

take any drastic action against our own colleagues. Therefore, I will not take that action. We can convince them and request them. They are also Members of Parliament; I am also a Member of Parliament. I am not accepting your advice.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अचछा फैसला किया, निकाल नहीं रहे हैं। लेकिन व्यास जी का पुराना पाप धुल गया था, चाहे नाथद्वारे का हो, चाहे वहीं का हो चाहे एमरजेन्सी का हो, दल बदलने से नहीं बचेगा। इधर उधर से काम नहीं चलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, you can give notice and ask for a discussion on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Under rule 388, I move for the suspension of the rule under which you have disallowed us from seeking any clarification. In the morning, the hon. Speaker rejected our adjournment motions. Even calling attention motions have not been admitted. Under pressure from the Opposition, the Home Minister agreed to make a statement. But the statement is a cock and bull story. We want to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only with the consent of the Speaker.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You give your consent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not giving my consent.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Excepting the walk-out don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

16.54 hrs.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other hon. Members then left the House.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1981-82—Contd.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**Not recorded.

Demands for Grants 1981-82 in respect of Ministry of Petroleum ; Chemicals and Fertilizers submitted to the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS					
69.	Ministry of Petroleum Chemical and Fertilizers	19,39,000		96,98,000	
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemical Industries	17,06,52,000	34,09,69,000	85,32,63,000	170,48,47,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	74,15,17,000	47,48,01,000	250,75,84,000	237,40,06,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri R. P. Das.

*SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Sir, I would like to speak in Bengali. Therefore, I should be given a little more time. Sir, I rise to oppose the demands for grants of this Ministry. The ONGC is the only wing of this Ministry whose achievements we recognise. We want to congratulate the ONGC for discovering new oil fields and for carrying out efficient exploration of oil. But I regret to say that harmful influence of foreign lobby and multinationals on the ONGC can be noticed. We also notice that outside influence particularly political influence is altering many a expert opinion of the ONGC. These are very irritating and we protest against this. The role played by ONGC in the matter of discovering new oil fields deserves all our support and co-operation. I want to highlight the failure of this Ministry in respect of production, distribution and control of drugs and chemicals. There has been failure in the production of fertilizers in adequate quantity. Fertilizer is an essential commodity for food production. Government has also failed to set up new fertilizer plants. The relations between the management and the

workers unions have deteriorated. The public undertakings instead of becoming model employers have mostly followed the hateful, reactionary and anti-labour policies of the monopoly capital. For these reasons I do not support the demands of this Ministry. This Ministry has established a reign of unparallel corruption in respect of contracts, sale and purchase and import of oil and in all other dealings both with Indian and foreign monopoly business and with the multinationals. Sir, this Ministry forgot its far reaching responsibility in the national economy and restored to spot purchases, *ad hoc* purchase and loan purchase of oil from any foreign market and at any price. This was not proper. Our country faces an import bill of 11½ thousand crores, we have a trade deficit of Rs. 4000 crores. In this situation this one Ministry imports oil to the tune of Rs. 6000 crores. This is a monstrous arrangement for wasting away foreign exchange reserves. This is another reason why I do not support the demands of this Ministry.

Sir, at the moment I do not want to go into policy matters of the Government. Even then I have to say

*The original Speech was delivered in Bengali.

that we have marked difference of opinion in pricing of oil, foreign participation in oil exploration and in the oil conservation schemes. We differ from the policies of the Government in these respects. In matter of oil pricing the tax component could have been considerably reduced. Then there would have been no reason to raise the price of oil to the present level. When the price has been raised so much then subsidy should have been given to the small kerosene etc. This Ministry has not taken any such step to help the poor farmers and other poor consumers.

Sir, the jobs that can be performed adequately by the ONGC, should not be entrusted to foreign companies unnecessarily. We consider this as a policy matter. The expertise and experience available with the ONGC can be fruitfully utilised for oil exploration work. But we find that such work is being entrusted to foreign companies in the name of foreign technology etc. It has been found that many such foreign companies are interested in taking up exploration work on oil-sharing basis. Of course—the Minister has assured that he will not agree to oil-sharing. This must be kept in view while entering into contracts.

Then comes the matter of National Transport Policy. When the cost of oil is so prohibitive, that for this one item only we have to spend Rs. 6000 crores in foreign exchange. The transport policy should have been so devised that the import of oil could be gradually cut down. Therefore, more importance should have been placed on inland water transport and coastal shipping for carriage of goods. The railways should be run with electric or steam engines. Use of diesel engines should be discouraged. Less and less importance should be given to road transport. This should have considerably reduced the import of diesel and oil. In this context I can cite the example of China. In China much less importance has been given to road

transport. The maximum importance has been given to inland water transport and to the Railways. As a result the import of oil does not appear so vital to their economy. This Ministry is spending huge amounts for import of oil because of the absence of any such practical National transport policy.

I also oppose the demands of the Ministry because...: it has failed to carry out oil exploration work in West Bengal in a proper manner. Adequate steps have not been taken by them in this respect. It has also failed to bring the Haldia oil refinery to the production stage. It has failed to take a decision about setting up the coal gassification fertilizer plant at Raniganj in West Bengal. This Ministry has failed to set up a drug industry at Kalyani, Durgapur and Salt Lake in West Bengal. I oppose the demands of this Ministry because of its attitude of non-cooperation with the State Government in these matters. Sir, Paraffin wax is a very important commodity but there is always a wide gap between its allotment and supply. The same story is repeated in case of diesel, kerosene etc. This Ministry can never coordinate the allotment and supply there is always a wide gap. For this reason also I oppose the demands. Sir, a company called 'India Carbon Limited' is at present closed down for non supply of raw petroleum. The West Bengal Government wants to take over this Company but is unable to do so because there is no assurance of supply of raw petroleum by this Ministry.

