

than by refining it in a new refinery in Gujarat.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is absolutely no delay in the matter of planning the setting up a refinery in Gujarat. As a matter of fact, our planning of the Gujarat refinery is much ahead of the normal schedule. We have not yet started producing the crude oil. We shall take about 2½ years to produce crude oil to the maximum and we hope that our programme of running the refinery to schedule will be stuck to.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Has the attention of Government been drawn to a good article written by one Sri Trivedi in *Gujarat Samachar* that this mixing of this Ankleshwar oil and the Cambay oil will not be good and that a separate refinery should be set up?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These piecemeal considerations of technical questions are highly dangerous, as I consider it today. The whole question has got to be considered in one lot. And if anyone gives his specialist views in a paper in an isolated way, it should not be accepted by the House without full examination.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it a fact that even if the pipeline is set up the Bombay refinery cannot refine this oil unless the capacity is increased? Therefore, may I know if Government propose to allow an increase of capacity for this foreign-owned Burmah-Shell refinery?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I did not follow what he said.

Mr. Speaker: He says that even if the oil is taken there, the Bombay refinery will have to be expanded because, otherwise, there is no capacity. He asks whether there is any proposal of Government to help the foreign concern to put up additional refinery.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is one of the points under consideration in this connection whether the attempt of the foreign oil companies to expand

their capacity in order to take our crude oil should be accepted or not. We have been unable to accept this on merits because we are going to supply our own crude oil. According to the present refinery agreement, they should take our own oil in place of the oil that is being imported today.

Import of Russian Oil

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Shri Harish Chandra

Mathur:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Muhammed Elias:

*733. { Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Ramj Reddy:

Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Shri Pahadia:

Shri P. G. Deb:

Shri Sampath:

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

(a) what is the quantity of petroleum products imported from the U.S.S.R. up to date;

(b) how these products have been stored and what distributing arrangements have been made; and

(c) what profit Government estimates to make on this deal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Approximately 22,000 metric tons of petroleum products have so far been imported by the Indian Oil Company, of which half was High Speed Diesel Oil, and the remaining Superior Kerosene.

(b) These products have been stored in the Company's installations at Bombay and Cochin. The Company is establishing storage installation on the other main ports and upcountry points. The Company is further equipping itself with relay depots and retail

outlets. Until their construction programme is completed the distribution activities, for the present, are confined mainly to bulk consumers who can take supplies by tank wagons/tank lorries. Retail sales have also been started and are expected to develop with the progress of the construction programme.

(c) The total quantity to be imported by the Indian Oil Company Ltd. against the recent agreement entered into with Soviet Export Organisation is 1.5 million metric tons during a period of four years. The Company has started its trading activities only recently and it may be considered too early to venture an estimate of profit in the initial stages, when the Company is expected to compete with a number of well established concerns.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if it is a fact that the unloading of these products had caused a lot of trouble and the ships had to wait for a considerable time? If it is so, more particularly in view of the fact that we are to receive increased supply now, what arrangements are going to be made?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No particular difficulty was envisaged in the unloading of these products in Bombay and at other places. We are now fast completing the arrangements for taking oil to Bombay, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and other places; and we hope that as months pass by, within the next 3 or 4 months, our arrangements for storing oil not only in the ports but also in the hinterland would be completed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if it is a fact that the Russian tanker carrying oil had to be diverted from Bombay to Cochin and a heavy amount had to be paid to the shipping company because of the diversion? May I know what that amount is and why that diversion had to be made?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got the figure of the amount that was paid as a result of diverting the tanker

from Bombay to Cochin. There is no special problem involved in it. The tanker was diverted to Cochin because we had better facilities for unloading it; and no extra amount, so far as I remember, was paid for this.

Shri Morarka: May I know how the imported price of the Russian oil compares with the imported price of the Middle East and other oils?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got the figures just now.

Shri Morarka: I did not hear what he said.

Mr. Speaker: He said he has not got the figures just now. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question was in relation to the distribution arrangements by the Indian Oil Company. It does not relate to the prices. I have no objection at all to quoting the prices that we are paying for the products purchased from the USSR or the other oil companies. So far as I remember, the prices that we are paying for the Russian product is lower than the price that we are paying for the other oils.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How much lower? (*Interruptions.*)

Mr Speaker: Order, order. I have received repeated representations from hon. Members regarding such details. As a matter of fact, that is a Government-to-Government transaction so far as this Russian oil is concerned. I have been informed that hitherto they have been supplying us in bulk and very often the prices have been lower than the world prices. By comparing those prices with other prices and saying that they are lower we are, in fact, teaching them to put up their prices. We are giving them a chance to raise their prices. It is not proper for hon. Members to do so. If they want they may elicit the information, not on the floor of the House, because these are technical matters. Immediately they will put up their prices.

