

during which period the workers' representatives met the Chief Minister several times, and also submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 2-4-81 at Bangalore airport during her brief stop-over there, it is deplorable that there has been no response from the Government side for resumption of negotiations. This attitude of the Government is making the workers restive once again, and may lead to further deterioration, in industrial relations in the public sector units concerned.

In these circumstances, the Joint Action Front was forced to take a decision to launch an indefinite hunger strike at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Delhi by the Joint convenors and other important office bearers of the concerned unions. The said hunger strike commenced from 29-4-81 and is continuing since then. One of the locations of the hunger strike is at the Boat Club here in the Capital. The physical condition of some of the hunger strikers is deteriorating.

I urge upon the Government to give up its unreasonably rigid and anti-labour attitude and I appeal to the Prime Minister to announce an early date for starting discussions with the JAF representatives, which would enable them to withdraw the hunger strike. The JAF leaders are anxious to restore conditions of normalcy and healthy industrial relations as soon as possible. But their patience and all their representations are being rebuffed by the adamant refusal of Government even to sit down and discuss the workers' grievances across the table. If the Government insists on keeping the doors of negotiations closed, it would have to bear the responsibility for creating further unrest and frustration among the 1,25,000 workers of such important plants as BEL, BML, HAL, HMT, ITI, EDL, ECIL and MIDHANI.

15.03 hrs.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION
(AMENDMENT) BILL

—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up further consideration of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): As you know, on the last occasion I was pointing out that the Bill which we are considering now at this vital stage, was the outcome of certain differences of opinion between the Minister himself and the ONGC. The difference arose on the ONGC's assumption that they could raise the production of Bombay High upto the limit of 17 million tonnes without foreign collaboration. But the Minister was insisting and I quoted that day from some respectable economic journals also, that the ONGC should give in writing and be prepared to face the consequences if they stand in the way of his functioning. In this background, the Bill is here. The Bill authorise the Government to terminate the appointment of any Member of the Board without assigning any reasons. That is the crucial point. In this connection I would say that the Government wants to have a legislation of this nature only to ease out certain Members in the Board presumably because of their fault of advising the Government keeping in view the interest of the country and the technological know-how and talent of our scientists. The scientists should have that liberty to advise the Government as to how their talents are to be taken advantage of. If the Government feels that their advice is not to the liking of the Government, or of the powers that be, it would not be right to ease them out. It is not only undemocratic, please allow me to say that it is anti-national approach. The ONGC scientists say that they can take up all the production without any

[Shri Chitta Basu]

foreign collaboration, but the Minister himself is very much interested in coming to an agreement with the CAP friends oil companies.

Sir, you know, and the entire House knows that the Government has embarked upon an ambitious programme of exploration of oil on the basis of sharing of production with foreign multi-nationals. I think you would agree with me that the national policy is to attain self-reliance in the area of oil production. Yet, this Government has embarked upon a policy of entering into collaboration, on the basis of sharing production. I have got no time, otherwise, I would have described the details what would have been the result of sharing of production, which is not in the interests of the nation. It will ultimately strengthen the stranglehold of the foreign multi-nationals over our economy, particularly in the sensitive area of oil. The Minister should explain why that proposal for sharing of production has been agreed upon, when the scientists of our country say that it is not in the interests of the nation.

It is being stated by the Minister that they are not going to share production, the proposal is to buy back production. Even if we concede that the proposal is to buy back, still it is not, in the interests of the nation, because we will have to buy back the production at the international price. If we have to pay the high rate ruling in the international market, then our interests will not be properly protected.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary that the Government should change the entire oil policy, particularly in relation to the proposal of production sharing. At this stage, I would urge upon you and the House to see that this kind of pernicious Bill is not allowed to be passed by this House. It is the duty of the House to see that indigenous talent and indigenous technical

know-how is given further incentive to protect our national interest against the invasion of multi-nationals, who will make our country their colony.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
मैं इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में बहुत थोड़े शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक एक बहुत ही घुगिल विधेयक है। इसका उद्देश्य अन्यायपूर्ण है, इसलिये मैं इसे एक अनुचित विधेयक के रूप में देखता हूँ। यही कारण है कि मैं इसका कड़े शब्दों में विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर बहस के समय इसका थोड़ा उल्लेख किया था और कहा था कि इस विधेयक को लाने में सरकार की मंशा साफ नहीं है, उसकी नीयत संदिग्ध है। सब से पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से सरकारी अधिकारियों के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों की सरकार हत्या करनी चाहती है और किसी भी व्यक्ति के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार की हत्या करना सरकार की इस नीयत को स्पष्ट करता है कि सरकार का लोकतांत्रिक मर्यादाओं और मान्यताओं में कोई विश्वास नहीं है। कई प्रकार की घटनाओं से यह बात साबित हो चुकी है। कोई नई बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उसी दिशा में सरकार का यह एक नया कदम है। सरकार सही और गलत तरीके से, किसी भी तरीके से अधिक से अधिक शक्ति का संचय अपने हाथ में करना चाहती है। इस प्रकार की शक्ति जो सरकार ग्रहण करना चाहती है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want to be a party to that?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am never a party to that. That is why I am carrying on a campaign

against this kind of effort. Therefore, I have opposed it earlier and again I am opposing it now.

(Interruptions).