Sir, the State Government has taken a decision to set up a petro-chemical complex at Haldia. Talks about this complex is going on for the last four years. This complex when commissioned, will go a long way in setting up industries specially drug industry in the entire Eastern region specially in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. This complex is to be viewed as a vital national project. The Centre has not yet been able to take the right decision about setting up this complex. The Chief Minister of West

(Shri R. P. Das)

Bengal has written to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals to help in the setting up this petro-chemical complex immediately. The ICPL has been invited to act as a co-promoter of this project. In the detailed project reports submitted to the Government of India, a proposal has been made to keep the State Governments participation at 49 per cent equity shares, the IPCL at 30 per cent and other public financial institutions at 20 per cent etc. I would request this Ministry to take an early and correct decision in the matter. I would like to remind the hon. Minister about another issue. There is a long standing plan to establish the Head office of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation at Calcutta. The demand is legitimate too. We fail to understand why a decision is not being taken for such a long time. An early decision may be taken in the matters. As I have already mentioned, we experience terrible scarcity of diesel and kerosene in West Bengal periodically. Even at present there is great scarcity of diesel and kerosene. This situation should not be allowed to continue for long. Sometimes I wonder whether the activities of this Ministry resulting in obstructions in the regular supply of diesel and kerosene, the lack of will to take prompt decisions etc., are influenced by political considerations. It is generally observed that in those States there non Congress-I Governments are in power, these types of non-cooperation from this Ministry are marked. Attempt is made to create difficulties in those States through irregular supply of diesel, kerosene, by non availability of wagons etc. A lack of will to take quick and right decisions concerning those States is also to be seen. I do not wish to say that this attitude is the result of any planned policy of the Government. But may be that the officials and bureaucrats in their over eagerness to please the Government of some prominent leaders are

creating such hurdles. This has to be looked seriously. The Government also ultimately support this policy which result in creation of disturbances and difficulties for the people in those States. I oppose the demands of this Ministry on these counts also. I would like to ask the hon. Minister a few questions:

- (i) What is the importance of West Bengal in the matter of oil exploration;
- (ii) Whether the work of oil exploration is proceeding in West Bengal in proportion to or in keeping with that degree of importance;
- (iii) What is the present stage of oil exploration work at 'Radha' in Nadia District, Jagulia in 24-Parganas, a Calcutta, Bakultala in 24-Parganas and Diamond Harbour etc.
- (iv) We had read in the paper that Calcutta is actually floating on oil. The people want to know in details from the Government whether this is true or what is the correct picture regarding these reports;
- (v) In spite of Gas being struck at 'Agradwip in Nadia district and at 'Kalna' in Burdwan, why the ONGC is not carrying out intensive surveys of those areas?

I request the hon. Minister to pay attention to these points.

17.10 hours.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

Sir, during the 'Janata' regime, the Government took over and then nationalised three companies in West Bengal viz. The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical works the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and the Bengal Immunity Company Ltd., during the last three years all the above concerns have shown marked achievements in production and Sales

through working with old out dated plants and machinery. Their combined production was valued at Rs. 15 crores in 1978-79. That went up to Rs. 19 crores in 1979-80 and in 1980-81 it is expected to touch Rs. 21 crores. This goes to prove that there is good labour relation and industrial relation in West Bengal and the climate is congenial for the growth of industries. Although, we find some instances in Private enterprises where labour relations are not good and they have reduced the production considerably.

Sir, in our country, the total production of bulk drugs is of the value of Rs. 240 crores, formulations Rs. 1200 crores and imported drugs are valued at around Rs. 150 crores. Hence the total availability of drugs in our country is valued at about Rs. 1600 crores. Thus the per capita availability of drugs works out to Rs. 11. This per capita figure will further go down after the 1981 census which is going to place our population at about 69 crores. Compared to this meagre figure of Rs. 10 or 11 per head in our country the per capita figure in U.S.A. is Rs. 310/- in West Germany it is Rs. 235/- in France it is 241 and in Japan it is Rs. 252/-. From this we can judge the position of our country in the civilized world in respect of production and availability of drugs per head of the population. Now, Sir, we see that the multinational drug companies are producing about 80 per cent of the drugs produced in our country i.e., drugs worth about Rs. 1000 crores are produced by the multinationals and the Indian and Cooperative Sector is producing only Rs. 200 crores worth of drugs. These multinationals have gradually reduced the production of vital and life saving drugs. For example, the Glaxo Co. have reduced the production of radiological products which is an essential drug for X-Ray purposes. All the multinational companies are gradually reducing the production of vital drugs and anti-biotics etc. From this we can judge the role played

by the multinationals in our country in the matter of meeting our need for essential drugs when the bulk of the production is controlled by them. I am not raising here the question of repatriation of their profits to foreign countries. I am also not raising the question of the relations and behaviour of these multinationals with their Indian employees. These multinationals have not paid the agreed salary and commissions to their medical and sales representatives. We have also seen that the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act of 1976 only protected the interests of the multinational drug firms. It did not bring relief to the medical and sales representatives. I therefore demand that these multinationals should be nationalised immediately. The limiting of their equity shares at 40 per cent is not enough. Many multinationals have kept cent per cent shares, some have kept 75 percent shares in defiance of the provisions of FERA. Many multinationals have tried to justify this saying that the drug industry is like international trade. In this situation they should be asked to wind up and their business must be nationalised. We can never accept that the multinationals have helped our country and have kept their prices within the purchasing power of our people.

Sir, I want to cite some more examples of the extent of failure of this Government and this Ministry. The West Bengal Government invited the IDPL to set up synthetic drug plants at Kalyani and Salt Lake. Land was allotted for this purpose and a provision of Rs. 68 crores has been made for IDPL in the Sixth Plan. But we are even today not aware of any decision having been taken regarding setting up of these plants. Then Sir, the Dey-Se. Chem. Ltd, which is the largest Chloramphenicol plant and the only anti-biotic plant of Eastern India is lying closed since February last. It had representatives of public financial institutions. In spite of that it could not be kept going. There were

