

to the Court, Mr. Yadav had alleged that the the five accused had, in relation to the relief material, committed offences of criminal breach of trust and defalcation of accounts in furtherance of a criminal conspiracy. The relief material had been donated by various humanitarian international organizations for the Bangladesh refugees.

In the circumstances, the concerned officials must be suspended from posts forthwith and prevented from causing further damage to the to the interests of the Red Cross Society and to its activities.

(viii) REMUNERATIVE PRICE FOR BIDI-TOBACCO GROWERS IN GUJARAT

श्री सोती भाई अरार० चौधरी (महसना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में जो ज्यादातर पैमाने में देशी तम्बाकू-बोड़ी तम्बाकू पैदा होती है, उसके मूल्य में भारी गिरावट आई है, जिससे वहाँ के तम्बाकू किसान बहुत कठिनाई में हैं। जिसका दाम 80 से 200 रुपये प्रति मन होना चाहिए, वह अभी 20 से 40 रुपये प्रति मन से अधिक दाम नहीं मिल रहा है। इससे किसानों में बहुत असंतोष है। सन् 1978 में ऐसे ही तम्बाकू के दाम गिर गये थे, तभी उस समय की जनता सरकार ने नाफ्रेड द्वारा उचित दाम पर तम्बाकू खरीदने का इन्तजाम करके किसानों को बचाया था। उसी तरह एस० टी० सी० या नाफ्रेड द्वारा उचित दाम पर तम्बाकू खरीदने का गुजरात में इन्तजाम किया जाये जिससे कि किसानों को सरकारी क्रय-व्यवस्था के माध्यम से लाभप्रद मूल्य मिल सके। गुजरात तम्बाकू बाजार समिति ने भी ऐसी मांग की है। इस पर फौरन ध्यान दिया जाये और स्थाई रूप से देशी तम्बाकू पकाने वाले किसानों को उचित दाम पर तम्बाकू खरीदने की व्यवस्था मिल सके। इसलिए तम्बाकू

बोर्ड के कानून के अन्तर्गत इस तम्बाकू को भी लाया जाये। इस हेतु भारत सरकार ने जो निष्णात समिति बनाई थी, उसने भी यही सिफारिश की है तो इस बारे में भी जल्दी से प्राधान्य करके बोड़ी तम्बाकू पकाने वाले गुजरात के किसानों को मदद की जाये।

12.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—Contd.

(i) MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम, कॅमिकल्स और फर्टिलाइजर्स के बजट अनुदानों की मांगों के समर्थन के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह मंत्रालय अपने आप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह तो सही है कि पिछले साल भर में इस मंत्रालय ने सभी क्षेत्रों में कुछ अच्छे काम करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन इससे हम संतोष नहीं कर सकते चेलेंजेज बहुत हैं और उनका मुकाबला करने लिये लगातार परिश्रम और निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है।

यह मंत्रालय एक और तेल, क्रूड आयल, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स से संबंधित है, तो दूसरी ओर कृषि के क्षेत्र में अत्यावश्यक फर्टिलाइजर्स से भी संबंधित है और तीसरी ओर जिन्दगी के लिये जरूरी दवाओं से भी संबंधित है।

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

जहाँ तक तेल का ताल्लुक है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियाँ बदलती जा रही हैं, तेल की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। पिछले साल के दौरान तेल की कीमते दो दफा बढ़ी, और वे कब कितनी बढ़ जायेंगी, यह हमारे नियंत्रण से बाहर है। इसलिए इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है—इस बारे में सतर्कता से काम करने की जरूरत है—कि हमारे देश में तेल, क्रूड आयल का उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़े।

ओ०एन०जी०सी०ने तेल के क्षेत्र में अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन उसकी अपनी क्षमता लिमिटेड है, और इसलिए यद्यपि मैं साधारणतया विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों के भारत में आने का विरोध करने वाले लोगों में से हूँ, लेकिन बदलती हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों के कारण विदेशी कम्पनियों को यहाँ आने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह अच्छी बात है कि इस दिशा में तेजी से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

मैं तेल के मामले में आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। पिछले साल हमारा तेल का इम्पोर्ट बिल 5600 करोड़ रुपये का था और आने वाले साल में उन्हीं कीमतों के आधार पर 4855 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट बिल होने वाला है। यह भी ठीक है कि देश के अन्दर हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन हमारी जरूरत 10 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ती जा रही है और इस बढ़ती हुई जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए तेल के बारे में तेजी से खोज की जानी चाहिए। यह खुशी की बात है कि मंत्रालय इस बारे में सजग है और मंत्री जी ने व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर इस काम को देखने का निर्णय कर लिया है उसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ गतिशीलता आई है।

जैसा कि मुझे मालूम हुआ है, विदेशी कम्पनियों के लिए वे ब्लाक्स तय किये गये हैं, जिनमें ओ०एन०जी०सी०या आयल इंडिया का म नहीं कर सकते। कुछ लोग कह सकते

हैं कि ओ०एन०जी०सी० और आयल इंडिया को ज्यादा काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन उनके हैंडज फुल हैं। जब हमें तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, तो हमारे लिए इसके सिवा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है कि हम विदेशी कंपनियों का सहयोग लें। लेकिन एक बात का ध्यान रखना होगा : विदेशी कंपनियाँ आयें, लेकिन उसमें ओ एन जी सी का शेयर अदम्य होना चाहिए, और सबस्टेंशल शेयर होना चाहिए, उसका ईक्विटी पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए, और साथ ही जो तेल निकले, वह किसी भी कीमत पर विदेशी कंपनियों को ले जाने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया जाना जरूरी है।

जहाँ हम तेल का उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ाने की कोशिश में लगे हुए हैं, वहाँ हमें तेल की वचत करने की दिशा में भी कुछ कदम उठाना चाहिए। इसके लिए रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट को विकसित करना जरूरी है। मुझे खुशी है कि एक ऐसा वर्नर ईजार किया गया है, जिसमें 15 परसेंट गैस की वचत होगी। अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी इस तरह की रिसर्च की जानी चाहिए। आज की बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों में रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट को इस देश में जितना महत्व मिलना चाहिए, उतना नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए आर एंड डी को स्ट्रेंथन किया जाना चाहिए और हर क्षेत्र में रिसर्च करके तेल की खपत को कम करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, पेट्रोलियम प्राइक्ट्स के इस्तेमाल में भी वचत करनी चाहिए। यद्यपि आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में पेट्रोलियम प्राइक्ट्स का उपयोग अनेक लाभदायक तरीकों से हो सकता है और इसलिए हमें इस देश को उससे वंचित नहीं रखना है, लेकिन साथ ही उसमें भी नये तरीके और आर एंड डी का इस्तेमाल करके उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

यह तो सही है कि पिछले साल डीजल के वितरण की स्थिति ठीक रही और केरोसिन में भी आम तौर पर लोगों को तकलीफ का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा, लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों से गैस के वितरण के बारे में शिकायतें मिल रही हैं। मैं राजस्थान की बात कह सकता हूँ। जयपुर में पिछले तीन महीने से गैस नहीं मिल रही है। कल मेरे एक मित्र रांची की बात कह रहे थे। तो यह स्थिति है। ऐसी स्थिति में ब्लैक मार्केट पैदा होता है। इस स्थिति को रोकना चाहिए। मंत्रालय को इस बारे में सजग रहना चाहिए।

डीजल के वितरण के बारे में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहूँगा। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि हमने 80-81 में 175 नये आउटलेट्स खोलने की बात की है। पता नहीं कितने खुले, पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि ये आउटलेट्स खोलते वक्त जॉन्क्रिटिकल एरियाज हैं उनका ध्यान रखा जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। कुछ क्षेत्र, कुछ प्रान्त हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे हैं जहाँ बिजली का उत्पादन कम होता है, किसान को बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। ऐसे क्षेत्र में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आउटलेट्स खोलने पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे क्षेत्र में ज्यादा आउटलेट्स खोलने चाहिए। 175 से इतने बड़े देश में काम नहीं चल सकता।

तेल के संबंध में इतना कहने के बाद मैं फटिलाइजर के बारे में भी कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। फटिलाइजर्स के उत्पादन में दुर्भाग्य से नाइट्रोजन का उत्पादन बहुत कम रहा। 27.5 लाख टन के बजाय 22 या 23 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ। इसके कारण तो दिए हैं आपने कि इन इन कारणों से, बिजली की कमी थी या फीड स्टॉक की कमी थी, आदि आदि, जिससे यह हुआ पर हम लोग तो असल में इन कारणों में इन्टरेस्टेड नहीं

हैं और देश की आम जनता भी इन कारणों में इन्टरेस्टेड नहीं है, रिजल्ट्स में इन्टरेस्टेड है और कोई कारण नहीं है कि जब हमारा इन्स्टाल्ड कैपैसिटी 5 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा है तो हमारा उत्पादन उसके आधे से भी कम हो। हमारा कैपैसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन नाइट्रोजन-जनस फटिलाइजर्स में 56 प्वाइंट्स पर्यन्त है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। क्या बजह है? क्यों नहीं हमारा कैपैसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन बढ़ सकता? इसके बारे में वर्षों से शिकायत है। लेकिन कुछ किया नहीं जा रहा है। मेरा यह मानना है कि इन्स्टाल्ड कैपैसिटी का अगर पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जाता तो फ्यूचर इन्वेस्टमेंट बेमानी हो जाता है। इन्वेस्टमेंट होना चाहिए। मैं इन्वेस्टमेंट के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ और इसलिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को मुबारकवाद भी देना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले दस सालों के लिए जो फटिलाइजर्स के बारे में प्लानिंग किया है वह अपने आप में एक अच्छी चीज है। छः प्लान्ट्स गैस के आधार पर लगाने जा रहे हैं। मैं इन गैस के आधार पर लगाये जाने वाले प्लान्ट्स के बारे में यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जब मथुरा रिफाइनरी की बात चल रही थी तो राजस्थान के भरतपुर और सवाई माधोपुर को भी उसमें दिवार करने के लिए सम्मिलित किया गया था। पर किसी भी कारण से सही मथुरा का नम्बर आया। दुर्भाग्य की बात है, ठीक कह रहे हैं इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी इसलिए कि राजस्थान का नम्बर रह गया, यू पी का नम्बर आ गया, इसलिए नहीं, बल्कि इसलिए कि राजस्थान का नम्बर रह गया तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि अब इस गैस बेस्ट फटिलाइजर के बारे में राजस्थान को नेगलेक्ट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मैंने सुना है इसके बारे में कमेंटी ने जांच भी की है और शायद सवाई माधोपुर के बारे में कुछ फेबरेबल रिपोर्ट है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जैसा कल सुखाड़िया जी कह रहे थे, राजस्थान में पब्लिक सेक्टर का इन्वेस्टमेंट बहुत कम है बल्कि करीब-करीब लोयस्ट है। (व्यवधान) वहाँ पर दौलत तो है लेकिन

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

दौलत का फायदा दूसरे लोग उठाते हैं, दिये तले अंधेरा है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि उस तरह ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

सलादीपुरा को पायराइट प्रोजेक्ट की कहानी बहुत पुरानी है। मैं स्वयं वहाँ गया था, मैंने उसको देखा है और मैं चाहूँगा मन्त्री महोदय भी एक बार देख लें तो अच्छा होगा। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

"Based on the results of the tests, the Company has made studies and prepared a preliminary report for production of sulphuric acid and phosphatic fertilizers from Saladi-pura Pyrites. The report is under the consideration of the Government."

यह कांसिड्रेशन कहीं द्रौपदी के चोर की तरह न हो जाए। मैंने 6 महीने पहले इसके बारे में सवाल किया था तब भी (ए) का यह जवाब था :

"The report is under consideration."

इस कांसिड्रेशन का कहीं अन्त होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For 'consideration' suggest some other word.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I would suggest, expeditiously taking it into consideration and deciding the matter within a short span of time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): Immediate disposal.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: That is what the Minister has suggested. I am thankful to him.

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस बारे में निर्णय तुरन्त लिया जाना चाहिए। कोई वजह नहीं है कि इस निर्णय में देरी की जाए।

झाबर कोटला के बारे में सुबाइयाजी ने जो कहा था उसका मैं भी सनर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं ड्रग्स के बारे में भी दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे खेद है कि ड्रग्स के क्षेत्र में इंडियन सेक्टर को तरजीह नहीं दी जा रही है। अभी भी इस क्षेत्र में मल्टीनेशनल्स और फेरा कम्पनीज की मातापत्नी है। मैं अभी रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था, 7 फेरा कम्पनीज में से 4 का एकवीटी पार्टिसिपेशन 40 परसेंट में आया है और अभी भी कार्यवाही चल रही है। हिन्दुस्तान में ड्रग्स के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता अब ऐसी स्थिति में आ गई कि अगर सरकार चाहे और ड्यू एनकरेजमेंट मिले तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज को देश के बाहर दौलत ले जाने की इजाजत मिले। हमें अपने इंडियन सेक्टर को, इंडियन कम्पनीज को एनकरेज करना चाहिए लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अभी रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है। कल राज्य मंत्री ने जब डिबेट में इन्टरवान किया तो मैं उसको सुन रहा था। मुझे सुनकर हैरत हुई। मैं शायद सही हूँ, अगर मैंने ठीक सुना है, उन्होंने कहा कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम फेरा कम्पनीज से भी इन्वेस्टमेंट की उम्मीद करते हैं, सर्वेन एमाउन्ट जो था वह मुझे याद नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात अपने आप हमारी घोषित नीति के विपरीत है। आज हम फेरा कम्पनी से कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए उम्मीद करते हैं, तो क्या इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम फेरा कम्पनी को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि वे इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। ड्रग्स के संबंध में यह कोशिश की जानी चाहिए, बल्कि कुछ आइटम्स तो ऐसी हैं जो पब्लिक सेक्टर प्राराम से बना सकता है। लाइसेंस के मामले में हमें हैरत हुई कि पांच लाइसेंस फेरा कम्पनी को दिए गए हैं। मेरा यह मानना है कि इस नीति में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। किसी भी कीमत पर फेरा कम्पनी को इस देश में बढ़ने की इजाजत