Shri Goray: Do they not know what the prices are? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I have considered it deeply. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The question is, 'Is not Parliament responsible?'

Mr. Speaker: Parliament is not responsible for every detail in the administration, as to whether in the market this is cheaper or that is cheaper. (*Interruptions*).

Order, please. I will allow ample opportunities to go into general policies. If there is a huge loss, I can understand it. When you come to the question of purchases from different countries, when you go into the details of prices and compare one with the other, if you go into these details, I have been informed that the other countries put up or increase their prices. That is the difficulty. Therefore, there is a limit. You must allow me to consider whether a particular limit has been reached or not. It is not as if I am avoiding questions.

It has been said that so much amount has been lent. Therefore, when there is an offer, you could have taken it only from one country and not from the other. I can allow a question about prices but not other details. This will put up the price. As a matter of fact, we ought not to show to one supplier that we are purchasing even at higher prices because we want more quantities. Otherwise, this man would put up his price. That is what happened, I hear, in the case of Japan. These are details in regard to which some amount of confidence must be reposed in Government. Parliament is supreme and every hon. Member can become a Minister one day. But, even then, I would not allow others to put such questions.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Your observations are quite correct, Sir. But the point here is that the Indian Oil Company imports petroleum

products and diesel oil and the prices are known to the private oil companies. This is the oil coming into the public sector. Since that information is elicited, and when it comes to the private sector the whole thing is sabotaged by them.

Mr. Speaker: In these matters I will accept the advice of the hon. Minister. If he feels that he can give the information, he may give but if he is not prepared to give this information, I will not press him.

Shri Vajpayee: He has not said so.

Mr. Speaker: He has not given the information.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I must show all courtesy to the House. But the Indian Oil Company, the Corporation, is a limited concern which deals with so many affairs and they are, for their own reasons, reluctant to disclose all the particulars about the prices they have to pay or the prices that they charge and it is not proper for me to go on pressing them to disclose all the particulars and these details—just as in a private limited company—my hon. friend, Shri Morarka will agree with me would not always lay on the Table of the House on demand from any customer; it is not the usual practice for any private or public concern. Therefore, I would beg of the House to let the Indian Oil Company proceed and be satisfied on the information that by and large Government has seen to it that the prices charged by the USSR for the products are very competitive and in many cases lower.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make a suggestion. I do not want to make the hon. Members feel that they are not able to get the information, even in cases where it is not advantageous to us. There is the Estimates Committee; there is the Public Accounts Committee. There are representatives of the hon. Members. If they come to know that we are paying higher rates to one particular oil company and it is to the disadvantage or detriment of our country, they will kindly write

to it. We are undertaking huge commercial and industrial undertakings. Nowhere are all the details given to the shareholders; they are entitled to them no doubt. But they are entitled to displace the directors also. I would, therefore, urge upon all hon. Members that if they get to know all these facts, they will kindly write to the Estimates Committee and I will allow the Estimates Committee to look into them and immediately give the information. If there is anything bad they will report to this House. The Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee will be in the position of a directorate; so far as our undertakings are concerned all complaints may be made to them. They will request the hon. Ministers to give information and whatever important matters are there they will be placed by way of report in this House. Beyond that, I do not propose allowing detailed examination on the floor of the House in regard to such prices and other things, which are all delicate matters.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the reported resistance of certain bulk consumers to purchase the first consignment of 22,000 tons of petroleum diesel oil which we got from the USSR, I would like to know how much of that 22,000 tons had actually been disposed of and also whether Government have plans for the consumption of this further amount of 1.5 million tons or so—I do not remember it exactly—which had been contracted for for the next four or five years. What are the types of oil to be imported?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are planning for the disposal of not only 1.5 million tons of petroleum products through our Indian Oil Company but more than that. The trouble was in the early stages, within the first two or three months and as a new venture the Indian Oil Company was not as ready as it ought to have been and should have been. I admitted that on the floor of the House. Such troubles were likely to continue for some time. I am glad however to report to the

House that out of that consignment of 22,000 tons of diesel oil which was not smoothly consumed in Bombay due to certain reasons, practically all of it has now been consumed except for about 4-5000 tons which are also on way to be distributed. In future, we are taking all steps necessary. As soon as our installation capacity in the hinterland is ready, that is in the next 4-6 weeks time, most of these troubles will be over.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Indian Oil Company was ready to offer high speed diesel oil at their own prices, some of the State Governments purchased oil from the private companies at higher rates? The disposal directorate quoted higher prices and within the permissible limits they paid higher prices than those quoted by the Indian Oil Company.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Wherever we are not able to supply oil at competitive rates due to any reason, those who purchase oil from us perhaps did not think it proper to place orders on us.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How many States are purchasing this oil from the Indian Oil Company for their own consumption and how many have refused to take this oil?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not many of them are purchasing at present. But most of them have shown willingness now and they are negotiating with us. But the difficulty in the earlier stages lay in the fact that we were not ready to supply because of the installation difficulties and all that. The other oil companies were ready; that is the correct picture. Now, we are ready too with our installations and there is greater readiness from the other parties to take our oil. Therefore, I trust that these difficulties will be over in the near future.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The Russian high-speed diesel oil has been imported in the port of Cochin. Is it a fact that the Government of Kerala

