

mittee I do not understand. Of course it is possible for us to appoint a Select Committee of our own. The hon. Minister of the Finance Ministry is here and I think she should clarify. It is not such a Bill for which a Joint Committee cannot be appointed. Now a theory has been developed that since it is a Finance Bill of some sort, there should not be a Joint Committee but there should be only a Select Committee of one House. I think that is a Bill which modifies or amends the taxation laws of the country. It is a Bill which by itself does not impose any taxation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right you have made your point.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : But I should like to know what is the position. I would like to have your direction. We shall undoubtedly send that Bill to our own Committee.

THE STATE BANK LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955, and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at eighteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock. MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL (West Bengal) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the new Minister of Petroleum and

Chemicals, in his abundant goodness, has invited Members of Parliament coming from West Bengal to a round table talk day after tomorrow. I do not question his intentions, because he impresses us as a very good and well-meaning person, but why is it that he has invited Members only from West Bengal? After all, if it is an agony of West Bengal, that is the agony of part of India.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI (West Bengal) : It is a question of Haldia port only. It has nothing to do with anything else except Haldia.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : That is not a part of India.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : It is a specific problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please continue with your speech.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : If there is any potential wealth and prosperity in West Bengal, that is the potential wealth of India and if my friend, Dr. Rajat Chakrabarti, has to be vindicated then naturally the note of interrogation comes. Why were not Members from Orissa, which is very near Haldia, and why not Members from the other parts of the Eastern region, viz., Assam and Nagaland, from where Mr. Borooah comes, were not invited? However, this is a spelling mistake and I do not make any grouse about it.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : It is a specific problem of Haldia. It is only a draft...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let him continue.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : He is saying something which is casting an aspersion on the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Minister will reply to that. You do not have to reply.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : My friend has got a very feminine susceptibility. He thinks it is an aspersion, when I want the Minister to broaden the angle from the parochial point of view to the larger Indian point of view.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : That is what I am objecting to. You are submitting

[DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI]
something about the parochial intentions of the Minister.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL :
Sir, I am saying that it is a bad spelling mistake. I do not attribute anything to him.

I come to the question of gas first. Do you know what is the cost of production of one cylinder of gas ? It is only Rs. 2 this gas which you consume, the cooking gas. It costs only Rs. 2 for one cylinder and it sells 11 times more.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra) : Where ? In heaven or here ?

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL :
Here, in India.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : On earth ?

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL :
Yes on earth in India.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Orissa) : Does it come from the moon ?

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL :
He is moon-struck.

That is the one question which the hon. Minister will kindly consider and see whether the gas ought to sell so high.

Now, Sir, coming to the question of crude oil which is very important, this naturally takes us to the Sundarbans. People ordinarily think that the Sundarbans is a place of snakes, crocodiles, tigers and all those ferocious wild animals. The Sundarbans means, it is a land of gold. So, the exploration for crude oil in the Sundarbans is a long overdue affair. I do not know what was done before. But I would like to know how far and to what extent my friend, the present Minister, has taken steps ahead because in the Sundarbans you can explore not only offshore but also onshore, we can explore both ways. Then, I would say that a part of the Sundarbans is in Bangla Desh and a part is in West Bengal. That being so, it is worth while considering as to whether a joint Indo-Bangla Desh sector cannot be thought of and a plan concretised for going ahead because there are many things in which we have to go on accord with Bangla Desh, and this is a sector where it is worth while.

Now, I took the thought from my friend, Dr. Rajat Kumar Chakrabarti. He is a good

teacher but a bad opponent. Yesterday he wanted me...

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : It has not been proved yet.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL :
I have found—you are a Barendra Brahmin and also a diabetic. You are a dual personality—both a good and a bad man. (Interruptive) I am only saying about the exception in that community. Exception proves the rule.

Now, Sir, the Sundarbans are jungle areas, water-areas. Inaccessibility to the place where the potential worth is hidden, that is a factor which has to be resolved. The problem has to be resolved. That is a factor which has to be considered very seriously by the hon. Minister, and there should be full, free, quick arrangement for railway communication to the different parts. And this will also make—the communication with Bangla Desh through the Sundarbans easier and more necessary, and more desirable results would be forthcoming.

Sir, coming to the Haldia project, to me it seems that the whole project is a dull, unresponsive and idle proposition today. Again, as my friend, Dr. Rajat Kumar Chakrabarti, told me yesterday, I emphasise upon the fact that things are being done piece-meal. That means, whenever you do things piecemeal, you are not having a whole, comprehensive picture. Therefore, there must be a blueprint of a comprehensive project in which you will fix up not only the petro-chemical, fertiliser and allied and ancillary industries but also there should be an integrated set up which will look like a business which is about to be done. There is one atrocious thing which will surprise you. This Haldia project will give opportunities of employment to many local persons. After all, rationalisation is a factor. But how is it that the office is here in Delhi ? There are so many industrial undertakings, public undertaking, public welfare undertakings but how many of these have got their offices outside Delhi, either in Calcutta or in Orissa or in Assam or, for the matter of that, anywhere away from Delhi ? So why is it that the office should not be in Calcutta whereas the functioning should be there in a corner of Bengal and very near Orissa ? Therefore, I will

expect the hon'ble Minister to categorically state forthwith that he will see that the office is there.

Sir, our Chief Minister was looking forward to Haldia and he was expecting that he would give many appointments there, naturally a very fickle and idle expectation. He thought that the people from the eastern territories, Orissa, West Bengal and from other eastern State—could be accommodated if the project were on an integrated basis. The office should be to function there.

Coming to navigation, the floating structure must be get going. Presently they are not big. If the small craft have to be pushed that would be very costly. Therefore, it should be widened. The communication channel has to be more amenable to big ships. With that things cannot pass smoothly.

Now what about a railway connection? The other day there was a talk. One of my friends from those benches, probably Dr. Rajat Chakrabarty, mentioned about a railway connection. The Farakka Head on the one side and the Haldia Head on the other side should be connected with a communication by railway. What the route will be, which would be safer and quicker these are things to be decided by the Cabinet. After consultation with the experts they should find out how it can be done.

Now I have a very ticklish thing to state. I hope I will not be misunderstood. U.S.S.R. has extended its helping hand in the matter of exploration of crude oil. Well and good. It is a friendly gesture on the part of a friendly country. But the emphasis which has been given in the monopoly of doing everything at their instance without using any man or material from India seems to be very intriguing and disheartening. They want to help us by experienced technicians and big equipment. But is it not a fact that today our small and middle industries as also some of the big industries produce equipment, nut, bolt and other things which can be used. I can understand the Russians not taking any risk with any man or material which is not exclusively their own.

But we have also our point of view. We want to take from them all that we have not, the big machines, the big technicians and the big brains. I have no sensitiveness about that. But we have got our own tech-

nicians, our boys, some of whom have got their training in the USSR. They are quite competent. I had talked with some of these people. They say that their hands itch for doing these things, but their hands are not given any opening. Sir, we have produced some materials which can be fitted into the projects. The USSR technicians at the top can have our boys tested, whether they answer the requirement. They can have our materials also tested in order to see whether these will answer the requirements. If they find that they are not worthwhile or below par or below standard, they will reject them. We have no grouse or grumble. But what I mean to say is that in every bilateral deal, there must be bargaining at both counters, the counter at the USSR end and the counter at the Indian end. After all, if we can be friends on the political plane, if we can be friends on the socio-economic plane, we can also be friends in ventures in which we are vitally interested and in which also they are interested as friends in putting us on our feet.

Lastly, Sir, I want to know whether there was any dialogue with Iraq in this behalf, whether that dialogue has been closed or that dialogue is still continuing. If it is continuing, at what stage is it now. So, I mean very well of my friend, the Minister. I mean very well of ventures that he wants to make because, after all, in this field we have not yet come out of our cradle. How long shall we remain in the cradle? May I ask my friend, who is a good man, not only to be satisfied with his goodness but to be a little firm? He has to cultivate and develop guts. Sometimes good men are very deceptive. They look very well but they are hollow. But by assessment of my friend is otherwise. He can be both good and bold. He has to be bold to the men of his own country and he has also to be bold at the negotiating table with our foreign friends.

SHRI BRAHMANDA PANDA : He is handsome too.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : Well, that he is handsome is undoubted, but compared to my friend, Mr. Brahmamanda Panda, everybody in the House is handsome.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is not very complimentary to Mr. Panda. I think Mr. Prem Manohar.

श्री प्रेम मनोहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप-सभापति जी, आज हम पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वैसे तो पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स का जो सबसे बड़ा स्टार्टिंग प्वाइन्ट है वह क्रूड आयल है और इस मामले में मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमारा देश दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में भाग्यशाली है और हम अपनी आवश्यकता का कम से कम 25-30 प्रतिशत तेल यहां पर पैदा कर रहे हैं। यह बात जरूर है कि ईरान, ईराक और परसिया इन सबकी तुलना में हमारा उत्पादन बहुत कम है।

हमारे मंत्री जी आसाम के रहने वाले हैं और वहां पर तेल के सम्बन्ध में नये एक्सप्लोरेशन शुरू किये गये हैं और हम सब लोग इस बात की आशा करते हैं कि वहां पर बहुत बड़े तेल के भण्डार मिलेंगे। आसाम के साथ-साथ समुद्र में जो ड्रिलिंग हो रहा है, उसमें भी हमें बड़ी आशा है कि वहां पर काफी अच्छा तेल मिलेगा।

वैसे तो आज के इस युग में जब चारों तरफ जोर से औद्योगिक और वैज्ञानिक उन्नति हो रही है, उसके कम्पेरीजन में हमारी स्पीड बहुत कम है। इस समय भारतवर्ष में 70 लाख टन क्रूड आयल मिल रहा है जो कि हमारी आवश्यकता से बहुत कम है। इसलिए हम क्रूड आयल बाहर से इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही अगले 10 साल में खनिज तेल की आवश्यकता 4 करोड़ टन हो जायेगी। इसका मतलब है कि साढ़े चार गुना हमारी तेल की आवश्यकता आने वाले 10 साल में हो जायेगी। अभी भी हम अपने रिक्वायरमेंट्स को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। और आगे जब हमारी आवश्यकता साढ़े चार गुना हो जायेगी तो हम समझते हैं कि यह पूरे सदन, पार्लियामेंट, कैबिनेट और हमारे मंत्री महीदय के लिए गम्भीर चिन्तन का विषय

होना चाहिए कि हम अपनी इस आवश्यकता को पूरी कैसे करेंगे, क्योंकि पूरी प्लानिंग, पूरा इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट, कैमिकल और फर्टिलाइजर का डेवलपमेंट क्रूड आयल पर बेस करता है। हमारे यहां बड़ी-बड़ी डिबेट होती हैं, एक-एक, दो-दो साल तक कि नेप्था बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट लगाएं या कोल-बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट लगाएं। बहुत डिबेट करने के बाद कोरबा में 120, करोड़ का कोल-बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट आपने निश्चित किया है, जिसका उद्घाटन करने भी प्रधान मंत्री जी गई थीं। वहां पर उन्होंने कहा कि हम बहुत बड़ा रिवोल्यूशन लाने वाले हैं और हमें सबकी सहायता की आवश्यकता है। ठीक है, मैं अपने मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये सब चीजें जिनमें समाज तो सहायता देने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन आपने क्या किया है? क्रूड आयल का एक्सप्लोरेशन हमारे यहां 30 परसेंट होता है, बाकी 70 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। दस साल में हमारी आवश्यकता साढ़े चार गुना बढ़ जायेगी, लेकिन हमारे चलने की स्पीड तेज नहीं हो रही, हम बिल्कुल कछुए की स्पीड से चल रहे हैं। क्या आपने इसके बारे में निर्णय लिया है कि हम दस साल के अन्दर आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएंगे, 4 करोड़ टन की जो हमारी क्रूड की आवश्यकता है वह 10 साल में पूरी होगी और दस साल के बाद कोई भी क्रूड आयल इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे। अगर हमारे मंत्री जी इस बात का विश्वास दिलाएं कि 10 साल में नहीं तो 12 साल में, 15 साल में हम इस कमी को पूरा कर देंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम सब लोग और देश बड़ा भाग्यशाली होगा कि अब हमें क्रूड आयल इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि क्रूड तो बेसिस है, जितनी कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर इंडस्ट्री है, डाईज है उन सब का स्टार्टिंग प्वाइन्ट है। जब तक

इसके बारे में चिन्तन करके सरकार बिल्कुल निश्चित प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाती, हम समझते हैं कि सारी प्लानिंग नहीं चल सकती। तो मैं अपने मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कितने दिनों में हम सेल्फ सफीशिएन्ट हो जाएंगे। प्लान पेपर पर ही नहीं, उसका एग्जीक्युशन कितना होगा।

इस समय फर्टिलाइजर्स की बड़ी कमी है। फर्टिलाइजर का दाम पिछले 6 साल में 840 रुपए से बढ़ कर 959 रुपए इस समय हो गया। 119 रुपये दाम बढ़े हैं। पूरे के पूरे 119 रुपए एक्साइज में बढ़े हैं। 6 साल में कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है, लेबर की वेजेज बढ़ी है, फ्रेट बढ़ा है और जितनी इन्क्रीज रेट में हुई है वह सब की सब गवर्नमेंट ने एक्साइज में ले ली है। गवर्नमेंट के पास हिन्दुस्तान में 16 प्लान्ट्स हैं फर्टिलाइजर के, उनमें से केवल 5 प्लान्ट निजी उद्योगों में हैं, बाकी 11 प्लान्ट गवर्नमेंट के हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा—वैसे तो आप अपोजिशन पार्टीज को दिन रात गाली देते हैं, कहते हैं रिएक्शनरीज फोर्सेज हैं, कोई काम नहीं करने देते—मुझे तो कम से कम यह बतायें कि कौनसी ऐसी अपोजिशन पार्टीज है, रिएक्शनरी फोर्सेज हैं जो कि आपके 11 प्लान्ट्स को फुल रेटेड कैपेसिटी पर नहीं आने देते? 70 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन देश की फर्टिलाइजर का आपके पास है, फिर भी प्रोडक्शन पूरा नहीं हो पाता। अभी जो ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी, की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें ही उन्होंने स्पष्ट लिखा है पेज 64 में, कि 1970-71 में पब्लिक सैक्टर की जो परसेंटेज है यूटिलाइजेशन की वह 54 परसेंट है और उसके कंपेरिजन में प्राइवेट सैक्टर में 65 परसेंट है। 1971-72 में पब्लिक सैक्टर की यूटिलिटी 54 से घट कर 51 आ

गई और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में 65 से 75 हो गई। मंत्री जी को मैं बढ़ाई देता अगर हमारी यूटिलिटी पब्लिक सैक्टर में 54 से 75 हो जाती और हम कहते कि हम निश्चिन रूप से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और हमारे प्लास ठीक हैं। लेकिन दिशा उल्टी है। आप जाना चाहते हैं कलकत्ता और आपकी गाड़ी चल रही है अमृतसर की ओर। तो आप किस तरह से उस उद्देश्य पर पहुंचेंगे? क्या आपके पास डेफिनिट प्लांस हैं जिनके आधार पर आप कह सकते हैं कि आप देश की सेल्फ-सफिशिएन्ट कर देंगे कूड आदि और प्लान्ट्स में? मैं समझता हूं कि देश का एक-एक व्यक्ति आपके साथ है। इसलिए आप लोगो को दिखाइये कि आपकी यूटिलाइजेशन फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स की पूरी है और हमारी कैपेसिटी की परसेंटेज हर साल बढ़ती जाती है और शायद वह दिन आये कि जब हम अपनी कैपेसिटी से 4-5 परसेंट आगे बढ़ पायेंगे। मैं कोई असम्भव बात आपके सामने नहीं रख रहा, लेकिन जो फैक्ट्स हैं वह आपके सामने आ रहे हैं। श्रीगम फर्टिलाइजर्स जो कोटा में है वह अपनी कैपेसिटी से ज्यादा चल रहे हैं, 101 या 102 चल रहे हैं।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री डी० के० बरुआ) : 115 चल रहे हैं।

श्री प्रेम मनोहर : 10 से ऊपर है। वही पहला व्यक्ति था जिसने 20 रुपया फर्टिलाइजर की कास्ट में वालंटरी रिडक्शन किया और बाद में गवर्नमेंट ने उसको फौलो किया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने क्यों नहीं लीड ली? कौन सी ऐसी बाधा थी, कौन सी ऐसी अपोजिशन पार्टीज थी, जिनके द्वारा अड़ंगे डाले गए थे और जब आप इस तरह की लीड न ले सके और देश को रास्ता न दिखा सके तो उनको मौका देना

[श्री प्रेम मनोहर]

चाहिये । हमारी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जिस तरीके से हमारे देश के लोग हैं, वह भी हमारे ही देश के लोग हैं, कोई फारेन कंट्रीज के नहीं हैं । जब वह अपनी कंपेंसिटी का 100 से 115 परसेंट ला सकते हैं तो जो हमारे प्लांट्स हैं, पब्लिक सैक्टर में वह घट कर 54 से 51 क्यों आ गये ? यह तो पुरानी फीगर्स है, पता नहीं 1972-73 में क्या होगा । इस तरीके के आप प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा कर फार्मर्स को फर्टिलाइजर्स चीप रेट्स पर देने के लिए तैयार है एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी सामने आ गई । उन्होंने फैक्ट्स रखे हैं । लेकिन क्या हम तैयार हैं कि हम अपनी पालिसीज में ड्रास्टिक चेंज करें ?

