15.29 hrs.

(ii) MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up for discussion and voting Demands No. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Caiptal 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 the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers."

Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		राजस्व Revenue Rs.	पूंजी Capital Rs.	राजस्व Revenue Rs.	पूंजी Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS				
69.	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	18,89,000	..	94,42,000	..
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	23,61,54,000	16,68,56,000	118,07,67,000	83,42,81,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	48,82,32,000	56,38,60,000	244,11,59,000	281,92,99,000

SHRI S. S. SOMANI (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to participate in this important discussion. I rise to support the demands for Grants of this Ministry, the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers covers a wide spectrum of activities and products which are very essential to the growth and survival of the country. Its vastness and complexities by themselves are enough to inhibit a person from commenting on its performance. Nevertheless, I have taken upon myself to speak on two of the activities of this Ministry, namely drugs and pharmaceuticals and fertilizers.

ıe outset, I would like to ulate the hon. Minister for his ıess to implement the new olicy as laid on the Table of use on March 29, 1978. The provided a framework of deve- t and control, of growth and ion of the drug industry in the . It is perhaps too early to the full impact of this new on the country's drug industry. few pointers which have al- emerged are significant. They only significant but are such ause concern. I wish to place ıefore this House as failure to ote of them at an early stage be a crime to the nation and its ıg millions.

his stage, let me place before ne facts from the report of the g group of the Planning Com- on drugs and pharmaceutical y for the Plan period 1978-79 3-84. The report projects re- ent of bulk drugs and formula- n the country by 1982-83 and ditional investment needed to he demand. According to this

) The total requirement by ·83 is put at Rs. 625 crores of drugs and Rs. 1900 crores of ulations.

) The production during 1977-78 Rs. 164 crores of bulk drugs Rs. 900 crores of formulations.

) Their production, therefore, ld increase two-and-a-half s during the Plan Period 3-79 to 1982-83), if the country to be self-sufficient in the uction of life-saving medicines. rder to meet the growth of this ıitude, the working group has prepared estimates of addi- ıl investment needed during period. Accordingly,

) An additional investment of 370 crores in the production of drugs, and Rs. 265 crores le up of Rs. 150 crores in fixed ts plus Rs. 115 crores for own contribution to working capital) in the production of formulations, that is, a total investment of Rs. 635 crores (Rs. 370 crores plus Rs. 265 crores) should be made by 1982-83.

(5) The present capital investment in the drug industry is estimated at Rs. 450 crores, of which foreign companies' investment account for roughly Rs. 200 crores.

Now let us turn to the pointers, the danger signals, which I referred to earlier. Against the requirement of this order of additional investment, what is the actual/proposed investment in the public sector during 1978-79 and 1979-80 as presented in Demand No. 71 of the hon. Minister? Let us turn to pages 29-30 and 31-32 of the Demands for Grants. The capital outlay and loans for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals are placed at Rs. 19.49 crores and Rs. 21.81 crores for 1979-80. Adding thereto an estimated inernal surplus of Rs 10 crores, at page 17, from IDPL, the total investment in two years will be Rs. 51.30 crores. Let us add to this, the value of private investment in respect of licences cleared during the last one year, *i.e.* after the announcement of the new drug policy. Whatever little information is placed before the House on this count suggests that licences for additional investment of not more than Rs. 10 crores have been sanctioned during the whole year.

Sir, here lies the danger. The additional investment in drug industry by 1982-83 should be Rs. 635 crores, if the country is to be self-sufficient, in terms of the declared objective of the new drug policy. As against this, the total investment in the public sector during the last two years has been Rs. 51 crores only. The private sector is allowed to invest additional Rs. 10 crores only, which adds upto Rs. 61 crores.