[Shri R. P. Das]

demands from various quarters for its nationalisation. But no reply is forthcoming from the Government. This plant produces antibiotics and life saving vital drugs and then there is acute shortage of these drugs in the country, this plant should be reopened.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a company called Themis Pharmaceutical Co. in Bombay. The management of this company is trying to close down this concern from the month of May 1981 on the pretext that it is running at a loss and there is labour trouble in this company. These pretexts are baseless. I would like to point out that no case of labour trouble has been filed with Labour Department of the Maharashtra Government. This is an important concern and it produces anti tuberculosis drugs and broad spectrum anti-biotics etc. The Government should take steps right now to ensure that such an important drug manufacturing unit does not close down.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention now to the failure of this Ministry in the matter of fertilizer production. The extent of their failure has become almost a legend. Sir, a vast quantity of natural gas has been discovered in the Bombay high. The ONGC reported in 1977 that fertilizers can be produced from this Natural gas and thereby the present production of fertilizers can be almost doubled. Based on this, a scheme was drawn to set up two fertilizer plants at Thal-Vaishet near Bombay and two plants at Hazira in Gujarat. Now these plants could be set up with available Indian technology and know-how. But multinationals were invited to step in the name of foreign technology and for making these plants of 1350 tonnes capacity each. As a result of calling in the multinationals it is observed that two foreign firms viz. C. F. Braun of USA and Holder Topsoe, a Danish firm is going to get contracts for setting up two plants each at the above two locations. It is

to be noted here that the proposal to set up these four fertilizer plants was made by the Janata Government and its successor Government but after the present Government came to power, they annulled the decisions of the previous Govt. and constituted some expert Committee. Later on, all the advice and opinion of the expert committees were also set aside due to some directions coming from very high quarters and the above mentioned American and Danish firms were given the contract to set up the four plants. Afterwards it came to light that this Danish Firm Holder Topsoe is a subsidiary of an Italian Firm who control 50 per cent shares of this company. Sir, I will draw your attention to one more thing before I conclude my speech. You know there is a great shortage of Naptha. Therefore a decision was taken to give priority to fertilizer production using coal and gas as feedstock. Accordingly it was decided to set up a coal based fertilizer plant at Raniganj. The expert Committee was of the opinion that high grade coal was available at Raniganj and all other types of infrastructure was also available there. Now the claim of Singurli in Madhya Pradesh for this plant has been put forward. It is being said that 400 crores tons of coal is available at Singurli. We feel that the opinion of the expert committee should be kept in view and considering the locational advantages this plant must be set up at Raniganj as already decided. This decision should not be influenced by external or extra constitutional or political considerations. Due to all the above mentioned reasons I oppose the demands of this Ministry.

I will once again urge upon the hon. Minister to cooperate with the West Bengal Government and to grant their legitimate and justified demands in the interest of production of drugs, oil, fertilizers and chemicals and in the interest of the well-being of the entire nation. He should not be influenced by political considerations. With this request Sir, I conclude.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to review the policy of allowing foreign multinationals in oil exploration inspite of the possibility of Indian public sector to undertake the same] (1)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to plan and implement rational use of petrol and thereby decrease foreign exchange drainage] (2)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to make the kerosene and L. P. Gas available to consumers at reasonable prices] (3)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to start production of fertilizer from Haldia Fertilizer Corporation in Midnapur district of West Bengal] (34)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective measures to increase mineral oil production in the country on war footing.] (12)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take measures to economise the use of petroleum

products to save foreign exchange by cutting supplies to aeroplanes and luxury cars.] (13)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to find alternative power to petrol by detailed examination of alcohol spirits, solar energy and atomic energy.] (14)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for cutting the large foreign exchange drain to import petrol and crude.] (15)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for having buffer reserve of oil, kerosene, and gas to meet emergency needs when supplies are short or irregular.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tone up the Administration of Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Oil Corporation and Oil India Corporation for better management of supply and distribution of Petroleum products.] (17)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check adulteration in petroleum products.] (18)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to frame and follow proper measures to allot LP 6 cylinders for domestic and non-domestic use.] (19)

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up an oil refinery in Karnataka at Mangalore or Karwar.] (20)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint an independent body of experts to fix the selling rate of petroleum products.] (21)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for getting petrol from Middle East and other petrol producing countries on a barter basis.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for producing quality fertilizers at lower cost.] (23)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to plan out the location of new fertilizer factories to ensure proper production and distribution.] (24)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have effective coordinated control over fertilizer factories to ensure quality, production and distribution of fertilizers as per plan.] (25)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting plastic and fibres as Polyester filament yarn in

collaboration with petrochemicals units or work it as a subsidiary Company.] (26)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for preparation and sale of insecticides through nationalised concerns only.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for maintaining the quality of medicines and to effectively check the sale of spurious medicines which are a health hazard.] (28)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring down the cost of Medicines in general and life-saving drugs in particular.] (29)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for having intensive research in Drugs with the help of well qualified doctors and experienced bio-chemists.] (30)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for nationalization of all pharmaceutical factories to ensure the preparation of quality medicines at reasonable price.] (31)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines by Government which are of great medical value.] (32)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective measures to increase natural gas in the country]. (33)

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnanagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise the Assam Oil Company]. (35)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Need to raise the quota and ensure actual supply of bitumen to West Bengal and Kerala for the repair and maintenance of roads]. (36)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure that any agreement with any foreign country for oil exploration is not detrimental to the interest of the country]. (37)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up an offshore Technology Research Division for research in the tapping of oil from the Ocean depths]. (38)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore supply of cooking gas to Raniganj and Asansol Municipal areas]. (39)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Che-

micals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure adequate supply of cooking gas to Calcutta and other municipal areas of Greater Calcutta]. (40)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve a comprehensive plan with a view to effective reduction in consumption of petrol and diesel]. (41)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the demand for L.P. Gas connections in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta]. (42)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the production of carbon black, feed stock, jute batching and crude turpentine oil from Haldia Refinery]. (43)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply paraffin wax to West Bengal]. (44)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to abolish the brand names and standardise drug formulations which must be followed by all drug companies]. (51)

[Shri R. P. Das]

