we have given a retention price to each plant. We are not robbing Peter to pay Paul. Peter is the Agriculture Department or someone else. Each plant is given not less than 12 per cent of net worth and a retention price has been fixed for each plant. Now, what happens? New plants are being subsidised. However, fertilisers are being sold at a particular rate, which is higher in some cases and lower in the case of others. Therefore, from the pool which is thus created from out of the sales, from out of that pool the new plants are being subsidised. However, what the honourable Shri Kulkarni has said is also one way of doing you are getting more than your due. much can this country pay, what rate can it pay? What we can really do is something on which we have to give our mind. My mind is open on what he has said, of trying to persuade the Finance Ministry for a low interest rate for the fertilizer industry or for other types of things. That is what he has suggested...

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Just a moment. I made a suggestion that suppose the IFFCO plant's cost of production is X, they should get X plus something. Now, according to Marathe Committee's formula and the Ministry's decision we are getting less than what we

would have got. This is why I made the suggestion that...

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: My point is you are getting more than our due. You should not get more than 12 per cent nett. Why should you get more? That more should go to new plants. Even if IFFCO puts up a plant near Gujarat the same thing will apply there...

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: For that purpose, please accept our colleague's suggestion; give us World Bank loan at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I have no objection if IFFCO and others want to go in for World Bank loan. If World Bank can look at it, I will try my best to go into that. No objection.

Sir, so much about the fertilizer. Now I come to drugs. I have got to talk so many things...

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Don't become a drug addict.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri U. K. Lakshmana Gowda) in the Chair]

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I have left that job to my honourable friend because he is of very great help in many matters.

So, about drug policy two extreme views are being expressed: one represented by the honourable Shri Kalyan Roy for whom I have got the greatest possible admiration, because of not only his radical political views and radical economic orientation in matters of policy but also because he is one man who speaks out his mind candidly; there are others in the industry who have all combined and they have started putting advertisements. One of those advertisements appeared in today's *Statesman* and they say this Government has done a great harm to the growth of this industry. What harm have I done? If what Mr. Kalyan Roy said was right,

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

the hue and cry on the other side would not be there, and there would be kudos for me. But I know I was in difficulty. The Hathi Committee generated a lot of hope in the minds of many people in this country except those that constituted the Hathi Committee. Now, the Hathi Committee report was lying in cold storage since February or March 1975. We had to work out what to do about the Hathi Committee report. The Hathi Committee also did a difficult and strange sort of exercise. The first paragraph of the report said, "The Committee by a majority view holds that the multi-nationals should be nationalised; taken over..." (*Interruption*) Now he has had his fertilizer share. He is not interested in drugs.

Sir, immediately in the succeeding paragraph the Hathi Committee said, "The unanimous view..." The first is the 'majority view'. Here it is the 'unanimous view'. And I am not very much off the wording used. It said: "The unanimous view of the Committee is that the Government should do the following:

(1) bring the multi-national shareholding equity to 40 per cent, ultimately to 26 per cent..."

The Committee also said one thing more. "Try to keep the shares", that is, they should not be dispersed. The public sector or someone should enter into and purchase these shares. Now, the Hathi Committee was composed of very eminent people. But those people with all their eminence did not realise that multi-nationals were operating in this country at that very point of time—even today it is so—in the field of manufacturing biscuits. They are processing sea food which requires no technology. It is just a common man's job. Anybody can produce biscuits anywhere in the country. But multi-nationals are there in this field. Sir, we have to look at multi-nationals in the totality of their business. Firstly, I am not one who feel that there could not be

a role for multi-nationals. Which is the homeland of multi-nationals? I told a group of American friends who were with me the other day that we are grateful to their press for coming out with facts about their multi-nationals time and again and telling the world how dangerous they could be. It is not we who find out these multi-nationals. It is the American press, the American Senate and the American Congress. They find out them and tell the world how dangerous they can be.

Now, this Ministry has succeeded in taking certain steps which are distinctly different from the policies followed so far in regard to multi-nationals. In the field of drugs, the Government have taken a distinct decision, not because I am the Minister. I do not want to take credit for it, though I have formulated my own views. We know that drugs are very important because they have to do something with human lives. We cannot leave it to multi-nationals and allow them to play with the lives of the people by producing the drugs and then changing their names or doing anything they like. Therefore, in the field of drugs, we have done something which is completely new and which was not even thought of by the Hathi Committee. Firstly, it is not that a multi-national, if it does not want to be an Indian company, need not bring the share under FERA or equity of the holding company to 40 per cent. In our case, it is we who determine whether a particular company shall bring its equity to 40 percent. All those who are not performing any high technology business in this country will have to bring down their equity to 40 per cent. This is what we have said. Secondly, of the remaining 60 per cent, 20 per cent should go to the working class. This decision was never taken by the so-called progressives who preceded us. It is we who have decided that 20 per cent would go to the working class and those employed by these companies.