लाइसेंस के लिए आपके पास 178 एप्लीकेशंस पड़ी हुई हैं, जिनमे से 89 ऐसी हैं जो एक साल से अधिक समय से पड़ी हुई हैं । आप देश के साथ कितना घोर अत्याचार कर रहे हैं । हमारी सरकार करोड़ों रुपये फर्टिलाइजर्स और कूड आयल के इंपोर्ट के लिए खर्च कर रही है । आप केवल नारेबाजी और झूठ बरगलाने से काम नहीं चला सकते । क्यों नहीं आप डी०जी० टी०डी०, पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री, लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी और जो संबद्ध मंत्रालय हैं उनको अक्रास दि टेबुल बैठा कर जो इंटरप्रैन्योर्स है, चाहे छोटे हों, चाहे बड़े हों, यह तय करते कि जिसको लाइसेंस दिया जाए । आप जिसको भी तय करे उसको लाइसेंस दे । आपके पास पूरा स्टाफ है । 120 करोड़ का प्लान है, इसमें 20—25 परसेंट या 30 परसेंट इंपोर्ट्स कंपोनेन्ट्स हैं तो उनके लिए इंपोर्ट लाइसेंस दीजिए । क्यों रोक्ते हैं इंपोर्ट लाइसेंस के लिए ? एक साल तक फिर वह इंपोर्ट लाइसेंस के लिए दीड़ेगा । जो एक दो साल होना चाहिये उसके बजाय चार, पांच साल निकल जाते हैं । उधर हम करोड़ों रुपया बाहर

फैक रहे हैं और इधर हम लोग बैठे हुए अपनी नीतियों को चेंज न कर के सारे देश का इतना बड़ा नुकसान कर रहे हैं । कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए । बिल्कुल गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदार है और उसकी सारी पालिसीज जिम्मेदार है ।

कल एक मंत्री महोदय से बातचीत हो रही थी कि किस तरीके से ब्रेन ड्रेन रोका जाय, तो उन्होंने यह बताया कि हमारा विचार यह चल रहा है कि अभी तक जो अपने इंजीनियर्स बाहर पढ़ने जाया करते थे, उन पर हम अब रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगायेंगे और पांच साल तक या सात साल तक उनके जो वीसाज हैं या उनके जो पास-पोर्ट्स हैं वे वैलिड रहेंगे और उसके बाद वे पास-पोर्ट खत्म हो जायेंगे । उनको फिर आने नहीं दिया जायगा, अगर वे उस पीरियड में नहीं आयेगे । मैंने कहा कि धन्य हो महाराज । कौन ऐसा युवक या पुरुष होगा जो अपने देश को छोड़ना चाहेगा और देश में वापस आना नहीं चाहेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि सिवाय गद्दारों के ज़रा भी जिस को अपनी मातृभूमि का प्यार होगा वह निश्चित लौट कर के आयेगा । आधा पेट खाना मिलेगा तब भी आयेगा, लेकिन हां, भूखा अगर मरता होगा तो शायद नहीं आयेगा । मैंने मंत्री जी से कहा कि आप जान्स क्रिएट करिये और लोगों को बुलाइये । उसी बातचीत में यह बात भी हुई कि टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए इंटरप्रिन्योर या किसी को ढाई हजार रुपया देने के बाद दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल वेट करना पड़ता है, जबकि फारेन कंट्रीज के अन्दर आप रुपया जमा करिये, फोन आपके घर पर आ जाता है । तो मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप ये कंडीशंस क्यों नहीं चेंज करते । हम अपने देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार की कंडीशंस बनायें, जिससे हमारे युवक जो बाहर जा रहे हैं वे बाहर न जायें । ऐसा न कर के हम उन पर रेस्ट्रिक्शंस इम्पोज करने की सोच रहे

हैं। ये हमारी उल्टी नीतियां हैं। ये हमारी गवर्नमेंट की नीतियां हैं। यही कारण है कि पेट्रोलियम में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो पाई। मुझे कोई खुशी नहीं हो रही है। इस लिए नहीं कि मैं अपोजीशन में बैठा हूं। इसलिए नहीं कि मैं चाहता नहीं, लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि जो कंडीशंस चल रहे हैं उनमें मंत्री कुछ कर नहीं पायेंगे। आज करोड़ों अरबों रुपया फटिलाइजर्स, क्लूड आयल और दूसरे कैमिकल्स के लिए बाहर भेजा जा रहा है, लेकिन यहा फटिलाइजर्स तेज होंगे। जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करते हैं उनको आप पकड़ लीजिये, लेकिन उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है; क्योंकि ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग किसी न किसी स्टेज पर होगा। चाहे वह मैन्युफैक्चरर की स्टेज पर हो, चाहे मिडिलमैन की स्टेज पर हो, चाहे कंज्युमर की स्टेज पर हो, उसको आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं; क्योंकि वह ह्यूमैन टेडेन्सी है, लेकिन असली बात क्या है। अगर हमारा प्रोडक्शन, अगर हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ता है, अगर हम अपने देश की रिक्वायरमेंट को पूरा कर सकते हैं तो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग अपने आप रुक जायेगी।

मैं अब दो मिनट में कैमिकल्स के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। अधिक समय नहीं है। कैमिकल्स की बहुत बड़ी लिस्ट है। कम से कम पांच सौ की लिस्ट है, लेकिन मैं आपसे पांच छः बेसिक कैमिकल्स बताता हूं जिनका देश में पिछले पांच-छः साल से अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। उनके प्राइसेज में 3 सौ, 4 सौ, 5 सौ, 6 सौ गुना का फर्क है और उनमें ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग चल रही है। लेकिन अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। वे कहते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, हमने टार्गेट्स बनाये हुए हैं, लेकिन आपके ये सब टार्गेट्स और आप की प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट झूठी है। मैं केवल सच यह

मानता हूं कि वास्तव में कंज्युमर को किस कीमत पर माल मिलता है, कंज्युमर किस कीमत पर माल खरीदता है? लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को कोई खास फर्क नहीं पड़ता है; क्योंकि उनके कोटे से उनकी जरूरत पूरी हो जाती है। लेकिन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज वाले जिन को हर चीज बाहर मार्केट से खरीदनी पड़ती है उनको कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। सोडा कास्टिक के ऊपर दो हजार रु० टन ब्लैक है। एक वैगन माल खरीद लीजिये। अगर 30 हजार रु० का वैगन है तो 40 हजार रु० उसके ऊपर ब्लैक है। आज से नहीं दो साल हो गये इसको। आज आप कह सकते हैं कि पावर कट हो गया, लेकिन दो साल से ब्लैक है। सोडा ऐश के ऊपर 3 सौ रु० से 6 सौ रु० तक ब्लैक है और आज से नहीं, पिछले तीन साल से है। आपने तीन या चार लेटर आफ इंटेंट दिये हैं, लेकिन क्या कोई मैटीरियलाइज हुआ है? कोई भी मैटीरियलाइज नहीं हुआ। वह टाटा कैमिकल्स को जिन को आप ने 100 टन का दिया था वह एक्स-पेंशन कर रहे हैं। ठीक है, एक प्राइवेट कंसर्न को आप मत दीजिए लेकिन आप तो लगाइये। हमारे पास किसी चीज की कमी है क्या? आखिर यह बेसिक कैमिकल्स हैं और इनके ऊपर ही किसी देश की उन्नति निर्भर करती है। इन्हीं के आधार पर हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज चलती हैं और इन के न होने पर कोई काम आगे नहीं चलता। अगर हम को अपने देश की औद्योगिक उन्नति को करना है, देश का औद्योगिक विकास करना है, तो इन सब बातों पर हम को सोचना पड़ेगा। जिन देशों में इन बेसिक कैमिकल्स का उत्पादन ज्यादा है, वहां अधिक प्रगति हो रही है। और हमारे यहां स्टैन्नेन्सी आयी हुई है। हम कहते हैं कि हमारे पड़े लिखे लोगो के पास

[श्री प्रेम मनोहर]

एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं है, लेकिन उस के लिए हमारी तरफ से क्या एफर्ट्स हो रहे हैं। बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए बहुत धूमधाम से हम बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं कानपुर का रहने वाला हूँ। सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड एक कैमिकल है, बेसिक कैमिकल है और वह आज चार सौ रुपये टन में बिकता है। उस के बिना कोई इंडस्ट्री चल नहीं सकती जब कि उस की कास्ट दो सौ रुपये टन होनी चाहिए। हम एक अलग विदर्भ की मांग कर रहे हैं। वहाँ सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का एक भी प्लांट नहीं है। वह बंबई से आ कर वहाँ बिकता है। 500 मील दूर से वह वहाँ आता है और आप के पास स्टेटिस्टिक्स हैं कि आप के पास फुल कैपेसिटी है और आप देश की जरूरत को फीड कर सकते हैं, लेकिन बम्बई का सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड कानपुर आकर दुगने दाम पर बिकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please wind up.

श्री प्रेम मनोहर : तो मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि यह मुद्दे हैं और दूसरी चीजें हैं जिन पर आप ध्यान दीजिए और अपनी नीतियों में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करिये। जब तक आप अपनी नीतियों में मूलभूत परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कोई चेंज आने वाला नहीं है। आप इन बातों के लिए कितनी ही व्यवस्था करें और चाहे कितनी ही बातें बनाये, लेकिन इन सब बातों का एक ही बैरोमीटर है और उसी से आप सही जजमेंट कर सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में उपभोक्ता को चीजें सस्ते दामों पर मिलें। ऐसा होने पर ही आप को सैल्फ जन-रेटिंग इकोनामी होगी और अनएम्प्लायड इंजीनियर्स को और दूसरे लोगों को जान्स मिलेंगी और हमारे देश का औद्योगिक विकास हो सकेगा। वरना जिस तरह से आज अकाल पड़ हुआ है, गैस का अकाल है, कैल्सियम कारबाइड

का अकाल है और सब चीजें दुगने और तिगुने दामों पर मिल रही हैं, यही चलता रहेगा और हम यहां ड्रिबेट करते रहेंगे और एस्टीमेट कमिटीज की रिपोर्ट्स आती रहेंगी, सारा काम चलना रहेगा और देशवासी चीजों के लिए तरसते रहेंगे और आप अपोजीशन को गाली देते रहेंगे और देश पीछे चलता जायेगा। तो इन बातों पर आप ठंडे दिमाग से सोचिये और इसके लिये जब तक आप कोई रियलिस्टिक प्लान सामने नहीं लाते तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। आप अपने रेड टेपिज्म को छोड़ दीजिए और टाइम निश्चित कर के सारे काम करिये, तभी देश की उन्नति हो पायेगी।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I propose to assess the working of the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals in the perspective of the importance of this Ministry to the economic growth of this country. Sir, we are all aware that since the Second World War, in the whole world the utility of consuming petrochemicals, fuels and energy has increased. To my knowledge, if you take the perspective of the world consumption of fuels, it will be seen that previously in 1937 80% of the energy was produced by solid fuel. In 1971 it has declined to 29%, while oil and gas consumption has increased from 13% in 1937 to about 67% in 1971. Apart from this, Sir, the utility of the oil, crude oil and petrochemicals has increased in various fields for the manufacture of fertilizers, synthetics, petrochemicals, for industrial and other domestic uses. And this material has assumed a world-wide importance.

This is taken as an indicator of the economic growth and that is why, Sir, we are to deal with the performance of the Ministry in the light of the position it occupies as regards how much it contributes to the economy of the country.

Sir, as has been mentioned by some of my colleagues, the requirements of this country are expected to grow to 40 million M. Tonnes at the end of the 5th Five Year Plan. And I feel that efforts, more strenuous

effort, are required to upgrade this Ministry and to upgrade the work of oil exploration and ancillary production to that extent.

If you see, Sir, Japan is at present consuming about 200 MT.....

• SHRI D. K. BAROOAH : 250 MT...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : UK is consuming about 100 MT. France is also near about the same figure. Sir, our requirements will be 40 MT. That shows how much backward we will be as regards the consumption of these fuels.

Apart from this, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the very strategic importance of his Ministry particularly in respect of oil exploration and production of fertiliser. Sir, everybody is aware that at present there is oil shortage in the U.S.A. and there is a criticism against the U.S.A. Government for not taking proper care for the development of resources or that their refining capacity was inadequate. Gulf countries like Iraq, Iran, etc. have become hotbeds of world politics and domination by the two world powers, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. In the light of these things, the Minister will have to be very careful regarding the Ministry which he is heading and the progress of oil exploration and manufacture of fertilisers.

Sir, I do not mean any disrespect to any Minister, but we have seen that during the last 5 or 6 years, 3 or 4 Ministers have been changed. I do not understand it. It is one of the most important Ministries. I rate this Ministry as No. 1 Ministry along with the Ministry of Finance and Industrial Development because this Ministry is going to change the whole economic structure of this country. Therefore, a stable Minister is the first requirement of this Ministry. I am also aware of the efforts made by my colleague in the Lok Sabha, Mr. Malviya, to stabilise this Ministry and for taking strides in the direction of oil exploration so that we are self-sufficient. Everybody is aware that our requirement of foreign exchange because of the inadequacy of oil production will be to the extent of 1000 crores by the end of Fifth Plan and at present we are spending about 150 to 200 crores for fertilisers. This is a very staggering figure and it has to be attended to

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Before going to other items, I want to pinpoint the problem regarding foreign oil companies. This problem is hanging fire for the last 5 to 6 years and no decision has been taken. Negotiations are going on. I know there was a comment in some foreign daily newspaper that Iran and other countries discussed strenuously for six months before nationalising and taking over the foreign interests. Here we find that the Government has not given proper attention to nationalise all the foreign oil companies. I brought to the notice of the Minister an opinion given by the Law Commission and he lightly brushed it aside. Perhaps he might be knowing that the Law Commission has advised the Government that there are no agreements whatsoever between the foreign oil companies like ESSO, Caltex and the Burmah Shell and the Government of India. What is existing is a commercial type of letter between the Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals at that time and the oil companies written about 15 or 20 years back. Keeping in view the foreign exchange drain and the anti-India attitude adopted by the foreign oil companies during the Bangladesh crisis, I want to know from the Minister as to why the Government has failed in its duty to protect the interests of the country even though there was the opinion of the Law Ministry.

Before going to oil exploration, I want to draw the Minister's attention to two or three other points. I am told that during the Bangladesh operations, it was found out that our storage capacity is only 15 days. Now, they are trying to raise it to 40 days.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Bihar) : Only 3 days.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Whether it is 3 days or 15 days, it makes no difference. They say that they are increasing it to 40 days. I have read in some article that the infra-structure like jetties, harbours, ships and pipelines, has to be attended to. That is why I said in the initial stage that this Ministry requires a stabilised Minister who can devote most of his time to the Ministry and not to the politics. For that purpose, I may draw attention of the Minister to the infra-structure to be created in a stabilised economy or a stabilised production pro-

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

gramme of oil. Here, Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of the wavering mind—I do not say it laxity—in taking decisions as regards oil exploration, particularly, off-shore drilling of the oil.

For the last six years, I have been hearing in this House that some Mitsubishi business or a Russian offer is coming. I know Russia itself is begging of America and Japan to have the oil exploration technology for the Siberian plant and we in this country are still depending on the Russians' advice as to what technology for oil exploration should be applied. We are told that the Mitsubishi plant is coming up. Let it come. But I would draw the attention of Mr. Barooah that the oil exploration is not going to wait. You know the gulf countries have started quarrelling with the Western countries. One day will come when the gulf countries will have got the same attitude towards India, when we will be stranded for the availability of oil. So, the exploration programme, particularly, the land exploration or the gulf exploration or the sea-bed exploration, will have to be started without any further delay. Take whatever advice you want and take a decision in the interest of this country, but do not waver. In this wavering and wavering no decision takes place and year after year we are where we were.

Why I want to say this is because I am told that Iraq has very recently offered us a large supply of oil on a permanent basis—whether it is on a 10-year basis or a 15-year basis it is for the Minister to confirm. I would request the Minister to accept that offer immediately. I know that there is a demand from America and Russia for oil and, therefore, this offer from Iraq should immediately be accepted. At least the requirement for 10 or 15 years should be ordered just now, so that we will not be at the mercy of other powers.

Before going to the other sector, i.e. fertilizer sector, I want to make only one point with regard to the oil exploration programme. I have already stressed the necessity, I know much work has been done but I also know that the Malviya Committee has recently given a report on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's working. I think the Government of India is very seriously considering the report but while considering the report and taking any steps,

a few structural changes required for the enormous task which we have to face in oil exploration, oil distribution, have to be considered at an early stage.

The second part of the Ministry's work is as regard the fertilizer programme. Before going to fertilizer programme, there is one programme—which I wanted to comment upon—that relates to the increasing refining capacity. I said that before taking over of these foreign oil companies you take proper guidance. But before that, these foreign oil companies have got an in-built expansion capacity. Why don't you underwrite all that capacity on behalf of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission or the Indian Oil Corporation? You can tell them that this is the capacity which had already existed; let that be with you but take the decision that the expansion can be taken over by the Indian Oil Corporation so that we can utilise that refining capacity. Again, what I stated before, I am told that Iraq has now offered about 112 million tonnes of crude oil which you should immediately underwrite so that the future generation will at least not suffer on account of the shortages of oil. Expansion of the refining capacity, whether it is at Mathura or Koyali or Goa, has to be looked into immediately and action taken so that we will get the maximum refining capacity for that purpose.

Sir, about fertilizer, my friends have already stated. At present we are spending about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 crores on imports of fertilizers. One of the reasons why even in States like Punjab and Haryana where the rains were quite normal production of food could not keep pace was the lack of fertilizers. I need not go into that fertilizer scandal, the increase in the price of fertilizers, the blackmarketing, the functioning of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the distribution system and all that. I do not want to waste my time on them because so many times these have come up in the House. The Minister himself has admitted in the other House as well as in this House the shoddy working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Now I am only drawing your attention to the need for taking quick decisions to create manufacturing capacity in the country. Here what has happened is, these so-called radicals and socialists—whoever they may be whether Forumwallahs or non-Forumwallahs—are creating confusion in regard

to the technology to be adopted. When you start negotiating with any country for the creation of fertilizer capacity, they will start an ideological wrangle as to whether Russian technology is superior or Japanese technology is superior or American technology is superior and somebody butts in saying that Indian technology is there also. I know that; I fully appreciate and I am proud of our Indian technologists but there are limitations to our Indian technology. But the point here is the leftist parties particularly are bent on confusing the issue. At present the Ministry is thinking of creating capacity by setting up 11 fertilizer plants in the country. And Mr. Barooah once told us here—it might have come right from his heart because he is not a slogan monger—that his interest is farmer's interest. If you are really true to that slogan that your interest is farmer's interest, then you have to take the decision right now in this matter. What are you doing with the Japanese offer. The Italian offer and other countries have also offered. Whatever it is, you decide which offer you would accept. You take a quick decision in the interests of the nation; you are the custodian of this Ministry and whatever decision you think fit you take. Don't waste time over ideological grounds. About this Indian technology being available, I want to know from you whether any fertilizer plant is based on fuel oil in India and Indians were associated with it. We have not started any fertilizer plant based on fuel oil. Whatever technology we have developed, it is based on coal, naphtha and so many other things. Even the technology which the Fertilizer Corporation has is based on some technological tie-up with the Italian firm Monte Catinni or whatever it is and whenever any new plant is erected the whole technological and collaboration fees will go to Italy. I say you take the maximum benefit of their technology but why are you withholding other technologies which are going to come into this country because in this country no plant is started within 5, 6 or 7 years. The maximum is 7 years. I do not know whether any plant is started within five years. Steel plants are languishing from being commissioned. With this Japanese offer we would be able to start a plant within 18 months. We are spending crores of rupees on import of fertilizers and the country is at the doorstep of a revolution.

if food is not made readily available to the people. When you say that the farmer's interest is your interest why is not that interest coming out in the form of necessary action? You will probably reply at the end that very serious discussions are going on and that sort of thing. I do not want those serious discussions. Take a decision quickly and if there is any lapse we may suffer for having taken a wrong decision. It does not matter but we should not suffer on account of doing nothing and falling a prey to the ideological confusion that is being deliberately created by these radicals who do not want this country to develop but who want to see that this country is politically subverted to some particular ideological point of view.

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

उपभोक्ता मंडल, आज हम एक बहुत बड़े मंत्रालय के संबंध में बहस कर रहे हैं। यह एक ऐसा मंत्रालय है जिसके पेट में हजारों करोड़ का काम है और बहुत उपयोगी काम है। मैं भाई कुलकर्णी जी की उस बात की तारीफ करता हूँ कि जितना बड़ा मंत्रालय है उतने शायद इसको दुर्लभ नहीं दिये गये हैं। आप देखें इसके अन्तर्गत फर्टिलाइजर, केमिकल्स, पेट्रोलियम, इग्म, सोडा एश, सोप्स, इनसे-क्टीसाइड्स पेट्रोसाइड्स हैं लेकिन जिनती चीजें हैं उन सबकी शार्टेज है। इसको अगर कह दिया जाये मिनिस्ट्रो आप शार्टेज तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगा। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि कम से कम तीन चार वर्ष से कोई मिनिस्टर यहाँ टिक नहीं पाया, जैसे यह एक चलायमान मिनिस्ट्री हो गई हो, कोई एक्सपेरीमेंट हो रहा है मिनिस्ट्रो का, ये भी रहेंगे या नहीं मैं नहीं जानता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये रहें.....

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: At least we wish him good luck.