यह विधेयक शोषण और अत्याचार का हथियार बनेगा, सरकार के हाथ में, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। यह विधेयक मान्यवर, लोकतंत्र की मूलभूत मान्यताओं के विपरित है तथा लोकतंत्र की जड़ पर कुठाराघात है। इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि बिना कारण बताये किसी भी सदस्य को जो आयोग का सदस्य है उसे कभी भी हटाया जा सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : एयर इंडिया वाली को हटा दिया जैसे।

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव (भजमेर) : सबसे बड़ा घृणित काम किया आप दोनों ने दलबदल कर के किया।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मान्यवर, मैं जो कुछ भी कर रहा हूँ मैं बहुभा मजदूर प्रथा का बहुत बड़ा विरोधी हूँ।

श्रीमन्, इसमें कहा गया है कि बिना कारण बताये उन्हें निकाल दिया जायेगा। यह इतना गलत नियम बनने जा रहा है जिससे मान लीजिये थोड़ी देर के लिये मौजूदा मंत्री जी बहुत सही वंग से काम करना चाहते हैं इसके लिये इन्हें कुछ अधिकार दिये जायें, मैं नहीं कहता यह कुछ गलत काम करेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा भी कोई मंत्री आ सकता है जो इस नियम का पूरा दुरुपयोग करे और उसका सहारा ले कर लोगों के साथ अन्याय करे। बहुत सी विदेशी कम्पनियों के साथ ठेके की बात चल रही है आयाल ऐक्सप्लोरेशन के मामले में। अगर कोई मंत्री ऐसा आता है जो चाहता है कि किसी

विदेशी मल्टी-नेशनल को यह ठेका दिया जाये और थोड़ी देर के लिये मान लीजिये कोई सदस्य कहता है कि उसे देना उचित नहीं है, ऐसी हालत में अगर मंत्री के हाथ में इस तरह का कानून नहीं होगा तो वह अपनी इच्छा के अनुरूप काम नहीं कर सकता है और उनकी इच्छा के अनुरूप बात नहीं होगी। लेकिन इस नियम के अन्तर्गत बिना कारण बताये मंत्री उस अधिकारी को हटा देगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को वापस लिया जाये। यह विधेयक किसी न किसी स्टेज पर जा कर के दुरुपयोग का हथियार बनेगा, लोकतांत्रिक मायादायें भंग होंगी, शोषण और अत्याचार के हथियार इससे मजबूत होंगे, और सरकार की मंशा जो अच्छा काम करने की है वह पूरी नहीं हो सकती है और श्रीमन्, मैं तो मानता हूँ कि मौजूदा सरकार की मंशा अच्छा काम करने की नहीं है। तमाम मल्टी-नेशनल्स को बाहर से बुलाया जा रहा है। अभी माननीय चित्त बसु ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा कि जो मल्टी-नेशनल्स आ रहे हैं या जो टैंजर्स बगैरह दे रहे हैं आयाल ऐक्सप्लोरेशन में मदद करने के लिए वह चाहते हैं कि जो उत्पादन हो उसका कुछ हिस्सा भी मिले, या उसे वह खरीदना चाहते हैं इस प्रकार की कोई भी चीज उनके साथ नहीं की जानी चाहिये यह मेरी सलाह होगी।

जहां तक उनकी टेक्नोलॉजी का सवाल है उसको हमें जरूर उनसे प्राप्त करना चाहिये और उसके लिये जो हमें धन देने की आवश्यकता है उसे देना चाहिये लेकिन जो तेल का उत्पादन होता है उसे हमें नहीं देना चाहिये।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयाल और नैचुरल गैस कमीशन

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

के हमारे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिये मकान की बहुत बड़ी कटिनाई है। मुझे बम्बई में जानकारी मिली, और इस सवाल को मैंने उठाया भी था संसद में और पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके मकान की समस्या का शीघ्र निराकरण किया जाय, क्योंकि आज जहाँ तेल की खुदाई हो रही है, वहाँ इस प्रकार का संकट बहुत गहरा है। इस संकट को दूर किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि सरकार आज जो मकान उनको किराये पर दे रहीं है उसमें सरकार को भी लाखों रुपये प्रति माह व्यय करना पड़ रहा है इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मकान की सुविधा शीघ्र ही उन सभी कर्मचारियों को प्रदान की जाय।

इस विधेयक का मैं विरोध करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अब भी वह इसे वापिस ले लें तो बहुत अच्छा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का घोर विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ इसके उद्देश्य से यह स्पष्ट है कि तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के तीन प्रकार के सदस्यों को जब मंत्री महोदय चाहेंगे, उन्हें बिना कोई कारण बतायें हुए हटा देंगे। इनकी जब मर्जी होगी, इन्हें जब कहा जायेगा कि फला को हटा दो, यह हटा देंगे वहीं इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है।

इस तरह से जो अब तक हमारी जनतांत्रिक परम्परा रही है उस पर यह तीखा प्रहार है जिसकी कि कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसे लाने का मकसद यही है कि अपनी मनपसन्द या जो उनकी बातों को मानने उन्हीं को यह प्रभय दें और आगे बढ़ायेंगे और जो लोग

इनकी बातों से मतभेद जाहिर करेंगे उनको एक क्षण भी यह बर्दाश्त करने को तैयार नहीं होंगे। यह प्रवृत्ति जनतंत्र विरोधी है।