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to compel the pharmaceutical companies to contribute to basic research for drugs and pharmaceuticals aimed at making the country self sufficient in drugs and Pharmaceutical production]. (52)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to establish national corporation for the distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals to the retailers]. (53)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take immediate steps for drastic reduction on the prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals and baby foods]. (54)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to immediately nationalise all multinational companies and Indian monopoly companies in drugs and pharmaceutical Industry]. (55)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to abolish the stockists and distributors system in pharmaceutical industry through suitable legislation]. (56)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to supply diesel and fertilizers to small and marginal farmers through public distribution system]. (57)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to subsidise nitrogenous fertilizers for the benefit of the small and marginal farmers]. (58)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make available the fertilizers to the farmers in the interior areas in adequate quantity through the public distribution network]. (59)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep flow of life saving drugs in the market]. (60)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to manufacture adequately essential drugs in public sector]. (61)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a drug plant at Durgapur as per recommendation of the Hathi Committee]. (62)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb the import of bulk drugs which has been mounting year after year]. (63)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to specify details of the share of responsibility of West Bengal Government and the Government of India in respect of Haldia Petro Chemical complex]. (64)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Erratic supply of Kerosene oil and diesel to West Bengal]. (65)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to call most of the life saving drugs by generic names which can help substantial reduction in the prices of these drugs]. (66)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb the unreasonable profit made by the big drug manufacturers]. (67)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve the target fixed by the working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the public sector during the period 1977-78 to 1980-81]. (68)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to consider the proposal submitted by the Government of West Bengal for setting up a coal based fertilizer plant]. (69)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the delays in the completion of several projects of the IDPL and HIL]. (70)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check increase in the price of caustic soda]. (71)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to issue the industrial licence for setting up Petro Chemical Complex at Haldia] (72)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in achieving the target of production of nitrogenous fertilizers during the year 1980-81]. (73)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to revise the wage structure of the Fertilizers workers as demanded by the Fertilizers Workers Federation of India]. (74)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix the minimum wage of the fertilizers workers as demanded by all the National Trade Unions]. (75)

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the foreign drug companies]. (76)

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. The Ministry, under the able guidance of our very competent and pragmatic Minister, Mr. P. C. Sethi, covers a wide spectrum of products which are essential and vital for the economic growth and very survival of the country. Its vastness and complexities by themselves are enough to frighten anyone to participate on this ministry's debate. However having ventured to participate in this Budget discussion, I will try to confine myself to the petroleum products, popularly known as the black-gold. I must congratulate the Union Government and particularly our Home Minister for taking a firm decision for making our country self-sufficient for our crude oil and petroleum products as early as possible. The import bill for the crude oil is already astronomical and it is still rising. If you remember, the crude oil price used to be 3.2 dollars per barrel before the Arab-Israeli War in 1973. I still remember, when I participated in the Petroleum Minister's Demands for Grants in 1973, I complained about spending Rs. 300 crores at that time for import of petroleum. Now, what is the cost? A barrel of petroleum costs between 32 and 36 dollars, and the country is now spending as much as Rs. 5,600 crores. Compared to that, the entire exports of our country are around, Rs. 7,100 crores. So, Sir, most part of our hard-earned foreign exchange is being swallowed by the oil-exporting countries at the expense of the economic growth and at the expense of raising the standard of living of the common man. So I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that effective measures are taken to increase the production. I am glad that the Ministry have taken the decision to increase the production to 17 million tonnes in Bombay High off-shore fields by 1984-85. The entire production which is expected from the North-East Gujarat regions' inland area is around 10 million

tonnes by 1984-85. But I anticipate that the requirement of the country will be 50 million tonnes. So, there is a gap of 23 million tonnes of crude oil and six million tonnes of petroleum products which may cost us around Rs. 10,000 crores. It is also predicted that by 1990, the foreign exchange requirement for import of crude will be around Rs. 20,000 crores. So, what effective steps is the Minister going to take? I earnestly appeal to him to intensify the search for this black gold and see that all available talents, skills and specialists are put into action to achieve higher rate of production.

I am sorry that the Ministry is having a slumber, particularly as regards exploration and exploitation of crude around the Godavari High. It is evident from the country's economy that the future of the country depends upon oil-drilling in the off-shore areas. The development of oil fields in the high seas is called off-shore technology and it is as complicated as the other contemporary sciences like nuclear power and space-travel technologies. Thanks to the United Nations' Law of Seas, the exclusive economic zone of our country is extended to 320 kilometres, and having a coastal line of 5,600 kilometres, our country is fortunate to acquire an area of 1.8 million sq. kms., which is a fantastic area if we can properly utilise it. We all know that the high seas contains vast volumes of gas, petroleum, all types of metals like nickel, cadmium, manganese in the form of Nodules and above all, vast quantities of fishes. It is for us to utilise this vast territory which the United Nations have kindly bestowed on us. But, unfortunately, the Godavari off-shore area drilling is around 250-300 metres. In order to achieve drilling, engineering construction, production and transportation of oil particularly, when it is applied in deep waters of over 200 metres and that too, in turbulent

seas as in Bay of Bengal, it is essential that we have to rely upon deep sea and deep water technologies. So it is essential that the Government should take up the study of deep water technology for the development of Godavari off-shore area.

PROF. N. G. RANGA:
and train people.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
. — Sir, for this type of turbulent seas and the deep water drilling, only two such areas are located and are being developed. They are (1) by a company called Shell Working in the Gulf of Mexico at a place called Cognac field, at a depth of 300 metres. and (2) by the Exxon Company in off-shore California area near the Santa Barbara channel at a depth of 200 metres. Please remember that these two companies have spent nearly 250 man-years—80 scientists working for 3 years, before they have taken up this exploration work. I came to know that in the United States, every year there is an exhibition and conference called off-shore technology conference. It is known as OTC where new innovations, techniques, products, research and technological advancements are discussed by engineers engaged in the off-shore engineering technology and field development. So I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should participate in OTC Conference this year along with a team of experts where they can find out how such new innovations can be applied in Godavari High off-shore areas, in areas like, Porti-Novo near Pondicherry and the Orissa High, all in the Bay of Bengal. Please remember that we have to concentrate more on the Bay of Bengal because it is a sheltered Sea covered by a string of islands of the Andamans and the Nicobar group whereas in the Bombay High it is exposed to the Seventh Fleet of the United States and the Russian ships and all the problems facing the world. I appeal to the Minister that since Bay of Bengal is comparatively safer,

we should concentrate more in this zone.