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : मैंने कहा कि मैं चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि तीन-चार वर्ष में तीन-चार मंत्री बदले गये, तो नीतियाँ, भी बदली गई। साथ ही साथ मैंने यह भी

[श्री एस० डी० मिश्र]

देखा है कि आफ्रीसर भी इस मिनिस्ट्री के बराबर जल्दी-जल्दी बदलते हैं टाप वाले । इसमें क्या राज है, क्या बात है ? क्या यह नीति तो नहीं भारत सरकार की कि इन तमाम चीजों में कमियां करो । आल राउंड शार्टेंज है ।

मैं ज्यादा आयल की ओर नहीं जाऊंगा, पेट्रोलियम पर भी नहीं जाऊंगा । उस पर कुलकर्णी साहब काफी बोल चुके हैं । मैं दो विषयों पर चर्चा करना चाहूंगा एक ड्रम्स और दूसरा फर्टिलाइजर । फर्टिलाइजर में आप देखें कि फोर्थ प्लान का जो टार्गेट बनाया है, इस मंत्रालय ने 34 लाख टन का बनाया, फिर उसे रिवाइज किया 19 लाख टन का बनाया, फिर रिड्यूस किया । अब उनका प्रोडक्शन क्या है मुझे नहीं मालूम, मैं सुनता हूं कि वह 8-9 लाख टन का होने वाला है । इसमें ज्यादातर पब्लिक सैक्टर है । यह भी आप देखें कि इन सब फैक्ट्रियों का परफोरमेंस 60 परसेंट है, लेकिन अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर का परफोरमेंस देखा जाय तो 50-55 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होता । यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है, कोई खुशी की बात नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ावा दिया जाय, लेकिन अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ावा देने का मतलब केवल घाटा देना है, तो मैं केवल 'स्लोगन-मोंगिंग' के लिये पब्लिक सैक्टर का हामी नहीं हूं और न हो सकता हूं । आप देखिये पर कैपिटा या पर एकड़ फर्टिलाइजर का कंजम्पशन हिंदुस्तान में वर्ल्ड में लोएस्ट है । शायद एक-दो कन्ट्री ऐसे हों जहां पर कैपिटा या पर एकड़ इससे कम हो । आज दस लाख टन यहां पर होता है, कुछ लाख टन इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, 35 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि है, जोड़ डालिये, 3-4 किलोग्राम पर एकड़ पड़ता है और बातें करते हैं ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन की । जरा व्हीट रिवोल्यूशन हो गया तो उसको ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन कहने लगे । ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन नहीं होने वाला है, जब तक वाटर रिवोल्यूशन नहीं होता और जब तक

फर्टिलाइजर रिवोल्यूशन नहीं होता और जब तक आपका मंत्रालय पूरा सहयोग नहीं दे सकता । मैं आपके प्रति सहानुभूति प्रगट करता हूं । मैं एक और दुर्भाग्य की बात देखता हूं । इस मंत्रालय की भी फर्टिलाइजर के संबंध में पूरे तौर से जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । कहीं स्टील मिनिस्ट्री फर्टिलाइजर बना रही है, कहीं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री बना रही है, कहीं कोई और मिनिस्ट्री बना रही है, रूरकेला में स्टील मिनिस्ट्री बना रही है ।

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सब होचपोच है ।

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : होचपोच बना हुआ है । रेशनलाइजेशन के नाम पर कैंसी डुअल रेस्पासिबिलिटी है, कैंसी कैबिनेट की इरे-स्पासिबिलिटी है । कहा जाता है कि रेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया गया है । मैं इसलिये चर्चा कर रहा हूं कि जो अनयूटिलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी है रूरकेला में, नंगल में, नवेली में उसका उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है । अभी नंगल में पावर कट हुआ, नंगल की हालत देख लीजिये, गोरखपुर की हालत देख लीजिये, प्रोडक्शन लो हुआ, नवेली की हालत देख लीजिये, लो प्रोडक्शन है । आखिर आप कुछ करेंगे या केवल टैक्सपेयर का मनी लेकर रुपया लगाते जायेंगे, घाटा होता जायेगा और प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगा । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इधर आप जरूर ध्यान दें ।

एक बात कह कर फर्टिलाइजर के संबंध में अधिक मैं नहीं कहूंगा कि फर्टिलाइजर बहुत हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट इंडस्ट्री है, यह नहीं भूला जाय । इसमें हजारों करोड़ रुपये लगते हैं और लगेंगे । जब आपने एनाउंस किया है कि 12-15 फैक्ट्रियां आप लगायेंगे तो उसमें हजारों करोड़ रुपया लगेगा पांचवें प्लान में । पांचवें प्लान में 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे । हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट की जो इंडस्ट्री है कम से कम मेहरबानी करके उसमें तो आप प्रोडक्शन 85 परसेंट से 90 परसेंट पर लाइये । जो लेबर इंटेंसिव इंडस्ट्रीज है, उसमें अगर प्रोडक्शन कम

भी है तो माना जा सकता है, लेकिन जब कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज है और कैपिटल इतनी स्केयम है तो उसमें अगर 50 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन है तो यह देश तो मर गया ? यही कारण है कि दुनिया में फटिलाइजर हिंदुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा महंगा है। आज बंगाल में, पाकिस्तान में उसकी इकोनामी हमसे खराब है, बैंकाक में, लंका में देख लीजिये। मैं बैंकाक गया हूं, पाकिस्तान की इकोनामी देखी है। इसी हाउस में बयान एग्ग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने दिया है, तो हिंदुस्तान में फटिलाइजर की हाइएस्ट प्राइस है और इस सरकार को शर्म नहीं आती कि फटिलाइजर पर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाती है, ट्रेक्टर पर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाती है और कहती है कि उसका प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि एक कोहिरेंस इन की पालिसी में होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात, श्रीमन्, जो मैं फटिलाइजर के बारे में अन्त में कहूंगा वह यह कहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा इलाका है। 35 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में करीब-करीब 6 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि उत्तर प्रदेश में है जिस पर खेती होती है। आज आंकड़े उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी उठाएँ और देखें तो एग्ग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से मिलेगा कि देश का जितना फटिलाइजर कंज्यूम हो रहा है, उसका एक बटा पांच (1/5) हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल कंज्यूम हो रहा है। इसलिए स्वभावतः मेरी मांग होगी कि कम से कम जो 15 फैक्टरियां आप पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें कम से कम 2-3 फैक्टरियां उत्तर प्रदेश में आप लगवायें और कम से कम एक दो इस्टर्न यू० पी० में आप लगवायें। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि दो साल में आपके मंत्रालय ने मिर्जापुर में एक लैटर आफ इंटेंट दिया था कारखाना खोलने के लिये, उसके लिए 800 एकड़ जमीन भी ली गई कालोबोरेशन हुआ अमरीका से, फिर वह लैटर आफ इंटेंट दिया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह क्यों नहीं दिया गया ? हम कहते हैं आप जाइंट

सैक्टर करें, पब्लिक सैक्टर में जायें, लेकिन आप ऐसा खेल क्यों खेल रहे हैं, ऐसी खिलवाड़ क्यों कर रहे हैं ? मिर्जापुर एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, जो भाई जरा भी भूगोल की जानकारी रखते हैं ? उनको पता होगा, आप उनसे ऐसा खिलवाड़ क्यों कर रहे हैं ? मैं मांग करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में दो तीन फैक्टरियां होनी चाहियें। लेकिन अगर कोई भी कारखाना हो तो पहला कारखाना वहां हो जहां आपने लैटर आफ इंटेंट दिया था, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर में हो, चाहे जाइंट सैक्टर में हो, चाहे जैसे आप करें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि आपके पास पब्लिक सैक्टर में करने के लिये उतना पैसा नहीं है, इसलिये जाइंट सैक्टर में करे तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

ड्रग्स के संबंध में मुझे खास एक दो बातें कहनी हैं। साल भर पहले वर्तमान मंत्री जी के आने के पहले बड़ा हल्ला गुल्ला हुआ था इस सदन में कि प्राइस का कंट्रोल होना चाहिये; क्योंकि कीमते बढ़ रही हैं। यह बताया गया मंत्री जी को जो आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, बेसिक ड्रग्स उनकी कीमते एस० टी० सी० और आई० सी० पी० एल० एक कोई निकला है रशिया वाला वह बहुत हैवी चार्जेंज करता है, तो इन्होंने इन्कार किया। लेकिन यहां मैं लाया हूं यह "फार्मिसिस्ट्स" आफ एप्रिल, 1973। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि एस० टी० सी० ने ओवर आल क्लोरामकेनिकाल जो 102 रु० किलो ग्राम इम्पोर्ट किया, लोगों को 422 रु० किलोग्राम में दिया गया है दवायें बनाने के लिये, 400 परसेंट ज्यादा पर। और सुना जाय। टेट्रासाइक्लिन एच० सी० आई० पाउडर जो आई० सी० पी० एल० ने 73 रु० पर किलोग्राम में खरीदा, गवर्नमेंट की इजाजत से वह 650 रु० में बेचा, यानी इतनी बड़ी ब्लैकमार्केटिंग। इसी तरह से मैंने आठ दस की लिस्ट बनाई है जो मैं पढ़ सकता हूं। यह देखें विटामिन बी० 1। फिर वही आई० सी० पी० एल० 124 रु० में खरीद कर 432 रु० में बेचता है। थोड़ा एस०

[श्री एस० डी० मिश्र]

टी० सी० और थोड़ा आई० सी० पी० एल०, यह लोग खरीद कर के छोटे-छोटे इम्पोर्ट्स को देते हैं। बड़े लोगों का क्या हो रहा है? बड़े लोग हैं कौन? यह इंडस्ट्री मारी जा रही है फारेन डामिनेटेड मैन्युफैक्चरर्स में। करीब दो तीन हजार मैन्युफैक्चरर्स हैं इस कंट्री में। करीब दो दर्जन या तीन दर्जन ऐसी फैक्ट्रीज हैं जिन में ज्यादातर 26 परसेंट या 25 परसेंट के ऊपर फारेन कैपिटल है और जिन को फारेन डामिनेटेड कंपनीज कहते हैं। उन कंपनीज में 400 करोड़ के टोटल वर्किंग में 300 करोड़ के करीब उनके हाथ में है और उनका जो अत्याचार हो रहा है उसे सुन कर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि ऐसा भी हो सकता है। इन लोगों ने अपनी कैपेसिटी इंक्रीज कर दी, विदआउट टेकिंग लाइसेंस। किसी की 5 टन की कैपेसिटी थी तो उस ने 25 टन कर दी, किसी ने 5 टन की 40 टन कर दी। इसी मदन में मुझे याद है कि तीन दिन पहले की बात है, बिग्ला ने 10 परसेंट कोई चीज इंक्रीज कर दी थी कैपेसिटी से, तो वहीं इन्वेटीगेट हुआ, उस की इन्क्वायरी हुई और केस कोर्ट में गया। लेकिन ग्लैस्को और दूसरी ऐसी ही कंपनीज हैं जो 5 से 25 और 40 तक चली गयीं और उन को आफिसर्स ने अथाराइजेशन लेटर दे दिया। अभी तक मैंने लाइसेंस सिस्टम सुना था। अब पता नहीं यह अथाराइजेशन लेटर कौन सी बला है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से। अथाराइजेशन लेटर देने के बाद उन्होंने सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस दिया। यह कैरी आन बिजनेस लाइसेंस दे दिया। अभी तक हम ने यह सुना था कि लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, लेकिन अब आपकी मिनिस्ट्री और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज से मिल कर कैरी आन बिजनेस लाइसेंस दे देती है इन फारेन डामिनेटेड कंपनीज को। इन कंपनीज का कैपिटल 24 करोड़ 1948 में था, वह आज करीब-करीब 200 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इनमें से बहुत सी मोनोपोलिस्ट हैं। इंडियन

मोनोपोलिस्ट को तो आप टालरेट नहीं कर सकते, उन पर आप मोनोपोली ऐक्ट लागू करते हैं, लेकिन यह जो फारेन कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, जिनको ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने भी मोनो-पोलिस्ट कहा है और अमरीका ने भी कहा है, उनको आप एलाऊ किये हुए हैं और उनको आप ड्रग इंपोर्ट करने देते हैं। यह ड्रग इंपोर्ट कर के जिस प्राइस पर चाहते हैं बेचते हैं।

एक चीज मैं श्रीमन्, प्वाइंट आउट करना चाहता हूँ। वह नये मंत्री हैं, वैसे मंत्री तो बहुत पुराने हैं, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय के नये मंत्री हैं। उनको मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ, शायद उनको मालूम हो या न मालूम हो। 1972 के अक्टूबर में कैबिनेट की कमेटी आफ इकोनामिक कोआर्डिनेशन ने इन तमाम मामलों पर विचार किया और उस ने कहा कि :

Effective steps should be taken to prevent and penalise unauthorised expansion.

फिर उसने कहा :

Raw materials and other assistance should not be given for production in excess of authorised capacity.

फिर उसने कहा :

The authorised industrial capacity should not be expressed in monetary value, and all that.

लेकिन मेरी इत्तला यह है कि बावजूद इस के कोई आठ महीने हुए इस मंत्रालय ने इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, बल्कि उस पर पानी फेर दिया। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी जांच चाहे आप डिपार्टमेंटली करें या किसी जज के द्वारा इसकी इन्क्वायरी कराये कि किस तरह से यह कैपेसिटी एक्सपेंड होती है, कैसे सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं विदआउट लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी और यह किस की रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है इन सारी इर्रगुलैरिटीज के लिए, किस तरह से उनकी प्राइसेस हाई होती हैं आपके कंट्रोल के बावजूद भी, क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि प्राइसेज

पर कंट्रोल है, लेकिन एक ब्रैंड को आप कंट्रोल करते हैं, उस को यह लोग नाम बदल कर दूसरा नाम दे देते हैं और आप का कंट्रोल एफ़ेक्टिव नहीं हो पाता, तो इन तमाम चीजों पर मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्त्रालय जायगा और इसकी मूरी इक्वायरी कर के आप हमें बतायेंगे, तभी इस सदन को संतोष होगा ।

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Sir, the other day our hon. Minister, Mr. Borooah, made a very laudable and patriotic statement that the glorious day is not far off when the entire oil industry in this country will be entirely in the hands of the community. A very laudable, very optimistic and very patriotic statement. But, Sir, unfortunately he has inherited a series of measures and policies in the recent past and if they are allowed to continue and if they are not altered, I am afraid, that glorious day will never come to us. Now, in this series there is only one positive thing in the very recent past to the credit of his Ministry, and that one positive and very important thing is our relation with Iraq, by which we have been able to get crude and hope to get more crude, the thing which is going to become very, very scarce and for which there is going to be a scramble in the world market and of which we are in very short supply. Sir, I would like to know from the Minister how he expects to achieve the objective that is spelt out in this statement with the series of policies and measures which have been taken in the last one year.

Let us start with oil. There is acute shortage of crude oil. In 1972 we had to part with about Rs. 200 crores from our precious foreign exchange. And if this thing continues by the end of the Fifth Plan, we shall have to spend about Rs. 1,000 crores. So, the question is how to get crude. This whole question has been gone into by a committee which is famous by the name of Malaviya Committee. How to meet the demand of the crude? How to go into the exploration of this precious metal? What are the policies and organisational structures suited for it? The whole gamut of the question has been gone into by this Committee and it has made good and valuable recommen-

dations. If the honourable Minister really subscribes to the objective that he has stated in the statement, what prevents him from accepting these recommendations of the Malaviya Committee? The recommendations of the Malaviya Committee are precisely designed to achieve that objective. The report is there. Discussions are going on. I do not know at what stage the matter is. I do not know what will happen to the recommendations. But in the meanwhile alternative policies are being pursued. I do not know why the entire offshore oil deposits, possible oil deposits, from one end of our continental shore to another, have been given to a number of international oil cartels. And the Minister's predecessor—I must admire him for his frankness—has described it as Indonesian model. Now, are we to adopt the Indonesian model? Is the Minister not aware of what is Indonesian model? It is the model of neo-colonialists. Do you want to drag back India into that stage? No, nothing should be done to drag India to that position. The very fact that your predecessor very openly and I shall say, shamelessly, said that we are going to adopt Indonesian model, shows that the glorious day will never reach us. Rather the danger is that whatever indigenous industries we have been able to build up will be destroyed. What are the terms offered? If oil is found, 35 per cent will go to them. We know that there is going to be shortage of crude. Even the USA is feeling the shortage and is devising various ways and means to meet this shortage. This is one of their attempts to meet the future demand that they are now after our oil deposits. When this situation came about, all the countries of the Middle-East which had progressive regimes, took steps to see that their oil are being made to tap our oil deposits. If oil is found 35 per cent will be given to them. I say even in the worst days of 1966 when there were people in the Government, in the Ministry, who have gone down in history as back-seat drivers of American capital, who have gone down in history, saying that they are prepared to open the womb of mother India even then India could not accept such offer. Then offer was for 20 per cent only. Now this is for 35 per cent. They wanted only 20 per cent then. Even that offer was rejected in those days. Now what has happened?

[Shri Yogendra Sharma]

He says we are going in for a progressive policy, radical policy. But such offers are you going to accept? How will you bring that glorious day? Not only is it limited to that. I am told, I do not know, it is for the Minister to say, that they are thinking of bringing not only their technology, equipment and other things, but their black-legs also. Suppose for some reason Indian engineers, Indian technicians, Indian workers, resort to strike, then who will face it? What are you going to do in this country? It is very, very dangerous politically to expose our entire continental shores to such foreign agencies which are notorious for subverting the freedom and independence of newly developed countries. How can you trust them? This is my objection. At the same time you proclaim very rightly that your objective is to make India self-sufficient and self-reliant. To bring that glorious day the entire oil industry should be in the hands of India. Therefore, this gap between words and policies should go and in order to do it I will request very seriously to accept the recommendations of the Malaviya Committee so that that glorious day can be reached.

Shri Kulkarni correctly asked why you are not nationalising the three foreign oil companies. For years and years this question has been hanging fire. In 1970 there was a golden opportunity to nationalise them, because then the oil price was the buyers' price. You could have got cheaper oil and plenty of it from so many sources. But you did not do it and you are continuing those agreements which, I must say, India had to enter into during 1951-52—during that difficult period—under duress. Those agreements were completely against our national interests so much so you will be surprised to know that the three foreign oil companies were allowed to enjoy extra territorial status. They do not disclose their accounts either in India or in their principal countries. Such extra territorial status these companies are allowed to enjoy and our Ministers and officials have only been talking and talking for years and years. Now in the context of the new world oil situation in which even USA is going to feel the shortage for it and is taking frantic steps to meet that shortage, these oil companies are going to resort to

other tactics. They are now more interested in de-investing and by the time we make up our minds there will be nothing except junk. So, before it is too late, I would request the Minister to take them over and nationalise them. What a terrific drain and loot they have resorted to. They invested Rs. 111 crores and with this investment, by now they have already drained out Rs. 2,000/- crores. With this money we could have built up so many things in our own country. And this drainage is continuing. Not only that, they have been increasing the price of crude from 1.3 dollars in 1968—if I do not mistake—to over 2 dollars. The most surprising thing is that even the IOC petrol which is refined by IOC refineries is giving to these companies for marketing and out of this they are making a profit of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 crores per year. What prevents you from offering this to IOC itself and what impels you to offer your own petrol to these foreign companies? IOC has its own petrol pumps. Unless there are collaborators and agents of these foreign companies in your Ministry, such things cannot happen. So long as you keep them there, that glorious day of self-reliance will never be reached. Therefore, first of all you have to clean your Ministry of these foreign collaborators and agents for whom the interests of these oil companies are greater than the interests of their own country. Sir, now I come to the question of fertilizers. Many honourable Members have spoken about it. But I will touch upon one particular aspect of the whole question.