इस तरह की जनतंत्र विरोधी प्रवृत्ति को तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति कहा जाता है। अगर हम इन्हें तानाशाही कहते हैं तो सरकार नाराज होती है कि तानाशाही क्यों कहते हो, हम क्या तानाशाही के काम कर रहे हैं? यही एक काम है जो इस तरह का प्रतीक है।

इस तरह की सरकार की प्रक्रिया बनी कि वह "मकालू" में भी शुरू हो गई। मकालू की जांच जारी है और जांच के पहले ही आपने 5 अधिकारियों को बिना कारण बताये, बिना उनकी बात सुने निकाल दिया। इस तरह से एक-एक कड़ी मिली हुई है। इस तरह की बात अगर हिन्दुस्तान में चलेगी तो जो जनतांत्रिक प्रथा को चलाने की बात हम और आप करते हैं, इस तरह से जनतंत्र चलेगा नहीं। इससे लोगों में क्या विचार पैदा होंगे, आप आसानी से समझ सकते हैं। मैं इस तरह के विधेयक की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझता, इससे संदेह ही पैदा करेंगे आम लोगों के दिल में, जनता के दिल में।

इससे ज्यादा जरूरी काम और बहुत सारे हैं जिनको आप नहीं करते हैं। बड़े-बड़े धना सेठों को नियंत्रित करने की बात आप नहीं करते हैं। देश में कानून-व्यवस्था कुछ नहीं है, उसे नियंत्रित करने की बात आप नहीं करते।

आप बिहार शरीफ में चलिये, मैं वहीं से आ रहा हूँ, 3 घंटे गाड़ी लेट आई है। आज बिहार-शरीफ में जो कत्लेआम हो रहा है वह आप देख सकते हैं

पटना शहर में सी० आर० पी० ने होस्टल में घुसकर छात्रों को मारा है। होस्टल के सुपरिन्टेंडेंट को मारा और एक लड़के को वहां की छत से गिरा दिया। वहां लोग मर रहे हैं। इस तरह की तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति की बात मैं कर रहा हूं और यही तानाशाही है। मैं गुस्ते में तमतमाता हुआ देखकर आया, वहां के प्रोफेसर, प्रिंसिपल मुझे मिले, सब यह कहते थे कि सी० आर० पी० यह क्या कर रही है। वह होस्टल के दरवाजे तोड़कर उसमें घुस रही है। इस तरह से आप देश को तानाशाही की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। यह तानाशाही की छोटक प्रवृत्ति है। इसे आप रोकिये, नहीं तो विद्रोह की ज्वाला का आपको मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। विद्रोह की अग्नि हर जगह धधक रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि वह इस विधेयक को क्यों लाए हैं। इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर इसका कोई मतलब होता, तो हम भी धनकी पूरी मदद करते।

इसलिए मैं इस तरह के जनतंत्र-विरोधी, जनतंत्र पर चोट करने वाले, विधेयक का सख्त विरोध, जोरदार विरोध, करता हूं और अंत में मंत्री महोदय से फिर निवेदन करता हूं कि वह इसको कम से कम भगवान की खातिर वापस ले लें।

आचार्य भगवान देव : कम्युनिस्ट भगवान को मानते हैं ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : बिल्कुल नहीं मानते हैं।

आचार्य भगवान देव : तो फिर उसका नाम क्यों लिया ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय के लिए लिया है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाइमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल यही जानना चाहता हूं कि आयोग के सदस्यों को बिना नोटिस दिए हुए निकालने की क्यों आवश्यकता हुई। वह इस बारे में अवश्य प्रकाश डालें। यदि उनको जनता के हित में निकालने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो हम इसको अपनी स्वीकृति देते हैं, क्योंकि जनता का हित सर्वोपरि है। जो सदस्य तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के हित में नहीं हैं, उनको अवश्य ही बिना नोटिस दिए हुए निकाल देना चाहिए। वे लोग गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स नहीं हैं। गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के लिए तो नोटिस देना आवश्यक है, परन्तु इन सदस्यों के लिए नोटिस देना कानून की दृष्टि से आवश्यक नहीं है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करें कि इस विधेयक की क्यों आवश्यकता हुई और इसके बिना आयोग का क्या अहित होता था।

अब मैं अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। जैसलमेर में 1957 में एकसप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग का कार्य शुरू हुआ, मगर 1965 में उसको बन्द कर दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय के आने के बाद एक साल से वहाँ पर सीस्मिक सर्वे का कार्य शुरू है। परन्तु आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत मन्द गति से कार्य कर रहा है। उसका आफिस जोधपुर में है। उसकी लाखों रुपयों की बिल्डिंग जैसलमेर में बनी हुई है। मगर कमीशन उसका प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा है। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि उसने वह बिल्डिंग

[श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन]