refused to purchase it from the Indian Oil Company even though it was available and a contract has also been entered into by them for full one year with the SVOC for payment of higher prices?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not think the facts as had been stated by the hon. Member are correct. If the hon. Member is desirous of having any detailed information, he may table a separate question and I will find out.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the States which have refused to take this oil had given any reason? We know that they have given only one reason and that is that the Russian oil is not cheap.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They gave reasons and we are trying to satisfy our customers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister just now spoke about the installation capacity which is going to be put up in the hinterland. May I know whether any kind of a phased programme for the creation of the installation capacity in the hinterland had been drawn up and what is the amount of performance in the first, second, third, fourth and the fifth year?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These are all matters of detail being handled by the Indian Oil Company and I am not in a position to say anything.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the recent successful talks which the hon. Minister had with the Rumanian authorities and also the Deputy Leader of the USSR delegation, may I know if we are going to have much larger imports and whether any arrangements have been made for their distribution?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. We can increase our imports of petroleum products on the basis of non-convertible rupee payment provided we wish to take it up and we have got a market for disposal. As we become ready

for distribution, we can increase the imported quantities.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know whether the Indian Oil Company has taken over the defence storage installations at Visakapatnam?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: What is the capacity of that installation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not remember it just now.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister has just now said that the terms of purchase are more favourable in respect of this deal than the terms in respect of other deals from other countries. May I know why the Government did not purchase oil from the U.S.S.R. till 1960? Why did they take 13 years to decide to purchase from the Russians when the terms are more favourable as compared to the other countries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Under the inspiring influence of the hon. Members now, we are getting wiser, and want to save as much foreign exchange as is possible.

Shri Damani: By the purchase of the Russian oil, to what extent foreign exchange will be saved this year and what will be the saving in the Third Plan period?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will have to do some exercise to find that out.

Mr. Speaker: It is unnecessary; foreign exchange is the business of the hon. Finance Minister. I find very often this question is asked: how much foreign exchange is saved? You cannot have a more strict Finance Minister than the one at present: he would not allow foreign exchange to be wasted. The hon. Member may confine himself to commercial matters. Why should he worry about foreign exchange?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the extent to which the Government have succeeded in winning the rate-war touched off by oil import from Soviet Russia and whether the major oil companies have given a categorical assurance to Government that they would not undercut the sale of Russian oil in this country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not able to follow the question exactly. But I may say that we are trying to get oil from various sources at as favourable conditions as are possible for us to get.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I have an enlightenment over this question?

Mr. Speaker: No. I have allowed a long time for this question.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का परिसर

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- *७३४. { श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
 श्री भक्त वर्मान :
 श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
 श्री पांगरकर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६० के अनाराकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के परिसर में विधि और व्यवस्था का जो प्रश्न विवादाधीन था उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० बीनाली) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए जो समिति बनाई गई थी उसके प्रस्तावों के फलस्वरूप कार्यकारिणी परिषद ने एक अध्यादेश जारी किया है। इस अध्यादेश के अनुसार उप-कुलपति, प्राक्टर, प्रशासक, कालेजों के प्रिन्सिपल, विभाग-अध्यक्षों आदि को अनुशासन संबंधी

कार्रवाई करने के अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं। प्राक्टर ने कुछ नियमों और विश्व-विद्यालय के अधिकारियों और कालेजों के प्रिन्सिपलों के अधिकार क्षेत्र की सीमा के बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। उनका विचार किया जा रहा है।

Subsequent to the proposals made by the Committee constituted to enquire into the law and order problem in the Delhi University Campus, an Ordinance has been passed by the Executive Council vesting the powers of disciplinary jurisdiction in the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctor, the Deans of Faculties, the Principals of Colleges and Heads of Departments etc. The Proctor has suggested certain rules and the extent of jurisdiction of different officers of the University and the Principals of Colleges. These are under consideration at present.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether, after the promulgation of this ordinance, any new incident has occurred so far?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: Not to my knowledge.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Teddy boys and beatniks have swarmed into the university campus? There is news that Teddy boys and beatniks have swarmed into New Delhi. I therefore want to know whether they have swarmed into the university campus.

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: There are no Teddy boys in the Delhi university.

Mining Research Station at Dhanbad

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- *725. { Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:
 Shri Kediyan:
 Shri Supakar:
 Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the progress made in