Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend should certainly know that the Inspectorate that has been appointed cannot visit the whole country. They can visit only places where there is a possibility of forward trade and there are possibilities of what you call non-transferable specific delivery contracts.

Mr. Speaker: I will take up the unanswered questions now.

Shri S, V. Ramaswamy: In view of the importance of question No. 133, may I request that it be answered?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to put this without authorisation Let me first see whether there are others who have got authorisations, or those who were absent when their names were called but are now present.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have got authorisation to put question No. 135.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: I have got authorisation for 139.

Mr. Speaker: Let me take up firs question No. 135.

## **Motor Spirit**

- \*135. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:
- (a) the price fixed for motor spirit refined by the Standard Vacuum and Burmah Shell refineries; and
- (b) the price fixed for motor spirit to be refined by the 'Caltex' and the Assam Oil Company?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P.S. Naskar): (a) The current selling price of Motor Spirit at Bombay is Rs. 2/10/- per gallon.

(b) No prices have been fixed so far for future production. The price for the present production of Assam Oil Company is fixed on the same basis as for other Refineries.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Some time ago we were informed in this House that in the case of the Assam Oil Company fantastically high profits to the extent of even 200 per cent, used to be charged. May we know whether Government has made sure that there is no such margin—at least no comparable margin—left to the manufacturers?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Suply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I think this presumption that the profits were as high as 200 per cent. was not borne out by facts. There was some mistake in the calculation. When 'block capitals were taken into consideration it yielded a figure which is not as high as that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What is the margin of profit allowed now?

Sardar Swaran Singh: For that I would require notice.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: In view of the large profits and many facilities enjoyed by the refineries at Trombay, have Government considered it necessary to place sufficient restrictions on the amount of profits?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no such intention to place any restrictions on pofits. But the question of price fixation requires the approval of Government and all these factors could be taken into consideration at the time of fixing the price.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: The hon. Minister said that price fixation requires the consent of Government. May I know if it is true that in the agreements with the Burmah Shell and other companies with whom Government has entered into a contract the price fixation shall be according to their dictation or with their consultation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The refinery agreements have already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha and the interpretation that can be put upon the various clauses of that agreement is known to the hon. Members as much as to me. But wherever there are contractual obligations under these agreements, those contractual obligations are there. There is nothing further that I can add.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the returns for the Standard Vacuum Oil Company have been fairely high and it has been reported in some quarters that the entire question of profits of Burmah Shell is also being enquired into by Government, is there any truth in the report that Government is going to reassessithe prices to be fixed for motor spirit and, if so, when?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no finality in these things and the situation is always reviewed from time to time. Whenever it is found that the position does require intervention by Government, Government will not hesitate to intervene.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was whether the Government is doing it at the present moment.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Continuous process means 'that it has been done in the past, it is being done in the present and it is proposed to be done in the future also.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that the Second Five

Year Plan is very much dependent upon transport and road transport is going to be one of the main factors and in view of the fact that the high cost of motor transport is attributed to the high prices of petrol and motor spirit what is the policy of Government and what policy do they propose to follow in future in this regard?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In view of the importance, which the hon. lady Member has stressed of a product like this, it is the policy of Government to ensure that supplies are available in all parts of the country and that prices are paid which are not excessive.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : They are excessive.

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: The hon. Minister said just now that the price of motor spirit refined by the Standard Vacuum and the Burmah Shell refineries is Rs. 2/10/-and the price of the spirit refined by the Assam Oil Company is also the same Rs. 2/10/-. Why is this equalisation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In such cases where there is indigenous production and there are imports the equalisation formula is well-known not only with regard to petrol but in regard to other commodities also. In this particular case the price structure is based upon a number of factors including the Gulf of Mexico prices, transportation charges from the nearest available source of supply and so on.

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: The crude oil and motor spirit refined by the Standard Vacuum and the Burmah Shell refineries are brought from different countries whereas those of the Assam Oil Company are dug up from the soil of India. Why should it have relation to the Gulf of Mexico price?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member should remember that so far as Assam Oil Company's production is concerned, it is roughly about 5 per cent. of the country's total requirement and that cannot be a basis for the entire price structure that obtains in the country.

पूर्वी पाकस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्ति

- \*१३६. श्री विभूति मिश्राः क्या पुन-र्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकि-स्तान से भ्राने वाले शरणार्थियों को बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में बसाया जा रहा है;
- (स) यदि हां, तो उन जिलों के नाम
  क्या हैं भौर प्रत्येक जिले में कितने शरणार्थी
  क्साये जा रहे हैं;

- (ग) जिन जमीनों पर स्टरकार क्षर-णार्थियों को बसा रही है, उनकी कीमत वह किस दर से देती है;
- (घ) क्या यह सच है कि जिन बड़े बड़े फार्मों को सरकार ले रही है, उन फार्मों पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिये वह कुछ क्यवस्था कर रही है; धौर
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो वह व्यवस्था क्या है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (ब॰ इ॰ भॉसले) : (क) जी हां।

> (स) चम्पारन—==३६ परिवार पूर्निया—१६७ परिवार।

इत दो जिलों में भीर दरमंगा, मुजप्फर-पुर, भारा, भागलपुर, सारन भीर सहरसा जिलों में भीर भिषक परिवारों को बसाने की योजनायें बिहार सरकार द्वारा बनाई जा रही हैं।

- (ग) एक एकड़ की कीमत १५० रुपये से ६०० रुपये तक है।
- (घ) तथा (ङ). ऐसे मजदूर नजदीकी गांवों में कभी कभी काम कर के रोजी कमाने वाले हैं भौर भ्रासानी से दूसरी जगह रोजगार पा सकते हैं।

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know how many families have come to settle in Motihari-Champaran?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: There is no campin Motihari. In Champaran I said 653 agriculturists, 130 fishermen and 56 artisans.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know what has happened, if anything, to the scheme of rehabilitating about 800 refugee families somewhere near Madluskiganj under the organisation of the Colonisation Society of India, a matter which has been hangin fire for several years and about which, last session, I placed a document on the Table of the House.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Are these families to be settled in Bihar? In that case, I am afraid there is no such name on the list before me where these families are to be settled. I may read the names; they are, Purnea, Champaran, Muzaffarpur,