भो मिलिटरो को किगये पर दे दी है । एक तरफ पाकिस्तान में सुई और मरी में गैस का बड़ा भंडार निकला है और वह उसका उपयोग कर रहा है और दूसरी तरफ आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन इस बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रहा है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसलमेर एक रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र है, और अरब कन्टीज, ईरान और इराक आदि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में ही पेट्रोल और गैस निकला । जसलमेर थार रेगिस्तान का हार्ट है । वहां पर पेट्रोल और गैस मिलने की बहुत सम्भावना है । वहां पर पहले जो एक्सप्लोरेशन किया गया है, उसमें मन्हेरा टीबा के कुआ नम्बर 1, 2, 3 और 8 में गैस की प्राप्ति हुई है । गैस की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम युद्ध स्तर पर किया जाए । वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है । अगर वहां पर तेल और गैस निकरती है, तो वह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र सर्वत्र ही जयेगा और उसकी इकानोमी सुदृढ़ हो जाएगी । इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में तीव्र गति से कार्य करें और विश्वास दिलाएं कि वह एक्सप्लोरेशन के कार्य में और ड्रिलिंग के कार्य में तीव्र गति लाएंगे । अगर इस सम्बन्ध में आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन ठीक ढंग से कार्य नहीं कर रहा है तो दूसरी एजेंसी के द्वारा यह काम वह कराए या आवश्यक हो तो फारेन कम्पनियों की सहायता लें लेकिन इस में सक्सेसफुल हों और इस क्षेत्र में आयल एंड गैस की उपलिब्ध का कार्य करें ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेल और प्राकृतिक

गैस आयोग अधिनियम में जो संशोधन मंत्री जो ने किया है वह संशोधन मंत्री लगता है कि आवश्यक संशोधन है । मेरे मित्र रामावतार शास्त्री और चित्त बसु अभी संशोधन का कड़ा विरोध करते हुए कह रहे थे कि यह अधिनायकवादी प्रवृत्ति का चोतक है । मैं नहीं ज नता कि अधिनायकवाद किस से आता है और कैसे आता है पर एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अधिनायकवाद देश के लोगों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं हुई तो उस से जरूर आया । इसलिए देश के लोगों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करना, देश की आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन तेजी से हो इस दिशा में कदम उठाना ही अधिनायकवाद को रोकने का एकमात्र साधन है ।

आज सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में तेल का उत्पादन बढ़े । देश में यह काम आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन द्वारा किया जा रहा है । उस के काम में कहीं भी कोई रोड़ा अटकाने वाली शक्तियां न रहें, जब तक कोई भी सरकार है उस सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है । उस की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि यह काम ठीक ढंग से चले और हथों सरकार की नीयत पर अविश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं है । यह बात दूसरी है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के सदस्य हर बात में अधिनायकवाद देखने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

15.28 hrs.

(SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair.)

और हर बात में अधिनायकवाद का ज.मा पहचाने की बात करते हैं ।

एक तरफ हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की चर्चा करते हैं, दूसरी ओर इस बात को भूल जाते हैं

मैं इस बात का हामी हूँ, कि बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों पर नियंत्रण होनी चाहिए, पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस बात से वाकिफ नहीं हैं कि बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के काम करने के तरीके बड़े व्यापक हैं और कभी कभी हमारे इस कमीशन के सदस्य भी उस से प्रभावित हो सकते हैं ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिनिस्टर भी हो सकते हैं ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : आप भी हो सकते हैं और मैं भी हो सकता हूँ, मैं मिनिस्टर की बात ही क्यों करूँ ? लेकिन सबाल यह है कि हमें ऐसी शक्तियाँ जरूर हाथ में लेनी होंगी कि जिन शक्तियों को हाथ में ले कर, अगर जरूरत है इस बात की कि ऐसे एलि-मेंट्स आ गए हैं या इस तरह का कोई प्रभाव उन पर आ गया है तो हम कानूनी ढंग से यथासम्भव शीघ्रतिशीघ्र उन बाधा को हटा सकें । यह विधेयक सीधा और साफ इसी काम को करने के लिए है । वैसे तो मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि क्या परपत्र या क्या मोटिव इस का है लेकिन मैं जहाँ तक समझा हूँ मैं इस बात का हामी हूँ और मैं मानता हूँ कि आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन के काम में अवरोध पैदा करने वाले, उस में रुकावट डालने वाले चाहे उन के कोई सदस्य हों या और कोई हों उन को यह देश अधिक दिन तक बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता । आज हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति और विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की जो हालत है, जो कौमर्से मनमाने ढंग से वह बढ़ रहे हैं उस से हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा पर भार बढ़ता जा रहा है । आज हमारे पास उस के लिए

एक ही विकल्प है और वह यह है कि हम देश के अन्दर तेल के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हों ।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: (Vishnupur): There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. Are you serious about the quorum?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): He is not raising any objection.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I think he has withdrawn the objection on quorum.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, he has only casually mentioned. You may now try to conclude.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सभापति जी, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस विधेयक में कहीं कोई खराबी वाली बात नहीं है । हमें सरकार की जिम्मेदारी को समझना होगा और सरकार को ऐसे अधिकार देने होंगे जिनके जरिए से यदि आवश्यकता हो तो वह किसी अधिकारी को हटा सकें । वैसे साधारणतया नीति में मतभेद के नाम पर कोई भी सरकार किसी अधिकारी को नहीं हटाती है, असाधारण परिस्थितियों की बात दूसरी है । कोई भी लेजिस्लेशन या अमेन्डमेन्ट लाया जाता है तो यह समझ कर नहीं लाया जाता कि वह किसी एक सरकार या किसी एक मंत्री के समय के लिए है । कल को अगर जनता चाहे और आप सत्ता में आ जायें तो यह अधिकार आपको भी होगा यद्यपि आप आने वाले नहीं हैं । हम जानते हैं कि एक दफा जनता ने गलती की थी जिसका पछतावा उसे बहुत जल्दी हो गया था । अब आप अगर समझदारी से काम लें तो हो सकता है दस-बीस साल में कभी सत्ता में आ सकें लेकिन वह गौण बात है, उसके विस्तार में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता ।