Sir, the other day our Minister, while answering the question on the mixing of alcohol with gasoline as fuel for cars side-tracked the issue by saying that the country had imported enough petroleum and there is no problem of gasoline for the cars. It is unfortunate that he has not realised the importance of the question. It is not a question of availability of petroleum. But at what cost? He also knows that not only the country is spending Rs. 5600 crores on this but he has to go with a begging bowl all over the world for petrol.

So, I appeal to the Minister that he should make new innovations, and develop alternative energies to reduce the consumption of petrol. I had the good fortune to represent our country in the Commonwealth Conference on Science and Technology at Ottawa, Canada, thanks to our Prime Minister. I was stunned and thrilled at the in-depth studies being made by Canada and U.S.A. for developing alternate energy resources

You are all aware that Canada is a wealthy country with abundant resources of crude, oil as well as coal. But, Sir, two years back, the Parliament of Canada has constituted a high-powered Parliamentary Committee to go into in-depth study to find out alternate energy resources. May I ask you : what have you done ? We have to race against the time. So, is the case with the United States. They have abundant petroleum products. But yet U.S.A. they have gasole stations side by side with gasoline stations.

Take the case of Brazil. Brazil is definitely a more prosperous country than India. They are the pioneers for using gasole and they have replaced the entire petroleum stations with gasole stations. In addition what have they done now ? They have on road one lakh cars running on pure alcohol. When I

[Shri MS. Sanjeevi Rao]

went in 1979, I have seen myself in Rio-de Janeiro, number of cars running on pure alcohol. They have further developed the technology of direct extraction of alcohol from the sugarcane instead of from molasses.

So, Sir, it is high time in our country, particularly, your ministry takes an effective step to see that this type of innovations are made so that we can save some amount of gasoline and save precious foreign exchange.

Prof. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :
But, what about the costs ?

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO :
They are much cheaper. This is my request to our hon. Minister. As you know, in South Africa, they have perfected the technology of converting coal into oil and it works out, I understand, to about thirty dollars per barrel. Why not we start with a pilot plant of one million tonnes at least this year?

In Australia, they have perfected the technology of using sun flower as diesel oil. All this needs an indepth study and I want that our country which boasts of a number of technologists and scientists of world repute should make use of them. Why are they not being used ?

Now, Sir, I come to the other point. You are all aware that our exports are only Rs. 7,100 crores whereas our imports are about Rs. 11,300 crores. There is a trade gap of nearly Rs. 4,200 crores. Thanks to the inward remittances, it is now reduced to Rs. 2,200 crores. And thanks to the International Monetary Fund; perhaps, our deficit may be around Rs. 1,900 crores. But still the gap is widening. So, one of the object is how best to earn foreign exchange and in this case I congratulate the number of consultancy and engineering firms

which are doing an excellent work. The engineering and consultancy firms having a band of eminent, competent and well-meaning scientists and technologists of all engineering branches are able to compete with the most advanced nations. These companies are in a position to design, fabricate, instal and operate any type of industry. They are bringing excellent name to our country. According to the trade sources the engineering contracts and consultancy services in the year 1979-80 are around Rs. 4,700 crores which is not a mean achievement. But compared to that it is unfortunate while going through your Report I notice that your Engineers India Ltd. which boasts of a number of scientists and technologists and which specialises in fabricating petroleum refining pipeline and ocean engineering services could only earn 14.2 million dollars, viz. about Rs. 11 crores. I do not know what is wrong with your Engineers India Ltd. I would request the hon. Minister to take a look into it.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a word about fertilisers. According to your Report you could only produce 22 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser instead of 27.5 lakh tonnes and your *alibi* is that it is because of shortage of coal, naphtha and Assam agitation. This is the type of excuses you always put forward and say on account of the infra-structure failures you are unable to achieve the rated target. I hope the hon. Minister will take effective measures to see that optimum capacity of the Plants are used.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to say a word regarding Kakinada fertiliser factory. The hon. Minister knows that I have requested him several times. He is very well aware that the foundation stone of this Kakinada fertiliser factory in my constituency was laid by no less a person than our Rashtrapatiji, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy. The function was attended also by the High Commissioner of U.K., Sir John Thomson. It is nearly three years and it is still

there as it is inspite of the State Government spending Rs. 9 crores. He very well knows that once this plant comes up in Kakinada the entire produce will be consumed within hundred miles range. In view of the rail and road transport bottlenecks, I hope, the Hon. Minister, Mr. Sethi, will take action and give a helping hand from the Union Government and see that this vital fertilizer factory at Kakinada is a reality.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : सभा-पति महोदय, इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलते हुए मैं अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध अनेक ऐसी चीजों से है, जो मानव मात्र के काम आती हैं। मैं अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि आकाश में जो हवाई जहाज उड़ रहे हैं, सड़कों पर जो मोटरों और सामान ढोने वाले ट्रक चलते हैं, खेतों में जो ट्रैक्टर और पम्पिंग सेट चल रहे हैं, वे अधिकतर इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित डीजल और पेट्रोल से चलते हैं। मैं यह भी अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिये जो जहाज और टैंकों की आवश्यकता होती है उसका भी इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको और बातों के अतिरिक्त इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जिन चीजों का सम्बन्ध कृषि मंत्रालय से है क्यों कि कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का प्राधा भाग मिलता है, उस के लिये जो डीजल या खाद की आवश्यकता होती है उस की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। होता क्या है ? आप देखेंगे एक ही पेट्रोल पम्प से ट्रक के लिये डीजल मिलता है और उसी से ट्रैक्टर के लिये डीजल मिलता है लेकिन जब उस की कमी होती है तो ट्रकों

को मिलता रहता है, ट्रैक्टरों को बन्द कर दिया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये, अगर वह कर सकते हैं तो ऐसा करें कि ट्रक्स के लिये अलग डीजल पम्प हो और ट्रैक्टरों के लिये अलग हो। पम्पिंग सेट और ट्रैक्टर जिन के लिये किसान डीजल लेता है उस के लिये अलग डीजल पम्प बनवाया जाय। अगर ऐसा किया जाय कि सहकारी समितियाँ किसानों की बनायी जायें और उनके द्वारा यह मिले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