Sir, we are now told that recently a deal has been struck and I do not know whether it is already completed or in the process of being concluded. It is in the name of FIL. If it is intended to seek foreign collaboration in setting up fertilizer factories, the FCI should do it. The Fertilizer Corporation of India should do it. But the deal has been struck by another concern, that is the Engineers India Limited with the Japanese firm, Toyo. What is happening? Why not the Fertilizer Corporation of India? It is because there are people in the Fertilizer Corporation of India who have been able to build up indigenous technology, indigenous know-how, and who are ready to undertake the construction of fertilizer factories on the basis of our own know-how and our own technology. Is it

because of this that they are not pursuing this and another agency is being set up for collaboration with foreign companies?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Can you tell about one factory which the FCI has built with its own technology?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: It is for you to tell.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Will you say that? Can you mention one factory?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: I have made a statement about the FCI. It is for the Minister to say that whether the FCI has done it or not. Actually, there were two Committees. One is the Pande Committee which went into the working of the FCI and that Committee has paid handsome tributes to the FCI.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am not asking about that. I asked you whether there is any fertilizer factory which has been built by the FCI or anybody else in India with our own technology?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: The other day a statement was made on the floor of the House that so many factories have been entrusted to the FCI for being built.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The responsibility for building is different from actually building the factory I am asking whether the FCI has built any factory on its own technology fully?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: It may not be hundred per cent, but it may be 90% and that is a big thing. If the FCI can construct a factory on the basis of 90% technology, indigenous technology, should we not prefer it to the fertilizer factory built on the basis of 100% foreign technology?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: 90%?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: I do not say 90%. But it is a good percentage.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: You have to say something.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: You have got the reports of the Pande Committee and the report of the National Commission on Agriculture. These are all your agencies and they have spoken about it.

Now, there is this foreign company, Toyo. It is very strange. Engineers of India Limited has nothing to do with fertilizers and it has that contract. This company, Toyo, up till now has not built up a single factory on the basis of fuel oil. Is it or is it not a fact that Toyo has not so far built, any fertilizer factory in any part of the world on the feedstock of fuel oil? How are you going to have collaboration with them?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, I am not interrupting. Does he know of any single factory where fuel oil has been used as feedstock for fertilizer?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: I am making a statement and I stand by that statement. If you think that my statement is wrong, the statement that the firm, Toyo, has not been able to build any factory so far in any part of the world on the feedstock of fuel oil, then you contradict it. But I stand by my statement.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: For that matter, nobody in the world has so far built any fertilizer plant based on fuel oil as feedstock except one firm in Germany.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala): Then why should we go in for Toyo?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Then why should we go in for Toyo?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: You said that fuel oil has been used as feedstock for the fertilizer plants. We have made inquiries and our experts have told us that there is only one fertilizer factory of comparable size and that is being built in Germany. That has gone into operation only two or three months back or is just going into operation now. There is no plant in the world except this where fuel oil has been used as feedstock.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Then, Sir, this only substantiates what I have said, that is, that they have no experience of building fertilizer plants on the basis of fuel oil as feedstock. That only substantiates my contention....

DR. Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar Pradesh): That is all experiment. It may succeed or it may not succeed.

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SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : The FCI is not entrusted with the work of collaborating. Secondly, collaboration is done with a company which has no experience. Thirdly, Sir, the fact is that this company is having a counter-part agreement with the notorious company Betchel. Sir, I need not go into the details. It is through the counterpart agreement with Betchel that Toyo have this collaboration....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You will have to wind up now.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Not only this, Sir. This attempt to bypass the FCI is calculated to disrupt and disorganize our indigenous know-how. Why bypass this? Sir, it is a continuous effort to see that our indigenous know-how or indigenous technology should be disrupted. Continuous efforts started since 1966 when the Ford Foundation made an offer that they want to study it. Then the World Bank makes a condition that they can finance our Nangal or some other project only if PSD is disassociated. Now, all these world agencies, international monopolists, are against the FCI...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Wind up now.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : If they are not able to build their own indigenous know-how, the Minister should help them instead of helping others.

You will be surprised to know, Sir, that an Action Committee has been set up...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think you will have to wind up.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : I am just concluding. An Action Committee has been set up to go into the State sector enterprise...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is a limit.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : The FCI is one State sector which up till now, since its inception, has not suffered any loss. Its production is 85% of the installed capacity. Now, one State sector working with 85% production capacity has not suffered any loss so long and has built up

indigenous know-how and technology. Who is the Chairman of this Action Committee? A full-time member of the Planning Commission is made Managing-Director and Chairman of Engineers India Ltd., and we have also made him Chairman of the Action Committee to go into the working of the FCI, when other State sector enterprises should have deserved its intervention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now wind up.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : The FCI, which has developed indigenous know-how and indigenous technology, should not be disorganized and disintegrated, to suit the interests of others.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhardwaj.

SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ (Himachal Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, by going through a few pages of the different reports on the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals I have been able to make out that there is nothing so wrong with this Ministry. What I have been able to make out is that the progress of this Ministry is rather slow. They have not been able to catch up with the times. This Ministry is supposed to be a commercial Ministry and it should have geared itself to control the big industries, both in the public sector and private sector. It has been said by my friends here that there is a big responsibility on this Ministry. It is to control the basic and vital requirements of the nation like petroleum, fertilisers and drugs and pharmaceuticals. This clearly indicates that the Ministry has got a big responsibility and as such, it should be highly geared to meet the challenges that it has to face.

Now, it has been said by my hon. friend that it is a Ministry of shortages. I think he has seen with one eye. So, his eye fell on the shortages. If he had seen with the second eye, he must have seen bottlenecks also. Instead of calling it a Ministry of shortages, I would like to call it the Ministry of Bottlenecks and Shortages.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : We accept your amendment.

SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ : As an example of the slow working of

this Ministry. I would tell that a few years ago, the Fertiliser Corporation of India made an agreement with M/s. Montecatini of Italy for having their know-how. It was the best opportunity for our country to know skill and to develop a new technique and then we could do away with that agreement. After all, how long can we afford to pay huge foreign exchange to this foreign company? These are the opportunities which the Ministry should be well prepared to grasp. They should watch what the big organisations under their control are doing. If the Ministry is geared up to this extent, then only it can do its task efficiently. For this, I would suggest that this Ministry should have some sort of a highly specialised cell to control the public sector organisations which are under their control. I understand that there are advisers in the Ministry. But I feel that the working has been very lethargic. There is need to activate the Ministry. The Cell can be called Progress Review and Advice Cell. Such a cell should be under the direct control of the Minister because, after all, the entire responsibility for the working of the Ministry falls on the Minister. The Minister should actively review the progress of the various organisations under this Ministry on a continuous basis. In that way only the Minister can know how the organisations are functioning and what improvements are needed.

Then, there is the Fertiliser Corporation of India. It is a very unwieldy corporation. I do not say that there is anything wrong with Fertiliser Corporation of India. It has been said that it has done very good work and there is possibility for improving it further. I suggest that instead of having these unwieldy corporations, there should be independent units and these units should be given more and more powers. So, their headquarters should be located there at factory sides and they should be able to work independently. At present there are 10 or 12 units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. If each unit is made self-sufficient, self-deciding and self-acting, in that case these units can compete with each other. They should be set in competition with each other so that there will be development and progress and the results of each unit can be compared with one another. So, for that purpose there may be a co-ordinating agency a corporation with

skeleton staff—not a big one as is developing in the case of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. As far as I understand, the Fertilizer Corporation of India is paying Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 per month towards rent in Delhi and is creating a big season for those who let out their buildings and thus Government is put to unnecessary heavy expenditure. But if there is a small skeleton staff just for the purpose of co-ordination only and the units are self-sufficient at their headquarters that will be a very good proposition and I think the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals will consider it.

Then I would refer to the point, as was said, that in the working of these corporations foreign influence works very much. Now it is true that the Fertilizer Corporation has done good work. The foreigners are trying to influence the thinking of the Ministry and create hurdles in the way. I can quote many examples where these foreigners played their part and put unnecessary hurdles in the way of the working of the Corporation. So it is necessary that we should be very careful and watchful about such influences working on organisations like the Fertilizer Corporation of India. I may just quote the example of Korba. At Korba, the work on the project was started some five or six years back. But, after spending about a crore of rupees on the initial work of the project another order came that the project should be closed down. It means that one crore of rupees was spent uselessly. Then certain things had to be auctioned. But now we are again forced to take up that project. That means there was something wrong in the working of the Ministry because such things had happened. I do not know much about this but I think it is an indication for us to be determined that we should be very much watchful about the foreign thinking and influence working on us. So, the best thing is that we should have our own way of doing things.

There is yet another thing which is coming in the way of the working of the public sector organisations and that is the disuniformity in the pay structure between the public sector organisations and private sector concerns. For example, an engineer in the Fertilizer Corporation of India gets about Rs. 2,000 whereas his counterpart in

[Shri Jagan Nath Bhardwaj]
the private sector is paid Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. Naturally there is a drain of good engineers from the public sector organisations to the private sector concerns. I think at the time of giving licence to private undertakings you should ensure that there is a uniform pay structure both for the private and the public sector undertakings because we are trying to make a success of public sector and so we shall have to think about having a uniform pay structure for both private and public sector undertakings. Otherwise it will be a great hurdle in the way of the success of the public sector. For the success of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and other similar public sector undertakings more depends on the skill and sense of devotion of the engineers and technicians working there. For bringing in committed and devoted engineers and other personnel it is very essential that the pay structure should be uniform in both sectors. This sort of problem is here for the other Ministries also, and I think the Government must give serious thought to creating a common pay structure. No doubt the Pay Commission has given something but that is not completely helpful because we have to take into view not only with regard to Government Departments themselves but also with regard to private organisations. So it is necessary at this stage when we are faced with the problem of making the public sector successful that there should be a uniform pay and wage structure in the country and if such a pay structure is created then the task of these Ministries like Petroleum and Chemicals and Steel, etc will become easy.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) in the Chair.]

Lastly I would say that there is need for oil exploration in the country. We should pay greater and greater attention to this. We all know there is difficulty in the availability of oil spots but to balance this we should pay equal attention to the development of coal and to the development of coalbased fertilizer plants, because coal is available in abundance in our country. We can be saved of the difficulty of carrying coal from one place to another if we set up fertilizer plants near the places where coal is available. Therefore along with the development of oil equal attention

should be paid to the development of the coal industry, especially to the manufacture of fertilizers based on coal. Apart from that we should also pay attention to natural fertilizers. In countries like Japan they are making such a great use of natural fertilizers and why should it not be done here also? We should follow the example of Japan in the use of natural fertilizers so that our difficulties can be solved.

Thank you.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have been criticising the working of this Ministry. Particularly with regard to oil and I hope the new Minister will give a new look to the Ministry and have a new outlook. Of course since then there have been lot of changes and I hope they are for the better.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) : What happens to quorum? You ring the bell at least.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : The House should not be adjourned. You may ring the bell and try. We would all like to have five minutes each at least. This House should not be adjourned.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : You continue your speech; the bell will be rung.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : We have been faulty and deficient in our policy in regard to oil. I have been pointing out again and again to the large reserves of oil in Gujarat and the neglect of the earlier Ministers to look after them. Now, it has come to a stage when we are short of oil. We have got refineries, but the refining process is such that what we need we do not have. We do not know what to do with what we get. Gujarat needs power and I have been criticising every time that for the sake of industry and for the Railways in Gujarat we bring coal from 2,000 miles away putting so much strain on the Railways of India, when it could be avoided by using oil which is abundantly available there. I hope better sense will prevail, but during the present situation you may have seen that some of the passenger trains in Gujarat have had to be cancelled to make room for food specials. This is how things are being managed. It is not

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a question of this Ministry alone. The whole planning has gone wrong. Planning in the matter of food, planning in the matter of oil, planning in the matter of coal, planning in the matter of fertilisers has all gone wrong. The hon. Minister who has taken charge of the Ministry will have to give a new look to it. I was very glad to hear him when I spoke to him informally. When I asked him whether he would be able to make some of his plans successful, he said : show me an upright man. We are here, but how many can you find on your Benches? How many can you find in the services of the Government where most of them have risen because of favours, because of their relations, because they are party-men, because they helped you in elections, rather than because of their qualifications to hold the posts. This is my first and basic complaint against the Government set-up, not necessarily against the hon. Minister, but what is he inheriting? He is inheriting such a system and I hope he will be able to set it right.

Then, we have got a certain bias on something foreign. In this country we have to learn many things. Much of the technique that we do not have we will have to learn. Otherwise, to learn it the difficult way, we will have to spend a lot of money which we can ill-afford. Foreign companies with their large revenues invest a lot of money on research and, therefore, they demand a price. If we do not agree to come to terms with them, I do not say give them an unnecessarily large price. Try and negotiate the cheapest price that you can, but take advantage of their research and build up our resources in such a way that we can use them.

Somebody was saying something about Japan. We all know that Japan has no oil, no coal and no steel, but look at the way in which Japan has built up its industry. Cannot we take a lesson from them? Sir, not only industry, but so many private organisations in Japan, run more or less on sentiment and religion who are out to do good, have offered their services not only to this country, but all over the world. I do not know, Sir, whether you were here. A few years ago there was a gentleman who came from Japan with a team, Reverend Nikano they call him. He came with a team of people who helped industry to develop in all the backward

countries. They have come here. They have got a system of training. They invite people. They train people in Japan also in their schools. Besides, when they come here they actually work on the farm with the farmers and help them to improve. They work in the factories and help them to improve. I have seen some of them working in several places and I think we should encourage them. I understand the Government of India is going to restrict their entry and it is going to prevent them from coming. I do not know whether this is going to help us. We should keep an open mind and learn whatever we can from wherever we can. If Japan can give us what we need, take it from there. If Germany can give us what we need, take it from them. If Russia can give us what we need, take it, but take it from a place where we do not have to pay too big a price and where it is cheap and efficient. I do not need to prove the statement that Japan works most efficiently. Cannot we learn some of their efficient methods?

Sir, in the matter of oil, I have mentioned the complaint of Gujarat, that it has received, unfortunately, a bad deal from the Government. I am sorry it continues to be so even today. While producing the largest quantity of oil, Gujarat is short of fuel because Gujarat has no coal, and its oil is considered national property, while coal which is produced two thousand miles away, whether it is national property or not, Gujarat does not get its due share.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Railway freight adjustment is made so that coal sells at the same rate at Gujarat and also nearabout the coalmines.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. JATEY : I do not know what sort of price adjustment. I have been to Bihar and I have seen, for miles and miles coal fields are burning. The natural resources of this country are burning up because we do not have the technique of putting out the fires. So, it is wasted, and in this condition, this Government is foolhardy enough to nationalise the coal mines. It is nobody's property. Who is going to look after it? What is nationalised is nobody's property. Personal property—a man takes care of it, looks after it. Once it becomes public property, nobody cares for it. I do not know whether the fires in Bihar have yet been put out or not. They are burning.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : The Railways are also public property.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I am not saying, burn the railways. I say, make them more efficient.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD : Somebody looks after it

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : It is because some officers are paid to look after them.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD : Are we to make them private property, the Railways?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I am not saying that, I have never said so. You can always take a perverse view of something that is said.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD : You make a general statement.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : In the Railways, we have adopted a system, where experts, engineers, managers are there, and that system continues. Have we got that system in the coal mines? You have nationalised it. Build up the system and then do it.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD : We can develop it.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : You do it all of a sudden and nationalise all the coal mines. What will you get without proper management? After the Railways had been taken over from the foreign companies, a system was evolved. Instead of several companies, we have got the Railway Board for the whole of India. If we have got expert management, if we do something about coal also like that, it is good, it will succeed. I do not know where it is going to take us. This business of know-how and technique is so very important in all these aspects, whether it is coal or oil or medicine.

Sir, this House appointed me on some of the Committees wherein this aspect was discussed in detail. We had the Patents Committee and a few other Committees, like the Company Law Committee, where I had the honour to serve and also I heard people from all over saying what was the effect of the patents law. From the evidence that was before us, from

people who came from foreign companies, we saw what they have been able to do. How far away we are from their set up. When will we be able to do like that? It is no use decrying that you are making 100 per cent profit. If they are making a profit and are serving the people, where is the harm? Then you have got the rules to control the prices. Control the prices properly. But let the benefit of this come to the country. Why prevent the growth of industry? I say, allow the industry to progress. Let it grow. But if industry acts in such a way that it is profiteering, Government has always got the power to interfere and prevent that profiteering. I hope that the new Minister will take that line and he will have no inhibitions or prejudices against foreign know-how because at every stage we will need foreign know-how. The progress of invention all over the world is going so fast and at such a fast pace that we will not be able to keep pace with it. We have not got enough to teach in our colleges even. Have we got in our laboratories the science equipment to teach the best of what is going on all over the world? We have not got those research laboratories whether it is oil or fuel or gas or medicine. At the rate at which we are going, I fear it is going to take a long time before we are able to come to a satisfactory situation. It is true that we are making progress. But while we are making progress, we have had to suffer setbacks. We have fought more than one war, and that always brings us a setback financially, and otherwise. So our progress is interrupted. Therefore, I suggest that we take advantage of the 4 P.M. progress of science and technology abroad without prejudice I am not suggesting to take everything from America or the West. Take from Russia if you can. Wherever it is available take it and make good use of it whether in the field of medicine, science or oil.

Sir, our experience has not been very happy. Along with one of the Committees I had gone to see the I.D.P.L. which was supposed to be a big show. The Committee's criticism is on record in the report that was submitted. I think the Public Accounts Committee and other Committees have also not been happy. Therefore, if we are going to take foreign know-how, let us take it from places where we have

not burnt our fingers badly. I would urge the new Minister to approach this task before him with determination. It is a grave task. I have great sympathy for the responsibility that he is carrying and I hope he will try and bring a new approach and give more vitality to the Ministry that is under his care because it is a very important Ministry from the point of view of health, fertiliser and from the point of view of food output of which we are so very short. For our transport we want petroleum of which also we are becoming deficient.