AN HON. MEMBER: You were part of that Government.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I was a part. As I said, I have learnt it from Jawaharlal Nehru. Whatever I have learnt from him has been unlearnt by others and that is why we said good bye to them. Now, this 20 per cent share to the workers is a new thing. Shri Kalyan Roy should have at least referred to it. He is a trade unionist and a socialist who believes in socialist economy. He should have seen that this is a distinct feature. The Hathi Committee never talked about it. The rest of the 40 percent will go to the public sector preferably or otherwise to such people as we designate. Some hon. Members said that these multi-nationals import intermediates and raw materials. Now, we have laid down conditions that particular intermediates will have to be produced by them in India, if they want to remain here. They cannot go on importing unless, of course, it is only 2 kgs or 10 kgs which may not be economical for them to produce here. They can no longer live in this country producing formulations and not producing basic drugs. They have to do it from the very first stage. Then, the Hathi Committee gave them time upto three years. We give them only two years. Then again, within the period of six months, they have to give their scheme of things. Otherwise they will have to face the consequences. It was said that we are going to regularise their capacity. It is not true. We are not regularising any capacity. We are regularising certain capacities in certain fields. That is what we were doing. The excess capacity was regularised and the Government will have the option. We will preempt and fix the rates at which they should produce. Now, what is wrong about it? They have developed those things. We have inherited those things from the previous Government. They did not bother about it for many years. But we have said, Sir, that if there is no legal authority behind such expansion,

then we are not going to expand that. Therefore, if I may humbly submit, we have perhaps done a reasonable job of the Hathi Committee recommendations. We have said, Sir, that "drugs" and "pharmaceuticals", which were for many years only omnibus terms, have got to be re-defined so that the multinationals do not enter the small-scale field and any field in the way they like. They were doing that so far. They were taking loan licence. ICI had taken loan licence and fetching their formulations produced from M/s Smith Stanistreet in Calcutta and are working on it. But we have said: "No more loan licence to the multinationals." We have put so many curbs on them: We have said: "No more small-scale field for them." Of course, we did not accept the Hathi Committee recommendation that the small-scale should be exempt from price control if their turn-over is not more than one crore. No. We have said that it remains at fifty lakhs. What does it mean if you are going to make it five crores or two crores or one crore worth of turnover? It does not remain the small-scale sector any more. Therefore, we have tried to save that so that the entry of the bigger houses by other processes does not take place here.

Sir, it has been said by these industrialists—and I want to put a word of caution to them—that this type of a decision by the Government, as they have put it in the advertisement today, is going to prevent new technology from coming to India. Now, what is our decision? Why do they say that? Paragraph 100 of my statement which I have placed today on the Table of the House says this:

"The Drug Controller should not, while granting permission, give recognition to brand names of new single-ingredient drugs should such drugs be allowed to be marketed under the brand names when first introduced into this country."

They want to introduce anything and everything and that too on their terms

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and if I put some reasonable restriction, they can upset it. I am sorry, I must tell the industry—I would like to appeal to them—that they should fall in line with the Hathi Committee recommendations as enforced by the Government's policy decisions. The Government will not tolerate any roundabout methods or the musical chair business about these recommendations. I know that there are large interests threatening like clouds and I know that the man-eaters have been on the prowl and I am not going to budge an inch from the position that this Government has taken so that the multinationals behave and function within the framework and the totality of the policy of this country so long as I am in charge of this Ministry and so long as the Janata Government is there and we will try to see that they do not run away from their primary responsibility.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Has any multinational behaved responsibly anywhere in the world so far?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Irrespective of their responsibility, they have gone to every part of the world. I am not talking of this one particular thing. But we will see that they behave in that manner and I will be answerable to this House to justify what I am saying today.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Brave words.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: If I do not say those words, the honourable Member, Mr. Kalyan Roy, would say that Mr. Bahuguna has become so weak that he cannot even speak and his mouth is shut. But, if I speak something from the core of my heart, then he will say that these are only brave words. If I ask him to withdraw them, he will say that I should not tell him that he should withdraw them. Sir, I thought I could be put to test. We are put to test, and, of course, I am willing to be tested. I

must assure them that the main objectives of the Hathi Committee have been achieved. The loan licence business, the workers' share business, the saving of the small-scale sector, the beginning made with the removal of brand names—these are all things of which we can be proud and we have told them, we have told the multinationals, that the drug field, I repeat, is the only field in which they do not have the option—they have the option to come down or not to come down to 40 per cent—and that option is there in other fields, but not in the drug field and it is the Government which has the determining power in that particular respect. Therefore, I think we have gone far enough, and you should not have expected this Government to jump around everywhere in one year. Let us see how things function.