हमारे देश में जो हरित क्रान्ति हुई उस का बहुत कुछ श्रेय ट्रैक्टर पम्पिंग सेट और रासायनिक खाद को है। रासायनिक खाद के ऊपर हमने बजट को देखा तो हमें आश्चर्य हुआ। हर एक मद में रुपया बढ़ाया गया है लेकिन भारत उर्वरक निगम के लिये 80-81 में 60 करोड़ रुपया था जिसे 81-82 ; 26 करोड़ 7 लाख कर दिया गया है। आश्चर्य होता है इस बात से कि एक तरफ उर्वरक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है और इधर उस में रुपया कम किया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक बात और मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है यह देखकर कि जितने पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं उन में अधिकतर में हानि होती है लेकिन अगर उर्वरक के कारखाने को देखेंगे तो उन में लाभ होता है। लाभ के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक आंकड़ा आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें 78-79 में पब्लिक सेक्टर के मद्रास उर्वरक निगम के कारखाने में 18 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ। यह लाभ क्यों होता है कि किसानों को जो उर्वरक दिया जाता है उस का मूल्य आवश्यकता से अधिक रखा जाता है जबकि और वस्तुएं जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनती हैं उन में हानि होती है। मैं

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

यह निवेदन करूंगा, अगर और जगह हानि होती है तो वहां हानि नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम इतना महंगा उर्वरक उन को न दिया जाय जितना कि इस वक्त दिया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात से परिचित होंगे कि इस उर्वरक में छोटे किसानों के लिये कुछ अनुदान दिया जाता है लेकिन होता क्या है? वह अनुदान आप देखें उन बेचारे छोटे किसानों को नहीं मिलता बल्कि बीच के आदमी वह चाहे उस के एजेंट हों या अधिकारी हों वे उस का लाभ उठा लेते हैं। तो इस का प्रत्यन करना चाहिये कि वह लाभ किसानों के पास पहुंचे जिस से वे अपना उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे और उन की आर्थिक स्थिति पर अच्छा असर पड़ेगा।

मैं आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें इस और भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हमारे यहां जो दवाइयां बनाई जाती हैं उसके लिए भी मैंने देखा खास तौर से कीड़ा मारने के लिए जो दवाइयां बनाई जाती हैं, उनका एक कारखाना है जिसका नाम हिन्दुस्तान इन्सिक्टिसाइड्स इंस्टीट्यूट 1980-81 में उसके लिए 13 लाख रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन उसको घटाकर 1981-82 में 10 लाख रुपया कर दिया गया है जब कि उसका भी सम्बन्ध कृषि से ही है। सरकार को कृषि से सम्बन्धित चीजों की अधिक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, बजाय इस के कि उनमें कमी की जाए।

मैं आपके द्वारा यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि तेल देश के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और जैसा कि मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा है, रूस के एक वैज्ञानिक ने बताया है कि भारत वर्ष तेल के ऊपर तर रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें अधिक से अधिक तेल का उत्पादन करने का

प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। आज तेल के कारण हमारे देश का आयात अधिक है और निर्यात कम है। अगर हम देश में अधिक तेल का उत्पादन कर लेते हैं तो हमारा आयात कम हो जायगा। हमारे मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में विशेषज्ञ हैं, बहुत योग्य हैं तथा अनुभवी भी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ वे इस और विशेष ध्यान देकर अधिक से अधिक तेल का उत्पादन करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व के अन्य देशों में जब कोई विकास हो जाता है, वहाँ के वैज्ञानिक जब कोई खोज कर लेते हैं तब हम भी उसकी नकल करते हैं। हम स्वयं वैज्ञानिक खोजें करने की ओर क्यों नहीं बढ़ते। आज दुनिया के सभी वैज्ञानिक इस बात को मानते हैं कि एक दिन यह तेल समाप्त होने वाला है फिर तेल का कोई उपयुक्त विकल्प ढूँढने की तरफ हमारे वैज्ञानिक पूरा ध्यान क्यों न दें, बजाए इसके कि हम दूसरों की नकल करें। इस प्रकार हमारे देश में आयात की समस्या नहीं रहेगी बल्कि हम निर्यात भी करने लगेंगे।

देश में बीमारों के लिए दवाइयों का प्रबन्ध सरकार करती है लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में शर्म और संकोच होता है कि कैंसर, जो कि सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक बीमारी मानी जाती है, उसके इलाज के लिए दो इंजेक्शनस हैं—एक्टोमाइसिन-बी और डेक्टोमाइसिन-बी—जिनका इम्पोर्ट इंग्लैण्ड से होता है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह इस देश में आज प्राप्य नहीं है। यदि आज कोई कैंसर का मरीज यह चाहे कि उसको यह इंजेक्शन मिल जायें तो वह नहीं मिल सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक प्रश्न ही किया था जिसके उत्तर में सरकार ने कहा कि वह प्राप्य नहीं है।

लेकिन सरकार ने उनको प्राप्त कर सकने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि जो कम्पनी इनको इंग्लैंड से इम्पोर्ट करती है उसको उतने दाम नहीं लेने दिए जाते जितने में कि वह बेचना चाहती है इसीलिए वह कम्पनी उसका इम्पोर्ट नहीं करती है। कैसर के मरीज या डाक्टर जब यह देखेंगे कि वे ये इंजेक्शंस प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं तो उनके ऊपर क्या बीतेगी—इसकी कल्पना आप कर सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो इसकी व्यवस्था करें। जब तक कि इस देश में उनके विकल्प के रूप में इंजेक्शंस तैयार नहीं हो जाते हैं जिनसे कि इलाज किया जा सके तब तक सरकार उनको बाहर से मंगाकर दे।