नहीं देनी चाहिए—मेरी मंत्री महोदय से यह मांग है।

इन शब्दों के साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल सदन में ड्रग्स और फर्टिलाइजर के मामले में स्वावलम्बन प्राप्त करने के दृढ़ निश्चय की घोषणा सरकार की ओर से की गई और इसी तरह के उद्गार हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी व्यक्त किए, लेकिन चिन्ता की बात यह है कि एक ओर आप कहते हैं कि हम स्वावलम्बन हासिल करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जिन नीतियों का आप अनुसरण कर रहे हैं, उससे स्वावलम्बन हासिल करने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति कभी नहीं हो सकती है।

आज हमारा देश तेल के संकट से गुजर रहा है। जैसा कि पूर्ववक्ता, श्री नलब किशोर शर्मा जी ने बताया कि गत वर्ष इम्पोर्टबिल 56 अरब के करीब देना पड़ा और अगले साल भी इसी तरह की बात होगी। इसीलिए युद्धस्तर पर तेल की खोज की समस्या हमारे सामने है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य हमारा यह है कि तेल की खोज करने के लिए और हायर-टेक्नोलॉजी के नाम पर फारन मल्टी-नेशनल के साथ आप जो कोलाबोरेशन कर रहे हैं वह हमारे राष्ट्रीय हित के खिलाफ है और यह कितनी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है। हम उनको तेल की खोज के लिए कहते हैं और 32 ब्लाक्स इसके लिए निर्धारित किए गए हैं। इन 32 ब्लाक्स का सर्वे ओ एन जी सी ने किया था और यह कोलाबोरेशन हो रहा है, यह उनको टर्म्स-एण्ड-कंडीशन्स पर हो रहा है। मैं पूछना यह चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय हित के अनुकूल है। वह टर्म्स-एण्ड-कंडीशन्स क्या

है—जो कुछ हमारे साइंटिस्टों ने सर्वे किया है, वह मुफ्त उनको दे दिया जाए। वे जो डाटा तैयार करेंगे, जानकारी हासिल करेंगे, उसकी कोई जानकारी हमारे इंजीनियर्स को नहीं दी जाएगी, उन पर उनका पूरा अधिकार होगा। इतना ही नहीं रूढ़िवाद में हिस्से के आधार पर उनके साथ कोलाबोरेशन हो रहा है। जो तेल निकलेगा, उसका 20 से 25 प्रतिशत तक देने की बात अखबारों में हमने देखी है। इससे और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात हमारे देश के लिए क्या हो सकती है। एक ओर तेल के संकट से हमारा देश गुजर रहा है और हमारे ओ एन जी सी के जो साइंटिस्ट हैं, इंजीनियर्स हैं और टेक्नीशियन्स हैं, जो कि तेल की खोज के मामले में और देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए जिन्होंने पिछले दिनों काफी प्रयास किया है लेकिन आज हम ऐसा सम्झौता करने जा रहे हैं कि जो मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियाँ यहाँ पर आयेंगी, तेल की खोज करने के लिए, उन से ओ. एन. जी. सी. को अलग रखा जायगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों यहाँ पर इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रयास किये गये, टैकनालाजी को बढ़ाने के लिए जो कार्य किये गये, वह इस बात का सुबूत है कि ओ. एन. जी. सी. पास योग्य साइंटिस्ट तथा इंजीनियर्स की कमी नहीं है, उन के कामों के लिए हमारा देश गौरव महसूस करता है। अगर उन को पूरा मौका दिया जाता, आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी से उन को लैस किया जाता तो आज हम जिस अभाव से गुजरते हैं वह दिन देखने का मौका नहीं मिलता।

आज आप सेल्फ-रिलायंस की बात करते हैं। शर्मा जी ने अभी ठीक ही कहा है—जो हमारी इंस्टाल्ड कैपैसिटी है, चाहे पेट्रो-लियम इण्डस्ट्री हो, चाहे ड्रग्स या फर्टिलाइजर की इण्डस्ट्री—हम पूरी कैपैसिटी का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते। इस का क्या कारण है ?

[श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह]

सरकार नये इन्वेस्टमेण्ट करती जाये, सेल्फ-रिलाएंस की बात करती जाये— तो इस से सेल्फ-रिलाएंस नहीं आ सकती है। एक बात मैं गौरव के साथ कह सकता हूँ— हमारे यहाँ बरौनी में जो फर्टिलाइजर्स का कारखाना है वह शायद हिन्दुस्तान में अकेला कारखाना है जो 80-90 परसेण्ट लोड पर चलाता है, अगर वहाँ हम 80-90 परसेण्ट कैपेसिटी को यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं तो दूसरी जगह पर क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं :— इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है। हमें चाहिए कि हम अपनी इन्स्टाल्ड-कैपेसिटी का अधिकतम उपयोग करें और जो स्थान इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से पहले से लैस है उन कारखानों का ज्यादा विस्तार करना चाहिए, हम इण्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स में सुधार कर के पूरी क्षमता का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह एक विडम्बना है कि जो इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है उस का 50 प्रतिशत भी उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इण्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स रोज-ब-रोज खराब होते जा रहे हैं। कमी बिजली के नाम पर, कमी किसी अन्य चीज के नाम पर काम बन्द हो जाता है।

मैं यहाँ पर बरौनी की चर्चा विशेष रूप से करना चाहता हूँ— बरौनी में जो खाद का कारखाना है उस के लिए एक कैपिटल पावर प्लांट लगाने का सरकार ने निर्णय किया था जिस से कि उस कारखाने को लगातार चालू रखा जा सके, लेकिन आज तक उस को नहीं लगाया गया है। हम लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में बार-बार सरकार से मांग की कि उस को शीघ्र लगाया जाय। मालूम नहीं उस में क्या कठिनाई है और कब तक वह लगेगा—कुछ भी कहना मुश्किल है। बिहार में आज जो बिजली की स्थिति है उस के चलते वहाँ पर कारखाने बन्द होते रहते हैं जिस से करोड़ों रुपये का

घाटा होता है। बरौनी को भी बिजली की आपूर्ति न होने से बहुत जबरदस्त घाटा उठाना पड़ा है। इस तरफ़ सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बरौनी रिफ़ाइनरी का कारखाना 1964 में शुरू हुआ था। उस समय से लेकर अब तक जितने पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर्स आये सभी ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया कि बरौनी में पेट्रो-कैमिकल कामप्लेक्स बनायेंगे। आप दूसरी जगहों पर भी बनाइये, हमें उस से ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर प्राथमिकता दी जाय कि कहां पर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मौजूद है। यदि आप किसी ऐसी जगह पर लगाते हैं जहां साधनों की कमी है तो उस में बहुत अधिक समय लगेगा तथा सफलता भी नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन बरौनी इस दृष्टि से एक आइडियल लोकेशन है जहां इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पहले से मौजूद है। इस के चारों तरफ़ नेशनल हाई-वे है तथा रेलवे लाइनों से घिरा हुआ इलाका है। उस का माल नेपाल भूटान, बिहार, बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश सब तरफ़ जाता है। मैं आप को यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ—जनवरी, 1980 में आप ही ने कहा था कि बिहार में पेट्रो-कैमिकल का कारखाना जरूर लगायेंगे, लेकिन कहां लगायेंगे—इस के लिए एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया है, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद फ़ाइनल निश्चय करेंगे। लेकिन शायद आज तक उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दाखिल नहीं की है—इस का क्या औचित्य है? बिहार—जिस की आबादी के 60 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं—आज तक वहां कैमिकल इण्डस्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में कोई डेवलपमेण्ट नहीं हुआ है। इस काम को वहां पर करने की बहुत सम्भावना है—हमारे यहाँ जो नाफ्था पैदा होता है उसमें एरोमेटिक-कण्टेन्ट्स बहुत ज्यादा हैं, फर्टिलाइजर बनाने के नाम पर

जो उसमें वैल्यूबिल कैमिकलल्स हैं उन को जला दिया जाता है—इस से बढ़ कर राष्ट्रीय अनहित दूसरा क्या हो सकता है ? इस पर आप को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए और हमारे मंत्री जो इस सदन को अविलम्ब आश्वासन दें कि बरौनी में पेट्रो-कैमिकल का कारखाना लगायेंगे तथा जो वहां पर फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना है उस का विस्तार होगा, कैपिटल पावर प्लांट वहां अविलम्ब लगाने की ओर सरकार कदम उठायेगी ।

खाद की कमी की यहां पर बहुत चर्चा की गई है । बिहार के पिछड़ेपन के सवाल को ध्यान में रखते हुए नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौन्सिल की अभी हाल की मॉटिंग में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने भी इस बारे में सवाल उठाया था लेकिन हम को इस गवर्नमेंट की नीति समझ में नहीं आती कि जहां पर प्रचुर मात्रा में कोयले की खदानें होती हुए भी उस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना क्यों नहीं बन सकता है और सस्ता खाद तैयार क्यों नहीं हो सकता है, वहां पर वह कारखाने नहीं लगाती है । कोल कार्बोनाइजेशन की वाई-प्राइक्ट और फाइटो-केमिकल्स पर अगर सही तरीके से रिसर्च की जाए, तो सस्ते रेट पर दवाइयों का निर्माण किया जा सकता है और औषधों के कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं । इस में बिहार का क्या कसूर है कि यह सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कई निर्णय नहीं ले रही है और इस तरह से बिहार को उपेक्षा कर रही है ।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । पाइराइट्स की खानें बिहार के अमरकोट स्थान, जोकि रोहतास जिले में है, काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं । वहां पर पी० पी० सो० एल० का हैडक्वार्टर है मगर इस का क्या जवाब मंत्री जी के पास है कि जबकि उसका हैडक्वार्टर अमरकोट में है, उस के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर और

जनरल मैनेजर, उन का निवास स्थान दिल्ली में है । इस से आप समझ सकते हैं कि वे कैसे वहां काम करते होंगे । पाइराइट्स में फास्फेट का कन्टेंट बहुत ज्यादा है और इस से वहां पर फास्फेटिक कारखाना बन सकता है लेकिन इस पर विचार करने वाला कौन है जबकि उस के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर और मैनेजर अपने हैडक्वार्टर पर नहीं रहते हैं । उसमें फास्फेट का कन्टेंट ज्यादा है और आप के कई तरह के कारखाने वहां बन सकते हैं, फास्फेटिक कारखाने बन सकते हैं और दूसरे कारखाने बन सकते हैं और इस तरह से बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया जा सकता है । मैं विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए वहां पर रासायनिक कारखाने पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स और दूसरे कारखाने बनाने के सवाल पर आप को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए । अब यह कहने से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है कि बिहार में आज एक क्षेत्रीय उन्माद पैदा हो रहा है । यह शायद मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा, हम तो इस के बारे में जानते ही हैं कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले पार्टियों की दीवार तोड़ कर बेगूसराय में यूथ्स और स्टूडेंट्स की जितनी जमायतें हैं, वे एक जगह जमा हुई थीं और उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हमारे यहां पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स का कारखाना लगाया जाए क्योंकि बिहार एक बैकवर्ड स्टेट है । इस का फायदा बिहार के एक जिले को ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे बिहार राज्य को और पूरे देश को होगा । इस के लिए उन्होंने दो दिनों तक सरकारी कार्यालयों का घेराव किया । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के पहले कि स्थिति संभाल के बाहर हो जाए, इस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार किया जाना चाहिए और बिहार

[श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह]

की किस्मत के साथ जो खिलवाड़ किया जाता है, उस को आप बन्ध कीजिए। बिहार का विकास किया जाए और जो वहाँ की आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उन को पूरा करने के लिए अखिलम्ब कदम उठाए जाएं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

13 hrs.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शर्मा जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध जहाँ किसानों से है, मनुष्यों की जिन्दगी से है, वहाँ देश की प्रगति से भी है और मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि इस देश में जो प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग है, उस की उपलब्धियाँ इस बात की द्योतक हैं कि हमारा देश इस संकट से ऊपर एक दिन उभरेगा जिस की ओर माननीय सूर्य नारायण सिंह जी ने और दूसरे कई सदस्यों ने इशारा किया है और अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। कि विदेशी कम्पनियों के साथ जो हमारा समझौता हुआ, उसका असर इस प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग पर भी पड़ेगा, उनके कार्य में कुछ रुकावट होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue after lunch.

The House stands adjourned for Lunch. We shall meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock ..

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen .. of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—
Contd. . . .