Sir, so far as the chemicals are concerned, I would certainly look into what Shri Prem Manohar said about the use of ammonia. I am not making a promise because this has been raised only today. And I am not an expert in the chemical field as he is. I go by his wisdom. He has been very helpful to us in the matter of drugs and we will certainly discuss as to what can be done to force those people to do that, so that the ancillary or secondary activities in that field can be encouraged by this type of dispensation and to make it available to them. If they are sending liquified ammonia outside, certainly we shall see to it, or we will see how to produce more. We will certainly work out and look into it.

So far as the export of chemicals is concerned, there has been remarkably good work done. Prices of pesticides have gone down; production has gone up. So far as the production of basic and technical grade of pesticides is concerned, the record is very good. The Government have done a good job of it. So far as the exports are concerned, newspaper reports say



that we have lost the target of 180. But calculations are to be made and will be compiled by the Ministry of Commerce and we will be able to see whether or not we have reached the target. But I have no reason to believe that the Government have gone below 164. I do not hold that type of view. I also quite agree with the hon. Member Shri Prem Manohar that many people who took licences have cornered the capacity. I am quite one with him, and I will certainly tell my Ministry to examine all such cases of licences and find out if there are any reasonable grounds for the non-execution of that or for their failure to convert them into production units. There may be some reasonable grounds; the State Government may not have been able to help them or some imports were not allowed which were a part of that licence. Otherwise, I would say that such licences should be removed and new people should be allowed to go ahead. Let anybody do it; let everybody do it.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, talked about the dealers and their difficulties. We are looking into them through the Oil Prices Committee and some more committees. Let us hope that we will be able to convince him that we have done nothing which will not be in the interests of the totality of the dealers. We will certainly see to it. But I would request him to use his good offices with the State Governments where his party is the ruling party, to look after local taxes. I have been writing to everybody to reduce them at least in the case of kerosene, if not other things, but I have not succeeded with any Chief Minister, whether a Janata Chief Minister or Congress Chief Minister or any other Chief Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: CPM Chief Minister also.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Yes; I am sorry. Nobody has agreed with it.

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN (Karnataka): When you cannot reduce the excise duty, you cannot ask the Chief Ministers to . . .

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Well, at least somebody should be good. Let us start somewhere. The demand was made from that side and, therefore, I am merely saying the difficulties. I do not say that it is a good thing to have all the excise that we have. But the point is this. It is a hard fact that our oil or our oil products are based on an imaginary figure of price which we fixed for crude produced by the ONGC which is very much lower than the world price. If the world prices were to be paid to the ONGC, then, perhaps, the cost would go very high. We have not done anything on our side. If the general budgetary position requires so or the Finance Ministry thought so, I have no reason to quarrel with our hon. colleague except to plead with him and let him know the views of the House.

Sir, there has been a lot of discussion about the cooking gas. We are really very sorry that we have not been able to meet the demand. There is a long waiting list. We have been able to cover 28 million families. But this year, we have proposed to cover another 300,000 families. But the biggest thing is the question of refilling which is other and more and more causing difficulty in many cases. I am trying to streamline that. Let me hope that we will succeed in the marketing business and something will come out of it.

Sir, as I said on the drugs side, I want to repeat that nobody can make indiscriminate import of raw materials, and everybody will have to produce, specially these multinationals, that raw material here itself. I am again repeating it here.

Sir, one hon. Member, Shri Viren J. Shah, said something about sponge

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iron. Now, Sir, my information is that the Steel Ministry's calculations are that in order to make sponge iron marketable, the price of gas has to be zero not even Rs. 300.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: That is not correct.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: This is the information which I have got from the ONGC. The MECON are looking into this. But I am absolutely clear in my mind that the priorities will have certainly to be fixed on the basis of the best possible utilisation of the gas, that is one, and the needs of the country—that is number two. Price is something, of course, which can be fixed. The MECON are now going into the whole thing and let me see what they ultimately say about it. About the philosophy on petro-chemicals or the role of the IPCL or the Petrofils, now, Sir, all these have a certain background. For example, I cannot restructure their equity capital. At the IPCL in Baroda, I cannot change the concept of one hundred things being done by the Government down the stream and taking upon itself a very huge burden of that Corporation. Nevertheless, the Baroda plant is yet to be on stream. They have tried and they are trying to put the plant on. Meanwhile, Sir, so far as the Petrofils is concerned, I quite agree with my friend, Mr. Viren Shah that we should look into the cost of it. We are looking very carefully at the costing even.