श्री गोलाप बरबोरा (आसाम) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दुनिया के कई अन्दर डेवलप कंट्रीज आज शर्म के मारे अपने को डेवलप कंट्री के नाम का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। लेकिन डेवलप होने के लिए एनर्जी का युटिलाइजेशन ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिए और इस एनर्जी के युटिलाइजेशन में हम लोग पीछे हैं। युनाइटेड आफ अमेरिका में एनर्जी का युटिलाइजेशन इक्विवेलेंट आफ कोल 20 हजार पौंड है, नेपाल में 20 पौंड आफ कोल है और हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में मुश्किल से 100 से ज्यादा है जबकि यहाँ पर कम से कम 1000 पौंड से ज्यादा होनी चाहिए था।

किसी भी डेवलप कंट्री को अपने को डेवलप करने के लिए कोल की एनर्जी के साथ साथ आयल की एनर्जी का भी युटिलाइजेशन करना चाहिए। इस चीज के बारे में हम यह देखते हैं कि दुनिया में करीब 130 डेवलप कंट्रीज हैं जो दोनों चीजों का इस्तेमाल करती हैं और 6 ऐसे कंट्रीज हैं जहाँ आयल के मुकाबले में कोल एनर्जी का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा होता है और उनमें हिन्दुस्तान का भी नाम छः देशों में आ जाता है।

दुनिया में तेल के मैप में हिन्दुस्तान कहां है, इस बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा और हम लोगों को इस बारे में जल्द से जल्द सख्त कदम लेने पड़ेंगे। जैसे कि सारी दुनिया में 1945 में 250 मिलियन टन आयल का प्रोडक्शन हुआ, 1950 में 500 मिलियन टन आयल का प्रोडक्शन हुआ, 1960 में 1000 मिलियन टन, 1965 में 1500 मिलियन टन, 1968 में

2000 मिलियन टन और आज करीब दुनिया भर में ढाई हजार टन कूड आयल पैदा होता है। इस ढाई हजार टन कूड आयल में, अमेरिका में करीब 500 मिलियन टन, सोवियट रूस में करीब 500 मिलियन टन, मिडिल ईस्ट के जो मुख्य चार देश हैं, इराका, ईरान, कुवैत और साउदी अरब, इनमें करीब 500 मिलियन टन पैदा होता है। लीबिया, नाइजेरिया, यहाँ पर करीब 200 मिलियन टन बेनजुला में 150 मिलियन टन आयल का प्रोडक्शन होता है। इस मैप में हम कहां पर आते हैं? हम अपने यहाँ करीब एक मिलियन टन तेल पैदा करते हैं जबकि हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट करीब 40 मिलियन टन की है।

तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम यह मानते हैं कि तेल का प्रोडक्शन कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि जिस तरह से गेहूँ का प्रोडक्शन किया जाता है। इसमें तो पोटेन्शियल चाहिए और अगर किसी देश में इस तरह का पोटेन्शियल न हो और हम अमेरिका में इस बारे में कम्पिटिशन करना चाहे, तो यह बात सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि पोटेन्शियल एक्सप्लोर करने के बारे में जितना काम होना चाहिए था, उतना काम हमारे देश में नहीं हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान में आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन की बात कही जानी है और उसके लिए मशीनरी भी है तथा जिस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में आयल नैचुरल गैस कमिशन बना हुआ है। आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए अलग से पोटेन्शियल एरियाज हिन्दुस्तान में करीब दो ही हैं। एक एक तो पश्चिम में, गुजरात में, अंकेलेश्वर में तेल निकल रहा है, बम्बई हाईवे में काम चल रहा है और पूर्व में आसाम में काम चल रहा है। आसाम में हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ पर यह कार्य आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। उसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर तीन एजेन्सियाँ हैं। एक तो पुरानी ब्रिटिश आयल कम्पनी है, दूसरी ओर आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड है जिसमें पंचाम पंचाम गेयर कम्पनी है सरकार के और ब्रिटिश बर्मा आयल कम्पनी के है। इसके साथ वहाँ पर आयल नैचुरल

[श्री गोलाप बरबोरा]

गैस कमिशन है। इसके लिए उसे पोटेंशियल एरियाज में लाइसेंस दिया गया है, लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि जहां आयल इंडिया और आसाम आयल कम्पनी का सवाल है और जो ब्रिटिश आयल कम्पनी का इन्टरेस्ट है, वे लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि आसाम में ज्यादा आयल का एक्सप्लोरेशन हो। इसलिए सरकार को आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के सभी शेयर्स ले लेने चाहिए और आसाम आयल कम्पनी और ब्रिटिश आयल कम्पनी का भी टेकओवर होना चाहिए। ओ० एन०जी०सी० की ज्यादा मजबूत करके आसाम, अरुणाचल और पूर्वी इलाके के जो प्रांत हैं, वहां आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर हम क्रूड प्रोडक्शन में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते तो हम कुछ कर नहीं पाएंगे।

साथ ही साथ हम देख रहे हैं कि आज की दुनिया में तेल के बाजार में जो दो बड़े गुट हैं अमरीका और रूस वे 500-500 मिलियन टन क्रूड पैदा करते हैं और जो दूसरे आयल प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज हैं वे 1500 मिलियन टन क्रूड पैदा करते हैं। इसको एक्सप्लोइट करने की पूरी कोशिश अमरीका कर रहा है। आज दुनिया में 7 बहुत बड़ी कम्पनीज हैं। इन 7 कम्पनीज में 5 अमरीकन हैं और दूसरी ब्रिटिश पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी हैं। इन लोगों की यह कोशिश होती है कि कोई भी अनडेवलप्ड देश या डेवलपिंग देश तेल के मामले में अपने पैर पर खड़ा न होने पाए। इस लिए आज कोशिश यह हो रही है कि कन्जूमिंग कंट्रीज और प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज की एलाइन्स होनी चाहिए। रूस जो 500 मिलियन टन क्रूड पैदा करता है अमरीका जो 500 मिलियन टन क्रूड पैदा करता है, उसके बाहर भी 1500 मिलियन टन क्रूड जो देश पैदा करते हैं उनकी भी कुछ कमजोरियां हैं। हम लोग इन कमजोरियों का फायदा उठा सकते हैं और अपनी तेल इण्डस्ट्री को मजबूत बना सकते हैं। और जो प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज हैं वे अमरीकन कम्पनियों के साथ लड़ रहे हैं

पेरू में, वेनेजुला में, अर्जेंटीना में, मिडिल ईस्ट कंट्रीज में। वे लोग नया नया प्रेशर डाल रहा है अमरीकन कंट्रीज के ऊपर। किसी देश में राष्ट्रीयकरण उन्होंने किया है तो अमरीकन कंपनीज को ज्यादा कंसेशन दिया है। कम से कम जहां राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर पाये तो ज्यादा कंसेशन की उन्होंने व्यवस्था की। वही रवैया हमको अख्तियार करना चाहिए और बड़े देशों के साथ मिल कर इस फारेन ऐक्सचेंज की शार्टेंज को दूर करना चाहिए। जो हाइली टेक्नीकल देश नहीं हैं, गरीब देश हैं उनके साथ मिल कर हम फारेन ऐक्सचेंज की शार्टेंज का सामना कर सकते हैं।

तेल के साथ-साथ फर्टिलाइजर का भी सवाल है। फर्टिलाइजर में हम देख रहे हैं कि देश भर में क्राइसिस है। हम जिस प्रान्त से आते हैं वहां टी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, टी इंडस्ट्रीज को फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिल रहा है। साउथ की भी हालत वही है। गोरे साहब से हमने बात की, उनका कहना है कि वहां डीजल तेल की भी शार्टेंज है। यह शार्टेंज देश भर में क्यों है और अचानक क्यों है? इसके बारे में कदम सरकार को उठाना चाहिए।

फर्टिलाइजर का प्लांट आसाम में भी लगा हुआ है और वहां की फर्टिलाइजर की रिक्वायरमेंट कम है, वहां का किसान अभी फर्टिलाइजर को इस्तेमाल करना नहीं सीखा। चाय बागान में इस्तेमाल होता है तो उनको नजदीक से नहीं मिलता। उसको अगर ट्रांसपोर्टेशन किया जाए तो कास्ट देश में ज्यादा होगी। असम के लिए गोरखपुर फैक्टरी से और बंगाल के लिए नामरूप से फर्टिलाइजर ले जाएं तो यह नहीं हो सकता। इसकी रेशनेलिटि फर्टिलाइजर प्रोडक्शन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बारे में होनी चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में भी सवाल उठाया। मैं मानता हूं कि पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री हाइली

टेक्निकल है। यहां मिनिस्ट्रों का हर एक साल या छह महीने के बाद बदलना नहीं चाहिए। लेकिन आज तो देश में जो हो रहा है, मिनिस्टर का रहना या न रहना वह मरजी है प्राइम मिनिस्टर की। अभी अभी बरुआ साहब आसाम में गए थे तो वहां लोगों ने उनकी बताया कि उनको डर है कि बरुआ साहब को आसाम का चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाकर भेजा जा रहा है।

He is being groomed for the future Chief Ministership of Assam.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : No, no.

श्री गोलाप बरबोरा : उन्होंने कहा—

"I have no interest in it" उनकी इंटरैस्ट यह नहीं है, यह रहना नहीं है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इंटरैस्ट है उससे मतलब है। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि मिनिस्ट्रीज के बीच में कोऑर्डिनेशन होना जरूरी है। जैसे फर्टिलाइजर का प्रोडक्शन कही कही एग्रिकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये भी होता है। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का जहां तक सवाल है कुछ एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में है और कुछ पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के पास है। यह तरीका नहीं होना चाहिए।

जापान में आप देखिये। जापानीज गवर्नमेंट ने पेट्रोलियम कमेटी बनाई है ग्रैंड रि काउंसिल आफ एनर्जी। एनर्जी के टाइटल के रूप में लेकर उसका काम होता है। ब्रिटेन में भी मिनिस्ट्री आफ पावर है। हमारे यहां मिनिस्ट्रीज के कामों का बंटवारा ऐसा है, जिसके जरिये से कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं हो पाता है, यह गलत है। कम से कम फर्टिलाइजर, पेट्रोलियम और जहां तक पावर और एनर्जी का सवाल है, इन सब चीजों को लेकर और फर्टिलाइजर को लेकर ज्वाइंट कोऑर्डिनेटेड बाडी होनी चाहिए। इसके जरिये ही कामकाज हो सकता है। साथ ही साथ आज जो यह पेट्रोलियम, फर्टिलाइजर और यह सब चीज का कारखाना लगाने का सवाल है और इसमें जो एलाइड इंडस्ट्री हो सकती है, उसके बारे में

आसाम जैसे प्रांत को ध्यान में रखने की बात है। अभी इस देश में एनर्जी की शार्टेज है, पावर की शार्टेज है और दुनिया में हम देखते हैं पेट्रोलियम के बारे में कोल से बढ़कर के पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोलियम से बढ़ कर के लोगों की दृष्टि जा रही है गैस पर। यूरोप, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, नीदरलैंड्स, इन लोगों का सोचना है कि मालूम नहीं कब क्या होगा, मिडिल ईस्ट में कब आग लग जाय, टिकाना नहीं, कहां तक पेट्रोलियम पर मजबूर रहें। इसलिए इन लोगों की दृष्टि गैस पर है। आसाम में जहां तेल निकल रहा है, वहां हम देखते हैं 67 मिलियन क्यूबिक फिट गैस बेकार जल रही है और देश के लिए यह बहुत बड़ी बर्बादी है। इसको भी हम को रोकना चाहिये और उसकी पावर में, एनर्जी में ट्रांसफार्म करने की कोशिश जल्दी से जल्दी होनी चाहिए।

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA (Nominated) : Sir, you had three giants ruling on the Indian ground, namely, ESSO, Caltex and Burmah Shell. Each of them was a Lord unto himself. They managed to show their faces around every point in India and never showed any signs of going away from this land until Pandit Nehru, helped by Shri K.D. Malaviya, drew up plans to make India self-sufficient in oil by the end of the century.

Sir, these three oil companies should be exterminated as early as we can, but not later than 1980. We shall not pay them a farthing after 1980 because by now they have taken away from our country crores and crores of rupees. They pay huge salaries to a few Indians at the top and give them all kinds of facilities, but then nothing for the other workers down below. In this way they have gone on for long. Fortunately, after Shri K.D. Malaviya became the Oil Minister we saw the Indian Oil Company coming up. Otherwise, we had only bleak chance for our country to become economically independent especially in oil.

Sir, Russians have shown us the way and they have spoken about our oil resources, about 15 years ago. Prof. Kalinin had spoken of our oil. When my friend says

[Shri Joachin Alva]

that we have no oil, we must look at Russians. Though they had no oil, now Siberia is going to produce more than what America and other countries put together can produce. Their experts have said about our oil industry. For your information, Prof. Kalinin said :

India can meet its requirements of oil from its own natural resources.

According to them, India has at least 20 basins, where oil can be found. Assam, Cambay, Tripura and a number of other basins—in all 8 or 9 basins—are especially prospective.

Then, Sir, Mr. Takeov has said :

We saw in different regions of India wells which are already ready for intensive operation. The Soviet and ONGC specialists agreed that it is necessary to increase the productivity of these oil wells. Only if the problem of transportation of oil from fields in Assam is solved, the ONGC can add one million tonnes to the 4.2 million tonnes of oil which it is already extracting.

Further he says :

Of the total area of 3 million sq. km. in India, 1,260,000 sq. km. are sandy, i.e. of sedimentary rocks, which are prospective for oil.

Sir, this is the opinion of the Russians. And when Russians are prepared to help us, my friends say : You are going the Communist way. And Americans are not prepared to co-operate with us except in regard to the agreements which have already been entered into. We must give these foreign oil companies notice asking them to quit by 1980. Seven years' notice is sufficient. We shall not pay them a farthing beyond 1980. You know how much money they have carried with them ? Sir, there is a very good and interesting article in "The Economic Times" by an oil expert, Dr. Michael Tanzier, who is a word-renowned petroleum expert. It was written in "the political Economy of International oil and under-developed countries" He has said that India can take over foreign companies, the oil companies, at once. Now, Sir, he has said that the foreign contractors who make more than reasonable profits in their contracts do not reimburse the government for their own

excessive profits. As a result, the people of India were forced to pay millions of dollars for many years for crude oil and refined products and that is particularly tragic for a country like India where most of the people are extremely poor, so poor that a few dollars of excessive payment would result in a serious reduction in the standard of living. Then, Sir, these companies have taken money out of India in various forms which can be found out from their profits on their refining, distribution and marketing operations in and outside India. What is more is the profits that they have made, the profits that they have made on their sales of crude oil and refined products which were drawn from the hoardings in the oil-producing and oil-exporting underdeveloped countries.

Now Sir, in Chile, you see how the Americans formed a counter-government in the sense of trying to subvert the government there. Have you heard of the amount of American dollars that went into the pockets of the Italian political parties. You must have read some time back about how many millions of dollars went into the pockets of the Italian parties with a view to subverting the government. If they can do it in Chile and Italy, not far away from us, why would they not be doing it in India? They have a number of people here whom they have bribed. How many times money has gone into the pockets of some parties the names of which I shall not be able to give now? You know how much money has gone into the pockets of the political parties so that certain officials of the Government may be kept favourable to them? They are having them and they are doing this. And, Sir, they are doing it at a time when President Nixon is finding it tough. These foreign oil companies have turned out their Indian executives from their firms. Now, we have a man called Mr. Singh. He is the Managing Director of the IOC. I am sorry for mentioning his name. He was in the Burmah-Shell. He was drawing a large salary there and then he came here and he is drawing a huge salary. He has come here on a long contract, a contract for a very long time, rather indefinite time and now he has submitted a bill for Rs. 1,25,000/- for the treatment of his so-called cancer. He went to London and other places for his treatment. If I were ill and I had to go for

treatment, I cannot dream of going beyond New Delhi. But this man went abroad and came back and submitted a bill for one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees ! I am just mentioning this to tell you how these retired officials in these foreign oil companies come and sit tight over us. How is this amount of Rs. 1,25,000/- going to be paid for the treatment of this man, Mr. Singh, in America and London ? These are all matters which the Government should go into.

Now, Russia has rich oil deposits. People were saying that there is no oil in Russia and they cannot produce oil. But, according to the reports of the scientists, Siberia contains the largest gas and oil reserves in the world. Scientists believe that Siberian region, equivalent in size to North America, is like a giant floating on gas and oil. Now, Sir, they will be producing about 130 million tonnes of oil by 1975, comparable to half of Saudi Arabia's production. Look at the richness of Saudi Arabia. They have been able to buy more than half the shares of the General Motors. Now, Sir, we must give credit also to the Arab States because they have been able to finance Egypt in its difficult days when their canal was closed down under the force of Britain, Israel and France and now by Israel only. Money has been pouring in there to keep their things going out of the Arab oil countries which have been getting millions of pounds for the last several years. They had one office in Bombay. They closed it down.

Then, Israel has now occupied Sinai, from which they are getting millions of dollars of oil by driving out thousands of Arab residents.

I was a Member of the Lok Sabha for 16 long years. Mr. Virendra Patil, the then Chief Minister of Mysore, who is now sitting on Cong-O Benches, and Mr. Ram Krishna Hegde, the then Finance Minister are supposed to have permitted Thapars, the capitalists, to set up a caustic soda plant in North Karwar. I do not know how much money has been passed on for this transaction at the cost of the poor people. And hundreds of people are going to be driven away from Kumta, so that the factory may extend its operations near a salt area. Besides the Factory will destroy and damage

the fish product, the best product of Karwar. Fish is sold in Bombay by million tonnes. I have personal experience of that, since I bought printing paper at black market price 30 years ago—of Sri Gopal Mills. They are the biggest black marketeers in Mysore. I also attended the wedding of the daughter of one of my friends, Vice-Admiral Kul-karni, who was stationed in Vishakhapatnam. The marriage was in Bombay and the bridegroom was the son of the Manager of Greave Cotton Mill owned by Thapars. Then, at the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay there was a party going on and outside I saw people shouting and yelling. They were demonstrating against the Manager for dismissing some workers. This is a thing which rarely happens in marriages. I demand that the licence for the setting up of caustic soda plant in Karwar should be cancelled altogether.

My successor in the Lok Sabha, Shri Naik, is raising the matter through Call Attention motion in regard to this thing.

Then, the Managing Director of the Indian Oil Company was an executive of Burmah Shell—Mr. Singh—drawing a fat pension plus salary plus contract from Indian Oil Company, whose term of office is also not fixed. He can remain there as long as he likes.

We now find that two or three men from the private sector, after having been in the private sector for many many years, are coming over as advisers of the Planning Commission. It is wrong to put these men in the public sector after their full-throated period in private sector. How can their minds change socially ? It is not a good thing.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, first of all, I would like to refer to the action of the Ministry in asking the Director of the Fertilizer Corporation of India to hurriedly go on leave. I do not know why ? A sort of Action Committee, including full-time members of the Planning Commission, etc., has been set up and their recommendation is that the FCI's own technology should be examined in relation to foreign technology. That means foreign experts will be brought. There are persons in the Government who make foreign inroads of foreign capital and foreign technology wherever they require. It is a sort of

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precipitate action that the Ministry is taking in restructuring the entire F.C.I. Fertilizer distribution is to be given to the Agricultural Ministry. The Planning and Development Division is being restricted and it might even be scuttled. It seems to me to be a strange development and I wish that the Minister should explain the position.

Secondly, I would like to say that between 1948 and 1950, foreign technical consultants, namely, Koppers Incorporated and Lurgi Gessellschaft recommended that a coal petro-chemical complex can be set up. Koppers indicated about a certain range of products. Lurgi recommended that the whole range of products can be put up, though the cost may be a little high. I was given an answer that no such report has been submitted. These firms suggested that a coal based petro-chemical complex is feasible and viable. You refused to give the information. I pursued the matter. It has now been laid on the Table of the House. The answer given to me was: "No, it does not arise". No such report exists. I have told where it exists in the Government of India publication. It exists in "Problems of Industrial Development, 1951-56". I have given the names of the two companies also. It seems that there were vested interests and no petroleum complex was set up. Now, it is known that the oil resources of Assam are greater than that of Gujarat. It must be explained why a petro chemical complex was not set up in Asam immediately after independence. Why an oil refinery was not set up in Assam? It was not done for ten long years for the benefit of foreigners like ESSO, Caltex and Burmah Shell. When you struck oil at Ankleshwar, then everything was ready within a month and a petro-chemical complex was set up. He could have a coal based complex. He could have rejected it. Now, I say you have made an untrue statement, to put it modestly. Assam was ignored. I do not know how the Ministry is functioning and for whose benefit. Look at pharmaceuticals. It is in Bombay controlled by foreigners. IDPL is an exception. They are selling the drugs at 6 times or 10 times of the actual price that you pay in Singapore. Why could you not send some technical persons to Singapore to learn the technique and then you could set up your own plants?

Why have you mortgaged the industry for the benefit of foreigners?