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS—Contd.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि तेल के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में हम किस तरह विकास कर रहे हैं। बम्बई हाई में सागर विकास के आने के बाद जिस तरह से हमारे अधिकांश युद्ध स्तर पर काम कर रहे हैं उसको देखने का मुझे मौका मिला है और मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक न एक दिन इस क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर बनेगा।

वैसे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम इस देश में चल रहा है। लेकिन आज भी पूरे बिहार के सभी सदस्य एक प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम को ले कर चल रहे हैं चाहे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हों या सरकारी पक्ष के और उस में भी हम को सफलता नहीं मिल पा रही है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की समय-समय पर समीक्षा होती है कि किन-किन स्तरों पर हमें कहां तक सफलता मिली है लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारा जो एक सूत्री कार्यक्रम भी है उस में भी हमें सफलता नहीं मिल पा रही है। बरौनी में पेट्रो-कैमिकल्ज की स्थापना का यह कार्यक्रम है। वहाँ से यह मांग चली आ रही है। बिहार के कितने ही मंत्री आए और गए, आश्वासन भी लोगों को दिए गए लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि उसके बाद कितने ही पेट्रो-कैमिकल्ज के कारखाने की स्थापना की जा चुकी है या उसकी योजनाएँ बनाई जा चुकी हैं परन्तु बरौनी में इसकी स्थापना सम्भव नहीं हुई है। बरौनी में किस बात की कमी है? आप कहते हैं कि

वहाँ नेपथा उपलब्ध नहीं है परन्तु वहाँ का नेपथा दूसरे प्रान्तों को दिया जाता है। उस स्थिति में आप चाहते क्या हैं ? इस क्षेत्र में एक कदम तो आप आगे बढ़े होते।

1974 में जब बिहार में हमारे इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य चन्द्र शेखर बाबू उद्योग मंत्रों थे उस समय उन्हीं को पहले से एक यूनिट भी वहाँ के लिए स्वीकृत हुआ था, कैप्रोलैक्टम प्लांट स्वीकृत हुआ था। आज वह भी कहाँ है ? आप कब वहाँ पूरा पेट्रो कैमिकल प्लांट स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं ? कोई पेपर प्लान ही तो बना कर आप बताएं ताकि लोगों का भरोसा जमे, लोगों को विश्वास हो कि आप भी हमारे लिए कुछ सोच रहे हैं। क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि हम भी उसी तरह से और उसी राह पर चलें जिस तरह से और जिस राह पर असम के लोग चल रहे हैं, क्या आप यही चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह से असम में आज हो रहा है, उसी तरह से वहाँ भी हो। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे प्रान्त के नौजवानों को इस तरह की किसी बात पर उत्तारू होने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़े। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी हठ धमिता छोड़े। आप वहाँ एक्सपर्ट्स से जांच करा चुके हैं। उनकी सहमति आपको प्राप्त हो चुकी है। आप वहाँ पर पेट्रो-कैमिकल की स्थापना का निर्णय लें ताकि हमारे लाखों नौजवानों का भविष्य जो अंधकारमय है, उसको एक प्रकाश की किरण मिल सके।

बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों का दृष्टि आपके ऊपर लगा हुई है। कि जो आप एजेन्सीज देने जा रहे हैं, इस बात के लिये मैं आपकी बधाई देता हूँ कि इसे विकलांग वर्ष में जो आपके

विभाग ने पहल की है कि उनको भी पेट्रोल और डीजल की एजेन्सीज दी जायेंगी इससे विकलांगों को बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी। जो अल्प लोग शिक्षित और बेरोजगार हैं उनका कोई रोजी का सहारा नहीं था, लेकिन अब आप इस तरह के लोगों को भी रोजगार दे रहे हैं। साथ ही देश के अनेकों ऐसे नौजवान हैं जो इंजीनियर हैं, शिक्षित हैं एम० ए० पास करके बेकार थे, उनको भी आप रोजगार देने जा रहे हैं।

एफ० सी० आई० और एच० एफ० सी० की जो एजेन्सीज हैं उनमें भी इसी तरह की प्रक्रिया अपनायी जाये कि हर प्रखंड स्तर पर शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को एजेन्सी दी जाये, और जो विकलांग हैं उनके लिये भी आरक्षण होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है आदिवासियों के लिये जो आप आरक्षण करते हैं वह कहाँ होना चाहिए इस बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ उनकी आबादी अधिक है वहीं उनके लिये आरक्षण होना चाहिए, न कि दूसरी जगह जहाँ उनकी आबादी नहीं है। मैं इस बारे में पहले भी कह चुका हूँ, फिर मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सारन जिले में 1 प्रतिशत भी आदिवासी नहीं हैं वहाँ अगर पेट्रोल पम्प का आरक्षण आदिवासियों के लिये करते हैं तो इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। दक्षिण बिहार में उनके लिये आरक्षण काँजिये क्योंकि वहाँ आदिवासी अधिक रहते हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, रसूलपुर में इसकी एजेन्सी आदिवासियों के लिये आरक्षित की है जहाँ आदिवासी ही नहीं। इसलिए मंत्री जो इस बात पर विचार करें कि आरक्षण वहाँ ही जहाँ उनकी आबादी अधिक हो ताकि वहाँ आदि-

[श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह]

वासी और हरिजन ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठा सकें।

माननीय शर्मा जी ने कहा है था कि इस विभाग का काफी महत्व है क्योंकि इसमें जीवन रक्षा के लिये आवश्यक दवाइयों का भी उत्पादन होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की जो नीति है वह काफी स्पष्ट है और देश में जीवनोपयोगी दवाओं का काफी हद तक उत्पादन हमारे देश में होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में जो मांगे पेश की हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। मंत्री जी को मैं इस वर्ष विशेष रूप से इसलिये भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि केवल इस महकमे के सामने नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश के सामने ईरान-ईराक युद्ध ने एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज प्रस्तुत किया था और 17 मिलियन टन जो क्रूड आयल हम बाहर से मंगाते थे उसका बहुत बड़ा अंश 11 मिलियन टन, केवल ईराक और ईरान सप्लाई करते थे। हमको ऐसा लगता था कि इस कमी की पूर्ति के लिए हमारे राष्ट्र को बड़ा प्रयत्न करना होगा। लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी की दक्षता और उनकी चतुराई और विशेष रूप से विदेशों में जाकर के जिस तरह से उन्होंने सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और सोवियत रूस, कुवैत, बल्गेरिया या और दूसरे देशों से जिस तरह से क्रूड आयल की सप्लाई के लिये प्रयत्न किया उसके लिये यह सदन ही नहीं बल्कि सारा राष्ट्र कृतज्ञ है।

इस बात के लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि 1980-81 के बजट में जो क्रूड आयल का निर्यात करने के लिये 5,600 करोड़ रु० खर्च किया है, आशा यह है कि आने वाले वर्ष में केवल राष्ट्रीय कोष से 4,855 करोड़ रु० ही खर्च होंगे।

यही नहीं, जैसा कि बम्बई हाई और, दूसरे क्षेत्रों से हम क्रूड आयल प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, अपने देश में यही प्रगति रही, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन में आश्वासन दिया है, उससे आशा है कि 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सेविजज इस वर्ष हम अपने बजट में कर सकेंगे। उसके मुकाबले में जो क्रूड आयल आयात करने पर हम खर्च करते थे।

क्रूड आयल और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स को मुहैया करने और सप्लाई करने में जहाँ देश में एक कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया गया है, उसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी इस नीति में और सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

इस सुधार के बारे में मैं सब से पहला सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूँ कि एच० एस० टी०, (हाई स्पीड डीजल) या एल० डी० ओ० जो भी इस्तेमाल होते हैं, खासतौर से एल० डी० ओ० किसान अपने कुएं में पंपिंग सैट चलाने के लिए या ट्रेक्टर चलाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करता है, उसके लिए विशेष अवसर उसका होता है चाहे जुलाई-अगस्त का महीना हो या नवम्बर-दिसम्बर का महीना हो, उस समय उसकी प्राप्ति के लिए वह विशेष रूप से मुखापेक्षी रहता है। आप उस समय इसकी व्यवस्था के लिए बफर स्टॉक कायम कीजिए। वह व्यवस्था ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि जिस समय विशेष रूप से इसकी मांग की जाती है, खासतौर से एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में या

इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर में और उस समय जो बहुत बड़ा अभाव होता है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए। डीजल या दूसरे पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स पर उस समय दुकानदारों को ब्लैक मार्केट करने का मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वह आज विकासशील देशों की मांगों के अनुरूप नहीं है। आपने जो नार्म्स स्वीकार किये हैं, वह यह हैं कि आपकी एवैलेबिलिटी क्या होगी, कितना आपके पास है? उसके साथ सेल्स और कंजम्पशन की पालिसी को लेकर जो आप चलते हैं; सभी राज्यों के लिए कुछ ऐसा समय होता है जिसमें वह पूर्णतया लागू नहीं होती। इस मामले में मैं राजस्थान का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। वहां 3 वर्ष से अकाल है। आपने इस वर्ष भी और गत वर्ष भी वहां डीजल आयल और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स सप्लाय करने के जो नार्म्स मुकर्रर किये हैं, उनकी मान्यता कायम की है, उसमें यह है कि पिछले वर्ष जितना डीजल दिया गया है, उससे 10 प्रतिशत और बढ़ा कर दे सकते हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में इस वर्ष बिजली का उत्पादन बिल्कुल गिर गया है क्योंकि चम्बल नदी में पानी नहीं था। रात भाटा अणु-शक्ति बिजली घर का इतिहास आपके सामने है कि महीने में 5, 10 दिन वह चलता है और बाकी दिनों बन्द रहता है। किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है वहां आप डीजल के लिए यदि यह शर्त लगा दें कि पिछले वर्ष में जितना डीजल आपने दिया है, उससे केवल 10 प्रतिशत ही ज्यादा दे सकते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उस प्रान्त के लिए और देश के उस भूभाग के लिए औचित्यपूर्ण व्यवहार आपके विभाग का नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आपने जो नीति निर्धारित की है, उसमें

संशोधन करें। आपकी कोई कमेटी नेशनल लेवल पर रहे या कोई दूसरा तरीका हो, जो वहां स्टेट में जाकर वहां की मांग का जायजा ले अपनी सिफारिश करे और उसके अनुरूप आप उस जगह सप्लाय करें।

पहली बार आपके विभाग में एक और बात देखने को मिलती है, जिसको आपने भी अनुभव किया होगा। आपने सबसे इस महकमे का चार्ज लिया है, मैं मानता हूँ कि उसमें डीजल की सप्लाय इतनी पर्याप्त मात्रा में की है कि उससे ब्लैक मार्केट के चांस बहुत कम हैं रहे हैं और आपने उस संभावना को समाप्त ही कर दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी आप देखते हैं कि डीजल की कीमत में और किरोसिन आयल की कीमत में 93 पैसे का फर्क है, जिसकी वजह से आपके प्रदत्तों के बावजूद भी डॉलर लॉग डीजल में किरासन आयल मिलते हैं और उसमें एडल्ट्रेशन बहुत बढ़ जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में यह सुझाव है कि डीजल को कलॉरिंग कर दिया जाये, जिससे मिलावट का चांस न हो। लेकिन मैं एक दूसरा सुझाव यह भी देना चाहूँगा कि उस व्यक्ति को कभी भी कैरॉसिन आयल का हॉलसेल डोलर मुकर्रर न किया जाये, जो डीजल को भी डॉलर हो, और अगर ऐसे कोई डोलर मुकर्रर किये हुए हैं, तो उन्हें समाप्त कर दिया जाये। इन दोनों चीजों के डॉलर अलग अलग व्यक्ति होने चाहिए। आम तौर पर स्टेट्स से रिपार्ट्स आ रही हैं कि जो व्यक्ति कैरॉसिन आयल का हॉलसेल डोलर है, यदि उसके पास डीजल का भी लाइसेंस है, तो वह निश्चित रूप से मिलावट करता है और उसको चँक करने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई एजेन्सी नहीं है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय अपने विभाग को यह निर्देश दें कि कैरॉसिन आयल और डीजल का डॉलर एक ही व्यक्ति न हो।

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

सरकार ने जो क्रेट पालिसी बनाई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत क्रेट में कनसेशन दी गई है, वह पालिसी बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन जो लोग एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर में काम करते हैं, उन्हें विशेष सुविधायें देने के बारे में घोषणा करनी चाहिए। सरकार जिस रेट पर किसान को डोजल देती है, एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन उसी रेट को कनसिडर करता है। लेकिन किसान कोई कई बार ब्लैक से भी डोजल खरीदना पड़ता है। यदि किसान को अप्रैल, मई में 100 लिटर डोजन को जरूरत है, तो जुलाई में उसको डिमांड 200, 300 लीटर की हो जाती है। सरकार ने डोजल को डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए राशन कार्ड सिस्टम लागू किया हुआ है, हालांकि वह उसको खत्म कर रही है—कई जगह उसको खत्म भी कर दिया गया है और फ्री सेल की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है, लेकिन इम सिस्टम के अन्तर्गत किसान को डिमांड बढ़ जाने की वजह से मार्केट में दूसरे तरीके से खरीदना पड़ जाता है। इसीलिए मैंने यह मुझाव दिया है कि सरकार को एक बफर स्टॉक कायम करना चाहिए, ताकि जब किसान को अधिक आवश्यकता हो, तो सरकार उसे पर्याप्त मात्रा में डोजल दे सके। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इन मुझावों पर उचित ध्यान देंगे।

जहां पावर कट है, वहां इन्डस्ट्रिज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा डोजल दिया जाना चाहिए। यह महकमा इस देश की आर्थिक प्रगति के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, चाहे वह प्रगति कृषि के क्षेत्र में हो अथवा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में। हमारे देश की प्रगति बहुत कुछ पेट्रोलियम प्राडक्ट्स और क्रूड आयल पर निर्भर करती है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में सुचारु रूप से कदम उठाने होंगे।

जहां तक उर्वरकों का सम्बन्ध है, इस देश में नाइट्रोजन्स या फास्फेटिक फर्टीलाइजर की खपत होती है। विभाग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1980-81 में नाइट्रोजन्स फर्टीलाइजर के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 27.5 लाख टन निर्धारित किया गया था, जबकि केवल 22 लाख टन उत्पादन होने की संभावना है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान जैसे अन्न पैदा करने वाले जो बहुत बड़े सूबे हैं—खास तौर से राजस्थान जहां राजस्थान नहर जा रही है,—वहां फर्टीलाइजर की मांग सरकार की एसेसमेंट से ज्यादा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां पर किसानों को ब्लैक में खरीदना पड़ता है। इस लिए सरकार को इस बारे में पहले से ही व्यवस्था कर लेनी चाहिए। राजस्थान में श्री राम यूरिया फर्टीलाइजर पैदा होता है, लेकिन वह राजस्थान के किसान को नहीं मिलता है, वह राजस्थान से बाहर भेजा जाता है। सरकार को किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में फर्टीलाइजर देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हालांकि महकमे का ध्यान फास्फेटिक उर्वरक की तरफ कम है, लेकिन किसानों को उसकी सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है। खास तौर से कांटा, में, जहां वाटरलॉगिंग प्राबलम है और एल्केलाइन सॉयल (Soil) डेवेलप होने लगी है, जब तक इस खाद को और बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जायेगा, वहां पर उसके कनजम्प्शन और एवेलिबिलिटी को नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा, तब तक हमारा उत्पादन गिरता चला जायेगा।

एक चीज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक इस उर्वरक का सम्बन्ध है, इस के बारे में आप को विशेष रूप से कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, क्योंकि अभी आपने जो भी उर्वरक कारखाने लगाने के निश्चय किए हैं वह उन प्रान्तों