Sir, I told this to my colleagues, the Minister of industry and the Minister of Commerce also. Loud talks are being made that these people are not reducing their price. I reduced that price over the year of DMT. I reduced the price even of the petrofil yarn. But the cost of cloth outside, produced in the market, has not gone down even by one paisa. The hard fact remains that the total fabric cost even

at these rates is a very small part, not even 25 per cent of the total duties which are on this type of yarn or on this type of cloth. This country has to think and finalise its philosophy on man-made fabric and we have to see whether that is three times more durable and hundred per cent better in quality and cheaper than the cotton one. Then the size of the plant will also determine the cost.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: There is a delay.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That is true. Delays have come in, not for one reason. There have been good reasons and there have been bad reasons also. And I am not justifying the delay.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Are you giving information on that?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Not right now. I would communicate to you whatever the reasons that we find.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: The House would like to know that.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I do not mind even placing it on the Table of the House. I would do it, Sir, I would do it.

6 P.M.

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI (Uttar Pradesh): Not privately.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: No, not privately. When Bhandarji is present in this House, anybody cannot but ignore the privileges of this House only at his own peril. I know how legitimately watchful he is in these matters. Now, Sir, I have, therefore to say only one thing.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: What about the wage structure?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The negotiations are on today, tomorrow and the day after. In another three or four days we are going to talk them over. We are also going to talk about the wages of the I.D.P.L. workers, these medical plant workers,

**SHRI PREM MANOHAR:** What about the ancillary industries?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** About the wages in the ancillary industries we do not do anything at the moment. All I can say is that I assure the House that the Government's intention is to provide the cheapest possible fertiliser, cheapest possible chemicals to the peasants. Of course one thing which was said, with which I readily agreed, and which was said by Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, is that our present situation is that about 20 per cent peasants corner 80 per cent of the fertiliser and 80 per cent peasants do not have the capacity to use more than 20 per cent fertiliser. But this is the unfortunate situation in the economy of this country today, where 30 per cent rural people possess 80 per cent of the wealth, total assets, another block of 30 per cent possess only 2 per cent and the remaining 40 per cent—of course, you can add on—possess 18 per cent of the wealth. Therefore, we have to restructure—that is what we always say—our rural society and we have to restructure—as rightly said by Shri Prem Manohar—our industrial licensing policy also in a manner so that the big ones will not become bigger. The 20 large houses, over a period of nine years, increased their control of assets by 82 per cent; almost doubled it up. Which were these 9 years? They were prior to March, 1977. A lot of socialism was being talked those days.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** What is the position this year?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** All I can say is that Rome was not built in a day and changes of this type cannot be brought about in one day. We have not been able to restructure the rural assets, nor our wealth here. But in this Ministry we have clearly laid down a policy, namely, no chain petrol pumps, no chain gas lines. We are going to see that the Burshane

Gas is taken over and this type of monopoly is removed. We are going to decide what is going to be the size of gas dealership in Bombay and what is it going to be in Banaras because in both these places the inputs are different, and the rates are different. Therefore, we have to see what will be the economic size, which will give the man a reasonable return, at least the bank rate. (*Interruptions*). I am going to take back from them the dealerships. Of course petrol is going to be difficult but gas is going to be easy. Petrol is going to be involved with legal difficulties. I am not sure whether we will succeed on petrol but about gas we have already decided and I expect that before the end of this session I will make a statement and tell you what I have restructured so that a positive concrete thing comes out.

I am making a small effort in this particular direction. But certainly these big houses and big sharks have to be dealt with. I hope the Janata Party will be able to succeed where earlier the Government had failed to discharge their obligations of restructuring the ownership.

**DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA** (Maharashtra): The big sharks are in league with you

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** If they were in league with us, I would not have been talking the language that I have been doing and this Government would not have been implementing the recommendations of the Hathi Committee the way it has done. The test of the Pudding lies in its eating.

**DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA:** One swallow does not make summer.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** That you have come here, I treat it as a big summer, that is, the *bulbul* from Maharashtra, with very sweet and melodious voice of Dr. Zakaria.