As regards oil refineries, they have repeatedly refused the recommendation that these 3 oil companies should be taken over. It has been put into cold storage by the Cabinet because it is inconvenient. Now, the Government is studying their proposals of 36 per cent or some such percentage. According to this proposal, these 3 companies will keep an effective control in their hands. How is it that this recommendation of nationalisation was ignored? For whose benefit was it? It was not in the interest of India. It was for the benefit of foreigners. Now, there is a deliberation whether to accept the proposals of the foreigners in which effective control will remain in the hands of these foreign companies. Regarding exploration, Sir, we were assured four-five years ago that there is oil in West Bengal also. An assurance was given that deep drilling will be done and the project will be taken up. Now they are saying that on the advice of Prof. Kalinin geological studies are being made, but for how long? How long will these studies go? Then there is oil in Bengal Basin, near the Sundarbans. When you have not been able to strike oil in Ankleshwar, it was necessary that the Bengal Basin and the Sundarbans should have been given priority. It is not given priority. Again, when Mr. Humyun Kabir was the Minister incharge of the Petroleum Ministry, it was decided to set up a petro-chemical complex at Haldia. I ask the Minister: Who has scuttled the project? Which Ministry or Cabinet or on—whose recommendations was this done? Now there is some refinery. It is now said that these projects are allotted to the department concerning petroleum or kerosene or something like that. Why has that project been given up? Now they say that the Haldia Port is not suitable. They say that it costs Rs. 20 per tonne extra. If it is so, I ask, how can you set up a refinery at Mathura? Freight costs are there also. From Bombay Port to Mathura is a pretty long distance. I would like to know how much extra money is required in that case. Would he answer? If that is so, then you can bring oil even from Assam. The railway connections are there also.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : It has been set up in Bongaigaon.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Recently it has been set up there to satisfy the wishes of Assam. Previously it was not done. Strange politics are being played in the portlands of the Government of India. I am glad that the petro-chemical complex is there in Bongaigaon now but why should it not be at Haldia also? If you can set up a refinery of 10 million tonnes in Mathura at an extra cost, then an expansion from 2.5 million tonnes to 7 million tonnes can also be there. I also ask : What has happened to the NAPHTA of the Durgapur project. One hundred tonnes of steel per day is produced in Durgapur. Why have you not set up any petro-chemical complex there? Why are you playing with drugs and doctors. Again and again I say that the interests of India are not within the purview of the Government of India, the so-called Government of India. It is always the foreign interest which dominates us even now. There are the persons and the officers who are making squandering of oil reserves. There are certain sections deliberately trying to cultivate the foreigners and mortgage Indians to the foreigners. That is the position. There is no reason why the crude prices should be raised and why we should succumb to it. You could have taken up the oil refineries first and then the question of crude supply should have been taken up. Again and again we see that in all those matters, although 25 years have gone by, we have not the experts and the technology in fertilizer. You say : Toya is required. You want the latest technology. I say if you want the latest technology, why don't you train hundreds of technical Indian personnel, why can't you send them abroad to learn the latest technology and build it up instead of importing foreign capital equity participation and then mortgage the fertilizer industry to them? Why are you doing that? In our indigenous know-how, even if it is a bit costly, there are only rupee costs involved; foreign exchange is not involved. You say by exporting fertilizers you will earn foreign exchange. But for whose benefit? For the benefit of the foreigner, for repaying their debt. More and more you will export and you will ask the people to forego consumption in the interests of the foreigner in the name of export promotion. There should

be a limit to what you are doing. I say in pharmaceuticals, in petro-chemicals, in fact in the entire gamut of industries, never is the interest of India fully taken into account. Always it has been the policy of the Cabinet to cultivate the foreigners and sacrifice the interests of India at the altar of foreign technology, particularly of imperialist technology. That is what it has come to. When particular things happen, the total overall interests of the country or even the needs of balanced development of the country are not taken into account. Even in the case of the Cochin Refinery I know Malaviya did it. Then I said it was a roaring national scandal. I remember I said it on the floor of the House. And Mr. K. D. Malaviya cornered me and asked me, why did you say so? He himself said that Nehru is under foreign pressure; what can I do? We have to do that. That is how you work out things, whether in pharmaceuticals or petro-chemicals or in oil or in fertilizers. How long you will go on like this, I do not know.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh) : What is the fate of the petro-chemical complex in Assam?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : One complex is there; another he has purchased from Indira Gandhi. I say it deliberately; because he has become a Minister this has been given now, whereas they should have got it long back. So that is how things are looked after. No balanced development, no overall interest of the country is taken into account. It is always the interests of the foreigners that dominate in everything you do. If Rumania can build her own oil industry within 25 years what prevents us from learning oil technology within these 25 years? I say, don't enter into foreign equity participation. If you want to acquire latest technology then we ourselves must learn the technology. We must train our people in this technology. Let us learn it and fabricate the plants ourselves. If the agreement is signed with Toya, it will be a scandal, Mr. Borooah. For this in history it will be recorded that in the year 1973 you sacrificed the interests of India for the interests of the foreigners. Remember this. This is what you are doing. You say you cannot do it 100 per cent. All right; you

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start with 80 per cent or 90 per cent or whatever it is and then build up. We have third grade coal. It is required for fertilizer and it is being wasted deliberately. You go to Raniganj, Asansol, Dhanbad or Jharia and you can see this tremendous waste. This could be utilised for fertilizer. You have all the technical know-how for this; why don't you do it? I know you will not do it because a section of the bureaucrats is hand in glove with the foreigners who watch over the interests of the foreigners. They do not want the foreigners' interests to suffer in any way. That is what we have come to. This is a serious thing which we have brought to your notice.

Finally, I say that the Cauvery Basin and the Bengal Basin should be taken up immediately at any cost for off shore drilling and exploration. You start work immediately between Calcutta and Port Canning; deep drilling should be started there. Within five or six months if there is no project there, if a beginning is not made to lay the foundation for a project then I would think that the Ministry has got some animus against that region the eastern part comprising U.P., Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): That will do, Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is time you give up this policy of feeding the foreigners. At least have some soft corner for our country which is called India and its interests.

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे खुशी है कि इस विभाग का संचालन करने के लिए राजभवन में श्री बरूआ साहब यहां पधारे हैं। लेकिन मैं आरम्भ में ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजभवन में कार्य करने की जिस प्रकार की पद्धति रही है, श्री बरूआ साहब जरा ध्यान से सुनें, यह जिस वातावरण में रहे और जिस प्रकार से राजभवन में लाट साहब काम करते हैं...

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : आप कैसे कहते हैं।

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार राजभवन में लाट साहब काम करते हैं, वही प्रवृत्ति आप कृपया अपने विभाग में लाने की कृपा न करें।

हमारे जिले में, खास तौर से जहां पर बरोनी और कानपुर से तेल आता है...

श्री डी० के० बरूआ : आपका कौन जिला है ?

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : वाराणसी। वहां पर उसकी बहुत कमी हुई और मैंने दो तार दिये और बात भी की, लेकिन एक भी तार का कोई उत्तर आपने नहीं दिया। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि राजभवन की जो परंपरा है लाट साहब की उसको आप छोड़ेंगे, आपका जो स्वभाव है उससे यह बात प्रतीत नहीं होती, लेकिन अगर कुछ रही हो तो उसको कृपा छोड़ें।

यह विभाग ऐसा है जो नागरिकों के जीवन पर अधिक प्रभाव डालता है। यही नहीं उनके भोजन का पदार्थ आपकी फटिलाइजर से उत्पन्न होता है। अनाज आपकी बिजली और दूसरी चीजों से संचित होता है, उसके लिए आप पेट्रोलियम और डीजल देते हैं और जब वह बीमार पड़ता है तो उसके लिए दवा का भी आप निर्माण करते हैं। मुझे यह कहने में थोड़ा अफसोस होता है कि जिस प्रकार की अपेक्षा इस विभाग से है और जितना सर्वाधिक योजना का रूपया इस विभाग में लगा है, उसके मुकाबले इस विभाग का जो परिणाम है, जो हल है वह निराशाजनक है।

मैं तेल के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 25 साल की योजनाओं के बाद जब देश में थोड़ी सी जागृति हुई, उत्साह हुआ किसानों में, उद्योग में अथवा ट्रांसपोर्ट में तो इस विभाग का कार्य यह हुआ कि न तो डीजल मिल रहा है और न केरोसीन आयल मिल रहा है। इसलिए नहीं मिल रहा है और अब पेट्रोल भी नहीं मिलेगा; क्योंकि इंटरनेशनल फ्लाइट को आपने पेट्रोल बन्द कर दिये हैं।

श्री डी० के० बहआ : इंटरनेशनल फ्ला-इट्स कैरोसीन से चलती है ।

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : यह सरकार की सबसे बड़ कर असफलता है । सबसे बड़ी भर्त्सना इसके सिवा कुछ नहीं है कि सारा रुपया लगाने के बाद भी आप न तो डीजल दे पा रहे हैं, न तेल दे पा रहे हैं । इतना बड़ा विभाग केन्द्रीय सरकार का बनाया गया, बड़े-बड़े क्रांतिकारी मंत्री इस विभाग में रहे, बड़ी-बड़ी रिपोर्टें उन्होंने पेश की, फल नहीं निकला । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग की असफलता पर बयान दीजिए । कारण कुछ भी हो । सरकार की हर सफलता के लिए मोटी-मोटी किताबें लिखी जाएंगी और उसके कारण दिये जायेंगे । आप मंत्री भी नये आये हैं, हमने पढ़ा है कि आपका सचिव भी नया नियुक्त हुआ है । ये कारण बताकर आप हमें संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकते । बिजली कम हो गई या डीजल कम हो गया या तेल नहीं मिल रहा है । ये सारे काम हैं, उनके लिए आप योजनाये बनाते हैं । तो कृपया इस विभाग पर दया करें । डीजल नहीं मिलता है इससे खेती के काम में रुकावट पड़ती है और ट्रांसपोर्ट रुक जाता है । डीलर्स जो हैं डीजल के वह नये प्रकार की शर्त रखते हैं कि 50 रु० का डीजल लीजिए और 10 रु० की एक्सेसरीज लीजिए, तभी डीजल मिलेगा ।

श्री ए० जी० कुलकर्णी : ज्वादा प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : नहीं हुआ तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर है । देश में उपलब्ध नहीं होता है तो इसका दोष सरकार पर ही है । इसलिए आप कृपया इस स्थिति में सुधार करें नहीं तो आपकी जो योजनायें हैं वह पाचवी योजना का जो प्रारूप आपने बनाया है वह भी असफल हो जाएगी । जो लक्ष्य आपने रखा है रेट आफ ग्रोथ का वह क्या हासिल हो सकता

है; क्योंकि ट्रांसपोर्ट की जब कास्ट बढ़ती है तो ट्रांसपोर्ट रुक जाता है । रेल असमर्थ है । आज रेल की क्षमता जाहिर हो गई । अगर प्राइवेट ट्रांसपोर्ट न होती, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट चाहे सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी तो शायद रेल की दशा की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकती थी । अब तो उसे अगर अनाज पहुंचाना है तो पैसेंजर गाड़ी बन्द कर देगी और कल अगर पैसेंजर पहुंचाना होगा तो अनाज और कोल को बन्द कर देगी । इसी तरह मे अगर आपने ट्रांसपोर्ट की स्थिति कर दी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे न केवल लोगों के दैनिक उपयोग की चीजें नहीं उपलब्ध होंगी, बल्कि उनके मूल्य बढ़ जायेंगे और देश में अभाव की स्थिति भी उत्पन्न हो जायगी ।

जहां तक आयल कारपोरेशन की बर्किंग का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे यह जानकारी है कि वाराणसी का जो बड़ा भारी पम्पिंग स्टेशन है, वहां पर खुले आम भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है । जो भी रुपया देता है उसकी टंकी में पेट्रोल मिल जाता है । कई ऐसे पम्पिंग स्टेशन हैं जो पेट्रोल पाते हैं, लेकिन दूसरे नहीं पाते हैं । आपने जो सिस्टम बना रखा है काल-टैंक्स के साथ, बर्मा शैल के साथ । एस्मो के साथ, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । उनकी भी रिफाइनरीज हैं । उनके साथ आपने कोई व्यवस्था की है कि उनके जो आउटलेट्स हैं, वहां पर आप अपने पम्प्स से तेल देंगे । या तो उनका आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लीजिये पूरा, उनके आउटलेट्स को आप ले लीजिये, आई० ओ० सी० इन सब को तेल दे अपने तरीके में या उनके साथ उचित व्यवहार हो । उनके साथ कोई समझौता न हो तो बात दूसरी है, लेकिन जब तक आप उस समझौते को जारी रखे हुये हैं, तब तक कोई कारण नहीं है कि उनके जो पम्पिंग स्टेशंस हैं, पेट्रोल स्टेशंस हैं, आउटलेट्स हैं, उनको उसी प्रकार से जो भी आपका एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसके अनुसार तेल न दिया जाय । इसकी वजह से बहुत हाहाकार मचा हुआ है । इस समय यही नहीं कि गल्ले की लूटमार हो रही है; क्योंकि गल्ले

[श्री श्याम लाल यादव]

की मनुष्य को खाने के लिये जरूरत है, बल्कि हमने आज पेपर में पढ़ा कि पंजाब में डीजल की भी लूट शुरू हो गयी। तो इस अभाव की आप पूर्ति करिये। इसके लिए आप समुचित व्यवस्था कराइये और उसके लिए आप अपने पूरे-पूरे साधन लगाइये।

दूसरी तरफ, मान्यवर, फर्टिलाइजर के संबंध में एक ही बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि फर्टिलाइजर की, उर्वरक की जो मांग बढ़ी उस के साथ-साथ उसका उत्पादन भी बढ़ना चाहिए था और उस का आयात विदेशों से बंद होना चाहिए था। लेकिन इसके लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ और जो फर्टिलाइजर की स्थिति है सरकारी क्षेत्र में अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो कंपनियां हैं, जो फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनका उत्पादन उतना बढ़ता हुआ नहीं दिखायी देता जितनी कि हमारी जरूरत है। और मुझे अफ-सोम के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक तरफ तो किसानों को खाद नहीं मिलती और दूसरी तरफ सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग ही उन फैक्ट्रियों में जहां उनकी यूनिटें हैं हड़ताल कराते हैं। जैसे गोरखपुर का कारखाना है। वहां की यूनिट में सत्तारूढ़ दल की पार्टी के लोग सत्ता में हैं और कोई कारण समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग वहां कारखाने में हड़ताल कराते हैं? क्यों उस कारखाने को बंद कराते हैं और उस के बावजूद सत्तारूढ़ दल का कोई नेता भी उसकी निन्दा नहीं करता? आपके हाथ में वह फैक्टरी है। गोरखपुर की सरकारी फैक्टरी है। अगर वहां मजदूरों को कोई कठिनाई है तो उसको आपको दूर करना चाहिए। एक तरफ तो आप सड़कों पर तिरंगा झंडा दिखा कर मजदूरों का आन्दोलन कराते हैं, फैक्टरी बंद कराते हैं और किसानों का नुकसान कराते हैं और दूसरी तरफ सरकारी कुमियों पर बैठ कर उनका ही फैसला करते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से जो देश में आज औद्योगिक अशान्ति है उसको उत्पन्न करने की जिम्मेदारी आज अकेले सर-

कार की है और दूसरे दलों की नहीं है। दिल्ली में टैक्सटाइल मिलों की हड़ताल हुई। उसको कराने वाले सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग थे। और यही नहीं कि यहां हड़ताल हुई बल्कि उस के साथ शहर भी लूट लिया गया। अगर ऐसी बात आप फर्टिलाइजर के संबंध में करेंगे तो...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब पार्टियों ने मिल कर ऐसा किया है।

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : सब करें, लेकिन सरकारी पार्टी को इसका अधिकार नहीं है, उसे नहीं करना चाहिए। जो मजदूरों की कठिनाइयां हैं उनको आप दूर करें। लेकिन यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि एक तरफ तो सरकार अपने संसद सदस्यों को, पार्टी के लोगों को खड़ा कर दे कि तुम मजदूरों का नेतृत्व करो और उनसे हड़ताल कराओ और दूसरी तरफ आप उनकी मांगों को मानने के लिए तैयार न हों। तो कृपा कर इसको आप रोकिये और सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो कारखाने हैं, जो उद्योग हैं उनमें मजदूरों की जो जरूरत हो उसको आप पूरा करिये, लेकिन उत्पादन में किसी प्रकार कभी न आने दीजिये।

एक बात और। पेट्रोकेमिकल इंडस्ट्री में संभवतः 650 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट है और चौथी योजना के तीन वर्षों में कोई भी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति उस क्षेत्र में नहीं हुई और जो हुई है उसका पूर्ण उपयोग भी नहीं हो सका। तो अगर आप इस तरह से चलेंगे तो भारी रुपया जो इसमें लगा है वह व्यर्थ हो जायगा और जनता की जरूरत भी पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी।

अंत में पुनः मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप कृपा कर दो क्षेत्रों में, एक तो तेल के क्षेत्र में और दूसरे उर्वरक के क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार की नीति कार्यान्वित करे, बनायें कि जिससे इस काम को पूरा किया जा सके। कैरोमिन तेल की स्थिति तो बहुत भयावह है। इस संबंध में अनेक प्रकार के आदेश निकलते रहते हैं। कलेक्टर कोई आदेश निकालता है कि इसकी

- हम इस प्रकार से व्यवस्था करेंगे लेकिन उस के बाद भी उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज गांव के लिए बहुत जरूरी चीज है । इसे आप जनता को अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराइये और एक नियंत्रित तरीके से इस के वितरण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और उस में जो लोग दोषी पाए जायें उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ।

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me a short time to make certain submissions on certain aspect concerning this Ministry. Sir, at the outset I would take this opportunity of placing before the hon'ble Minister the very difficult situation that has arisen now in the Southern States, particularly the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore. I do not know, Sir, to what extent it is there in Andhra Pradesh. There is acute shortage of diesel and petrol and kerosene. Sir, in the last 15 days in six out of eleven districts of Kerala there has been not a drop of petrol or diesel. I understand that in many of the districts in Mysore in the last about five days there is no petrol or diesel or kerosene oil.

Sir, so far as Kerala is concerned I can say that the public distribution system now covers about 60 per cent of the distribution of petrol and diesel. The Indian Oil Corporation does it. It is only to the remaining extent that Caltex, Esso and Burmah Shell do the distribution. Sir, essentially the public distribution system has failed in the Southern States. We do not know the reason. It has not been possible to ascertain the reason so far. I would, therefore, request the hon'ble Minister to investigate into the reasons for this practically complete failure of the distribution of diesel, petrol and kerosene in the southern States. I would therefore, request the hon'ble Minister to see to it that the situation is eased as early as possible.

Sir, the fertilizer industry on which I propose to speak a few words at this stage has rightly been included within the core sector. But, unfortunately, Sir, commensurate with the needs and requirements of the country the expansion has not been adequate. The increase in production has been far from satisfactory and we do not

know by which year the country would attain self-sufficiency in the matter of fertilizer.

Sir, I shall just very briefly give a few facts. In 1971-72 the installed capacity of fertilizer nitrogen was 13 lakh tonnes and phosphorous pentoxide, that is P_2O_5 , was 4.5 lakh tonnes. However, during that year the production of nitrogen was 9.52 lakh tonnes and the production of P_2O_5 was 5 P.M. 2.78 lakh tonnes. In 1972-73, the installed capacity of Nitrogen was 1464 lakh tonnes and that of P_2O_5 was 5 lakh tonnes. The production in that year was 11 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 3.20 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 . Sir, we have hardly attained 75 per cent of the installed capacity so far as these two main items of fertilizers are concerned. But the fertilizer industry can possibly be happy on account of the fact that it is slightly better as compared to steel because the production of steel in the public sector is as low as 50 to 60 per cent of the installed capacity.