में हैं खास तौर से जहाँ पर या तो आप को कोल मिलता है या जहाँ गैस मिलती है, गुजरात में आप को गैस मिलती है, मुझे उस बात से कोई गुरेज नहीं है, आप उन प्रान्तों में लगाएं, लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ जो दूसरे प्रान्त हैं उन के साथ भी मैं समझता हूँ कि आप एक औचित्यपूर्ण व्यवहार करेंगे। राजस्थान में गैस बेस्ड प्लांट लगाने की जो बात है उस के बारे में आप ने अभी तक एक भी प्लांट का निर्णय नहीं किया है। जैसा मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है, सवाईमाधोपुर और भरतपुर के बारे में यह देखा जा रहा है कि कहां तक ओजिविलिटी वहाँ फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने की है लेकिन अभी तक आप के मुहकमे की तरफ से कोई उस की घोषणा नहीं हुई है। मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि कम से कम दो गैस बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट राजस्थान को दिए जायें। उस का कारण है। आज राजस्थान जिस तरह से आगे बढ़ रहा है और राजस्थान नहर की जो तरक्की चल रही है जिस की वजह से आज केवल राजस्थान के कहीं बल्कि दूसरे प्रान्तों के भी किसान जा कर वहाँ जमीन खरीद रहे हैं, उस को प्रोबिडो बढ़ रही है, वैसे हालत में वहाँ फर्टिलाइजर की मांग आगे जाकर बढ़ेगी और बढ़ती जा रही है। तो उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए आप को पहले से ही उस का असेसमेंट करना है और वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने की सुविधा आप को देनी चाहिए। इसलिए इस बात को आप बड़ी गंभीरता से ले और वहाँ पर फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने के लिए विशेष रूप से एक औचित्यपूर्ण व्यवहार राजस्थान के साथ करें।

ड्रग्स के बारे में जो आप ने नीति निर्धारित की है उन के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा और इस बात को इस सदन में कई बार उठाया गया है कि जो लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स हैं उनका इस देश

के अन्दर अभाव है। इस के बारे में जो आप ने बजट पेश किया है और जो आप के विभाग की ओर से विवरण आया है उसमें आप ने इस तरह का कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठाया है जिस से कि राष्ट्र को और सदन को आश्वस्त कर सकें कि जो लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स की कमी पिछले दो तीन सालों से चली आ रही है वह नहीं रहेगी। तो उस के लिए आप को कोई इस तरह का प्रावधान करना चाहिए और लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स या दूसरी आवश्यक दवाओं के वितरण की व्यवस्था पर भी आप को कण्ट्रोल करना चाहिए। उस की कीमत के बारे में भी आप को एक यूनिफार्म पालिसी निर्धारित करनी चाहिए। उस के लिए भी मैं ऐसा मान कर चलता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसा विशेष कदम उठाएंगे जिससे गरीब आदिमियों को, साधारण आदिमियों को आवश्यक दवाएँ उचित कीमत पर मिलें।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि दवाओं में खास तौर से एडल्टरेशन के केंसेज बहुत ज्यादा आते हैं, इंजेक्शंस में भी टेबलेट्स में भी और और दूसरी चीजों में भी। इस को रोकने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। कई केंसेज जो ऐसे आए हैं कि जहाँ पर एडल्टरेटेड ड्रग्स जिन को दिए हैं उसी वक्त उन पेंशेंट्स की मृत्यु हो गई है। इसलिए यह जो एडल्टरेशन ड्रग्स के अन्दर होता है उस को रोकने के लिए और भविष्य में इस तरह के एडल्टरेशन के अक्सर कम से कम मिलें इसके लिए आप को विशेष सावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin with the non-availability of diesel and Kesosene oil in my district Gorakhpur in particular and the whole country in general. It is a big problem before the people and, therefore, Government

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

must try to solve this problem. Sir, since this Government came into power and till today they have increased the prices of petroleum products twice and again in future they are, perhaps, going to increase. Even the prices of sixty bulk drugs have been increased recently. Poor people of this country are not getting drugs. They are having a very limited purchasing power. They are always being suppressed by this Government. Several types of problems are created. Prices are being increased and that is why our people are in great trouble. This shows that this Government is completely an anti-people Government.

Sir, the hon. Petroleum Minister has been touring around the world for oil but he did not get oil. How much oil he has been able to get? That is the point. (Interruptions) Now, Sir, enormous money was spent on the tours of the hon. Minister who had toured several foreign countries but did not get oil. Or, if he has got oil, that is of very little significance. What is the reason? Because, men of stature are required to take oil from foreign countries. Not everybody can do that. And this Government lacks such types of people. This is my charge. People of stature should be appointed in the Union Cabinet. Now I am glad to hear that the hon. Prime Minister said that she is very much against corruption. It is a very good news, that the Prime Minister is against corruption. It is said that several corrupt people are going to be brought to book; yes, very good news and I welcome this news. But I would like to ask 'Where is the corruption?' Sir, Corruption is in the Petroleum Ministry. I am not talking of Kisan rally; I am not talking of Maruthi Take-over; I am not talking of the submarines deal; I am not talking of the Centurian tanks deal I am not going to talk of a book "the dangerous place" which was written by Mr. Moyuahan who was working as the Ambassador of the United States. But I am going to talk of this Petroleum Ministry. Several types of things are

being done. Several scandalous activities are going on. The worst is the Thal Vaishet project about which Mr. Unnikrishnan spoke already in this House. Then the hon. Minister in his reply said:

"Therefore this very fact—how did he get copies—requires a CBI probe and requires a thorough investigation.

The main thing is, if the secret files and document of the Government of India are made available to people who are interested in raising such questions, then, it will be very difficult to save this country from the Defence point of view."

Sir, the hon. Minister is telling us that he is interested in saving this country, while, in fact, they are selling this country. They want that the country should be robbed but nobody should raise his voice against that. They want this country to be looted, but they do not want that we should raise our voice. (Interruptions). It is our national duty. If we come to know about any scandal, we must expose that scandal. If we are not doing that, then, we will not be performing our duty properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, Government has called for tenders. Is it for selling the country?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: That also I will let you know. I am going to talk of many things today. You just please listen. Several cases are going to be fabricated because the Government has got baroarious design, evil design, cruel design, to suppress the opposition and the people who are in the opposition. If they could arrest men like Jayaprakash Narayan then they can commit any kind of crime also for which they are preparing. In fact, half a dozen ministers of this cabinet are involved in money-collection, Sir. But no action will be taken, I know. No enquiry will be instituted.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): He has got the

access to know the story. His leader was a Minister for a long time and he has access to facts. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Please listen. If I become Minister I will tell you how to administer the country. He is an old friend of mine; I don't want to say anything against him. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has got freedom of speech.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: For their knowledge I would like to say one thing more. Just listen. What is the reason that every contract is being given to the Italian firm? What is the reason behind it? Does the Minister have courage to say about it? I know he does not have the courage. It is a fact that this Italian firm which has been given this contract has not been doing well. You go and see RCF; I have visited RCF. They are not doing well. But then big contracts are given to this firm. What is the reason behind it? I don't want to say anything at this point of time but you can understand what is the reason behind it. Now, Sir, this is a thing which I am saying to the Minister because I am listening to many things outside; so I am telling this to the Minister. Let him deny it. Then I will accept it. People say that Rs. 9 crores have been taken by the people in the Government to give this Thal Vaishet contract. I would like to know whether it is a fact or not. If it is so, it is most unfortunate. Because, this country is being sold. If the hon. Minister denies it I will accept it. Let him say what the real position is. It is being said everywhere that Thal Vaishet is a very big scandal. Because, Rs. 950 crore is involved in that. Now, Sir, it may be that because of political designs or some other designs they may be taking action against some other people, fabricating charges, and so on. Now, Sir, in 1977 an Expert Committee was appointed.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Did you say Rs. 9 crores or Rs. 950 crores?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Rs. 9 crores had been taken. Then the contract was finalised. But the project cost was Rs. 950 crores. These are two things. This must be properly understood. (Interruptions)

श्री रणवीर सिंह (केसरगंज): प्रापके समय की बात नहीं बोल रहे हैं। जो पहले हो चुका है, उसको बोल रहे हैं। (ब्यवधान) . .

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: प्राप उसी को मान लीजिए।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I have a point of order. Now, this statement is a very general statement. It is defamatory and incriminatory in character and therefore it should not be allowed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Why, Sir? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Hari-kesh, he has raised a point of order. No allegation of defamatory or incriminatory nature is allowed. You have said that the Government has taken 9½ crores or something like that. Anyway I will go through the records if there is any allegation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: If he denies, I am reply to accept. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Hari-kesh, when you make some allegations I know that you take the responsibility also. But you should have given to me in writing. Then you could make a mention about it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: All right, Sir, I am withdrawing it. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already withdrawn it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagri): Why don't you advise the Members sitting on that side also? You advise us only. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar, these things happen on both the sides.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: But you never give them the advice. Why don't they listen to the criticism also. They should listen to this very patiently. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla raised a point of order and I upheld it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the information of the hon. Members, when an hon. Member is speaking, you can get up and ask him whether he is prepared to yield, unless you raise a point of order. If he is not yielding, then you cannot ask anything for clarification. *(interruptions)*

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: In 1977, the Government of India instituted an Expert Committee and in 1979, the letter of intent was issued. They did not take more than three months' time in deciding the entire consultancy contract when they came to power. Mr. Bahuguna was at that time the Petroleum Minister during the Janata Government regime. Nobody could raise a finger against him, I can tell you and they have no guts and courage to say anything against him. They are selling this country. Note it down and you people who are working like** do not behave like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Hari-kesh, you continue your speech.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: Sir, he has mentioned like* it is highly objectionable.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can he say that? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and see.... You please sit down.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : नहीं, नहीं—
आप बार-बार इस तरह की बात नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन्होंने कहा है कि

we are working like** This is highly objectionable and this should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and see if any defamatory remarks are there.

(Interruptions)

श्री रणबीर सिंह : श्रीमन्, यह वापिस होना चाहिए, इसको आप देख लें।
(व्यवधान)

इन की आदत है बार बार** कहने की। यह आदत छोड़नी चाहिए और ये शब्द इनको वापिस लेने चाहिए। ..
(व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You speak to me. Please, you leave it to me.

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: I am not going to withdraw. I am putting on the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, please continue.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : आप का निर्णय क्या हुआ, इस विषय में? इन्होंने जो** कहा था, उस के सम्बन्ध में आप का निर्णय क्या हुआ? *(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : किसी का नाम तो लिया नहीं इन्होंने। एक जनरल बात कही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry to say he used some words. You think that it is against you and you have brought to my notice. I will go through the proceedings. If there are any aspersions, anything derogatory or defamatory against anybody in the House or outside, I will take care of it. I will go through the proceedings.

Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, please continue and conclude.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Now, Sir, the Expert Committee, which was constituted by the Janata Government, submitted its Report when the Janata Government went out of power. And then the final decision was taken by these people. They are the main people who are responsible for taking the decision. When Mr. Bahuguna was Petroleum Minister, he had written against the Technimont. I think the Minister will be knowing this thing. And at the same time he had also talked of proven technology and whatever was forwarded by that Department, Secretary or the experts, he had simply agreed with their suggestions and nothing else.

Now, they wanted to give this entire Bombay High gas to Tatas. But Janata Government took a decision and they said no Fractionation Plant must be set up. It was decision of the Janata Government. Sir, I would like to tell you when the decision was being taken at that time, one Member of Parliament of Congress (O), who was in Opposition at that time and now he is in the Cabinet and he had been also in the Sub-Committee to decide the things regarding consultancy contract, had written a letter to Mr. Bahuguna to consider the case of Humphrey Glasgow of the United Kingdom that their technology also should be considered. This type of letter was written by the Member of Parliament, who is now in the Cabinet. And since then they have been lobbying for this. They are not innocent people. They are just showing themselves to be innocent and now he is a Minister also. And that Member of the Congress (I) just talked a Calling Attention Motion also. That Motion was also discussed and Mr. Bahuguna also replied to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No Minister is a innocent as you are.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am talking of all these things only because of this reason because the World Bank has cancelled this loan. They

had given this loan only at the interest rate of 7.5 per cent. Now they are taking from Euro-Dollar market etc. I do not know what is the percentage of interest on loan which they are going to pay. They are very much happy that they have got the loan. But they are not unhappy to the fact that they are just going to pay more. More burden is being put on the national Exchequer. For this they are not sorry. They are the actual custodians of national interest. We are the culprits. We are not talking of the nation and national interest. This is what they are saying.

Now, the Janata Government did its best and if the Minister is really interested to know something or do some something, then he must institute an Inquiry Committee headed by a sitting Supreme Court Judge and let him give his findings. Who is responsible for this? Will he be prepared to do this? I know, Sir, the Minister would not agree to this.

Again, Sir, I would like to tell you there had been an interview. It was conducted by four Oil Corporations for appointment of 70 LPG dealers and 140 diesel and petrol dealers in October and November last year. Sir, what happened? The selections made were nullified at the whims of the Minister. I do not know whether he had his own axe to grind. But it was nullified. I would like to quote from a news item. It says:

“Executives of oil companies were summoned....”

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: A paper cannot be quoted.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्यों नहीं ?
यहां पर किया जाता है । आपको मालूम नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only quoting. He can. He can quote from any document. He cannot read from a written speech. He can quote any document.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am forced to say this, because I have been told by somebody that an enquiry committee is going to be instituted against me also because we are speaking here. That is why I wanted to say what is correct and what is wrong. I must clarify the position. Now I quote:

"Executives of oil companies were summoned to New Delhi on December 8, 17 and once again in the third week of the month.

Mr. Sethi, it is learnt, first congratulated the officers for conducting the interviews and selecting candidates. He then presented a list of candidates he wanted to be accommodated.

Mr. Sethi's list included certain persons who had neither applied, nor did they qualify under the guidelines circulated before the interviews.

On January 5, the head office of one of the oil corporations sent telex messages to its divisional offices instructing them to scrap the interviews and send a list of eligible candidates to the Head Office."

All this has happened

There is not much time left for me. They have taken my time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only five minutes were allotted to you.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: No, Sir; you gave me ten minutes. That is why I am speaking.

Now about the drug industry. Glaxo came here with an investment of Rs. 2 lakhs. Their turnover now is Rs. 62 crores, and their assets, Rs. 60 crores. Pfizer came with an investment of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, and now they have assets worth Rs. 48 crores. How has this occurred? Only by manipulation and exploitation.

There had been some changes in the drug policy also; and that policy was laid on the Table of the House on the

28th March 1978. Why were the changes made? What kind of changes were made? I will tell them in the form of points. The first one is: retention price and common selling price not specified in the new drug policy. In 1978, the Janata Government decided to plug some loopholes. They wanted to open it, so that many things can be done. I don't know what kind of things they want to do.

