

collecting money from outside sources and all that because we do not quarrel with the name as such but we say that it should be a welfare association for which a model constitution has been drafted which has been followed in the other States and if they follow the other State police associations, we would have no objection to that.

**श्रीमती सीता युद्धवीर :** क्या यह सही है कि कल पुलिस वालों ने जो जलूम निकाला वह सरकार के खिलाफ निकला और उस जलूस में उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट की गाड़ियां इस्तेमाल कीं ?

**श्री वी० सी० शुक्ल :** जी नहीं, पुलिस वालों ने कोई जलूस नहीं निकाला ।

**श्री राजनारायण :** श्रीमन्, एक हमारा सवाल भी सुन लिया जाय ।

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं, आपने सवाल कर लिया है ।

\*360. [The questioner (Shri, Sunder Singh Bhandari) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3659 infra.]

\*497. [The questioner (Sardar Ram Singh) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3658 infra.]

#### BASIC STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

\*498. SHRI N. R. M. SWAMY:†  
SHRI D. THENGARI:  
SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Education Commission's report have materially differed on the basic structure of school education; and

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri N. R. M. Swamy.

(b) if so, what is the difference?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI N. R. M. SWAMY: May I know whether it is not a fact that while drawing up the Fourth Plan due consideration has not been given to the primary education to be instituted in all the villages having 200 to 400 population and higher education in villages where the population is over 700 and whether the suggestion regarding bicycles to be provided to all the students who are to go to the schools at a distance of 5 miles has also not been taken into consideration.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The Fourth Plan draft outline is before us and the Member is quite aware of its contents. This question refers essentially to some reported material difference between the recommendations of the Education Commission and the Fourth Plan, about which I have given a reply.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Is there any difference of opinion between the two on the contribution of the States to education?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: No, so far as I know.

\*499. [The questioner (Shri V. M. Chordia) was absent. For answer vide col. 3660 infra.]

#### OIL REFINERIES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN REGION

\*500. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN:†  
SHRI M. V. BHADRAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up an oil refinery in the North-Western region of the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has been finalised;

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri P. K. Kumaran.

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal; and

(c) when the work is expected to start in this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: There was a proposal published in the papers that some negotiations were going on. What happened to that?

SARDAR IQBAL SINGH: There was a proposal for the setting up of a refinery in the North-Western region but we are having the trends of the demands investigated. I think it has been provided in the Fourth Plan but the North-Western refinery may be set up in the beginning of the Fifth Plan because the justification of the demands also we should see.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: I do not understand about the justification. Does he mean that there is no demand for oil products there?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: We are going to set up the refinery at Haldia. The demand has been going on rising. So it has been assessed that round about 1970-71 we shall have need for an oil refinery in the North-Western region. At that time it will be time to think about location. In the meanwhile we are continuing exploration efforts both in the Punjab and in the Rajasthan areas. If we are fortunate enough to strike oil in any one of the areas, that will itself decide the location. So the need for a refinery has been established. It will have to come round about 1970-71. If it is possible to have indigenous production, it will be based on indigenous crude, otherwise it will have to be based on imported materials.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Some time back he thought that he should have smaller refineries and for that distribution area should be taken into account. Again the Government have shifted to the availability of local crude. Is there any consistency in thinking and is there any definite idea?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I am unable to understand where the Member finds lack of consistency. All our refineries now, the Cochin Refinery, the Madras Refinery and the one at Haldia, all these are more or less of the same size namely 2.5 million tonnes. When the refinery in the North-Western region comes up, it will be of the same size.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकूंगा कि हल्दिया जिसका जिक्र अभी आपने किया, उसको पूरा करने में कितनी प्रोग्रेस हुई है और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश सेल्फसफिशियन्ट कब तक हो सकेगा ?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I would answer the latter part of the question first. As far as self-sufficiency goes, I am glad to inform the House that we are self sufficient in almost all products except kerosene to a certain extent. Some quantity of kerosene we may have to import even in the next year. As far as high speed diesel oil goes, or furnace oil goes we are almost self-sufficient and we are thinking of even exporting small quantities in the coming months. So the position is very comfortable as far as self-sufficiency in oil-products goes.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about high-speed diesel oil?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: That we have enough. The enquiry was about the progress we have made in the negotiation about Haldia refinery. We are in the midst of negotiations

and I think we are in the final stages and I would be able to say something definite in a short time.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know why the Government is attempting to link the setting up of the refinery in the North-Western region with the possibility of finding indigenous oil in this region? This has not been the Government policy in the case of Cochin and Barauni refineries which have come on stream. Also in the case of Haldia and Madras Refineries no petroleum was found in those areas. Why is this discrimination against the North-Western region, in spite of the Deputy Minister being there, and linking the prospects of the North-Western refinery with the actual finding of oil in this area?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is absolutely no discrimination in the matter of an oil refinery in the North-Western region. The approach is just the same approach as made in the case of other refineries in other areas. Now, Sir, take the Gujarat refinery which is situated in a place where the crude oil also is there. What I said was . . .