With the 21 fertilizer projects that we are having in hand, i.e. in the process of implementation, the installed capacity of Nitrogen would be taken to 41.25 lakh tonnes and that of P_2O_5 to 6.73 lakh tonnes, and it is expected that in 1973-74 eight projects will be completed and the installed capacity of Nitrogen will be increased by 8.20 lakh tonnes and that of P_2O_5 by 0.6 lakh tonnes. Sir, this is only an expectation and there is nothing which assures us that this expectation will be fulfilled. Even if the expectation is fulfilled, i.e., if the installed capacity is expanded, we cannot have any expectation that production will be to that extent. It has been stated that production is rather adversely affected by power shortage and industrial unrest. Sir, the power shortage ought to have been met by the availability of thermal power in some of these key industries. So far as industrial unrest is concerned, it is rather a very sad commentary on the management of our public sector industries that these public sector industries are more affected adversely by industrial unrest than the private sector industries.

Sir, when that is the position so far as the fertilizer industry in the country as a whole is concerned, I would like to mention

the figures of one particular unit with which my State is concerned. It is not as if its fertilizers are used in my State only. It is used throughout the South and probably in other parts of the country. I am particularly referring to the two units of the FACT; one is already in existence, i.e., FACT, Udyogamandal Unit, and the other is under commission, the Cochin Division. The extent of loss over the last 10 years in this public sector industry is one which requires to be studied particularly. There has been improvement in other sectors, that is, in sectors of art, culture, drama, feasting, guest houses, etc. Sir, the FACT in my State is known as a centre of art, culture, sports, games, tennis, etc., but not as a centre of fertilizer production. The installed capacity of Nitrogen in the Udyogamandal unit of FACT is 82,000 tonnes. In 1971-72 the production was as low as 23,822 tonnes. In 1972-73, it was about 20,000 tonnes. For P_2O_5 , the installed capacity is 33,500 tonnes. In 1971-72, the production was 9,917 tonnes and in 1972-73, it was about 9,000 tonnes. The national production is about 75 per cent of the installed capacity. In FACT, which was begun with 51 per cent shares of the Travancore State by Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer when he was Dewan of Travancore State and under the management of a private industrialist, Seshasayee Brothers, at a time when the installed capacity was low, it was having cent per cent production. But now with four stages of expansion we are having hardly 30 per cent of the production. This is a shameful state of affairs. I submit that the FACT Udyog Mandal Unit is an insult not only to the fertilizer industry but also the public sector as a whole and a disgrace to the nation itself. Therefore, I submit that effective steps should be taken by the honourable Minister to see that this unit goes into production in a better way. So far as Cochin division of the FACT is concerned, it is some years since it has started and it was expected that the project would be fully commissioned in October 1969. In April 1973, there is no production at all. In April, 1973 Phase I plant in the Cochin Division of the FACT has commenced production of urea in a very small extent. It is little satisfaction. And what has happened? There has been a tremendous delay in the supply of equipment to the

Cochin Division. And then even some of the critical equipments that were delivered and were put up there, they could not be worked because as soon as they were put up, they were so bad or they were put up so badly, that there have been mechanical failures in that newly put up project and, therefore, nothing has worked. Sir, I would only want to say two things and I have done. And that is with regard to the deficiencies in the distribution of fertilizers, particularly the Fertilizer Corporation of India which is a public sector project, ought to have utilised public sector agencies and cooperative agencies for the distribution of its products. It was only this morning, you would kindly notice, that reference was made to the Fertilizer Corporation of India giving a licence at New Delhi to the Triveni Fertilizer and Chemicals Corporation which was later discovered to be having no licence at all and the licence supplied through the Corporation had to be suspended. I would rather suggest that the distribution of fertilizers be effected through public sector agencies and cooperative agencies.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA (Mysore): I thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for giving me this opportunity. I am not going to make a speech. I would only ask some clarifications from the Minister. With regard to the supply of fertilizer particularly in the South we are feeling a great shortage. I know the distribution of fertilizers is not in the hands of the Minister. With reference to commercial crops and plantation crops, deficiency in supply has been very great and in the last season it was hardly possible to get fertilizer mixture and the situation has worsened now and I do not know what is going to be done about this in the coming season when fertilizers are required. What I would like the Minister to clarify is what arrangements are being made for supply to the south because, as my friend, Mr. Chandrasekharan, said the production in the South is very, very deficient and it cannot meet the requirements. From the north the supplies are not moving to South and the distribution system has almost collapsed. I would like to know from the Minister whether this shortage is going to be temporary one only and whether he can do some other arrangement and see that more imports at least are diverted to the South. That is one thing.

Secondly, so far as diesel oil and petrol are concerned, the situation is much worse. At least in the north there are refineries and some production is coming and they are able to move the supplies. Now we have learnt the other day that there was an agitation in Punjab and they made all efforts to move diesel supplies. If you go down to the South, to my State, if you leave Bangalore and go to the interior places, you will have to carry petrol in another car; otherwise, you will not be able to move. Even in cities like Bangalore the supply of petrol is limited to 5 litres and 10 litres per car. We do not know the actual reason for this and I hope the Minister will come out with a statement whether this is going to be a temporary feature or semi-permanent or permanent feature. I would like him to clarify this point so that the people can know the reason and if necessary stock petroleum products with them, depending upon whether it is going to be a temporary shortage or long-standing one. I hope the Minister will give at least this assurance to the public in the South.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Members for giving me the opportunity to know their assessments and views in respect of the working of this Ministry which includes exploration of petroleum, crude oil and drug industry. First of all, I would like to discuss the basic problem, namely, availability of crude oil, because except for a small sector in drugs and chemicals, the main work of this Ministry depends upon some kind of processed crude. This Ministry can function only on the basis of availability of the required amount of crude oil.

This is a saying in my language and I know the same thing is said in Bengali also. The saying is that when I became a mendicant, the famine also started in the village. When I took over this Ministry, the main hurdle before me was the rising price of crude and the consequent non-availability of crude. In 1970, which is not far back and even in 1971 and in the middle of 1972 crude was being sold in the buyers' market. It was being talked about that one could buy crude just as we could buy anything that is in surplus. Its price in 1970 was 1.28 cents per barrel. Around 13

years ago it was about 1.40 per barrel. Since I took over the prices started mounting and it looks that the price will go up much higher than we anticipate. It also became scarce. Whatever existing refineries we have, we are not sure where the crude is coming from. In respect of the new capacity, we almost thought that it was an uphill task. Fortunately the change that took over in the oil world is in our favour because the oil producing countries have today more authority and power than the foreign companies. That came to our rescue to some extent. Iraq which has nationalised its oil industry agreed to give us in the first instance 3 million tonnes a year. We discussed the matter with them once again because for our Mathura and Koyali refineries we wanted at least 9.5 million tonnes for 10 years. It is very good of them that they have agreed to give us 10 million tonnes per year for ten years. That has made it possible for us to go ahead with the Mathura refinery and the expansion of the Koyali refinery. It is not 10 million tonnes for Mathura, but it is 6 million tonnes for Mathura and for the expansion of the Koyali refinery it is 3 million tonnes. They have also agreed to give in addition 12 million tonnes extra in 1976 and 1977.

Now, Sir, the availability of fertilizer in Western India and UP depends on the production of fertilizers. Now, when the Mathura refinery goes into production only, you can utilise the fuel oil produced and utilise it in four factories, that is, Mathura, Karnal and Bhatinda and one more. Sir, formerly, there was a time when in this country electricity was so surplus that we really did not know what to do with it. Therefore, in the Nangal factory, for which the raw material itself is electricity, electricity was used. It used 164 MW for production of fertilizers and when there was a shortage of electricity, they reduced it to 60 MW. So, there is a 40% availability of power and this is the raw material so far as the Nangal factory is concerned because the process itself is based on electricity as the raw material, known as the electrolysis process. All these can be done only if the Mathura refinery goes into production and for that we are thankful to the Government of Iraq. It was very good of them that they gave this. It was out of

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

their goodness that they have given this. Not only that, Sir. As you know, they have also given us a loan of 50 million dollars spread over long years at a very small interest. That will also help us in building this factory, this refinery and the fertilizer factories.

Sir, we need fertilizer factories, 12 fertilizer factories if we want to provide for the requirements of the country. I do not think we can really fully satisfy the requirements of the people at the end of the Fifth Plan. But certainly we need 12 factories. It was worked out at ten or 12 factories. Now our calculation is this and this is not really a Ministry of shortages, but a Ministry of growing demands. Because the demands are growing up so fast that we need 12 fertilizer factories to be built during this period of five years in order that at the end of the fifth year we can provide substantially for the requirements of the country of fertilizers.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Provided a decision is taken.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I will come to that also.

Now, Sir, what is the decision? We have to build it as fast as possible. Sir, there was some reference to the firm, Toyo and it was said that the deal has been struck with Toyo. They asked, why not build it ourself? Sir, it is not possible. The test fertilizer factory built by the FCI is the one at Durgapur. All the mechanical work was completed two years ago and even now it has not gone into production. Now, I will only give you a brief account of the characteristics of this plant, of its instruction, and how far we have got it done by the FCI. It has been done by the FCI and it has not been done by the EIL. From what source has it got the know-how? I will give you the details about this sulphurisation at Durgapur :

(It is built by the FCI)

British Petroleum.

Ammonia reformation : ICI

HT conversion : Based on foreign know-how.

Urea synthesis : Montecatinni

Urea synthesis :

Montecatinni

HT conversion :

FCI technology.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Where is the Indian technology?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : Those who claim that we can build hundred per cent our own, all I can say is, do not know what they say.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : What about production?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : Durgapur has not gone into production. Mechanically it was completed two years ago. But it has not gone into production. I have asked them to do so at the earliest possible time, otherwise, I am afraid, in spite of all the praise some people are showering on the FCI, I will take a very hard line.

Sir, another thing I would like to bring to your notice is that we are today talking about self-reliance. What is self-reliance? Self-reliance certainly is a very good philosophy. But like any philosophy it can be overdone.

Our problem today in this country is self-reliance in food—the basic reliance this country needs. We should not have to go to foreign countries for food to keep our people alive. This year we will have to import 206 crores worth fertilizers. The major part of these fertilizers are coming from America. If you delay the construction of fertilizers plant, you will only enrich America, mind you...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : That's correct.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : So, therefore, Sir, I said that if I do not get these imported fertilizers, this country will have shortage of food and then we will again import from America. So it looks. I do not want to impute motives to anyone. But they are interested in making us dependent on America. So, Sir, I said that our main problem today is to be self-reliant in food and self-reliant in supply of fertilizers...

SHRI S. D. MISRA : The Minister should explain why the public sector is failing us on the fertilizer production side?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : It is a basic question. I am coming to that. Our problem is to supply fertilizers as fast as possible...

SHRI B. K. KAUL (Rajasthan) : I would like to know why have you changed from gypsum?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : This is now an ancient history

I was saying that to set up fertilizers plants we need foreign exchange. We will go to other countries for foreign exchange as well as technology—not full technology, but partial technology. We have know-how in the country. We have technology. But not to the extent some people may claim. As I read out, Sir, in Durgapur itself, the latest fertilizer plant, our contribution has been good. It is certainly not 90 per cent as some seem to suggest. What I am saying is that we will have to get fertilizers from other countries. I sent a delegation to Japan. I sent a delegation to Vienna. I talked to the Russians also. The Russians told me exactly three days back that they themselves need more fertilizers. Therefore, they are collaborating with ICI—Imperial Chemical Co. We are also collaborating with Japanese fertilizer industry. Therefore, what is the problem of USSR is also our problem. Just as USSR has to go and buy food from the USA, I do not want that we should go again to the USA for food. I think that should be ended for good...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Why equity participation is there?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I am coming to that also. Of the five fertilizer factories for which clearance has been given by the Finance Ministry to our Ministry, none is going to be built in private sector. They are going entirely to the public sector. Not are going head with that factory based on only that. There will be no equity participation by any country. However, we are trying to build a fertilizer factory in Bahrain. We are also negotiating with Saudi Arabia to build a fertilizer factory. For these factories, we will have to give them equity participation. All the fertilizer will be available at cost price. The whole point is that we have to create a climate of hope and confidence in the country and that can be created if we

build up fertilizer factories fast and make fertilizer available to the common man. As I said in this House, we need not worry about any other pressure. In India, the pressure of the common man is enough to keep us going.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Before you proceed to another point, please let us know how quick a decision will be taken on these five fertilizer plants. Please give us some indication before the next session starts.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : And also about the unutilised capacity.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : The basic decisions have been taken. We do not want to depend on Japan alone. Discussions are going on with other countries also. We have almost selected the sites and as soon as decisions are arrived at, we will go ahead with them. A decision can be arrived at only by bilateral discussions. We are expediting them. So far as unutilised capacity is concerned, that has been a very retarding factor and we are sorting it out. We must go at least up to 85 per cent to 90 per cent. A fertilizer factory is a very heavy capital investment plant and you should utilise it to the maximum capacity. It can be utilised even up to 100 per cent. It is difficult but not impossible. Here, you have mentioned two or three points. One is about Sindri. Sindri is an outmoded plant built 20 years ago and planned during the British rule. It was based on gypsum which was available in Pakistan. Pakistan went out of India and we had to depend on Rajasthan. It was frightfully expensive to carry it. The machinery has also become out-dated. That is the reason why Sindri has not been able to give a suitable performance. We are reorganising it and it will take time. My idea is that in about a year's time we shall be able to modernise the Sindri Fertilizer Factory.

SHRI PREM MANOHAR : From 54 per cent, it has come down to 51 per cent.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : Yes, it has gone down. About 23 years ago, when I came to this Parliament, I was a healthy man. Just as I have gone down in health, Sindri has also gone down in health.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : You are going down in health in understandable because human beings go down in health. But the factories should increase in health.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : If everybody gets up after a sentence, the continuity will be broken.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : If I am allowed, I will just put one question. The ageing of Sindri is not known only today. It was known a few years back and there was a programme of the Government of India a few years back for the modernisation of this plant. In spite of it, nothing has been done and the plant has aged. Why has it not been done ? He is a new Minister. The burden has fallen on him. Why should he take the onus on himself ? He should point out the deficiencies and what the Government has done on these recommendations.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : What I say is that is being done and we have decided to go ahead with that modernisation as fast as we can as is physically possible.

So far as the Rourkela Plant is concerned, we all know about it. It is in the report of the Estimates Committee and I need not go into it. It was based on coke oven gas from the steel factory. The quantum of coke oven gas will depend upon the quantity of steel that we produce and we have been producing only 40 per cent of the expected quantity. Because the production of steel has not gone up, the fertiliser production has also not gone up. It is a known fact. But steel is not under this Ministry. Since we are connected with fertiliser production this has come up here but, personally my Ministry or myself is not accountable for the paucity in the production of steel. Similarly, in Neyveli the production has gone down to 30 or 32 per cent and that has resulted in the reduction of production of the Fertilizer Corporation which is under his Ministry. If you take Gorakhpur it has gone upto 95 per cent and Gujarat, which is basically a public sector factory because the Gujarat State is there with 49 per cent owned by it along with the other companies, is based on natural gas and the production here is commendable. Therefore, there are certain factories, where we have come up against bottlenecks. We have to sort them out and I can give you this assurance

through you to the House that if all the factories that are under construction go into production this year or early next year I think we will be able to tide over this problem. This difficulty of Durgapur and to some extent of Cochin is not special to the public sector because the Goa factory which is a Japanese collaboration with a very well-known firm of India, the Birlas, I find has also not been able to go into operation because of some mechanical defects and also shortage of phosphoric acid. There would be a delay of two or three months; they are changing certain mechanical parts. This is a brand new plant. The Mangalore factory which is in the private sector is going well ahead but, none the less they have their own problems. Some of these problems are inherent in the very industrial and technological backwardness of the country. I feel that if all these fertiliser factories which are under construction and on the verge of completion if we can expedite their completion and start production I hope next year we will be able to considerably reduce the import of fertilisers. For five fertiliser plants we have got clearance for the public sector and about the other fertiliser factories we are discussing. We are deciding to build one fertiliser plant in Bihar to which reference was made by Mr. Niren Ghosh based on coal. We have to go for coal for one reason; that is to say, naphtha or whatever feedstock it is based on, you have to be self-reliant in the matter of feedstocks for such factories. That is why we are going ahead with that factory based on coal which will be in Ramgarh or anywhere near Bihar. Talking of eastern India which includes eastern U.P. also, out of these five one is going to be built in Mathura and the consensus of opinion has been there should be another one in U.P. because after all, U.P. is a big chunk of India. The demand for fertiliser in U.P. is also going up; in certain parts of the Terai area, the demand has gone up by 30 per cent. So far as eastern India is concerned, which includes Orissa also a fertiliser plant is being built in Orissa, that is, at Talcher. It is going to be a fairly big factory and another will be built in Paradeep. In Haldia also there will be a fertiliser factory. If all these go into production there will be no shortage of fertilisers in eastern India including Assam because we have already a factory in Assam.

One point was raised by Mr. Barbora which is very relevant, that there has been a shortage of fertiliser in the tea gardens of Assam. We looked into it and we found there is some difficulty in distribution. I discussed this matter with the leaders of the tea organisation and I am going to meet them in Gauhati. I am talking of eastern India including West Bengal and I am trying to find out some way of distributing it through the various associations of the tea industry.

SHRI U.K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : The south Indian tea plantations also have the same problem.

SHRI D.K. BOROOAH : As soon as we have discussed this with the Assam people, we will discuss this with the south Indian organisation—the UPASI—and we shall see whether distribution could not be done through them.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : He is the office-bearer of UPASI.

SHRI U.K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA : No, no.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : He is an hon. Member of this House; that is good enough for me.

Another step we have taken is that we are permitting the existing fertiliser factories to expand their capacity because it has been worked out that expansion will be easier, quicker and less costly. So, most of the existing factories, whether in the private sector or the public sector or the semi-private sector will be allowed to expand their capacity and that I think will to a great extent provide the stimulus for production.

Then my hon. friend asked why I asked him to go on leave the production director and also the manager. This case was discussed in this House and it was found—there is an interim report of the CBI—that they charged high prices from the dealers for sulphate of ammonia. The price fixed for the sulphate of ammonia is Rs. 11,000 and they charged Rs. 4,000 extra. Naturally the cultivator had to bear this burden. This was looked into by the CBI and they said that they committed gross irregularities and it was within the knowledge of the marketing

director. So I asked him to go on leave not with a view to punishing him but to facilitate inquiry by the FCI because if a person's name is associated with the inquiry he should not be in the possession of the papers. Therefore I asked him to go on leave. They had submitted an interim report and they have asked for some time. I have asked him to extend his leave for two months more and within two months full report will be available. I have nothing against anybody. I don't know him from Adam. Even now I do not know him. Whatever we do, we have to follow the rules. In this case they have broken two laws. One is the basic law of price which is fixed under the Essential Commodities Act. The sulphate of ammonia is a controlled commodity for which the price is fixed and if you charge any higher price for it certainly you go against the law. Secondly, the destination also is controlled. All this means for Andhra but somehow they found their way to Mysore and Tamil Nadu. That is a breach of another law. Therefore I have asked him to go on leave. If the CBI says that he has done nothing wrong then certainly I will not proceed against him but if the CBI says that he has done something wrong or he is associated with the wrong-doing then I cannot help anybody and I do not think any Member of Parliament will ask me to do so.

Sir, I left out the most important part, that is, exploration. I strayed into fertiliser. The problem of exploration is important. In this country we have two wings, east and west.

The Russian team, of which Mr. Takoiev was the leader and a technical man, discussed it with us. They gave us a report. They said that in the next five years ONGC can increase production from 4 million tonnes to 8 million tonnes. That is to say we will have 8 million tonnes from ONGC instead of 4 million tonnes. Oil India is producing 3.2 million tonnes or 3 million tonnes. Because of the narrowness of the limits within which they can function, the only possibility is that they can continue to produce this quantity. Their fields are getting exhausted. They can produce these 3 million tonnes for the next five years, according to the discussion with the Russians headed by the Russian

[Shri D. K. Borooah.] Deputy Minister who himself is an oil expert. As a result of the discussions we found that we could produce what we were producing namely, 7.5 million tonnes. We can add 4 million tonnes in the next five years. That brings us to a total of 11.5 million tonnes or 12 million tonnes, but our requirements would be of the order of 42 million tonnes. How can we meet it? After the intensified drive this is what is expected.