Sir, please mark my words. I am saying that the private sector is

[Shri S. S. Somani]

allowed to invest Rs. 10 crores only. It is not that this sector, consisting of Indian and foreign companies, is shy of fresh investment. On the contrary, they have been looking forward to lending their hand to attain self-sufficiency in the production of drugs. They are keen to shoulder this responsibility and to participate in this gigantic effort of resource mobilization for new investments. They have submitted several proposals to this Ministry, but their applications are gathering dust in Shastri Bhavan for years. This Ministry, the hon. Minister will bear with me, appears to be excessively concerned only aobut the regulatory and control aspects of the new Policy leaving the development and growth of the industry to chance. Delay in decision-making and the consequent lack of fresh investments have almost doubled the import of bulk drugs in the last two years, from Rs. 82 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 147 crores in 1977-78. In fact, imported bulk drug accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the total bulk drug consumption of the country in the year 1977-78 as against 35 per cent in the previous year. In terms of growth also, it is the imports which have attained unparalelled rate of growth and neither public sector nor the Indian sector has done it. Perhaps, while evaluating the sectoral performance for regulating growth of different sectors, one just overlooks this fact that at the cost of all others, it is the import trade which has gained. May, I therefore, ask this House: "What were the aims of the new drug policy? Were they (1) to encourage imports over indigenous production? (2) to curb production of capable units without establishing alternative production facilities and commencing production and (3) to prevent the so-called foreign companies from producing bulk drugs in the country which are otherwise required to be imported?" I for one cannot accept a situation where there is growing dependence on imports in preference to indigenous manufacture by any sector, Indian or foreign, public or small. This is the danger of pursuing only the regulatory aspect of the new policy, without caring for growth. This is a pointer which should be a cause of concern to this House.

Now let me turn to the Fertilizer section. I shal touch upon only two aspects of its working, *viz.* (1) location policy of new plants; and (2) use of foreign technology. I have before me a statement showing the requirement of fertilizers for 1978-79 *rabi* season in terms of plant nutrients of each State. I notice from this statement that Rajasthan accounts for only 3.4 per cent of the country's total requirement—which is at almost bottom rung of the ladder. One and a very effective way of encouraging fertilizer usage is to locate the plant in the States which have low consumption. The presence of a fertiliser plant has been electrifying in the areas wherever they are located. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Ministr to bear in mind this suggestion that in the location of new plants, where problems of inputs or logistics are not major considerations, the policy of giving preference to States, with low consumption should be adopted. The Government of Rajasthan has suggested Chittorgarh for a Fertiliser Plant. It should be implemented. The raw-materials are available there.

Turning to the second aspect of this section, I must admit that I am baffled at the policy followed by this Ministry on the question of foreign collaboration. There are, it appears, two extremes: In drugs, foreign campanies which are operating in the country are treated as "untouchables" and their offers of know-how for newer drugs are not accepted, whereas in fertiliser, the foreign technology is preferred over the technology developed by our own public sector undertakings. There has been a considerable controversy over this issue in the press and elsewhere. I will, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to

evolve a viable, consistent and uniform policy on the use of foreign technology whether it is Drugs or Fertilisers. A policy that is in the larger national interest which ultimately should aim for two things: the best of technology and self-reliance. With these words and observations I support the demands for grants and I thank you and the Minister and I conclude.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest to my hon. friend, Shri Bahuguna, certain things about the scarcity of diesel. Of course, in the Cabinet, he is one of the dynamic Minister. Everybody knows about it. There is scarcity of diesel everywhere all over India, especially in my district. I came from my district only yesterday. The scarcity is so much that the distribution system is awfully bad. How he is going to solve this problem? The agriculturists are going here and there. They cannot get 5 litres of diesel oil; and the petrol pump walas, if they give 10 litres, it will immediately go underground, they are giving 10 litres petrol to lorry owners and 20—25 litres to the bus owners. Every bus owner, who has to run a few miles, is not getting even 70 litres of diesel oil putting passengers in difficulty. Immediately after the arrival of the diesel oil, they put it in the drums and send it somewhere. They are selling one litre of diesel oil in the blackmarket at Rs. 4.

I had spokn to the District Collector day before yesterday. This is an unfortunate thing which is going on everywhere. As far as agriculturists are concerned, they need at least 20 litres of diesel oil for their diesel engines. They are not getting even one litre in a week. That is the whole thing. How are you going to solve this distribution system problem? How are you going to introduce rationing? You should immediately introduce rationing. Otherwise, you cannot control the distribution system.