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: All are based on local crude; some are based on imported crude.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: The Gujarat refinery is based on Ankleshwar crude, which my hon. friend forgets momentarily although he is a very keen student of oil.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Only the Baroda and Gauhati refineries are based in the oil regions, not the other four refineries. (Interruptions). Not Barauni at all; the oil for Barauni comes from Assam.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Now what I said was that the requirement of an additional refinery will arise round about 1970-71. What I also said was that if by that time we are lucky enough to strike oil in Punjab or in

Rajasthan, that will go a great way in deciding on the actual location of the refinery in the North-Western region. And what is North-Western region? It is Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, parts of Rajasthan, U.P. etc. So, supposing we find oil in Rajasthan, we may have to consider whether we should place the refinery in Rajasthan. (Interruptions).

I have not finished. As I said, we may have to consider whether we shall place the refinery in Rajasthan and send out the products to the other areas, or we shall place the refinery in a Central place like Delhi, or somewhere in Punjab so that we could send the crude oil there. So these are the two considerations. And what I also said was that, supposing we are not able to find indigenous crude, then we may have to put up the refinery basing it on imported crude.

PANDIT S. S. TANKHA: The hon. Minister has just told us with great pleasure that we are self-supporting in the matter of by-products of oil. May I know, Sir, why then it was that there was acute shortage of mobile oil and diesel oil Lucknow and near about regions during the last month?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, I am sorry; it was not brought to my notice and so I do not know whether there was an acute shortage there. There might have been some bottlenecks in distribution. Whenever these things are brought to our notice, whether it is a case of high speed diesel oil or kerosene or any other, action is set on foot. The hon. Member may recall that only six months ago, as early as that, there was a huge cry in the country about shortage of kerosene. Now nobody raises any such cry. We have pumped 15 per cent. more of kerosene into the country than what we were able to do in March. Beginning with October we were able to provide 15 per cent. more kerosene oil for distribution in the country as a whole, and the quota of every State has been increased, but I am

sorry I was not aware whether any shortage of high speed diesel oil developed in the Lucknow area.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: Will the hon. Minister have the matter examined?

(No reply)

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: May I ask the hon. Minister whether any assistance for collaboration has been negotiated with any of the foreign companies and if so, the name of the collaborators, and the terms and conditions?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I did not quite follow the hon. Member. I think the hon. Member wants to know whether any foreign assistance or collaboration has been negotiated for. As far as the refinery in the North-Western region goes, we have provided a sum of Rs. 10 crores in the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan, and we are having negotiations with the Russians so that they may assist us in the case of the North-Western region refinery now, as they did in the case of the Barauni and Gujarat refineries, and we see every possibility of receiving their assistance to the tune of about 30 million roubles for the establishment of the North-Western region refinery.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

†जन्म-दर

\*338. श्री रम कुमार भुवालका : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्तमान जन्म दर प्रति हजार कितनी है ?

‡[BIRTH RATE

\*338. SHRI R. K. BHUWALKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the present birth rate per thousand in various States of the country?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. S. NASKAR): A Statement of estimated birth rates per thousand population in seven States on the basis of a Sample Registration attempted in these States is laid on the Table of the House. Reliable data for other States are not available.

#### STATEMENT

##### Birth rate in seven States of India

State	Year	Birth rate in rural areas
		(Per 1000 Population)
Bihar . . .	1964	37.5
Gujrat . . .	1966	43.2
Kerala . . .	1965	37.4
Maharashtra . . .	1964	37.4
Mysore . . .	1964	31.2
Madras . . .	1965	39.9
Punjab . . .	1965	41.6
TOTAL (above 7 States combined)		37.1

†[गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० एस० नस्कर) : सात राज्यों में नमूने के तौर पर किये गये पंजीकरण के आधार पर इन राज्यों में जनगणना की अनुमानित प्रति-सहस्र दर का एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। अन्य राज्यों के बारे में विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

#### विवरण

##### भारत के सात राज्यों में जन्म की दर

राज्य	वर्ष	देहाती क्षेत्रों में जन्म दर
		(आबादी प्रति सहस्र)
बिहार . . .	1964	37.5
गुजरात . . .	1966	43.2
केरल . . .	1965	37.4

†Transferred from the 23rd November, 1966.

‡[ ] English translation.

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.