Oiling drilling in India is very difficult. In Iraq and Saudi Arabia, in those countries you get oil at 2,000 metres. Three thousand metres are what they call deep drilling. In Assam and many other parts we have been drilling 5,000 metres or 6,000 metres. Therefore, drilling is difficult. Here the oil-bearing strata are not as plentiful as in the Arab countries or in Venezuela or in Russia. The Russian delegation has suggested that we have to change our gear because many of our rigs have become out of date. They have suggested that we change our gear. We are buying 22 new rigs, deep drilling rigs. Now it has become necessary for us to go down 5,000 metres or 6,000 metres, about 20,000 feet. Therefore, our main hope is offshore drilling. We are going to Bombay High. We have to prepare ourselves with the help of Japanese platform. We will start work on 12th June, but then there are other areas also. We cannot do it ourselves. We have not got the expertise. No socialist country has the expertise. I talked to the Russians. They said they have not done offshore drilling, because they do not have to. Roumania does not have it. The only countries doing offshore drilling are the European countries and Japan. Great Britain is doing offshore drilling. All the European countries are doing it. So, we are discussing it which different countries particularly with ENI, which is a State-owned company in Italy, with the Institute of Petroleum of France which is again a Government company and also with the British companies. Some Canadian companies are also operating. I may add that we are not following any set model, the Indonesian model or any other model. We are going to make our own decisions. Our decision is based on one important consideration. We will engage general contractors. They will have no con-

trol over the oil we produce. We may give them money. We may give them the price of the shares, but the entire oil will belong to us. We will engage them as what is known as general contractors and they will have no control over the oil. The oil will belong to the country and the Government and we will decide as to how we dispose of it. Apart from this, in Iraq also we are going to drill. It is on the same principles as the other countries are drilling. Sir, in India production is not going to remain at 43 million tonnes, it will go on expanding. But it is not humanly possible to get this oil either onshore or offshore. Then we will have to drill elsewhere. Japan buys 250 million tonnes. They do not produce an ounce of oil in Japan but they are producing oil in Dubai and Abu Dhabi. They are producing in Indonesia. Even Brazil which is not a very big country, as far as oil goes, it produces 10 million tonnes. But they are also drilling in Iraq. Italy has no oil of its own. But the Italians are drilling everywhere, in Libya and in Iraq. The French, they do not have oil, but they are drilling everywhere in the world. So, you cannot be a *pardanasheen* company, it is not a *pardanasheen* business. You have to come out. That is what we propose to do and we are going to Iraq. And as you know, in Iraq oil is more plentiful and digging is less deep. And so it is likely that we may get oil in large quantities. In the oil industry there is an element of luck but luck comes only when you dig for oil. If you do not dig for oil, that luck does not come. So we are digging in this country, we are going to dig offshore, and we are ourselves digging in Iraq. I suppose it will be a good beginning, it will be a breakthrough. It will be that in one of these days we will be like any other country, like the French, like the British Petroleum Company, a British subsidiary of the ENI and we will drill on the shores of India or outside the shores of India.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : What about the three oil companies?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I will come to that. That is very important. These three foreign companies, certainly they were giants at one time; now they are not so. Their total is 22 million tonnes with about 7.2 million tonnes of refining capacity. As

I said earlier, this is one industry in which we cannot allow the private sector, not to speak of the foreigners. Even in non-socialist countries like Brazil, oil is in the public sector. Italy is not a socialist country. The founder of ENI was not a social democrat. But oil in Italy is in the public sector. In France also, it is very much in the public sector. The entire oil industry there is controlled by the Institute of Petroleum which is a 100 per cent Government concern. Oil is to contend not against your own industries in this country but against foreign companies and therefore we cannot have any participation of foreign companies on their own in this. We can take them as experts, we can take them as general contractors. But owning any part of the oil industry in this country by them is certainly a very risky business. Therefore, the sooner these people go the better for us as well as for them also.

But then how to set about it? Mr. Kulkarni has suggested that the Law Commission has said that there is no difficulty about taking this step, and I also do not think of any legal difficulty. I am not a lawyer but I have a hunch that there is no legal difficulty. But I will look into it and consult the lawyers. But the basic fact is, we have to proceed according to the law of the land. We have entered into discussions with ESSO. It is difficult for me to divulge all the discussions. But I have an idea that it will be possible for us to have control, full control, over not only the ESSO refinery but also the marketing. But then the terms are being considered.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Very good.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : And perhaps it will extend to other companies. But as I said, basically very much will depend upon how far we succeed in producing crude oil in this country. That is the crux of the matter. And if we can do so, I have an idea—we are an oil-importing country but we can become an oil-exporting country like France, without having an ounce of oil in its territory or Italy without having any oil in its territory. So, Sir, I am not different. I am confident that with our exports...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Mr. Borooah, why do you, in the meantime, not explore

the unexplored capacity with the three foreign oil companies?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I am coming to that also. As you know, we have just bought 3 million tonnes of crude from Soudi Arabia. It will start coming in June, the first million. We are getting it processed in the Bombay Refineries and we will use them as our refiners...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Conversion charges?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : They will get no money. This will be perhaps the beginning of a new style of functioning for us as well as for them.

I was going to say, Sir, that this takes care of the problem of exploration.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : Drug industry.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I will come to that also. Before that I will speak about the shortage of diesel, petrol and kerosene. So far as kerosene is concerned I made a statement in the House the other day when there was a discussion for 3-4 hours. It was decided by the Government that there will be a 25 per cent. cut on the production of kerosene. Why? Because due to power breakdown in our wheat producing areas and the procurement areas, the cultivators had to use diesel for thrashing and for transporting their grain to the mandis. Food had to be transported in a big way from these areas to the deficit areas. Because of shortage of power the cultivators could not utilise power for any of these activities. As you know, Sir, in this country we have to procure 8 million tonnes of foodgrains now. Out of that 3.4 million tonnes are being procured in Punjab, 1.3 million tonnes in Haryana and 1.8 million tonnes in Western U.P. So these areas cover about 65 per cent of the procured food in this country. Therefore, it was decided to make up for this shortage of power. There was terrific shortage of power in U.P., Haryana and Punjab. To make up for this shortage of power dieselisation was necessary. They wanted dieselisation for pump also in a big way. They wanted dieselisation for thrashers also in a big way. And this had to be done quickly before the rains come. So we had to increase the production of diesel

[Shri D. K. Borooah.]

particularly for these areas. That accounted for an increase of 35 per cent. This we did by cutting down the production of kerosene because, as you knew, out of one million ton of crude you get about 48 per cent. of Middle Distillates. Kerosene is L.D.O. and Middle Distillates. Thirty per cent. becomes fuel and furnace oil and about 30 per cent. is petrol. You can change only from kerosene to diesel and from diesel to kerosene or L.D.O. So you have to function in this 40 per cent. of Middle Distillates. You cannot convert petrol into kerosene because at the light end you will get this and the lower end you will get what is known as the heavy fraction of oil and at the middle you will get about 45-48 per cent. Conversion is possible only within this. That is to say, you can convert kerosene into diesel and diesel into kerosene or L.D.O. into kerosene. You get it according to the production pattern. Therefore, to increase the L.D.O. and diesel we had to reduce the production of kerosene. That is why there was a 25 per cent cut on kerosene and also we had to stop selling ATF. It is not petrol. Jets are not flown on petrol. They are flown on ATF, i.e. Aero-turbine fuel, and this is only highly processed kerosene. So we are utilising that part also for diesel.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : You did not reply about the Haldia petro-chemical industry.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I am talking of something else. I will come to that. What I am telling you is that if we want more diesel, we can get it at the cost of kerosene and if we want more kerosene, we have to get it at the cost of diesel. These are compulsions of the production pattern. Then, another State which needed diesel very badly was Tamil Nadu where there is a 75 per cent power cut. The entire production of the Madras Refinery had to be given to Tamil Nadu and in addition to that, we imported some diesel oil and gave it to Tamil Nadu and some to Punjab and wherever there is great demand because these are industrial areas and these are places where the power cut was very high. Particularly in Tamil Nadu it was to the extent of 75 per cent. Kerala did not have a power cut, but what happened in Kerala was, we were expanding the Cochin

Refinery to 3.5 million tonnes, and this started at a time when there was shortage of production. Whenever you expand, you have to tie it up you have to close down the factory for about four or five days in a month. For expansion, we have to close down for about a week in a month. So production has gone down in Cochin only because of the expansion, what is called the tie-up with expansion. That is now complete. In the meantime the reforming unit had also failed. That produces petrol. That is why there was lack of production in Cochin. And Cochin supplies to part of Mysore, part of Tamil Nadu and the whole of Kerala. I think now there should not be any shortage of petrol because there has been no reduction in the production of petrol.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Now it has been mended ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : Yes.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Your information is that petrol is not scarce now ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : The Minister for Industry came and we discussed it. It is being mended, it will be mended in a day or two; it will be mended as quickly as possible. It was the reforming unit, which produces petrol, that had failed. That is the position. But I must say this much that there has been not only no loss of production of diesel, except here and there because of sometimes shut-down, etc., but we imported also a lot of diesel from outside, of the order of 200,000 tonnes. But how can you compensate for the loss of 75 per cent power in a State ? In U.P. it was 40 per cent, in some other States it was 50 per cent. Now diesel production is based on the last year's production. You cannot increase the production of diesel. You are bound by the production pattern which is based upon the characteristics of the crude itself. So, it is not possible. To-day, let me tell you, either diesel or kerosene is just not available. We scoured the entire world for diesel and kerosene but we did not get them. We got only about 200,000 tonnes, because all over the world now, because of anti-pollution laws, they have banned the use of furnace oil, which contains 3.5

per cent sulphur. Japan has just switched over to kerosene as fuel, giving up altogether furnace oil; I had a telegram which I showed to the other House. Japan was one producer of kerosene who could have sent us some. But they require the entire kerosene now because they have started

using kerosene as fuel in the place of furnace oil. Furnace oil is prohibited by the anti-pollution laws of Japan. This was done only for the past one year or so. Therefore this difficulty was there. But Mathura refinery is being designed in such a way that we will have more, instead of 45 or 50. What we need in this country today is middle distillates and middle distillates cannot be increased. Between diesel oil, kerosene, etc. middle distillates cannot be increased except by very special methods which are going to be utilised for Mathura refinery... (Interruptions). If I spend my time only reading old paper, then I will not be able to do much. Therefore, what I do is to study the problem as it is and see what can be done about it. (Interruption) First time I went to Haldia. The Bengal Industries Development Minister gave me a small outline of Haldia project, the petro-chemical project. But I found that there was no project prepared. Then I got in touch with Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray and asked him to get a project made. And the project is being made in consultation with some of the experts in petro-chemicals line. The problem with Haldia is it is a refinery for 2.5 million tons and is also tagged on to a fertilizer factory. The entire feedstock there will be used as petrol in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, in the city of Calcutta, and for fertilizer there is hardly any feedstock available...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Mr. Humayun Kabir decided, your Ministry, decided, that there should not be a petro-chemical plant and now it is converted into a small refinery. Why is it?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I am not doing any archaeological research now. I am trying to do what is possible now...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Who gave it up?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : The Industry moves so quickly that in one year's time

everything becomes stale and old. We are going to increase the Haldia refinery. We have taken a decision to increase Haldia. That will provide the feedstock and we can certainly go up to 4.5 straightway, or, maybe, up to 6 million tons. But the problem in Haldia is the problem of drafts of the river. The draft is only 26 to 30 feet. No big tanker can come there. We have been advised by the Ministry of Shipping that next year when Haldia is going to be commissioned on the 1st of January 1974, they will be able to bring to Haldia port only 2 million tons. And we need 2.5 million tons for Haldia and for Barauni 3.5; but because the draft of the Haldia port is very low it is not possible for the larger or even the middlesized tankers to come. So the whole thing has to be dredged. It is not a sea coast. It is on the river and the river gets silted with the result it has to be dredged all the time. I have been advised by the Shipping Ministry that they are trying to do but it will not be possible for them to get more than 40 feet draft and by 1980 it can carry up to 70,000 ton tankers. In the meanwhile the Shipping Ministry has about four tankers of 89,000 tons and two tankers they are buying or they have already bought of 250,000 tons. There is also no sea coast. It is far away in the interior. All the problems are being worked out. They are not my problems alone. I have to share them with other Ministries and the decisions are theirs. When we wanted to develop Cochin, we decided to do it. We are going ahead with the development of Cochin port at the cost of Rs. 34 crores. We are going to invest that much money because by this investment we will be saving in the long run. The problem is that it will take many years and we are trying to do it as quickly as possible.

About the drug industry, I would like to say only one thing. It is an industry which is small in size, but it is complicated in nature for the reason that all the basic, modern drugs that are manufactured have become international in character. You will have notice that the cost of research, trial, etc. have become so expensive that it is only the big companies that can afford to manufacture them. There is no escape from it...

SHRI S. D. MISRA : By big companies does he mean foreign dominated companies ?

SHRI S. D. MISRA : By big companies in drug industry, except one or two like IDPL or Sarabai which again belongs to a larger house, have foreign equity and some of these companies like Parke Davis have 100 per cent foreign equity.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Do they undertake research in their home country or here ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : They do some here, but the basic researches are done in their home country.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Then why not take over all the companies and see that research work is done here ? You are talking of foreign exchange.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I am only talking of the very complex nature of the drug industry. The companies have to make huge investments for research. It is not as simple as that.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : Our Indian houses also can do it. Government can do it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Otherwise our best talents are taken away by other countries.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : It is not a question of talents. It is a question of opportunity and laboratories. That is why I feel that in this country if you want to reduce the control the influence and impact of foreign drugs, the answer is public sector drug companies like the IDPL. They can invest money as they can develop research. They can also acquire know-how from outside. We have asked the foreign companies to reduce their foreign equity. Some of them have approached us and said that they are willing. But there is another thing. We have allowed them to make basic drugs. But money is made in formulations. Till now they were allowed not only to produce basic drugs, but also substantial part of the formulations. Formulations carry more profit than sale of basic drugs. What we are thinking is that they should be allowed to make not more than 50 per cent of the formulations and the rest they must give to

the pharmaceutical firms and manufacturers. There is the question of quality control also. These big companies have one good thing about them. They are quality conscious because they have to maintain their international reputation. So far as the new companies are concerned, their experience is not so deep or widespread. So, Sir, a very effective quality control system will be necessary.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : What about the earlier licences ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I will come to that.

Therefore, Sir, quality control will be necessary and so, we have decided that we will have a committee to go into the entire problem of the drug industry, particularly with a view to reducing foreign domination in the drug industry by reducing the equity, by reducing their profits, by making them give the formulations to non-attached companies which are mostly Indian and also by developing the public sector industry in a big way. So, Sir, this seems to be necessary.

Sir, I will mention one thing more because he has put a lot of questions. He has asked about the COB. I did not know it Sir. Now I am told the COB means "Carry on business". What happened is this : When the industrial licensing system was started, some companies were already there. Some companies were established when there was no system of licensing and these companies could not be given new licences because they existed before the licensing system came since they were already allowed to carry on the business. This is the kind of business they are having. But the main point is this : In these cases, many of them have expanded their manufacturing capacity and utilised it without any authority from us.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : Sir on a point of order. Sir, I am on a point of order and you must give me some time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : Yes, what is the point of order ?

SHRI S. D. MISRA : Sir, the Minister is saying that the COB licence is just for the expansion of the work that they have al-

ready been doing. It means it is a licence for the work that was being done by the parties. But, Sir, I have a statement here of the Minister. I refer to the statement made on the 8th May in the Lok Sabha in reply to an Unstarred Question. Sandoz, Bombay and some other parties have never made Intestoman and certain other tablets & there are some other medicines also which I can point out if you give me some time. But COB licences have been given to these foreign firms. How is it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : I think this is your last point.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : It depends on the Minister's reply, Sir.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : Sir, I will tell you now. COB licences are required under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Under Section 13(c) of the said Act, licences are required in the case of industrial undertakings to which the provision of this Act did not originally apply, but became applicable after the commencement of the Act. These are two things, Sir. This is my brief. Some companies did not apply because they are small companies. But, later on, the policy was changed and they were also included and this is how the COB licences are given.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : You will agree that Sandoz is not a small company. It is one of the biggest companies in the country.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I do not know. But let me read out what I have got here. "Insofar as certain drugs were concerned, the COB licences were issued under the following circumstances according to the Industrial Licensing Policy announced in 1970." Industrial undertakings which are previously exempted from licensing provisions of Industries Act, because foreign exchange not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs...

SHRI S. D. MISRA : I am very sorry, Sir. You will definitely say that I am taking your time. But I may point out to you that I made my point in my speech in a minute. The case of this very house of the Birlas, when they exceeded 10% of the capacity, went to a court of law according

to the direction of this House. And in this very House an answer was given, which I can lay on the Table of the House. This was the answer given by the Minister. Foreign companies which exceed 300% or 400% of their capacity have been regularized. Why? These are foreign companies, not Indian companies—not Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias and others. Foreign companies are more favoured in this country than the Indian monopolists.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : This is not a fact...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, the Government is showing more favours to foreign companies.... (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : There ends the matter. You may go on with your other points...

SHRI PREM MANOHAR : What about Soda Ash?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : That is owned by larger houses—Sahu Jain, Tatas and Birlas, Saurashtra Chemicals applied for expansion. The expansion was processed in my Ministry and processed and recommended by...

SHRI PREM MANOHAR : Not a single step has been taken for increasing the production of Soda Ash.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : Of the three companies which are the basic manufacturers of Soda Ash—Tatas, Sahu Jain and Birlas—the Tatas have expanded earlier. Birlas had applied for it and their case was processed and sent to the Company Law Department, because they are a larger house. That has to get the clearance from the Company Law Department, and also. I think, the MRTP; I do not know about that. The second one is Sahu Jain. They have not met me so far. They have not applied for it. But another group of the Birlas, with Mr. B. K. Birla, saw me and they applied, and I replied to them that we would certainly process it. In the public sector we are building one at Hakdia. This is the position now. Mr. Birla came to me the other day, about a week ago and I asked him to get the clearance from

[Shri D. K. Borooah]
the Company Law Department. This is the position. Soda ash is very importance commodity. It is not only needed for my Ministry; it is also needed for glass industry and a large number of other industries. Therefore, we are looking into this. But then there are certain constraints. We have to cut out some of the corners of procedure, and I hope before long we will be able to do something.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

I THE APPRENTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1973

II RESOLUTION re PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO REVIEW RATE OF DIVIDEND PAYABLE BY RAILWAYS TO GENERAL REVENUES

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:

(I)

"I am directed to inform Rajya Sabha that the Apprentice (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1972, has been passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th May, 1973, with the following amendments:

Enacting Formula

1. "Page 1, line 1,—

for 'Twenty-third' substitute 'Twenty-fourth'."

Clause 1

2. "Page 1, line 4,—

for '1972' substitute '1973'."

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions

of rule 121 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha with the request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said amendments be communicated to Lok Sabha."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

(II)

"I am directed to inform Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 16th May, 1973, adopted the following resolution:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate one more member from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance vis-a-vis the General Finance and make recommendations thereon to be nominated by the Chairman and to communicate the name of the member so appointed to this House."

I am to request that the concurrence of the Rajya Sabha in the said resolution, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. N. RAJU): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on the 18th May, 1973.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 18th May, 1973.