Another point is about kerosene. In Tamil Nadu, they say that it has become like kudhirai kombu: as scarce as the horn of a horse. As far as kerosene is concerned, people are not getting it in the villages. There is no electricity in the villages: villagers are not given electricity in most of the villages. Common people, poor people, even kisans, they are using only kerosene, but they are not getting it: How are you going to solve this problem? You must see that the distribution system becomes perfect and it must be controlled by the government, whichever agency it may be.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): He is a dynamic person.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: We know him. We knew that as Chief Minister he did wonderful things in U.P. Everybody knows that.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): That is why, I had to quit and I am now safe here.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has no mind to go back.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: In my district, the fertiliser plant is there. My friend Bahuguna knows aobut it. It is in the joint sector. Crores of rupees have been spent. Money had been deposited in the Swiss banks by private sector men, exploiting this unit. They have misused it. Fortunately Mr. Bahuguna has appointed an IAS man. Now it is going on well. But for three or four months now it has been closed. I do not know why.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Coal!

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Your colleague is there and he will say: I have millions of tonnes of coal. He will put the blame on the railways. The Railway Minister Prof. Dandavate will say whatever wagons you want,

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

I am prepared to give. Where are we going in this way? But SPIC has been closed for want of coal. The hon. Minister must investigate SPIC affairs. It is a very serious matter. I have already spoken to him. Money has been misused like anything and deposited in the Swiss bank. Hereafter they must make it a policy that in joint sector projects private persons should not be vested with administrative powers. The government must control the joint sector, not the private industrialist. He should investigate SPIC affairs thoroughly. Appropriate action must be taken against people who have swindled money. The offshore drilling in Cauveri-Karaikal area what has happened? Sometime back his ministry said that it was successful. All of a sudden everybody has gone away. I do not know whether people are working on it or not. At what stage is it now? My friend Bahuguna should see that Cauveri-Karaikal area is taken care of properly. He must take proper action about diesel, kerosene and about drugs also. Instead of declining, the prices of drugs are increasing; it should be controlled and prices should not be increased. Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Minister to restart the Plastics and Resins Unit at Sahupuram, Armuganery in my constituency by supplying required facilities.

I beg to move:

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

[Failure to suply required raw materials to Plastic and Resins Units at Sahupuram, Arumuganery in Tamil Nadu which has remained closed for three years now. (1)]

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

[Failure to persuade Dharangadara Chemicals Works to take over and run the sick unit of Plastic and Resins. (2)]

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

[Failure to make available the necessary raw material to P.R.C. factory at Arumuganery which is closed. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 10".

[Failure to take over the Plastics and Resins Company, Arumuganery which has remained closed for 3 years, as a result of which 1000 workers are on the streets. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be produced to Rs. 1."

[Need to set up more petrol distribution agencies and kerosene distributing centres in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. (8)]

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to continue with drillig operations in Cauvery Basin and in Coromondal Coast. (9)]

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

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

[Gradual deterioration in the quality of catalysts produced by the FPDL Sindri and the lack of leadership in Research and Development Division. (16)]

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

[Attempt to sell out coke oven plant of Sindri of Unit of FCI to the B.C.C.L. (17)].

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

[Shifting of training centre of FCI from Sindri and withering away of Agricultural Research and Farming of FPDL. (18)].

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

[Delay in shifting the F.C.I. headquarter to Bihar, preferably to Sindri. (19)].

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

[Foreign collaboration in four super fertilizer plants to be set up; on petroleum gas of Bombay High ignoring indigenous know-how of FPDL Sindri. (20)].

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

[Gradual deterioration and dilution of the work of FPDL Sindri resulting in forced idleness of Engineers and technologists. (21)].

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

[Need to start negotiation with the workers on the new Wage Board for fertiliser industry. (68)].

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

[Refusal to recognise Fertilizer Worker's Federation of India and discriminatory attitude against it. (69)].

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

[Failure to develop relationship between the fertilizer factories and surrounding villages to promote scientific farming with correct use of fertilizer. (70)].

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

[Delay in commissioning and bringing to production, Modernisation and Rationalisation Plant of Sindri. (71)].

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

[Use of Contract workers in the perennical type of jobs without departmentalisation and regularisation of the workers in various undertakings. (73)].

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

[High expenditure on Head Office of F.C.I. in Delhi. (74)].

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

[Development of Balispur Block with the help of Sindri unit of the F.C.I. and F.P.D.I. (75)].