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह विधेयक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। श्री चित्ता बसु यहाँ पर मौजूद नहीं हैं, मैं उनकी राय से भी सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैंने पिछली दफा बजट के अवसर पर भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि हमें विदेशी कम्पनियों को शेयर नहीं देने चाहिए जहाँ तक कि सम्भव हो लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे पास टेकनालाजी और साधनों का अभाव हो और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी हों कि हमें तेल के उत्पादन के काम को तेज करने के लिए विदेशी सहयोग लेना पड़े तो विदेशी सहयोग लेते समय हमें अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को ध्यान में रखना होगा। राष्ट्रीय हितों के लिहाज से विदेशी कम्पनियों को तेल में हिस्सेदारी नहीं देनी चाहिए, कीमत देकर तेल हम रख सकते हैं और इसकी हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मुझे याद है मंत्री महोदय ने डिबेट के उत्तर में कहा था कि वे इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन समझौता तो समझौता ही है, व्यापारिक समझौते हमारे और आपके टर्म्स पर नहीं होते वह तो अगले की टर्म्स पर होते हैं इसलिए हमें नेशन के बेस्ट इन्ट्रेस्ट में कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं।

सभापति जी, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह विधेयक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। आयल-एण्ड-नेचुरल - गैस-कमीशन के सदस्य चाहें कोई भी हों, उनको यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह राष्ट्रीय हित के साथ खिलवाड़ करें। अगर सरकार को सन्देह हो तो ऐसे सदस्यों को हटाने का अधिकार हमको सरकार को देना ही पड़ेगा। हम वहाँ ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टीविटीज़ एलाउ नहीं कर सकते। हम वहाँ राष्ट्रीय हित में उनको कानूनी चार्ज शीट देकर और चार्ज शीट का जवाब लेकर और उसके बाद उनको डिफेंस का मौका देकर और उसके बाद उनको

हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर स्टै-भाईर प्राप्त करने का अधिकार नहीं दे सकते। हम यह एलाउ नहीं कर सकते कि वे वहाँ बने रहें। सरकार की मर्जी के खिलाफ राष्ट्रीय हितों के खिलाफ ऐसे सदस्य वहाँ बने रहें—इसकी हम इजाजत नहीं दे सकते। यह राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं होगा, यह राष्ट्र के अहित में होगा। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर शब्दों के अन्दर थर्ड-रीडिंग में समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):
Sir, it is well-known that Petroleum Ministry is under the influence of the foreign oil monopolies for a pretty long time. It is a well-known fact. It is known to all. It is this Ministry which sabotage the plan to develop synthetic oil—coal to oil. They hushed up the entire project. Pandit Nehru appointed a committee to go into it chaired by an eminent scientific man of India. That committee's report was simply put under the carpet Nobody knew about it. Even not a single copy could be found. Ultimately after enormous prodding from us Shri D.K. Borohal—who was incharge of this Ministry—made a frantic search and got a copy of it from the Dhanbad Fuel Research Institute. It was lying in a pile of files gathering dust. That was in 1950. I have seen that report. It said that synthetic oil in aviation fuel or high speed diesel oil would be cheaper compared to the imported oil.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me was that in 1950s or 1960s?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It was in 1950s at the time of First Five Year Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Borooah was Minister in 1960s.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Mr. Borooah did not know about it. We

kept prodding him for two years and after that he was able to get a copy.

[Shr Chita Basu]
became Minister in 1971 after left

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, India would have been self-sufficient in oil by this time but for an imperialist oil lobby which was not ready. So, under their influence such a sacrilege was performed and the entire report was hushed up.

Now, ONGC after 33 years has developed some expertise. Bombay High oil has been found by them and not either by the French company or the British company or any American company. It is they who are drilling it. So it goes to their credit. When a question came whether this can be stepped up, they said, yes production can be stepped up from 12 million to 17 million tonnes from Bombay High. A doubt was expressed whether that would damage the whole thing; they said, no damage will be done. The ONGC, after carefully going into it, opined that it is possible and no damage will be done. After that, he has now gone in for a French company. That French Company, I think, did not find Bombay High, that French company had not made the drilling. So, I do not know why Mr. Sethi has developed such firm love for that French Company.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): On a point of order: May I know whether he mentioned French Company of Paris? I want to know that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Without Paris there is no French Company. He sought their advice. I would like the Minister to inform the House about this. How much this French Company would be given for tendering

this advice? Already the opinion of the ONGC has been that production can be stepped up. How much is their consultation-fee? What was the necessity for it?

