

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: It is entirely repugna.it to my own attitude that any person should be detained or his movements restrained because he is a trade union worker. Possibly a mistake might occur but I do not think any such thing has happened within my knowledge. And as I have told the hon. Member he can let me know if anything has occurred.

REVISION OF REFINERY AGREEMENT BY M/s. BURMAH SHELL

"808. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Burmah Shell have agreed to revise the existing refinery agreement; and

(b) if so, when the revised agreement is expected to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR): (a) and (b) Burmah-Shell have agreed in principle to the revision of the existing refinery agreement. Draft letters have been drawn up for the purpose and a reply from the company is awaited.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: What are the main features of the new agreement?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: The major change will be that till now there was the refinery agreement which gave them certain privileges. In future they will be governed by the ordinary industrial licence. There are two features to which I would like to draw the attention of the House as a result of this industrial licence. The first great change will be regarding the utilisation of indigenous crude oil. In future indigenous crude oil which will include crude produced in the country or outside by the Government or by the Government in partnership with others will be used by these companies. The second is about the use of tankers. Indian tankers will be given preference. Under the old

refinery agreement these companies had the option of choosing their own tankers.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Utilisation* of tankers is the option of the company?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Under the refinery agreement which was signed about ten or twelve years ago they had the option of choosing their tankers but under the new industrial licence it will be Indian tankers.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if the agreement will take care of the price of crude which the Burma-Shell imports?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Regarding the price of crude also, this will be determined according to the formula laid down by the working group. There also there is a change from the past.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I ask whether the Burmah-Shell during the present emergency, that is, during the recent conflict, was able to meet the defence requirements of India or was there any reluctance on their part to supply a certain kind of petroleum product? The second question I would like to ask is ...

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Sir, one at a time would be better.

Now this supplementary does not arise from this question but in order to remove any misgivings or doubts, I would say that there has been full co-operation from them.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: May I know whether the Government propose to insert a stipulation that in case of non-availability of crude from their sources they will be forced to utilise the crude that we will supply to them? For example, they get their crude from Persia but if Persia failed to supply crude to them, it should be incumbent on them to utilise the crude that we may be able to give them.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: We have got this agreement that they will use indigenous crude which will be defined by the Government. The other point I will keep in mind. The discussions started in 1962 and for two years were practically at a standstill. Since we are now on the point of reaching an agreement, I would not like to introduce fresh features at this stage but this will be kept in mind.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The new agreement is an improvement on the last one but I would ask the hon. Minister after the bitter experience of the last one month, don't you feel that it is time that this strategic material should be nationalised instead of renewing the agreement?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: This is a question of policy and it does not arise out of this but I may tell the House that in the new agreement there is no assurance about nationalisation whether it will be done or not. It will be left to the Government.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: Usually the Burmah-Shell gets crude oil from the Middle East and of course in the new agreement you say that they will have to take some oil from Indian sources also. In view of the present conflict will it not be desirable that Burmah-Shell should be encouraged to get crude oil from sources other than the Middle East? There are sources in Africa, Russia and elsewhere. For the sake of precaution it will be very desirable that our sources of crude oil should be extended. Will it not be worth while to tell Burmah-Shell that the countries from which they get crude oil should include also Africa and other countries other than Middle East?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Sir, this question deals with Refinery Agreement and the point of the hon. Member hardly arises out of this. But I would say—first of all there is no conflict at the moment; fortunately the

conflict is over.—that even during the conflict we had definite assurances from the Iranian Ambassador who met me. He said there was no question of any stoppage of supplies to India. Apart from that, we have other sources. This Middle East area does not mean only one country; there are at least half a dozen countries and a large number of concerns. We have sufficient flexibility and we shall see that crude supplies are kept available.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know whether in the light of the recent experience the Government is reconsidering the whole matter not from the point of view of general policy but from the point of view of concrete tasks? In view of the fact that many installations or pumps are there and the army units take petrol from them, they come to know the exact movements of the army and so on. What guarantee is there that these foreign concerns, "because they distribute oil in this manner through these various installations and pumps would not be knowing the army movements and so on and why steps are not being taken to take over these immediately?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: So far as defence installations are concerned they are governed according to certain rules. I shall also keep in mind the point raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: Is there a provision in the agreement for the whole of the undertaking to be nationalised or taken over by the Government if it wants to do so?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I have already said that under the new agreement no assurances have been given to the company on this point.

SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN: The hon. Minister said that we have sufficient sources for the supply of crude oil. Then why is it we are facing scarcity of kerosene and crude in this country?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: This is a question of foreign exchange, not of supply.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: The amount of crude found in the country falls short of the needs of the country itself and so we have to import crude. May I know the likely difference in the comparative rates of the imported crude and the indigenous crude and is there any scheme of fixing a common price for all the crude to be supplied to the refinery whether it is public sector or the private sector?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Today our capacity is such that we can, if necessary, meet about 50 per cent of our requirements. Regarding price, there is an import parity price; the same price is charged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I have to disappoint other Members because we have done only three questions so far. We pass on to the next question.

REHABILITATION GRANT TO MADHYA PRADESH

*809. THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any further grant to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for giving relief to new migrants from East Pakistan during the period from May to July, 1965; and

(b) if so, what is the quantum of the grant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION (DR. MONO MOHAN DAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, a sum of Rs. 1,99,270 has been sanctioned during the period to the Madhya Pradesh Government for certain specific relief schemes pertaining to temporary accommodation, water supply arrangements etc. This amount is in addition to expenditure on accommodation, clothing, blankets, utensils, cash doles and other relief items which the State Government were authorised to incur for the new migrants in camps run by them.

THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH: May I know, Sir, which

other States have been given such grants for rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan?

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: Several other States of India have taken upon themselves the task of helping the Central Government by rehabilitating a certain number of refugees in their own States, such as U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc. Everyone of these States is being given the amount spent by them for this purpose.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :
क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि ये जो विस्था-
पित बसे हैं, इसके लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार
ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से क्या क्या मांग की
थी और वास्तविकता में मध्य प्रदेश
सरकार को क्या-क्या सहायता दी गई ?

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: There are certain items of expenditure which will be incurred by the Madhya Pradesh Government according to the scheduled rates fixed by the Central Government. For this no previous sanction is necessary. There are other items for which previous sanction of the Central Government is necessary. For the information of the hon. Member I may tell him that the Madhya Pradesh Government has incurred, during the last few months of 1965, i.e., from April to July, an expenditure of Rs. 18,32,650 and this sum will have to be paid by the Central Government to the Madhya Pradesh Government. Up till now we have sanctioned only Rs. 1,99,270 to that Government.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: May I know, Sir, the number of migrants on whom the Government has spent this much amount

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: At present the total number of migrant families that are in the different camps is 5,119 and the number of persons in these families is 22,186.