Next: provisional prices of bulk drugs mentioned in DPCO 1979 but not specified in new drugs policy. Then comes power to fix retention price and pool price for sale of bulk drugs stated in DPCO 1979 but not mentioned in the new drug policy guidelines. Then we have: deviation from the new drug policy guidelines on the provisions of mark-ups for formulations. Then: provision of drug price equalization account under DPCO 1979—contravening provisions of new drug policy, Essential Commodities Act and Import Trade Control Act.

The last point is very important. It is about the discrepancies between the paper approved by the Cabinet, and DPCO 1979. I would request the hon. Minister to go into all the things. I am stating. If they are incorrect, he must tell me so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If they are incorrect, what will you do?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I will stand corrected. Now, about the ONGC, I would like to say something. I had been there. I had gone to the Bombay High. as part of a committee; and I could study many things. I would like to say one thing now.

They are not having housing facilities for the employees. Many of the employees are being given about Rs. 2400 to Rs. 3600 i.e. per head per month. This amount is spent on each employee, so far as the accommodation problem is concerned, i.e. to solve it. But they are not providing housing facilities. What for are they doing this?

They are bringing in a Bill here, regarding ONGC. It will be discussed. It has already been introduced, ac-

According to it, any Member of ONGC can be removed at any moment, without giving even a show cause notice. Why has this Bill been brought in, in this House? The only motive is that several contracts are going to be decided—regarding oil exploration. Several foreign companies will be giving their tenders. Now the Minister may be interested in someone. If he asks an officer to do it and the officer does not do it, then he will be asked to get out. This is their democracy; this is their functioning.

The last point which I would like to say is that they are going to set up several fertilizer plants. Two fertilizer plants have already been set up in Thal Vaishet and also R.C. F is there. But again they are going to give two more fertilizer plants to Maharashtra. The Industry Minister of Maharashtra said this thing. I have got no grudge against it, but at least they should give some fertilizer plants to other States also. They should give some plants in Bihar and U.P. also. Shri Bishmababu is interested in that. That is why I want them.

The involvement of a Minister is more significant than anything else as indicated by the *Hindustan Times* of 21st March, 1981. I would like to know who is the Minister? What was he doing? All such type of informations must be given by the Minister. He should not just try to make other—scapegoat for what they are doing.

श्री दिलीपसिंह धूरिया (झाबुआ) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी के बाद से हमारे देश में हर क्षेत्र में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की खपत बढ़ी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में जितने खनिज भरे हुए हैं, उनको देखते हुए रूस के एक विशेषज्ञ ने कहा था कि भारत तेल पर बसा हुआ है। आप देखें कि हमने

थोड़े से प्रयत्न से आसाम, गुजरात और अन्य बहुत सारे स्थानों पर इस क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त की है। छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए सिर्फ 4 हजार 3 सौ करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है, इसको और अधिक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि हम इस क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर बनें। हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि हम आत्म-निर्भर बनें। अभी हमारे यहां प्रति व्यक्ति पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की खपत दो बैरल है, इसकी पूर्ति के लिए काफी कोशिशें की जा रही हैं, मंत्री जी भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस बात के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। आगे अभी बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। मंत्री महोदय ने पेट्रोलियम के लिए जो योजना बनाई है वह बहुत अच्छी योजना है और आम आदमी की आवश्यकताएं, चाहे वे डीजल, घासलेट, फटिलाइजर अथवा दवाइयों की हों, उनकी पूर्ति के लिए अच्छी योजना बनाई गई है और उसके लिए मैं विभाग को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई प्रदेशों में बांबे हाई प्रैस पर आधारित कारखाने खोलने की योजना है। इसके लिए मध्यप्रदेश के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्यप्रदेश शासन ने झाबुआ और रतलाम के बीच मोरवानी नामक स्थान पर यह कारखाना खोलने का प्रस्ताव भेजा था और इसके लिए भारत-शासन की जो पहली कमेटी बनी थी, उसने भी इस जगह के लिए अपनी सिफारिश की थी, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि उसके बारे में फिर से कमेटी बनाई गई है।

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI in the Chair]

वहां माही नदी है। पानी वहां उपलब्ध है वह कम्प्लीटली आदिवासी एरिया है। वहां रेलवे लाइन है। बस्टन रेलवे का डिवाजन रतलाम है। सब सुविधायें वहां पर उपलब्ध होते हुए किसी दूसरी जगह इसको अगर आप ले जाते हैं तो वहां के लोगों

[श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया]

में आक्रोश पैदा होगा। इस वास्ते मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी गरीब लोगों को, आदिवासी लोगों को ऊपर उठाना चाहती हैं। यदि उनको ऊपर उठाना है तो आपको चाहिये कि झाबुआ और रतलाम के बीच मोरवानी में ब्रम्बई हाई पर आधारित फर्टिलाइजर कम्प्लैक्स की स्थापना की जाए और मेघनगर में जहां फास्फेट निकला है वहां पर सुपर फास्फेट कारखाने की स्थापना की जाए। इससे जो लोग मजदूरी की तलाश में बाहर जाते हैं उनको वहीं रोजगार मिल सकेगा और उनको लाभ पहुंचेगा।

कारवा के अन्दर 1973 में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक यूरिया के कारखाने का शिलान्यास किया था। उस पर 120 करोड़ लागत आने वाली थी और 495 टन यूरिया का वहां उत्पादन होने वाला था। वह भी मध्यप्रदेश में था। लेकिन आज भी उस योजना को ठंडे बस्ते में रखा हुआ है। जो काम चल रहा है वह बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। इस समय जो पेट्रोलियम मंत्री हैं सैठी जी तब वह उस प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे। उन्होंने ही इस कारखाने का शिलान्यास करवाया था। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि तेजा के साथ उस यूरिया कारखाने की स्थापना के काम को चालू करवाया जाए ताकि उस प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए और गरीब लोगों को लाभ मिल सके।

आज हमारा जीवन पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों से जुड़ गया है। घासलेट की बात को ही आप लें। शहरों में बिजली आ गई है और वहां लोगों को बिजली मिल जाती है। गांवों के आदमी को घासलेट तक नहीं मिलता है। शहरी लोग जो हैं वे तेजा के साथ लपक कर उसको ले लेते हैं। गांवों और शहरों में भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी लोगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में घासलेट की सप्लाई होनी चाहिये और उनको भी यह आसानी से उपलब्ध होना चाहिये।

डीजल की आवश्यकता भी निर्विवाद है। बसों, ट्रकों, गाड़ियों के लिए इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। किसान जो पैदा करता है उसके लिए भी उसको डीजल की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता पड़ती है। अगर किसान को समय पर डीजल उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता है तो वह परेशान होता है, हताश हो कर बैठ जाता है और उसकी खेती बरबाद हो जाती है, फसल बरबाद हो जाती है। तब वह बैंकों तथा दूसरी एजेंसियों से जो ऋण उसने लिया होता है उसको चुका नहीं पाता है। किसान की खेती का समय आए तो उसको समय पर डीजल मिल जाना चाहिये और पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल जाना चाहिये। इस देश को हमारे किसानों ने बनाया है। आज दूसरे देशों के आगे हम अन्न के लिए भीख मांगने नहीं जाते हैं। किसान ने अनाज के मामले में अपनी मेहनत से हमको आत्मनिर्भर बना दिया है। इस वास्ते उनकी जो डीजल की आवश्यकतायें हैं उन पर हमको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। समय पर गांव में ही डीजल सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी उसकी आवश्यकतायें हैं उनकी पूर्ति ब्लाक लेवल पर हो जानी चाहिये। अगर उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति समय पर और तेजा के साथ की जाएगी तो भारत को वह खुशहाल बना देगा।

गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि भारत गांवों में बसता है। आप और हम सभी जो चुन कर आए हैं, अधिकतर गांवों के रहने वाले हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि जितनी गैस की एजेंसियां दी गई हैं या जितने गैस के कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं सब शहर वालों को ही दिए गए हैं, गांवों में न गैस दी गई है और न उसकी एजेंसियां दी गई हैं। सारा लाभ शहर वालों को ही उपलब्ध कराया गया है। गांवों और शहरों में भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। पहाड़ी लोग, हरिजन लोग, आदिवासी लोग,

वीकर सैकशज के लोग अधिकतर गांवों में रहते हैं। वहां जंगलों में आज लकड़ी नहीं है। खाना वो पका नहीं सकते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को गांवों में आपको गैस एंजिनियां देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और वहां आपको गैस-कनेक्शन भी देने चाहिये। और मैं तो मंत्री जो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शहर और गांवों की जनसंख्या का बंटवारा होना चाहिए और उसी आधार पर गांवों के लोगों को भी गैस एंजिनी का लाभ मिलना चाहिए।

15 hrs.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों की रिपोर्ट मैंने पढ़ी है इसमें काफ़ी लोग लगे हुए हैं। जितने भी कोरपोरेशन्स बने हुए हैं उसके चाहे चेरमैन हो या मैनेजर हो, जो पिछड़े हुए समाज के लोग हैं इन उच्च स्थानों पर उनके रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा होना चाहिए और उनको उस रिजर्वेशन का पूरा लाभ मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि वह भी आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं और इस डिपार्टमेंट में काम करना चाहते हैं। उनको अपने रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा मिलना चाहिए।

गांवों में किसान फर्टिलाइजर दूर दूर से लेते हैं। तो जो सेण्ट्रल सक्स्ट्री है वह गांवों के क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक किसानों को देनी चाहिए।

आपका अधिक समय न लेते हुए, क्योंकि आप घंटों भी बजा रहे हैं, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सेठी जो हमारे प्रदेश के हैं जो बॉम्बे हाई गैस पर वेस्ट फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना मोरवानो में खोला जाय उसमें जल्दी की जाय और दूसरे कोरबा, जिला बिलासपुर में यूरिया खाद का कारखाना भी स्थापित किया जाय जिसका शिलान्यास हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जो पहले कर चुकी हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan, you have given intimation that during your speech on the Demands for the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, you would quote certain documents.

I have looked into the matter. It has been held by the Speaker on 26 February, 1965 that—

“A Member can ordinarily quote from a document that is treated by Government as secret or confidential, and which government have not disclosed in public interest.”

It has also been held that—

“While Government cannot be compelled to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy of a document, which is classified as secret or confidential, it is necessary for the Member who quotes from such a document, to certify that he has verified from his personal knowledge that the document is the true copy of the original with the Government and the Member will do so on his own responsibility, and the Chair will permit him to proceed. In case the Member is not prepared to give a certificate in these terms and he insists on quoting from such document the Chair may find out from the Government about the authenticity of such a document and the facts placed by the Government before the Chair will be final in determining whether such a document is genuine or not. Where Government decline to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy, the Chair will allow the Member to proceed and it will be for the Government to give such answer, as they think fit.”

In the light of the ruling quoted by me above, I would like to know from Shri Unnikrishnan whether he is prepared to certify that he has verified from his personal knowledge that the documents from which he wants to quote are a true copy of the originals with the Government and he will do so on his own responsibility.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara). Yes, Sir. I take full responsibility and I shall authenticate it when I lay* it on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are true copies of the original?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Yes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : If he quotes from some document, we do not have that document. He should also be prepared to lay a copy of it on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN' I shall. This is a long-settled practice in this House.

Sir, over the years I have been taking part in the debate on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. It has been my great pleasure to see during the earlier years also the hon. Minister having been associated with this Ministry. And, today, it is my pleasure to see him back at his desk and in this seat, not only because I have great personal regard and affection for him but also because I know he is a very able man and obviously a trusted colleague of the Prime Minister. Again whatever I may say or whatever I have said on anything, it is only out of my concern for the national interest and in discharge of my duties as a member in the service of this House.

This is a vital and crucial Ministry because the energy policy, if you have one, will determine not only the course of economic development but also in the long run the direction that we will take. Today it is important not only from the angle of industry but also in various other field like agriculture which is more fundamental to the Indian economy, transport etc. The report of the Ministry says:

"Our total requirements of imported crude oil during the year will be of the order of 16.7 million

tonnes... 7.98 million tonnes of petroleum products, and value of our imports—Rs. 5600 crores."

I would like to have a clarification from the Minister. In the succeeding paragraph, they say:

"During 1981-82, we shall have to import 15.2 million tonnes of crude and 4.73 million tonnes of petroleum products. Total foreign expenditure on these imports at the level of existing prices is likely to be of the order of Rs. 48.55 crores."

I am unable to understand these projections. In a market of escalated energy costs where prices of petroleum products are going up, this year the cost has gone upto Rs. 5600 crores for 16.7 million tonnes of crude oil. For 1981-82, they say that it will only be Rs. 48.55 crores for 15.2 million tonnes of crude oil. Last year while the volume of crude/petroleum products imported had increased only by one million tonne, in value terms the increase in price was 80.3 per cent, because there was about 75 per cent increase in the unit prices of petroleum products. You might argue that resumption of production in Assam might bring down imports. But what about other factors like international developments and growth in consumption? In this climate—political, global and economic—where is the guarantee that prices will, at least, remain stationary? Please remember that our per capita consumption of oil is one of the lowest in the world. Are you going to tell the House that our consumption growth will remain stationary? It needs some clarification.

We ought to continue to take steps for exploration of off-shore and on shore sectors. For that we had a path of self-reliance laid down by his distinguished predecessors and particularly I would like to recall the pioneering work done by Shri K. D.

* Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan laid four documents on the Table of the House which were placed in the Library. See No. LT-2311/81.

Malaviya. It requires further strengthening of ONGC and particularly its management practices and R&D effort. I know that Mr. Sethi is a busy man not only as a Minister but even otherwise also. Obviously, he is so pre-occupied. However I hope, he will find some time to attend to this basic task of strengthening the ONGC. The Engineering and Development Division in ONGC is a big division. But see the attention it gets. You can imagine this from the fact that there was no Member (Engineering and Development) for the last five years! I do not know whether anybody has been appointed now.

The energy requirements in India would be around 32 million tonnes in 1983-84 and 50 million tonnes in 1990-91 in petroleum and oil products. That was envisaged by the National Committee on Science and Technology. That is why, I doubted the earlier figures. So, it is very important that he should pay lot of attention to this and above all, to the evolution of an integrated energy policy which the Government has not been able to frame so far, though it claims that it will put the economy back on the rails. What is the energy policy pursued by this Government? Do they have an integrated energy policy or energy strategy? The Ministry of Petroleum looks after our petroleum products and imports. Coal, hydro and thermal generation in the central sector is handled by the Ministry of Energy. I do not want to comment on this Minister because this is not the appropriate occasion. My point is that it calls for an integrated energy development strategy which in many industrial section is one of the lowest in the world. So, it is very important to identify the areas of self-reliance and alternative sources of energy.