Now, Sir, another question is this. In a big way he is inviting the Foreign monopolists in the name of discovering oil finds in India, offshore or on-shore, whatever it is. I do not think that ONGC was consulted in the matter. May I know what opinion was given by them? When England found out oil in North Sea, for instance, did England invite any foreign consultants for that purpose?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: England invited foreign company.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: If you are an oil expert, you deputise for the Minister.**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Other Labour Unions used to call him as** That is why he is using that word.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you may withdraw this word.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Yes, Sir, I withdraw it.**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am not. I can say.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: When America found out oil, did they invite any foreign consultants? After 33 years of independence, now if this ONGC wants to expand, you do not give them enough money. The production cost of one barrel in India is only 4 dollars. The international price is 32 to 40 dollars. Here our production cost is only 14 dollars. ONGC wants to expand its activities. But nothing has been done by the Government in this regard. Government has not taken any steps in this direction, in order to expand their activities.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(Shri Niren Ghosh)

Now, the ONGC or any same body won't say that there should be production sharing business. If the cost for a single barrel of oil in India is 4 dollars and if you are to buy that, you have to give 33 dollars per barrel extra to the foreign company. Is it not selling away India? What are you going in for, Mr. Sethi, may I ask? If ONGC or somebody else says otherwise, then he would be done away with. Now, you will notice, Mr. Chairman, whenever there was a situation like this previously, Article 311 of the Constitution was used to sack the railway employees or Defence employees, etc and no reason was assigned for that. Now, it is rather difficult always to invoke the Presidential power. Now, there is a craze everywhere that they can, without assigning any reason sack anybody with whom they are not in good terms or who want ditto their opinion. Remember Tal Vaishet and azira. Two Committees' expert opinion was torpedoed and they went in for another. So, if this Government has powers like that.....
(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): This is the Third reading of the Bill. Let him confine himself to the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The subject is ONGC. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to give some time to reply to the remarks directed to him. You will have to give some time to give you suitable reply.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have said that the trend is most dangerous. You have to invoke the Presidential power. Now, they are bringing in this 'Makalu' business. The officer who alerted about the damage in the

cable have been sacked. He has put in 30 years of service. Now, taking the help of some obscure provision in service condition, they have sacked him. Now, those powers have become all embrasive everywhere. There is expert's opinion about Tal Vaishet, etc. and here the ONGC production procedures are all there. The full date should be passed on to us and we should know the context. They did not give us the data. They have said that there is no oil well to be found in India so that we have to buy it from them. It is all known facts. Now, when this Ministry, Tal Vaishet, etc. are there, even then a most dangerous game is being played, it is a gamble so to speak, with the future of India and more than Rs. 5,000 crores are involved. Now, how much will you purchase. Now, they produce all, 3/4th of the oil price we have to pay to them. On the production basis of 50:50, another Rs. 3,000 crores will have to be paid. Whoever opposes it, will have to go out and no reason will be assigned. I say this is the reply. I do not know whether the electorate should be given the right to recall him for all those things. You are setting a most dangerous trend in service conditions and everywhere.

We know the extent of brain drain in India. Why should the technical people, highly intelligent people and scientific people work in India when there is no security of job to them, there is no recognition of their work. They can be sacked overnight; they are not given any recognition. Why should they not be paid as much money as the foreign companies give to such people? They work here on much less encomium. They continue to suffer at the hands of bureaucrats. Some black money will be garnered; I do not know, whether for election purposes or for what purposes; all sorts of agreements will then be made out and India's interests will be sold. There is a limit to it. I would again say that though this looks very innocent, but it is do-

ing very dangerous things. At whose bidding, I do not know?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to you to conclude now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: My appeal to you is to direct him to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will be giving adequate reply to your points.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is an anti-Indian and anti-national approach. This is a dangerous and authoritarian Bill; it will create utter confusion in the administration etc. about the scientific and trained personnel. Having so many things at stake, I would say that even now at the last moment, the hon. Minister may reconsider and withdraw this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, such a small Bill with two or three clauses, with the kind indulgence of my friend, Shri Venkatasubrah, has taken three days. The time allotted for this Bill was only one hour.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It was a 'deceptive' Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is going to give you a convincing reply.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate during the first reading as well as during the third reading of the Bill. I am highly grateful to Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma and Shri Virbhi Chander Jain for giving a wide support to this Bill. As far as the opposition of the Bill from Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Ramavatar Shastri and lastly Shri Niren Ghosh is concerned, I would only like to say that the real intention of the Bill has

not been fairly understood. They have not done justice in understanding the real purpose of the Bill.

As far as the ONGC or Oil India people, who are doing exploration work in India are concerned, they are our staff, our people and our officers and we are proud of them for the work that they have put in. Therefore there is no question of penalising them for any difference of opinion which might have arisen or which might arise in future between the Government and the ONGC. But, Sir, the fact here is, as I explained that day, the oil scene in India is not being taken in a fairly good context. We are paying through our nose around Rs. 5,600 crores in foreign exchange this year and if the trend of increasing oil prices by OPEC countries goes on, God alone knows what would be the future price that we shall be paying. Out of about 28 million tonnes of crude, which we require, only around 11 million tonnes of crude we are producing today and about 16.5-17 million tonnes is being imported. Besides, 7-8 million tonnes of petroleum products are being imported. Therefore, the urgency is to step up the production of crude wherever we can do it. Therefore, Sir, it is in this context that the question of stepping up of the production of Bombay High came up.