[Shri A. K. Roy]

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

[Coordination and combination of old coal based and new naptha based process to make amonia at Sindri F.C.I. (76)].

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

[Installation and development of Tar Distillation plant at Sindri F.C.I. (77)].

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

[Compensation to the peasants around Sindri whose crops get spoiled due to the gas of the Rationalisation Plant. (78)].

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

[Problem of the villagers of Rohrabandh around Sindri to be displaced for the second time, 28 years after rehabilitation after their first displacement. (79)[.

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

[Residential problem of the workers of Sindri unit of the F.C.I. (80)].

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

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to keep the growth rate of petroleum inputs under control which tends to be around 10 per cent over that of the previous year (22)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stand against the sell out of the public sector fertilizer industry to the multi-nationals (23)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the scheme for subsidy for kerosene sold in remote and hilly areas which was under consideration of the Government for quite sometime past (24)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check illicit diversion of kerosene for the purpose of adulteration with H.S.D. oil and punish the adulterators, the racketeers and the profiteers (25)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain normal suppliers of H.S.D. and kerosene in many parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal and Tripura. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the increased demand of H.S.D. and kerosene in most part of the country. (27)].

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

[Need to regularise the services of daily wage workers of the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, after their completion of 240 days of service. (28)].

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

[Need to set up a Petro-chemicals complex at Haldia (29)].

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

[Need to take up immediate on shore drilling in the selected areas of the West Bengal Gangetic Basin (30)].

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

[Need to acquire more powerful rig for drilling up to the depth of 5000 metres at different areas of West Bengal namely, Bakultala, Lakshmikantapur, Galsi, Bodra and Debagram (31)].

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

[Failure to ensure uniform promotion policy for all the employees of the I.I.P., Dehradun (32)].

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

[Failure to ensure equal distribution of royalty to all employees, including daily-wage workers of I.I.P., Dehradun (33)].

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

[Failure to fill up all posts lying vacant with the I.I.P., Dehradun (34)].

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

[Failure to check repression of the workers of the Institute by the I.I.P., authorities (35)].

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

[Failure to follow the norms of trade union activities by suspending office bearers of I.I.P., Workers' Association (36)].

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

[Total failure of the authorities of the I.I.P., Dehradun to resolve the dispute with I.I.P. Workers' Association amicably and bring about normalcy in the functioning of the National Petroleum Institute (37)].

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

[Failure to take further action in regard to Bodra Well No. 1, West Bengal inspite of existence of sand flourescence in cutting and drilling (38)].

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

[Failure to take up other wells Nos. 3 and 4 for drilling although necessary intra-structure was set up at a cost of lakhs of rupees (39)].

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

[Failure to gear up the drilling at Radha Kantapur well at Debagram (40)].

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

[Failure to act on expert opinion which resulted in recurring accidents and non-achievement of recommended depths of wells at various sites in West Bengal (41)].

[Shri R. P. Das]

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

[Failure on the part of the local O.N.G.C. authorities to use more powerful rig at Bakultala, West Bengal like that one which was used in the two earlier abortive drillings at Bodra well No. 1 and Purnia, Bihar (42)].

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

[Failure to institute an inquiry into the O.N.G.C. operations in West Bengal for the last 10 years by independent experts (43)].

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

[Need for establishment of an organic chemical complex in the State of West Bengal (44)].

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

[Failure to set up a second unit of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals in a backward region of West Bengal as was decided earlier (45)].

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

[Need for the expeditious development of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry in West Bengal (46)].

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

[Need for establishment of a new unit in West Bengal by H.A.L. (47)].

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

[Need for the development of pesticides industry in the State of West Bengal (48)].

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

[Need for the establishment of polyester staple fibre manufacturing units in West Bengal (49)].

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

[Failure to appoint the Managing Director of the Fertilizers (Planning and Development) India Ltd. since it became a separate company (62)].

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

[Failure to prevent multinationals getting full access to fertilizer industry (63)].

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

[Failure to develop and protect the 900 T.P.D. capacity plant for which the necessary plant design and equipment design and manufacturing capabilities have been built up by the Fertilizer (Planning and Development) Corporation of India during the past decade (64)].