Before I come to fertilizers, I would like to say that ONGC has decided to go in for production-sharing, which has not been explained to the satisfaction of this House. You will have

to convince Parliament and the public that technology was not available except on production sharing basis and how this decision can be justified, because our refining capacity will also have to be enlarged.

Now I come to the fertilizer scene. I do not want to hurt his sensibility, because I find that has already hurt his sensitivity. The whole government, the entire governmental machinery has been let loose against innocent people. So, I hope he will forgive me, if I make some remarks about the speech he made in this House on the 23rd December 1980. While defending the position of the Government of India, he had stated:

"It is becoming absolutely clear how Braun had prejudiced the whole matter and how these reports were prepared."

—you mark the words "how these reports were prepared"

"barring the facts which should have been taken into consideration."

who are these people who prepared these reports? Probably Mr. Sharma in the first round. Mr. Lavraj Kumar headed the second group; he is now elevated, and rightly so, as the Secretary of Petroleum Ministry.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rhodes scholar.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Then you have Mr. Paul Pothen, Dr. Mukerji and Dr. Man Mohan Singh, who is now a member of the Planning Commission. The entire Government of India, the whole gamut of Secretaries are there, the technical experts known to us in the fertilizer field are there. Yet the charge that he has made is: "how these reports were made by these people". Here is the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, speaking in Parliament, and saying "how these reports were prepared, barring the facts which should have been taken into consideration" which means that they have deliberately suppressed vital facts leading to this

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decision. It is a very serious charge. What action has he taken, or does he contemplate taking against these people? My contention here today is that a Minister, who has to depend on the crutches of a feeble one-line note of a former Minister of State to reverse this decision has no moral authority to talk about these experts, our technologists, who are the best experts we have and our Secretaries. He has now no use for legal experts, for he says:

"Sometimes it happens, even the legal experts may not be able to see the defects."

All right, Mr. Sethi's Ministry and the Government of India have poor legal experts even though the Ministry of Law is presided over by our distinguished friend, a former High Court Judge! Probably, they were put in there by the Janata Government. Now about this opinion he is not bothered. He consciously took a decision to appoint a committee, called the B. B. Singh Committee, a second expert committee, and the Committee has, I still repeat, in clear positive terms recommended, suggested, that two plants be given to Braun, defending basically the value judgment of the previous expert committee, and the Committee of Secretaries. He does not accept this. So, what Selhi accepts is the principle of division of contracts, which offends the principle of standardisation of technology and the consequent economic advantage of economies of scale and smoothness in the transfer of technology, accepted by earlier Committees.

But he told the House that day: "To say that the Government of India has totally overruled the Expert Committee's opinion is absolutely wrong." Then he talked about experience in India. May I know from him what experience Kellog had before KALOL contract was signed? Here, from the files of the Ministry answering this criticism, I quote a note from Nawal Kishore, whoever he may be, as follows:

"C. F. Braun's letter of experience on project management under Indian conditions has been referred to as a drawback. A previous note submitted to the Committee of Special Secretaries on this matter has put it in proper perspective. I had pointed out that Braun's competitors had at one stage or the other been awarded contracts in Indian conditions when their record of experience here was no better. For example, Kellog had never built an ammonia plant themselves in India till the KALOL contract was awarded to them."

I have no comments to make!

He talked about the Technical Committee which he confused with the Committee of Secretaries. He said, and I quote:

"The Technical Committee did not realise this. It is a Committee of Secretaries. If they did not realise anything, do you mean to say the Government does not have any authority?"

Mr. Sethi, through your medium, Mr. Chairman, may I say that we are not questioning your authority? We know that you are fully conscious of your authority and you mean to use it legally, sometimes illegally and more often illegally and unconstitutionally. We know that you are conscious of the authority because this is the kind of political perspective which leads to authoritarianism. Now, we are only questioning, Mr. Minister, a small thing, a remarkable *volte face* by the Government which has resulted in an international scandal. If you want consciously to get involved, that is your choice and I have no objection! But he is willing to accept anything from Kellog. For example, Braun's letter from Kellog making a patently false claim is in the files of the Ministry that 'Braun's plant for Essochemie in Holland was shut down for 8 months'. I quote a letter from Pullman Kellog dated 29th January 1980 to the Ministry of Petroleum. Although normally I thought business-

men only send their letters to the Ministry and to the Secretary, they have not forgotten to endorse a special copy of this to Mr. P. C. Sethi, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals. Here I quote:

“(c) We wish to confirm the telephone call which we had subsequent to our meeting, when we advised you that it has come to our attention that C. F. Braun’s plant for Essochemie at Rozenberg, Holland, has now been shut down for 8 months.”

What is the result of verification? I would like to know. Is it a fact? What action has he taken for securing business, by making a false claim? This is a question he will have to answer.

All I had suggested and demanded in this House was this. Let it go to a Committee of Technical Experts. Let the charges that have been publicly made and levelled in this House be probed by a parliamentary Committee or at least let the Prime Minister send all these files to a Supreme Court Judge for a preliminary opinion, a thing which has been done in the case of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari or Mr. K. D. Malaviya or several others as distinguished or more distinguished than the present Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and some of his colleagues.

When I was in his party and when I had demanded an inquiry and he was good enough to concede on Takru Commission with which Mr. Indrajit Gupta, myself and other Members were concerned. He asked me. He posed a question on 23rd. “Similarly, out of other enquiry commissions Reports nothing has come out. All these enquiry commissions, what are they? Only on the political bias such things are referred to here.” Such were his charges.

So, Mr. Sethi is only against an enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act and judicial and Parliamentary probes! I have demanded,

we have demanded judicial and parliamentary probe. But C. B. I. enquiry ‘yes’! Into what? C. B. I. an executive investigative agency armed under the Ministry of Home Affairs Resblution of 1963, I do not want to get involved in the details. I shall come to that later.

Now the purpose is very clear. The Government of India is busy finding alibi and talking about, briefing the press, of a deep ‘deep rooted conspiracy’, ‘international ramifications’ and so on obviously they want to get at some of us and particularly the former Minister who has left their party, Shri Bahuguna. But on the files, I find that he was all the time making queries, queries after queries; I will take a small point. He writes, “Paul Pothen in his report under consideration refers to some points which need clearance with the World Bank. May I know what they are.” And again according to this note—

“These proposals were discussed with the Minister on 17-1-1979 when the Minister in addition to this query raised above sought further clarification regarding the precise objectives, etc. etc.”

But witch hunting squad is active! That is their political style.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I want to say, I would like to say more on other occasions as this is not an occasion. I am sure there will be many more appropriate occasions to go back to this again. Please do not think that we will succumb to your threats and blackmail. I am not so chicken hearted that I will get scared by your illegal and un-Constitutional enquiries against any of us; threats or shadowing and telephone tapping.

To-day a police van, a wireless van is around my house. 24 hours.... (Interruptions). I have reliable information because I have some friends in police also! Police wireless vehicle No. DB 1395 is constantly parked around my house. (Interruptions) In recent days this van has a peculiar habit of going round about my house!

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I have also reliable information that in my telephone junction box something has been put in!

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I need security. ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am not so chicken hearted that I will succumb to this blackmail. That distinction of being chicken hearted, in the face of CBI enquiries belong to many of his colleagues. At least I have seen one of them—I do not want to name him or embarrass him sitting at the feet of Shri Chandra Shekhar in the year of grace 1977 pleading with him, touching his feet to telephone some Chief Minister so that police should not follow him or to tell Shri Charan Singh that they should not be pursued!

I shall not wet my parts nor shall I run away. I shall repeat these charges all over again. Parliament has a function to perform.

They talk continuously about parliamentary supremacy, supremacy only over judiciary? This Parliament has certain inalienable rights. These rights and jurisdiction belong to the people of India. We shall be failing the people of India, if this Parliament is converted into any other kind of forum. We shall relentlessly assert these rights, the rights of its jurisdiction, the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, the rights given to the people. This is limited not only to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, we shall also probe into every Ministry, because that is our job, because that is the oath we have taken. Even in the face of these threats more intensified, we promise you, we shall put more and more files, expose more and more the misdeeds of every Ministry and this I mean as a promise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I did not oppose the demands; I am opposing the demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is sweet opposition!

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It was an after-thought.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate supporting the demands and also a few opposing the demands although late.

During the debate, the hon. Members have raised many points with regard to various facets of the Ministry. They have brought out important points before the House and also for the consideration of the Ministry. It is a fact that this is a Ministry which is very important from the energy point of view as well as from the point of view of fertiliser production, pesticides, insecticides, drugs, etc. All these very important subjects are assigned to this Ministry. Therefore, the attention of hon. Members is bound to be drawn to the various points which are being dealt with by this Ministry.

First of all, I will take the question of oil. As far as oil is concerned, it is a fact that due to the foresight of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru we got in our country an organisation like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Oil was struck in various places with the help of Soviet Union. When the help from other countries was not forthcoming, the Soviet Union came to our help and, with their help and collaboration, we could find oil in many parts of Gujarat and, apart from Assam which was producing oil, India started producing oil.

Then in the year 1969-70, when I was in charge of this Ministry in 1970-71, a decision to carry on with Bombay High was taken and it was also natural that in the case of Bombay High, we required some foreign collaboration which was obtained from France. I am happy to say that Bombay High has proved a very great success. Bombay High's production last year

was 5 million tonnes. Mr. Unnikrishnan asked me a question that this year's import bill is Rs. 5600 crores and how the import bill is going to be less next year both in terms of petroleum products as well as in terms of crude oil. Bombay High is producing at present at the rate of about 7.5 million tonnes per year. The rate of production from Bombay High has gone up by 2.5 million tonnes and it is expected that by the end of this year, Bombay High is likely to produce at the rate of about 9 million tonnes per year. Therefore, the production of Bombay High is increasing. Even if the OPEC countries increase the prices, the total content of import is not going to worry us. In spite of the fact that our demand is growing at a much faster rate and as expected by the previous Government, while the growth rate should have been 5 per cent, the growth rate in many sectors like diesel is roundabout 10—12 per cent. In spite of the fact that the growth rate of consumption is increasing at a very high speed the production of oil is also increasing. Then, we also going to use the second recovery methods for on-shore fields and by water injection and gas injection, the production on the on shore is also likely production on the on-shore is also likely tonnes and that is why the import bill is going to be less.

In this connection, I would like to point out that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India who are carrying on the survey, conducting the seismic survey, drilling, and exploring oil, are doing very good work and our full appreciation goes to the technicians and engineers and workers of both these organisations.

They are working in very difficult fields. For example, in the Godavari basin where the ONGC was carrying out the operation, the currents were very fast, the mud was too much and, therefore, we lost the B.O.P. and some equipment but we did not lose heart. And therefore we are carrying on even in such difficult areas.

In such areas it might become necessary, although we have reserved that item of work for ONGC, to go in for foreign collaboration for technical advice and equipment. Therefore, when the Government of India in 1980, by a Cabinet decision, decided to throw open 32 blocks, 17 off-shore and 15 on-shore for oil exploration to the foreign companies, it was only with this view that the country has got to be self-sufficient to meet the growing demand of petroleum and petroleum products.

I would come to the broad question of energy policy, which has been raised by many hon. Members. But the question is that if we want to survive and save our foreign exchange, then, the oil exploration has to be carried out at a very fast pace and, therefore, ONGC and Oil India, whose hands are full, would be doing their job. But these 32 blocks which comprises a very vast part of the country, both on-shore and off-shore, we have thrown open for the foreign companies. 67 companies entered the pre-qualifying bids. 35 were short-listed. Out of these 35 companies who were short-listed, only 23 or 22 companies have come here for discussions. They are still showing interest. They are very important companies, very experienced companies, with lot of technical know-how and a financial capacity to do the job.

We have issued a second letter and we have asked them to give a final bid which we hope that by the end of this month, April, would be received and after it is received, we shall enter into negotiations with them. We do not know as yet what would be their terms. But, I can assure the hon. Members and through the House the entire country that the interest of the country would be well taken care of and, at the same time, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission would be also taken care of. We are going to provide a clause in the agreements wherein after exploration, if oil is struck by these companies, Oil and Natural Gas Commission will have the

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option of obtaining upto 50 per cent participation with these foreign companies who are here. Therefore, Oil and Natural Gas Commission will be fully associated. And not only that. It has been pointed out by one of the hon. Members, that data would not be given by these companies to ONGC. Shri Suryanarayana Singh said and that, they will be kept also. Perhaps. But this is not the case. Oil and Natural Gas Commission would get full process data. They will get completely in touch with them, if necessary. We are keeping the option of acquiring upto 50 per cent participation in the functioning of these companies. It might be possible that, during the course of the offer and the negotiations, these companies might ask for a share in oil. In the case of Bombay High also where we are discussing at present with C.F.P. France technical collaboration for increasing the Bombay High's production from twelve million tonnes which they had earlier promised by 1983-84 to 17 million tonnes, from the North and South fields only, we are not agreeing to any sharing of oil because this field has been exported by the ONGC; our technicians have done the job, and, therefore, the question of any sharing of oil in Bombay High does not arise. But, at the same time, we are discussing with them the various norms and the various milestones on which they are prepared to work. Their Team had a second visit to India and they are going back today. We are hoping that they would be coming back again some time by the middle of this month for a final negotiation and by that time the ONGC and the Government would be in a position to take a view. But our interests is even apart from the explorations which we are going to offer to the foreign companies, our effort and objective is to increase the production of Bombay High from the present rate of 7.5 million tonnes per year to a rate of 17 million tonnes per year from the present fields by the middle of the year 1983 and, if possi-

ble, to work on B-37, B-38, R-9 and R-12 structures which are the structures in Ratnagiri and to take up further exploratory work and production work there; and if that could be possible, it is possible that Bombay High and the adjoining structures might give us oil to the tune of 20 million tonnes by the end of 1983. Therefore, this will be a great achievement. In view of the fact that there is a great possibility of oil in the off shore areas, we are ourselves—the ONGC and Oil India—carrying on exploration work in Mahanadi, Godavari and other basins, and we shall continue that effort and also ask these foreign companies. These foreign companies, when they come, will have to do a minimum work of exploration and survey, they will have to do a minimum rigging of a few wells and the question of any expenditure on our part does not arise till such time that oil is struck. Therefore, from the economical point of view, from the point of view of early find of oil, from the point of view of acquiring the technical know-how and from the point of view of keeping the ONGC in close collaboration with them, we are following a path of self-reliance. We are not selling away or bartering away any interest of India, and even if any oil-sharing clause comes in there, we will try our best to the best extent possible—to see that actually oil is not shared with them till India becomes self-sufficient. Therefore, our effort in this area is to make India self-sufficient as early as possible in view of the fact that the OPIEC prices—seeing the rate at which they are increasing—may go up further.