As far as CFP is concerned, I would like to point out that CFP has been in collaboration and in contract with ONGC for the last four years and the contract has recently expired on 5-4-1981. Therefore, as far as my love for France is concerned, it is nothing new. It is a continuing one, which is going on for the last four years.

As far as the reservoir study is concerned, as far as the production from the wells is concerned, as far as the total quantum of reserves are concerned, previously there was no difference of opinion and even now

(Shri P. C. Sethi)

there is no difference of opinion between the ONGC and C.F.P. But in their original assessment, they had assessed that the reserves are less. But now both C.F.P. and ONGC have come to the conclusion that the reserves of Bombay High are more and, therefore, there is a case for stepping up of production, which was originally proposed to reach approximately 12.00 million tonnes by 1984-85, to approximately 17 million tonnes by middle of 1983 with further co-operation and collaboration with C.F.P. Therefore, we are not doing anything new. But when the question came up for discussion, ONGC never said and never at any point of time offered that they would be in a position to produce 17.5 million tonnes by 1982. It was during a Press conference that a question was raised, which the hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Basu has raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From the same question, he has got the cue?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No, Sir. He has known from the well-known economic journal. And that question was raised and it was said that if ONGC is prepared to produce 17.5 million tonnes, even then would you like to go in for CFP collaboration. Therefore, I said if ONGC can do it I would be very happy. But I would like to do it in the form of a complete guarantee in writing. In case they fail, many heads will roll. And therefore, there is nothing wrong in it because nobody can toy and play with the idea of only promising a mere figure of 17.5 million tonnes and ultimately not producing it. Three times C.F.P. team has visited India. They are discussing with ONGC. Whatever negotiations we are carrying on, Government is not doing anything over and above the

16.00 hrs.

head of ONGC. And ONGC has given a written opinion that they would like to continue with CFP a further

period of collaboration of four years, in order to achieve this target of 17.5 million tonnes. Originally, CFP wanted this collaboration to be extended—when I had visited Paris—they had mooted this idea—viz. that even in Bombay-High, apart from the man-days and apart from the fees for the technical collaboration and also certain fees for the transfer of technology, they would like to have some share of oil, although it may be national. When we discussed the matter in the Government here, we finally came to the conclusion—and the Prime Minister and the other members of the Cabinet were also firmly of the view—that as far as Bombay High was concerned, it was a find by ONGC, and, therefore, there was no question of giving any oil to CFP. Therefore, we have finally told them that if they wanted to come for a new collaboration, they had to submit their terms. And as far as sharing of oil in Bombay High is concerned, whatever may be the rise of production—if we take the present north and south basins of Bombay High, it may be 17.5 million tonnes; but if we take the other structures, it is possible that the offshore areas may give us about 20 million tonnes by the end of 1983—we have ultimately told CFP that there is no question of sharing of oil. And we are not doing it.

Now, in order to ensure that in the matter of fees, quotations and technology whatever they are quoting is not unreasonable, we are also taking care to see that other bids are also available. Therefore, we have invited other bids also; and now we have got a comparative picture of 1 or 2 other bids, along with CFP. And after comparing those bids, the ONGC has recommended to Government that it would like to continue with CFP for a future period of 4 years. As far as the fees are concerned, they would like to have a final round of talks with them again. This is where the matter stands.

Therefore, there is no question of by-passing ONGC or giving any

favour to CFP. Our interest lies in raising the production of Bombay High—instead of 12 million tonnes by 1984-85 to about 17 million or 20 million tonnes by the end of 1983. And 1 million tonnes of production of crude, at the current international prices, would mean a saving of Rs. 300 crores worth of dollars. Therefore, if we step up the production from 6 million to 17 million or 20 million tonnes, you can very well understand how much would be the saving in foreign exchange. So, it is our earnest desire, and the desire of the Government of India, that Bombay High should be able to give us as much crude as possible, without destroying the capacity of the wells, and without destroying their total capacity to continue to give us oil.

I would not go into further details, because this is a question where high technology is involved, and where water injection and, if necessary, gas injection for a continued production to such a high degree is required; and, therefore, foreign collaboration is necessary. It would be a foreign collaboration where there would be a transfer of technology from CFP to ONGC. In the process, our scientists and engineers engaged in the work at Bombay High would gain experience and would learn; and they would also produce. This is the position with regard to Bombay High.

As far as giving oil exploration to foreign oil companies is concerned, I may like to point out that Government has selected 32 blocks in consultation with ONGC which can be allocated to foreign companies.

Now ample areas have been reserved for ONGC and for oil India. A total amount of Rs. 3300 crores was proposed by us to the Planning Commission for being given to ONGC for carrying out the exploration and oil search work and also produce oil. But to some extent the Planning Commission has not been able to