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

[Failure to select the Fertilizer (Planning and Development) Corporation of India, as the prime contractor to handle the four gas-based fertilizer projects on the West Coast instead of foreign multinationals (65)].

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

[Need to ask FPDIL to buy the foreign technology and know-how outright (66)].

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

[Failure to prevent infiltration of the managers and pseudo-technologists from the foreign private sector into India's public enterprises (67)].

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I beg to move:—

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

[Failure to provide proper representation in jobs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in class I, II and III posts (50)].

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

[Failure to nationalise foreign drug companies (51)].

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

[Failure to nationalise drug industries run by multi-national corporations (53)].

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

[Need to disallow the fresh entry of multi-national companies in the drug industry (53)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for deep drilling by the O.N.G.C. instead of abandoning a site after a shallow drilling (54)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a comprehensive policy in regard to the production, price and distribution of kerosene (55)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing kerosene at a subsidised price to the rural poor (56)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exploration of the offshore belt of Bay of Bengal which is well known to be rich in oil deposits (57)].

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

[Need for adopting a specific policy for the availability of drugs and medicines (58)].

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

[Need for enthusing indigenous production of drugs (59)].

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

[Failure to check rise in prices of fertilizers (60)].

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

[Need for strengthening public distribution system of drugs (61)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री वर्मसिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबन्दर) : सभापति महोदय, पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे सौराष्ट्र में जिन फर्टिलाइजर्स का इस्तेमाल होता है वह हैं डी० ए० पी० यूरिया और अमोनियम सल्फेट। 1971 में 1 टन डी० ए० पी० का भाव 1345 रुपए था 1972 में 402 रुपए, 1973 में 1817 रुपए, 74 में 2617 रुपए, 77 में 2900 रुपए और अभी 78 में इस का भाव 2600 रुपए है। डी० ए० पी० के भाव आठ साल में 1345 से 2600 रुपए यानी दो गुने हो गए। यूरिया का भाव भी 1971 में 950 रुपए था, 1977 में 1300 रुपए था और 1979 में 1400 रुपए हो गए। इसी तरह से अमोनिया का भाव भी बढ़ा है।

19 मार्च, 1979 को मेरे प्रश्न सं० 3610 के उत्तर में कृषि मंत्री, श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला ने बताया था कि हमारे देश में 1978-79 के दौरान खपत हुई रासायनिक उर्वरकों की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :

नाइट्रोजन—	34.09	लाख मी० टन
फास्फेट—	10.50	" " "
पोटाश—	6.26	" " "
योग—	50.85	लाख मी० टन

अपने उत्तर में आगे उन्होंने बताया कि 1982-83 तक उर्वरकों के पोषक तत्वों की आवश्यकता बढ़कर 78 लाख मी० टन हो जायेगी। लेकिन यह कैसे हो जायेगी इसका कोई भी इशारा रिपोर्ट में नहीं है। सरकार ने उर्वरक पर 50 प्रतिशत एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम की है लेकिन कम्पनी वालों ने तीन चार महीनों में 6 से 8 परसेंट भाव बढ़ा दिये हैं। एक तरफ आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर रहे हैं लेकिन कम्पनी वाले अपना मुनाफा बढ़ा कर रहे हैं। तो इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। फर्टिलाइजर का दाम अभी तक एक हजार किलोग्राम का कम से कम 800 रुपया है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा 2200 रुपया है। एक किलो फर्टिलाइजर का दाम एक रुपया से लेकर दो रुपए तक आता है। मेरी राय में फर्टिलाइजर का दाम 800 से घटा कर 400 और 2000 से घटा कर 1000 रुपए होना चाहिए। एक किलो अनाज का जितना दाम है उससे ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर का भाव नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं दाम कम करने के लिए आप का मंत्रालय क्या कदम उठा रहा है !

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में ताप्ती गैस पाइप लाइन के बारे में है। गुजरात सरकार की मांग है कि ताप्ती गैस क्षेत्र की स्थापना हो जाती है तो सौराष्ट्र में विद्युत उत्पादन आदि के उपयोग के लिए इस गैस को सौराष्ट्र में कोई एक स्थान तक पाइप द्वारा पहुंचाने के लिये क्या कदम उठायेंगे ? गुजरात में, खासकर सौराष्ट्र में बिजली उत्पादन की बहुत कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या आप कोई टाइम मुकर्रर करना चाहते हैं कि कब तक ताप्ती गैस गुजरात को मिलनी शुरू हो जायेगी और अगर मिलेगी तो विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए मिलेगी या नहीं ?