With regard to the ONGC also, I may point out—Mr. Unnikrishnan also raised the point that the ONGC is not functioning with full members, the Engineering Member is not there, the case for strengthening of the other Members have also pointed out ONGC—that, till now we can have only nine members, including the Chairman of the ONGC; but, now, we have taken a decision to fill up all the vacancies, and increase the total num-

ber of members on the Commission be, instead of nine to eleven. We have now the Chairman, a Member (Finance), Mr. Banerjee, Member (Materials), Mr. B. N. Jha, Member (Off-shore), Mr. Malhotra, Member (On-shore), Mr. Woodward; and for Member (Exploration), recruitment is going to take place shortly. There are three official members, and the ONGC is being fully equipped. And whatever vacancies were there, are being filled in. Similarly, we are taking quick steps to take over Oil India and completely nationalise it. Hon. Members may be knowing it—that at present it is an organisation wherein the Government of India shares 50 per cent equity and 50 equity is held by a foreign company. What we are trying is to make the oil front as fast as possible.

In this connection I would also like to point out to the hon. Members and I am grateful to the hon. Members who have pointed out that thing—I think it is Mr. Yadav who said it—that in very difficult times and particularly during the war between Iraq and Iran, when we were on the brink of a great shortage of petroleum products, not only by my going—Sir, I went abroad once and that too, at the invitation of foreign governments like France and Romania and there I did not go for oil and therefore, whatever was said by Mr. Harikesh Bahadur that I went abroad many times in search of oil is not correct, although it is a fact that Mr. Bahuguna, when he was Oil Minister, went to Libya, could not meet Mr. Gadafi for three days and had to come back—but it is the policy of the Government and it is the prestige of the Prime Minister of the country which has enabled us to get oil from other countries. Our net is already quite wide. Iran is already supplying us and we hope Iraq's supplies will also commence soon. But, with regard to this oil business, I must again very much emphasize that the prestige of the Government of India and the Prime Minister, particularly, has helped us in getting oil from Mexico, Kuwait, Qatar, Algeria, UAE, Saudi Arabia and various other

countries. Even at present, Libya which had once not very clearly given us any assurance of giving any oil has also come forward to give us 1 million tonnes of oil, but there are certain discussions pending with regard to quality of oil which we want and which they want to supply. We have also received an offer from Indonesia for their oil. Therefore, the supply of oil, in spite of the fact that Iraq-Iran war broke out, is quite sufficient. USSR which was giving us 1.5 million tonnes from the Iraqi oil-fields have now agreed to give us instead of 1.5 million tonnes, after the visit of the President Brezhnev, 2.5 million tonnes. Therefore, there is no shortage of oil or oil products. But that does not mean that we should be spending these precious products....

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
There is a need for rationing.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Therefore, that does not mean that we can spend these products in a merciless manner. Wherever we can conserve them, we should try to conserve them.

I now come to the distribution of oil products. I would like to say that with regard to distribution, points have been raised by Mohanlalji Sukhadia, Girdharilalji Vyas, Ydavji and also by Nawal Kishoreji. It appears that out of 17 odd members—it was the Rajasthan Day for the Petroleum & Chemicals Ministry—more than 4 or 5 Members from Rajasthan participated and they all complained that the supply of diesel and other products is very short in Rajasthan. Sir, I would like to point out that as far as Rajasthan and other States are concerned, we have written to all the States that diesel is available in good quantity. Now they must denation it. I am happy to say that from the 1st week of March, even Rajasthan has de-controlled diesel. Except Delhi, all other States have de-rationed diesel. In the month of March, we gave Rajasthan 48,000 instead of 42,490. Similarly, we gave them kerosene according to their requirements. Apart from this, I have written practically to all the Chief Ministers that if

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there is any particular shortage or demand in agricultural season, they can write to me and I would give them ad hoc quota over and above the supplies. Therefore, there is no shortage of these products.

With regard to captive units, I would like to point out that in case of shortage of electricity, power, particularly, it is possible that many of the people might have established power generation sets based on diesel. They are getting full supplies from the quota of the State Governments. I can assure the hon. Members that on that account if we have to increase the diesel to any State we will be doing so. In this very connection, I need not repeat it. Mr. Das who was the opening batsman of this debate also had questioned about the multi-nationals lobbies and the political pressures being used which will affect the ONGC. I have tried to clarify the point with regard to the foreign parties which are coming in for this.

I would shift to the question of distribution and opening up of the new points. It has been said by Shri Harikesh Bahadur. It may surprise my friend Mr. Shejwalkar who comes from Madhya Pradesh. He knows me personally very well. He also knows my way of working. It was said that money was being exchanged for granting these agencies. I must now clarify this position. When I came over, these agencies were decided by the companies. I took a decision. These companies had taken a decision that out of the persons who had applied, they had shortlisted forty people and the rest were not invited even for the interview. The first thing that I did was to revise the decision of shortlisting.

As regards unemployed graduates, the percentage of marks did not come in their way. Anybody who is a graduate—1st class, second class or third class—must be called for interview. Therefore, my first instruction was that in the shortlisting, if they have invited only forty people for interview, that is not correct. My instruction was that those who are local

residents and who produce bona fide certificates and all those who are unemployed graduates must be called for interview. Therefore, technically, although the first interview was cancelled, all those forty people were again invited and, in order to meet the legal lacuna, a second interview was held. Irrespective of the percentage of marks they possessed, they were interviewed and these lists are being prepared.

In this connection, I would also like to clarify that there are two types of points. Thirty per cent are the general points which are not reserved to any type of categories. I issued instructions that as far as general points are concerned, the companies can take a decision on their own on the commercial basis and, on the basis of their capacity. With regard to the other seventy per cent points, 25 per cent is for the harijans and adivasis, 25 per cent for the unemployed graduates and 10 per cent for war widows and 10 per cent for handicapped persons. I am also going to revise this from the month of May. I have added a category of freedom fighters and social workers—10 per cent. For the new points, they will be considered. I have said that they may call everybody for interview and prepare a panel of fit and unfit persons and pass it on to me. It is possible that all those who had been hit by this decision—the decision is taken in the ministry—might be talking otherwise. But this is the only Ministry which is in a way trying to meet the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister by giving employment to the unemployed graduates and socially backward people. Therefore, this decision cannot be left in the hands of those who give it is to the moneyed people or to those who are not wedded to the philosophy. I must make it clear that a thought it may pinch somebody; this Division is going to be taken on the basis of those who believe in this philosophy and who are prepared to work for this philosophy. This decision will be deliberately taken in the ministry even if somebody says that money

is being taken. I can assure this House that not a single penny is being taken and no money will be taken.

All this propaganda that money will be taken is absolutely false. No money will be taken. As far as I am concerned Mr. Shejwalkar knows it very well.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: (Gawaliar): Sir, I want to seek a clarification. Earlier the decisions which were being taken were based on some guidelines issued by his Department. I want to know whether those guidelines have been changed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has explained it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: They were the guidelines of the Ministry and these are also the guidelines of the Ministry. The question is which are the latest.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Why were they changed at the eleventh hour?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I have explained the reason. There is no question of collection of any type, namely for the party or for myself or even for anybody. As far as this point is concerned it is rather very unfortunate that based only on the rumours of this type such type of allegations are made on the Floor of the House by a responsible Member.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: It all appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Anything that appears in the newspapers is not a gospel truth.

Then, Sir, I would come to the question of fertilizers.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Would you like to say something about liquid gas?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
पटना में 100 रु० में एक सिलेंडर बिकता है, यह बात मैं सरकार की नज़िह में लाना चाहता हूँ ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बेगूसराय) :
कहाँ 100 रु० में बिक रहा है ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : एक इन्क्वायरी बैठ दोजिये । अगले महीने साबित हो तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूँगा, नहीं तो आप इस्तीफा दीजिये । आपका आसानी से मिलता होगा, मुझे मिलता है, लेकिन दूसरे साधारण लोगों को नहीं मिलता है । पटना के बारे में तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ । देवी जी ने मुझे चैलेंज किया इसलिए मैं ने कहा ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as far as LP gas is concerned I am really sorry that LP gas requirement is much more than what is being produced. Today we have got a production capacity of about 4 lakh metric tonnes, but on account of various strikes, problem have been faced. For example, there was a strike in Koyalı recently and which had been closed and only yesterday the strike had been called off. Instead of 10,000 cylinders only 500 cylinders were being filled. Recently in Shakurbastı we had go-slow tactics as a result of which we had short supply. Then on account of closure of Barauni there was short supply in Barauni areas, in Bihar particularly, and also U.P.

Sir, I must admit the fact that in many places the cylinders are not readily available. Sometimes it takes fifteen or twenty days or even one month. As Mr Nawal Kishore Sharma pointed out in Jaipur it takes almost two and a half months. In this connection I must say that as far as the situation at the present moment is concerned it has improved. There is no go-slow or any strike anywhere and moreover I am happy to announce that Uran plant has started production.

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since yesterday. Therefore, now we are going to have instead of 4 lakh tonnes during the course of the year or so, from Mathura and also from Bombay High, about 9 lakh metric tonnes. In this connection, I may just point out that I have issued instructions that before catering to the requirement of new consumers who are on the waiting list, whatever short supply is there, must be got over completely. I have issued these instructions. Henceforth there should be no short supply and no delay in supplying. Regarding unauthorised connections, since these are causing blackmarketing, I have issued instructions that they may be regularised. Therefore they are going to be regularised. And before issuing any new connections we would see that the old people who are our customers are catered to and their requirements are fully met. This will be ensured. And at the same time we have asked every company to open up a Department of Complaints. I would request hon. Members to do this. Whenever there is any complaint of short supply or less weight, or cylinder-gas mixed with water, or anything of this nature, whenever such things come to light, let a written complaint be made. We will also be taking necessary steps in the Ministry with regard to the question of short supply of cylinders and delay in the supply of cylinders and we would like to rectify the situation to the extent that we could possibly do.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: What is your future policy? You said some time back that you will supply now 60,000 connections from February and then one lakh connections later. Now you say this about new connections; that there will be no new connections. So I am asking, what is your future policy.

अभी तो कह दिया कि नहीं देंगे ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have not said we will not give. I have not said that (Interruptions).

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: This is a point I raised in the Debate. This

is not a new point. Please be attentive.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I may point this out. I have not said that we will not give. What I said was this. I said that we would start giving connection to the persons who are on the waiting list only after we have assured ourselves that the old people who are our customers are regularised. Now, with regard to new connection we would be in a position to give one lakh new connection every month henceforth, because Uran has started and we would be opening up gas agencies practically in every town with a population of one lakh.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): May I just interrupt for a minute—if you allow me? Mallapuram District in Kerala has not got even a single gas connection. May I request you to consider their case?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have taken note of it.

As far as Fertilizers are concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Jaisalmer?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Exploration work will be taken up this year.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is too close to Pakistan.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair.]

श्री चन्द्रमाल मणि तिवारी
(बलरामपुर): क्या गैस सिलेन्डर्स की कमी इस वर्कटपूरी की जा सकती है ?

श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी : मैंने कहा कि पूरी की जायेगी ।

I have already accepted that on account of the factors which have been explained in my note and the Ministry's report, sometimes on account of the shortage of supply of naphtha, sometimes shortage of coal, sometimes power cuts, sometimes labour trouble which has been occurring often and sometimes on account of some plants which are historically diseased which are sick plants our production has not been of the requirement or the capacity which should have been. But that does not mean that we do not have fertiliser plant which can produce up to the rated capacity. For example, the Madras Fertiliser plant is working about 90 to 95 per cent of the rated capacity. Therefore, the plant and the equipments which we have got can do well provided all the other factors are all right. It is a fact that we have got an established capacity, as far as nitrogenous fertiliser is concerned, of about 4.5 million tonnes of production. But unfortunately the production this year was only 22.1 lakh tonnes. Therefore, there was a great shortfall in the production of nitrogenous fertilisers. As far as phosphatic fertilisers are concerned, the production was to some extent less. But even then as compared to the nitrogenous fertilisers, it was about 8.5 lakhs tonnes and it was much better than nitrogenous fertilisers. We have now opened up particularly to chase each and every plant and the requirement of every plant, a Cell in the Ministry and this year we have fixed a target of about 29 lakh tonnes of production of nitrogenous fertilisers. But I will try my best to see that instead of 29 lakh tonnes, we fixed this target at 30 lakh tonnes not for the pleasure of fixing it at 30, but for achieving the production target of 30 lakh tonnes this year as far as nitrogenous fertilisers are concerned. Similarly, we are also taking steps to see that the production of phosphatic fertilisers is also increased.

16 hrs.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that we are aware

of the fact that the fertiliser consumption is growing at a very fast pace and therefore the fertiliser production has to be increased. It is with this view that a decision has been taken that now the fertiliser plants should be based as far as India is concerned—I am not talking of the phosphatic fertilisers, but as far as the nitrogenous fertilisers are concerned—either on gas or on coal—Now, the hon. Members are aware that as far as Bombay High gas is concerned, we have decided in the Sixth Plan period to have 10 plants out of which 2 have gone to Maharashtra, two will go to Gujarat, one will go to Madhya Pradesh, the location is yet to be decided by the Committee and it has to submit its report, one will go to Rajasthan and 4 plants will go to Uttar Pradesh. These 10 plants will be based on the Bombay High gas.

Then we are hopeful of putting up 11 Phosphatic fertiliser plants in the Sixth Plan period and I may assure Sukhadiji and Vyasji that as far as Saladipura and Jhamar Kotra are concerned, the results of the preliminary studies are expected to be available in September-October 1981. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma also quoted from Annual Report where there is a reference to a report being under consideration of the Government. This was the preliminary report which the Government have accepted. Afterwards, Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. were asked to prepare a regular report in order to form a basis for the investment decision which is likely to be available by September-October.