AN HON. MEMBER: Like a sparrow.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It cannot be sparrow; it has to be *bulbul*. Nevertheless, I can assure the hon. House that we shall try to boost the morale where it is necessary to boost and I plead with the workers in the fertilisers and in the chemicals industries to have a truce and peace, because last year, the largest loss of production of ammonia fertiliser was due to the man-hours lost—not due to power—because of strikes and I concede it as one of my defeats and one of my failures. This year, I am going to discuss with the working class and call them together, industry-wise. I have started that dialogue and get into a 5-year agreement with them or at least the remaining 4 years of this Government and would appeal to them, let us not go on go-slow or strike. To my mind, in an industry like the chemicals or the fertilisers, going slow is a crime against the nation.

श्री टी० अजैया (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) :  
जहाँ तक मैं मनझता हूँ, अब कोई ऐसी पालिसी अमनाई जाएगी जिसे डिवाइड एण्ड रूज की पालिसी खत्म होगी और मजदूरों और उद्योगों में अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित होंगे। इसलिए क्या मंत्री जो कोई इस प्रकार की मोडरगि दे रहे जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am very happy that the ex-Labour Minister Shri Anjiah is sitting here. I am sure many attempts were made earlier for secret ballot which he and his party have left; I have been a part of that party earlier. In any case I am not challenging his *bonafides* today. He is quite right, Sir. The Industrial Relations Bill is going to be on the anvil of this House and I am one who is absolutely for a secret ballot for at least 3 years or 4 years or something like that and then, of course, individual matters can be taken over by small units but on general questions, the small or other

units will have no say. But the trouble which I am facing in one particular unit is—and I will not name it for many reasons—the whole of the working class is with one union and that union carries on well with the management but on a very strategic and particular point, there are about 20 people who are in another union and they are making it impossible for the plant to function. Now, it is not so easy with the unions. Like Mr. Anjiah, I have also been a labour worker; he is a labour leader and I have also been a small labour worker, a small worker in the labour field. Even a small union can create difficulties. Now, it is the patriotism of the workers that has got to be roused much more and I am sure the Members of this House will be with me in trying to rouse that feeling so that production does not suffer and the workers' rights do not get compromised and some one tomorrow does not have to say: "I am sorry I did very wrong to stop the 'bonus' having stopped it earlier. I do not want to do that. The working class have got the right to go on strike but these are strategic areas. The fertiliser factory—once closed down, is difficult to be brought back to function. Chemicals factory is very sensitive. Chocking takes place and pipes get damaged. You have to see so many things and it is just impossible to deal with chemicals. The entire fermentation is wasted and millions of rupees are lost, just because the workers go on strike. Now, these are the areas where the management is also at fault. I do not say only the workers are at fault. Both the management and the workers have to look at the question from a new angle and I am more than sure that the co-operation of this House from all sides will make it possible for us to have peace and yet concessions to workers on their rights, and the country will have cheaper drugs, cheaper fertilisers and enough fertilisers and we do not have to waste money on imports . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: And cheaper petroleum products.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Yes, we will have cheaper petroleum products.

SHRI L. R. NAIK: What about reservations for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I hope 25 per cent will go to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes but we will have to see which are the States and which are the areas where we can give gas agencies to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Then, the whole country's picture will be before this House and the other House. I would be presenting the whole position after restructuring my assets because, today, what I have are the existing things to distribute. I will have to take away something from the richer ones and give it to the poorer ones so that the ownership does not remain . . .

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: You should do something for the minorities also.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The minorities are safe so far as I am concerned. I am more than sure that they will get their due share and more than their share. It is going to be the engineers, the unemployed engineers, the unemployed graduates, the weaker sections, the craftsmen, the minorities, the Harijans, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and so on who will benefit. These are the people who will benefit, not the people who own business, not the people who pay income-tax, not the people who are richer and so on. We would also help them to get loans from the banks. It will be our duty to see that they are rehabilitated. This is our approach.

With these words, I conclude. I hope the House will give us its co-operation and that we will be able to serve the nation to the best of our ability. Thank you very much.

## REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI S. A. KHAJA MOHIDEEN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(i) Sixty-sixth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in its 218th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Illegal Import of Gold.

(ii) Sixty-seventh Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in its 212th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Customs Receipts, 1972-73.

(iii) Sixty-eighth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in its 177th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Union Excise Duties, 1971-72.

(iv) Sixty-ninth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in its 230th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Expansion of Marmugao Port.

(v) Seventieth Report on paragraph 8 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Railways) on Marketing and Sales Organisation.

(vi) Seventy-first Report on paragraphs 7, 13 and 14 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs).

(vii) Seventy-second Report on paragraph 26 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Civil) on Import of Rapeseed and Rapeseed Oil from Canada.

(viii) Seventy-third Report on paragraph 48 of the Report of the