

hon. Deputy Minister has said that there is an overall limit put in in the Representation of the People Act.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalu:** There is a feeling that judges from outside the State should constitute as election tribunals in all the election petitions. If that is so, may I know whether the Government propose to give instructions to the Election Commission in this direction?

**Shri Bibudhendra Mishra:** In some cases the Election Commission exercises its discretion under the law and whenever they feel that for some reason or the other a judge from outside the State should be appointed they do it. But in all cases it is not practicable.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या को ईकेस ऐसा भी है जो कि सन् ५७ के आम चुनावों से सम्बन्ध रखता है और उस का अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल दूसरा है इसका हममें कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

#### Pipe-line between Oilfields and Assam Refinery

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\*367. { Shri Morarka:  
{ Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crude oil pipeline has been completed between the oil fields and the Assam Refinery; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent on the pipe-lines and how it compares with the cost in other countries?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire pipeline system, from Nahorkatiya to Barauni (including cost of pump stations etc.) is estimated to cost Rs. 41.36 crores. Keeping in view the extremely difficult terrain this pipeline traverses, the number of

rivers that have to be crossed, and the fact that a substantial part of the equipment and know-how required for the construction of this pipeline had to be imported, the cost of the pipeline compares favourably with the cost in other countries.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether it is possible for the hon. Minister to give us the actual figures as to how much it costs in foreign countries per mile, and how much it has cost here?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I have got some figures with me, although the information is not complete. I might quote some of them for the information of my hon. friend. In Iraq, which has 555 miles of pipe-line of 30 inches diameter, it has cost them 206,000 odd dollars per mile of the entire pipe-line including pumping stations. As against this, in the case of the Indian Oil Co., which has 720 miles of pipe-line of 16 inches diameter, it has cost 120,000 odd dollars per mile of the entire pipe line including pumping stations. There are other figures also for Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, America and Canada.

One of the important points to be noted is that the entire length of the pipe-line in Assam crosses about 78 rivers including the Brahmaputra which is one of the most difficult rivers of the world. In addition, approximately 135 railway and road crossings are also involved.

**Shri Morarka:** What part of the equipment which is used for this pipe-line was Indian, that is, made in Rourkela, and what part was imported?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Originally, when the pipe-line construction started, the Rourkela pipe-line plant had not been installed, and, therefore about 24,000 to 30,000 tons—I am speaking from memory—were imported. Thereafter, the pipes were all commissioned from the Rourkela plant. But the boosters and the pumps and the radio communicators were all brought from outside, and the contract was also given to one of the subsidiaries of the Burmah Oil Co.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether the cost of carrying of oil through this pipe-line will be cheaper than if it were carried otherwise, and whether it is in keeping with the costs that were estimated in this project?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The cost of carrying of oil by pipe-line is always cheaper, subject to a minimum quantity being transported. Here, the cost, when calculated on the basis of transport of 3.5 million tons of oil to Barauni will be cheaper than by rail.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what part of the technical know-how required for the construction of this pipe-line has been Indian, and what part has been foreign?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The assimilation of know-how has been a progressive affair. When this pipeline construction started a few years back, comparatively speaking, we did not know much of the designing and laying of the pipe-line. Now, we know something more of it. We are now laying pipe-lines throughout the country. Only, perhaps, the number of foreign technicians and their assistants will be comparatively less than what it was in the Burmah Oil Co.'s case.

**Shri Sonavane:** What would be the recurring annual cost of the maintenance of this pipe-line from the oil-fields to the refinery?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I would require notice for that question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is not a fact that the laying of this pipe-line from Nahorkatiya to the Nunmati refinery involved inordinate delay, because of,—apart from the fact pointed out by the hon. Minister—the failure of Government in requisitioning the land through which the pipe-line was to pass, in time?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** No. The major factors which caused delay in the implementation of this scheme were

the exceptionally heavy and unseasonal rainfall in 1961 and transportation difficulties on account of the unusual floods in the Brahmaputra.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is whether failure on the part of the Government to acquire the land in time was also one of the reasons.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I cannot definitely say 'No', but I have not got the exact allotment of the time factor on this account.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Is it a fact that increase in the cost of construction of the pipe-line decreases the share of royalty to the State of Assam?

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Shri K. C. Pant.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** Can this pipe-line also carry the products of the Gauhati refinery? Is it a multi-purpose pipe line?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** No. The crude oil pipe-line cannot carry the products.

त्रिपुरा की सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी सेनायें

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\*३६६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री भागवत भक्त आजाद :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्र १८ जून, १९६२ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १५२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान द्वारा त्रिपुरा की सीमा पर अपने सैनिकों का जमाव किये जाने के बारे में स्थानीय अधिकारियों की वातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ख) अब वहां कैसी स्थिति है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ट्वा० रा० चावन्) : (क) त्रिपुरा के खिला न्यायाधीश ने चिटगांव के डिप्टी कमिश्नर से मुलाकात की, परन्तु बिना किसी निश्चयात्मक परिणाम के ।

(ख) स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है ।

I shall also read the answer in English.