With regard to the other point raised by the hon. Member, the Rajasthan Government is carrying out the question of upgrading the rock there and as soon as we hear from the Rajasthan Government about that, a decision to establish these phosphate fertiliser plants would be taken. Originally it was thought that we should have one. But now it has been clarified that we will have two and it has been provided for in the Sixth

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Plan period and I may assure Shri Sukhadia, Shri Vyas and also Vermaji and all the Members of Rajasthan that we will not go up to the last year of the Plan. We will complete them by the year 1982.

श्री चन्द्रपाल मणि तिवारी : उत्तर प्रदेश के गोंडा जिले में सर्वे घापने कम्पलीट कराया है, उस के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, एक रिपोर्ट बह आई थी कि जमीन वहाँ अच्छी नहीं है, ऊबड़ खाबड़ है, तो मैं ने यह सजेस्ट किया था कि वह जमीन प्लेन है, तो क्या आपने फिर उस का सर्वे कराने का सोचा है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं ने अभी बताया कि मेरे पास कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई नहीं है। जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आएगी तब मैं बता सकूंगा कि कौन कौन सी जगह बिचाराघोन है।

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, what about the Fertiliser Plant in Madhya Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All plants will be in India. Don't worry.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have said we are awaiting the site selection Committee's Report and along with Rajasthan which is going to get one gas based fertiliser plant, Madhya Pradesh will also get one.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश में जो गैस वेस्ट प्लांट आने वाला है तथा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए भिये ग्रुप सर्वेक्षण का कमेटी निर्णय करने वाली है यह कार्य कब तक हो जायगा ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : ये सब सिम्सव प्लान के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : कौन से साल तक हो जायगा ? मध्य प्रदेश

के हैं इसलिए आप से तो हम कह ही सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : आप कौन से साल में चाहते हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : यदि इसी सन्ध किया जा सकता है तो और भी खुशी की बात है। आप की घोषणा का तो हम इन्तजार कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All Hon. Members will also do some follow up action. You should be contracting the Minister very often.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, with regard to the Kakinada Plant, I may point out that we are awaiting the letter from the Andhra Pradesh Government and as soon as we receive the letter and communication for the transfer of the technical consultants, we will give a serious thought and also a thought to the question of retention prices.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the participation from the Union.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No, that is a Plant of the State Government. The State Government is free to participate with anybody they like.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: With regard to Headquarters, Sir.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: When the oil is struck there. I have long ago past that question.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It does not matter. You are still there.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about price reduction of petrol and diesel.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hon. Member knows it. He has been our supporter all along.

AN HON. MEMBER: I support it. But what steps are taken by the Government to reduce or stabilise the price. In spite of being MPs, we are not able to maintain a single car. We want something to be done.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Unfortunately the question of prices is not in our hands. Whenever the OPEC countries raise the prices, we have unfortunately to follow suit.

Now with regard to the fertiliser, Hon. Member Mr. Harikesh Bahadur and Mr. Unni Krishnan have made reference to Thal-Vaishet. Sir, as far as Thal-Vaishet is concerned, I had pointed out during the debate that it is true that the technical committee appointed by the previous Government had given a recommendation in favour of C. F. Braun. But, Sir, when we came into power, a Committee of Ministers was appointed to go into the whole problem. We went into the problem and found, as I have enumerated the points that on account of many reasons and on account of the suspicions which Mr. Harikesh Bahadur is now talking, a pay off of nine and odd Crores in a project of 950 crores; we had great suspicions that lot of pay offs have taken place in this matter. And, therefore, we had to take that suspicion into account, as well as the other considerations which I have enumerated before this House. These are: The Braun technology had reached a plateau wherefrom there was no hope of further progress; Braun had been taken over by an oil company and now their main interest was in oil, and not in fertilizers; Braun have no experience of working in India; with regard to transfer of technology, the terms and conditions which Braun were offering, were not unequivocal, but they were putting a lot of conditions; also, they were prepared to transfer technology only if all the four plants were given to them.

As far as the World Bank is concerned, I am sorry for the decision that they have taken. But I must

point out that some companies were short-listed; and Kellogg and Topsoe were among the six companies short-listed. And the World Bank was fully informed of it. And, therefore, if the World Bank had taken a decision, I don't know why they have taken it. They have decided not to finance the Thal Vaishet project. After our team visited the World Bank, and after McNamara's visit, we are likely to get a much bigger help for Hazira plant, than before. It is, therefore, an indication of the fact that it was a decision of the World Bank only with regard to Thal Vaishet, and with regard to any future project—with regard to Hazari project—they are prepared to finance us to any great length.

Therefore, how can these brave people say that they will not be cowed down by the enquiry? When a leakage of Government documents takes place, it is natural for any Government—this Government or any other—to act; and if any governmental system were to work, that Government should find out how a leakage has taken place. Therefore, CBI enquiries have been ordered. Why should the hon. Members think that the CBI enquiry will fall on them, or that CBI will go out of the way....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: We are not bothered about the whole Government, but about its machinery.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We are not accustomed to speak that kind of a language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bahadur, do you accept that you are a Member of Parliament?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I can only assure that there is no question of any pay-offs by Topsoe or Pullman Kollog. If any pay offs have been made before that—on behalf of the other company—CBI is enquiring into it; and it is enquiring through the process of the leakage that has taken place. Some people have been

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

arrested. Some more might be arrested or might not be arrested. I cannot say. Therefore, to presume... (Interruption).

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: We may be arrested; but we are not going to touch the feet of any Minister. (Interruption) They are fabricating a case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you get up, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: He is having an imaginary fear about himself or about his master.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have fear neither about myself, nor about my master.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I am not interested in motives. But the point is whether, by this change, we are going to have a loss. I made a point about our losing Rs. 55 crores every year. Is it a fact?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have gone into that part. As far as energy consumption is concerned, with regard to the technology which has been offered to us, there is no question of any loss of money. Of course, loss has taken place on account of the fact that the project has been delayed and on account of the delay of the project, the escalation in pices has taken place. Apart from that, there is not going to be any recurring losses; and we have gone into that case thoroughly well. Therefore, I would like to say that based on imaginary fears and based on imaginary political calculations, nothing should be said or done which would unnecessarily damage the image either of this Government or any previous government. Therefore, we should look at things as they are. If some hon. members have tabled some questions or if some hon. members have raised some points here, they are free to raise them; and that does not mean that the enquiry has been instituted

against them. The enquiry is against the leakage, and if they are not involved in the leakage, then they need not fear anything. Therefore, with regard to Thalvaishet, I have nothing to say more than that. (Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The hon. Minister is repeatedly saying that they should not get scared whoever they are. I would like to bring to his notice the judgment of the learned Session Judge of Delhi where he has positively mentioned that Mr. Unnikrishnan and other MPs. should be interrogated by the CBI and your public prosecutor has said that we are going to do it. That is the apprehension. You kindly note that. It is not any other apprehension. You read the judgment.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As a Member of Parliament, the CBI not only interrogated but arrested me several times. Why are you afraid. The CBI had arrested me several times and they had searched my house. They had interrogated me for 12 hours. Why are you afraid?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: They did not interrogate you on the basis of what you had spoken on the Floor of the House. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No, no. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody can take action. You have immunities. You can speak. Any government has some norms. Let us hope that every government has them.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have norms and we are not persecuting the opposition as we were very much persecuted during their regime. With regard to new points. I would not like to repeat them, but I may assure that wherever any petrol pump or diesel pump has been asked for or has been suggested, we would personally look into that requirement, and if opening up of new petrol pumps is required, and if the local needs are satisfied then we would certainly open them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think this is the Rajasthan's day.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hon. member Shri Patel had raised the question of royalty of crude. With regard to royalty of crude, I may point out that the Government have decided to increase the rate of royalty payable on the indigenous produce of crude oil from Rs. 42 per tonne to Rs. 61 per tonne with effect from 1st April, although we could not have paid, according to the Act, from 1st April. It was due from September onwards, but the Cabinet has taken a decision to give it from April onwards so that the interest of the State Governments may not hurt. In this connection, I may also like to point out that the question of consultation with the State Government was raised. I may point out that the Assam and Gujarat Governments have submitted a detailed memorandum in this connection and that memorandum was taken into consideration fully before arriving at these rates. I may also like to point out that according to the present Act, the Government cannot fix the royalty at a rate exceeding 20 per cent of the sale price of the mineral oil at the oil fields or the oil well heads. Now, according to the maximum rate of royalty payable at the current price of crude oil of Rs. 305 per tonne, this works out to 61.08 per cent which has been paid. But the difficulty is that the demand of Gujarat State was perhaps that they should be paid 20 per cent of the OPEC price of the crude. That is unfair because whatever is the price which is available to Indian Oil or ONGC on the basis of the oil which we are taking out, we can pay royalty only on the basis of that and not on the basis of the OPEC prices.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is an artificial price.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is not an artificial price. That is the price at which we are producing and it is the pool price at which we are supplying. (Interruptions.)

But it is not permanent. This can be revised.

With regard to drugs, I would like to say only a few words because my friend Mr. Singh has dealt with the other points. I would only like to point out that with regard to drugs we are .. (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Before you go to the next point, I want to raise the question of the headquarters of the Godavari basin exploration. I had written a letter.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: You have written. I have received.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I had written a letter to say that Kakinada, Rajamundry or Vizag should be the headquarters.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: At present they are operating from Madras. But as soon as we are in a position to expand the work we would consider any of those places, whether they are suitable.

Mr. Das while dealing with the subject of drugs had pointed out about the representations of Dey-Se-Chem Limited and their worker's unit. With regard to the present state of affairs of this company, hon. Members from Bengal are aware of the fact that we have already taken over their two companies and we have received complaints from Dey-Se-Chem workers and many hon. Members and the Industrial Development Bank of India has also recently made various suggestions for the revival of this unit. We are looking into all these very seriously and if anything can be done to revive this unit, then only the question of taking over or nationalisation of this unit can be considered. (Interruptions.)

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): But there the work is at a stand-still now. The company can be taken over.

[Shri R. P. Das]

by the Central Government and nationalised and made it a limit of 10 PL or Smith Stanistrit Co. Ltd., Calcutta, or made it a Depurate manufacturing unit.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Our experience has been that whenever we have taken over ultimately we have to nationalise. Only taking over of the management has not solved the problem.

The hon. Member from Mathura, Mr. Singh had raised the question of Mathura Refinery and the employment of the local people there. In this connection, I may point out that first of all he had made a complaint that as a Member of Parliament he is not being allowed to enter into the Mathura Refinery premises. I have issued instructions to say that any Member of Parliament who wants to visit any complex can visit it and therefore I hope that in future whenever he wants to visit there will be no problem.

As far as the employment of local people is concerned, I may point out that out of 396 families of land losers that are there in Mathura Refineries 42 persons have been given regular jobs, Thirty more have been offered appointment. Training schemes with IOC grants have been started and 74 boys are under-going training. The difficulty might be, that he is talking, when talking of local employment, of Mathura people only. But the employment exchange is free to give us the names of boys who come from all over U. P. They are all entitled. Therefore, I have found out that in accordance with the circular of the Government of India which says that for jobs carrying a scale of pay up to Rs. 800 local people should be given employment, employment opportunities have been given to the local people. Preference is being given and will be given to them and when the Refinery starts, I think all those families which have lost the land will be surely considered and employment

will be given to local people. But it is a fact and I know from experience that in the employment exchanges, sometimes many people who are outsiders come and register themselves. Thereafter, if their names come through the employment exchanges, we cannot help it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Please say, you cannot help it. You look into it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We can only ask the State Governments today look into that matter and help us.

SHRI R. P. DAS: What about the Haldia Petro-chemical complex?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: With regard to the petrochemical complex at Haldia I would like to say that we have given a letter of intent to the West Bengal Government. Now the question of conversion as industrial licence is under consideration. In the meanwhile, we had talks with the Industries Minister, Mr. Bhattacharya and also with the Chief Minister it is now possible that the West Bengal Government might suggest that this petrochemical complex should be taken up as a joint sector project. In that case, 40 per cent of equity might come from the Central Government, 40 per cent from the West Bengal Government and 20 per cent from the public financial institutions. That is under consideration.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the IPCL be taking part in the Haldia complex?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We will decide whether the IPCL should take the equity or some other agency of the Government of India should do it. Those details we have not been looked into.

With regard to the Gujarat petrochemical complex, the Gujarat state is very keen to have a petrochemical complex in their State sector. Here

also we are in touch with the State Government to see whether it will be more feasible and more practical that it should be in the joint sector along with the Central Government. We are in contact with them and we hope a decision might be taken shortly.

With regard to other petrochemical complexes Government had a pointed Site Selection Committee for a gas cracker complex in Maharashtra, a gas cracker complex in Gujarat and aromatics extraction plants. These committees have submitted their reports. The following sites have been recommended by the committees: Location of a gas cracker complex at Usar in Maharashtra; location of a gas cracker complex at Kavas in Gujarat; location of an aromatics extraction plant at Salempur in U.P.; location of an aromatics extraction plant in Cochin and location of an aromatic extraction plant at Usar in Maharashtra. These sites have now been considered by the Industrial Appraisal Committee of Department of Science & Technology from the environmental angle. These sites have also been considered by the Government and accepted. Separately the proposal for setting up of a naphtha cracker petrochemical complex at about which have said just now is also being considered in Haldia in consultation with the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and Government. The Government is also in close touch with the West Bengal and Gujarat Governments in regard to these projects.

While a number of phases of the refinery-cum-petrochemical complex in Assam—Bongaigaon—have now been commissioned, further phases are under erection.

Government have also accepted the recommendation of the State Selection Committee on aromatic projects that a large petrochemical project can be erected in Bihar.

Major down-stream units having investments of well over Rs. 50 crores each are also contemplated

in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U. P., Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Kerala, West Bengal, Haryana and at Morena in Madhya Pradesh. All these projects will lead to setting up of thousands of small and mediumsized units spread an over the country.

Setting up of scientific advisory committee and environment planning and coordination committee has been decided in the Ministry.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the suggestion of Lavraj Committee about pipeline?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: That has been accepted.

SHRI R. P. DAS: What about the location of headquarters of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation in Calcutta?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I cannot say casually about the location. I can discuss this matter with the hon. Member separately.

With these words, I thank you very much and thank the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I shall put all the cut motions together.

All cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"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 91 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers."

The motion was adopted.