आज जो खाना पकाने की गैस है वह शहर के लोगों को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मिल जाती है। दूसरे इंधनों के मुकाबले वह सुविधाजनक है और सस्ती भी है। आज उसकी मांग बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है जिसको पूरा करने का प्रबंध होना चाहिये। मैं साथ ही यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय बड़ी बदनामी होती है जब यह बात सुनने में आती है कि जो एजेंसी दी जा रही है उसके लिये रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सरकार इनको नीलाम करे। जैसे शराब का ठेका नीलाम होता है और उसमें जो लाभ होता है वह सरकार को जाता है उसी तरह से ये भी नीलाम किए जायें और यदि उन से होने वाले लाभ को सरकार नहीं लेना चाहें तो वहां की नगरपालिका को दे दिया जाय। इसमें यह प्रतिबन्ध रखा गया है कि अधिवक्त्र इन्कम वाले इसकी एजेंसी को नहीं ले सकते, लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से चालाक लोग दूसरों के नाम से एजेंसी लेंगे और खुद लाभ उठावेंगे।

इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय।

समाप्ति महोदय, अब मैं उस कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मयूरा में स्थित है—मेरा तात्पर्य "मयूरा तेल शोधक कारखाने" से है। मैं आपको बतलाऊँ जब श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी मयूरा गयीं थीं, उन्होंने वहां पर भरी सभा में ऐलान किया था कि इस कारखाने से देश को लाभ होगा, मयूरा जिले की जनता को लाभ होगा, लोगों को नौकरियां मिलेंगी, जिस में मयूरा की जनता को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी, जिन के खेत लिए जा रहे हैं उनको प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। उस समय वहां पर बैठे हुई जनता ने बहुत खुशियां मनायीं। यहां तक कि कुछ विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों ने उस सभा में हुल्लड़ मचाने की कोशिश की तो उनको जनता ने पीट दिया, इतने अचूके काम का तुम क्यों विरोध करते हो। उस खुशी से नाचते और कूदते हुये वे लोग घर को लौटे। मयूरा में चतुर्वेदी समाज है—इन चतुर्वेदियों का काम बाहर से जो जजमान आते हैं उनको दर्शन करा कर दक्षिणा लेते हैं। उन्होंने इस घोषणा से बहुत खुशी मनाई, इसलिए कि अब हमारे बच्चों को नौकरी मिलेगी, हमारा यह जो मांगने का रोजगार है यह अब समाप्त हो जाए और हम स्वाभिमान से रह सकेंगे। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बहुत जल्दी उनको आगये निराशाओं में बदल गयीं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में पार्लियामेंट में प्रश्न पूछा था, मुझे सरकार की तरफ से जो उत्तर मिला है, उसको सुन कर आपको आश्चर्य होगा। उस कारखाने में 193 अधिकारी हैं जिनमें से मयूरा के केवल 3 हैं। इतना ही नहीं मयूरा के लोगों को इस बात का भी दुःख है कि बाहर के लोग मयूरा ट्रांसफर कर दिये जाते हैं और

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

कुछ बाहर के एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज के साथ सांठगांठ करके उनको मथुरा का नागरिक बना दिया जाता है। चपरासी वगैरह को जगहों पर जहाँ मथुरा के लोगों को कुछ स्थान मिल रहा है उनमें इस तरह के फर्जी लोगों को मथुरा का नागरिक बनाकर भरती कर लिया जाता है।

हमारी सरकार को प्रधान मंत्री जी को उस घोषणा का ध्यान रखना चाहिये और इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि आज जो कुछ आसाम में हो रहा है वह मथुरा में भी न हो जाय। वहाँ के लोग अल्प संख्या में ही जायें और बाहर के लोग मथुरा के नागरिक बन कर मथुरा के लोगों का शोषण करें। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—जब लोगों के सामने आर्थिक समस्या होती है तो वे सिद्धान्तों और आदर्शों को भी भूल जाते हैं, वे समस्या के हल के लिये आन्दोलन करने को भी तैयार हो जाते हैं। आज आप देख रहे हैं—वगैर किसी पार्टी का सदस्य बने लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, आसाम में, गुजरात में जो हो रहा है, वह इस बात का सबूत है। पालियामेंट में सभी पार्टियों ने सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास किया, लेकिन जिनके सामने आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं आप उनको रोकने में सफल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। मथुरा के बृजवासियों की भूमि ली गई, वे बेकार हो गये, जमुना का पानी कहाँ का गन्दा होगा—मथुरा का होगा। वहाँ पानी का लेवल नोवे चना जाएगा, ट्यूब-वैल खराब होंगे वहाँ पर जो गैस निकलेगी उस का असर पड़ेगा, हालाँकि उस को रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन किसी की गलती से यदि किसी समय वह गैस निकल जाय तो वहाँ की फसलों और वागों पर बहुत खराब असर पड़ेगा, ताजमहल

पर उस का असर होगा—ये सब हानियाँ मथुरा की होंगी, लेकिन उस का फायदा उठावेंगे बाहर के लोग। इस लिये ऐसा न हो कि जिस तरह से बृजवासियों ने वे चतुर्वेदियों ने कंस से लड़ाई लड़ी थी उसी तरह से आन्दोलन हो जाय। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर से इस बात में विश्वास नहीं रखता हूँ कि जनता को या किसी पार्टी को, जब देश में डेमोक्रेसी हो, तो सत्याग्रह करना चाहिये। हमें अपनी मांगें सरकार के सामने रखनी चाहियें और ठीक तरीके से या मिल कर काम कराना चाहिये और यदि हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं इस में विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ और इसी वजह से जब वहाँ कारखाने पर सत्याग्रह हुआ तो विरोधी दल में होते हुए भी मैं ने उस में अपना सहयोग नहीं दिया और मैं वहाँ नहीं गया।

मैं वहाँ की समस्याओं के बारे में आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने भूतपूर्व मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा था और उन्होंने मुझे यह लिखा था कि हम इस का जवाब देंगे लेकिन वह जवाब नहीं मिला। हमारे जो वर्तमान मंत्री जी हैं, इन को भी पत्र लिखा था और इन्होंने लिखा था कि जवाब देंगे लेकिन अभी तक जवाब मुझे नहीं मिला है। मैं कहीं तक बताऊँ, मैं वहाँ का नागरिक होते हुए भी और इस से पहले तीन दफा इस लोक सभा का सदस्य रह चुका हूँ और मुझे पूरे देश के कारखानों को देखने का अवसर मिला है लेकिन दुभाग्य से मैं अपने उस कारखाने के अन्दर नहीं घुस सकता, जो मेरी कांस्टी-ट्यून्सी में है, जो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में है। यहाँ नहीं, जब वहाँ पर मंत्री जी जाते हैं या आधिकारी जाते हैं, तो मुझे इस के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं दी जाती है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि एक नागरिक, जो 7 लाख जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व