agree to that figure. However, that figure stands reduced. Therefore, our resources for further exploration and further amount of work are limited. Moreover, I would like to point out, for example in Godavari basin, in Mahanadi basin, particularly in Godavari basin where ONGC has carried out the work, they have found that the water is too deep—they found mud there—and the currents are too strong. We have already lost two machines there. Therefore, if necessary,—although Godavari basin has not been left for the foreign companies—we shall not hesitate to invite foreign oil companies for aid, for consultancy and technology even for Godavari basin, because our aim and object is to find out oil from wherever it is necessary and available. Godavari basin puts up a very fair promise of giving us oil. Therefore, we are doing this. We are negotiating it with the foreign oil companies. As far as exploration work is concerned, Mr. Niren Ghosh, Mr. Chitta Basu and others had said that this will be anti-national. I would like to point out that, many countries are doing it. They had particularly mentioned about the North Sea in U.K. Even from the United Kingdom a giant company like the British Petroleum is coming to India which has given an offer to come forward for exploration work, leaving aside all those British companies which Britain has got. The first exploration work was given to Philips which is one of the United States companies; and they were the first company to find out oil in North Sea. Therefore, in such an operation where high technology is involved, even countries like Great Britain have not hesitated; even other countries have not hesitated. Mexico has done it. Great Britain has done it. I would like to point out to Mr. Niren Ghosh that recently China has practically invited all the foreign multinationals for exploration and seismic survey work in China. (Inter-ruptions) I am not saying that at all. I am only giving you a piece of information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is explaining his point of view in the world context.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Therefore, I am only giving you a piece of information. In the context, I have quoted Britain. I have also quoted Mexico. I have also quoted other examples. Therefore, in such matters oil is most important. As far as sharing of oil is concerned, we have not yet decided. Please do not put this figure of 50 per cent in the mouth of foreign oil companies. Otherwise, somebody may accuse that you are acting as their agent because we have never thought of giving them 50 per cent. It is possible that we might have to share 5 per cent; it may be 10 per cent. But there is no question of sharing of oil to the extent of 50 per cent which is struck by them and found by them. They would come—they would invest their money; they would bring their technology and equipment; they would start their seismic survey work and they would do exploration. Then they would try to find oil. Only after oil is found that the question of any payment to them would arise. There also we have taken the option of having equity of ONGC in them. That also we are reserving. Therefore, whatever is being done, the interest of the country is taken care of and we have also quite near and dear to our heart the interest of the country. But the main thing is that production of oil is upper most in our mind.

As far as the question raised by my other friend Shri Viridhi Chander Jain is concerned, in Jaisalmer area, we have already dug 16 wells, but, unfortunately no Commercial reserves of hydro carbons have so far been found there. However, in view of the fact that ONGC has been doing work there for quite some time, now we are going to take a final decision about asking oil India to carry out the exploration work in Rajasthan and shifting ONGC to some other area. When this decision is taken, I will inform him,

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you will inform the House also.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Yes. When we take a decision if the House is in session, I would inform the House, certainly.

Therefore, even the Jaisalmer exploration is important to us. With regard to the shifting of the office from Jodhpur to Jaisalmer, I would not go into the details. I am writing a detailed letter to my honourable friend Shri Viridhi Chander Jain, with regard to this.

With regard to the subject matter of the Bill, it was really a very limited one and it was limited in the sense that we are only changing two or three clauses. And as I have explained, this Bill does not apply to all the employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. This Bill is in respect of the Members of the oil and Natural Gas Commission. Now, as far as the O.N.G.C. members are concerned, they have got the option to give us a three-months' notice and walk away any time they like. Therefore, we are reciprocally arming ourselves so that, as the Members of ONGC have an option to give three-months notice without giving a show cause notice, without giving us an opportunity indicating why they want to leave, we too have the same authority to take a decision so that in case the need arises we can remove any member of Oil and Natural Gas Commission by giving three months notice. As I said, this is not a new thing. This already exists in the International Airport Authority Act 1971; the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Industrial Financial Corporation Act 1948, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, etc. Therefore, such authority already lies with some other bodies and we are taking the same thing. We have no ill intentions. At no point of time has there been any question of taking any vengeance on any member of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Oil and Natural Gas Commission Members are appointed with the approval of the Government and

we take proper care at the time of the appointment that proper persons are selected.

So, I would plead with the House and also with Shri Ramavatar Shastri with folded hands as he pleaded with me with folded hands, to withdraw his opposition and to support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.14 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

Under the provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 the State Governments are empowered to declare any area within a State where there has been extensive disturbance of the public peace and tranquillity by reason of differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities as 'disturbed area' and for purpose of providing speedy trial of scheduled offences committed in such areas constitute special courts.

Communal and caste disturbances that have occurred in various parts of

the country indicate disturbing trends causing anxiety and so there is need to take suitable additional measures for countering them.

It has been observed that the State Governments have in the past few years availed of the provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 though there have been cases of communal, caste and other type of riots, some of them very serious and protracted. While law and order is a State subject, the overall responsibility for the well-being of the citizens in the country continues to be that of the Centre. To handle all serious disturbances, besides appropriate administrative action, a very important factor is speedy trial of cases related to these disturbances so that the offenders are promptly brought to book, thereby restoring a sense of confidence amongst the victims, as also avoiding continuance of tensions on account of protracted trials of cases. It has been the general experience that the State Governments generally prefer to withdraw all such cases on the ground that purpose of communal or caste harmony will not be served by continuing with the prosecutions: this defeats the basic objective of administration and in many instances, the trouble-makers and offenders get away scot-free.

Towards this end, the Central Government may occasionally have to step in and it is necessary that the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 should be amended to confer concurrent powers on the Central Government to declare the area where extensive disturbances have taken place as 'disturbed area' under the Act and to enable them to constitute Special Courts under the Act.

I am sure the House will consider the Bill in this light and pass the same.