करता है, वह उस कारखाने के अन्दर नहीं घुस सकता। वह रेल में चढ़ कर उस को बाहर से देख सकता है या कार में बैठ कर बाहर से देख सकता है लेकिन लोक सभा के इस बदकिस्मत सदस्य को यह अवसर नहीं है कि वह उस कारखाने को अन्दर जा कर देख सके। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मंत्री जी कृपा कर के वहाँ के अधिकारियों को यह कह दें कि लोक सभा का सदस्य जब और जगह जा कर देख सकता है, तो मथुरा की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला सदस्य कम से कम उस को देख सके कि वहाँ क्या हो रहा है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि अगर कभी मजदूर बन कर भी मैं उस के अन्दर जाना चाहूँ, तो जाना मुश्किल है क्योंकि बिना पास के उस के अन्दर नहीं जा सकते। वहाँ पर पास का प्रतिबन्ध है और उस के बगैर अन्दर नहीं जाने दिया जाता। एम०पी० के लिये पास का प्रतिबन्ध कहीं नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ पर बिना पास के एम० पी० भी नहीं जा सकता। वहाँ पर इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं और इन पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और पहले भी मैंने इस के बारे में कहा था कि उस कारखाने में जो सीमेंट इस्तेमाल किया गया, वह खराब सीमेंट था, जो ईटें इस्तेमाल की गईं, वे खराब थीं और जो सामान इस्तेमाल किया गया, वह खराब इस्तेमाल किया गया। जब इस के बारे में सरकार से पूछा गया, तो यह जवाब दिया गया कि उस की इन्वॉयरी ही रही है, उस की खोज कर रहे हैं और खोज करने के उपरान्त इस का जवाब देंगे लेकिन 7-8 महीने हो गये हैं, उस खोज का क्या परिणाम हुआ, यह अभी तक पता नहीं चल सका है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता

हूँ कि आप इस पर ध्यान दें। वहाँ की जनता में बड़ा असंतोष है, वहाँ के नागरिक असंतुष्ट हैं और असंतुष्ट हो कर इस तरह की मांगें कर रहे हैं। मैं तो यह निवेदन करूँगा कि कृपा कर के एक दफा आप मथुरा जाएँ और एक मीटिंग करें, एक सभा करें और उस में उन की मांगों को सुनें। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी वहाँ पर गई थीं और उन्होंने उन लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था। उन्होंने जो बातें कहीं थीं, उन के आधार पर आप उन को आश्वासन दें कि आप के हित की जो बात है, जनता के हित की जो बात है, उस पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे। अगर आप ने उन की समस्याओं पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो वहाँ पर आन्दोलन और बढ़ेगा।

मैं एक-दो बातें कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहूँगा। मैं यह बताना चाहता था कि यदि आप मथुरा में जाएँ या किसी और माननीय सदस्य को वहाँ भेजें, तो उस कारखाने के आसपास अगर आप पूछताछ करेंगे, तो आप को यह बताया जाएगा कि किस पोस्ट के लिए क्या रेट है। इस रेट पर यह पोस्ट मिलती है और इस रेट पर वह पोस्ट मिलती है। कोई 4 हजार में, कोई 3 हजार में, कोई 5 हजार में और कोई 2 हजार रुपये में मिलती है और उस के लिए वहाँ पर आप को एजेंट मिल जायेंगे। उन एजेंटों के द्वारा वहाँ पर काम होता है। विज्ञापन नहीं निकाले जाते और वहाँ की एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से नाम ले लिये जाते हैं और दोनों मिल कर इस तरह की चीजें कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस पर आप को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए वरना इस से एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो सकता

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

है और लोगों में बहुत ज्यादा असंतोष पैदा हो जाएगा। वहाँ के नागरिक इस के लिए कहते हैं लेकिन अभी तो हम चुप हैं और अभी कोई उन से सहयोग नहीं किया है लेकिन आप ही बता दीजिए कि जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ, वहाँ की जनता में असंतोष है और वह बार-बार हमें मजबूर करती है, तो फिर हम क्या कर सकते हैं। मेरे पास, आप देखें, अनेकों दरखवास्त पड़ी हुई हैं, अनेकों शिकायतें आई हुई हैं। उन के बारे में मैं कहाँ कहूँ और किस से कहूँ और कब तक उन के बारे में न कहूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करके अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मेरे पास 26 जनवरी 1981 की 'योजना' पत्रिका है। उसमें वह लिखा हुआ है, जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“आम आदमी की धारणा है कि उसके इलाके में या उसके राज्य में किसी सार्वजनिक उद्योग की स्थापना से उसके राज्य को और जिस स्थान पर वह उद्योग लगाया गया है उस स्थान के आसपास के इलाके के लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। लेकिन पिछले तीस वर्षों के अनुभव से यह बात

सिद्ध हो चुकी है कि महज कारखाना लगा देने से ही यह आशा करने लगना ठीक नहीं है कि कारखाने के आसपास के इलाके का विकास हो जायेगा या राज्य के शेष भागों की आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर हो जायेगी।”

इस के लिए उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है वहाँ के लोगों को मौका दिया सहायक कारखाने खोलकर। वहाँ के लोगों को इस कारखाने में और कामों में मौका न दिया गया। ठेकेदार बाहर से ला कर लगा दिये गये, नौकर कहीं और से ला कर लगाये तो वहाँ के लोगों को साइड बिजनेस का मौका दिया जाए और उन्हें इसके लिए ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। इस से मथुरा के नागरिकों को भी रोजगार का अवसर मिलेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो वहाँ स्थिति, एक संघर्ष का रूप ले सकती है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 1, 1980/Chaitra 11, 1903 (Saka)