गुजरात सरकार ने इसी प्रकार से बाम्बे हाई से मिलने वाली गैस के संबंध में भी अपनी मांग रखी है। मैं अधिक न कहते हुए इतना ही जानना चाहता हूं कि बाम्बे हाई की गैस मिलनी है तो वह कब मिलेगी और किस स्थान पर मिलेगी। हमारी सरकार कहती है कि 1979 में मिलेगी और आप कहते हैं

कि 1981 या 1982 में मिलेगी। इसलिए आप सच बात बतायें कि कब मिलेगी और कहां मिलेगी।

एक बात मैं गैस कनेक्शन के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है और 20 प्रतिशत शहरों में रहती है। अभी तक गैस का जो वितरण हुआ है उसमें 20 प्रतिशत शहर में रहने वालों को 90 प्रतिशत मिली। यानी आप जो गैस के कनेक्शन दे रहे हैं वह 20 प्रतिशत लोगों को 90 प्रतिशत गैस दे रहे हैं। 80 परसेन्ट ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए 10 परसेन्ट दिया है और उस में भी जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं, वे अपना नाम शहरों में लिखवाते हैं, तब उन को मिलती है। इसलिए अब आप जो नई एजेंसियां सारे देश में देना चाहते हैं या गुजरात में देना चाहते हैं, उन में 50 प्रतिशत एजेन्सियां देहातों में दीजिए। यह काम कैसे किया जायगा—मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं—हमारे यहां देहातों में हर जगह सहकारी समितियां हैं, ताल्लुका सहकारी संघ है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट सहकारी संघ हैं, आप उन की मारफत गैस का वितरण कर सकते हैं। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे मोहन धारिया साहब ने कहा है—देश में एक नई वितरण प्रणाली शुरू होने वाली है—मेरा ख्याल है कि उस के साथ आप इस का कुछ तालमेल बैठा दीजिए और सहकारी समितियों की मारफत इस का वितरण होना चाहिए तथा देहातों का हिस्सा इस में 50 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

जनजीवन की सुरक्षा के लिए दवाओं का उत्पादन होता है। 1976-77 में 150 करोड़ रुपए के बल्क-ड्रग का उत्पादन हुआ और आयात 82 करोड़ रुपए का हुआ। 1977-78 में 164 करोड़ रुपए के बल्क-ड्रग का उत्पादन हुआ और आयात 147 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ। 1978-79 में उत्पादन 180 करोड़ रुपए का हुआ, आयात की फिगर्स अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इन आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि तीन वर्षों में बल्क-ड्रग का उत्पादन केवल 20 प्रतिशत यानी 30 करोड़ रुपए का बढ़ा है, जब कि आयात दुगना हुआ है। अगले चार वर्षों में आप चाहते हैं कि 445 करोड़ तक बढ़े, तब दवाइयां मिल सकेंगी—मैं समझता हूं ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप 1982-83 तक आप 625 करोड़ का उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं, 1978-79 में 180 करोड़ रुपए का हुआ है, बाकी चार सालों में 445 करोड़ रुपए का करना है, इसके लिए हर साल 111 करोड़ का उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा— मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं यह कैसे हो सकेगा?

इस में दिक्कत यह है कि आप ने जो जीवन की जरूरी खास 25 दवायें हैं, उन को पब्लिक सैक्टर लिए रिजर्व कर दिया हैं। अब पब्लिक सैक्टर की हालत को देखना जरूरी है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में 1975-76 में 43 करोड़ का बल्क-ड्रग का उत्पादन हुआ, जिस में पूंजी लगी—115 करोड़ रुपए। 1976-77 में 48 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ, जिस में पूंजी लगी—128 करोड़ रुपए। 1977-78 में 45 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ, जिस में पूंजी लगी 146 करोड़ रुपए। 1978-79 के आंकड़े अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं, लेकिन ऐसे ही होंगे। इस से स्पष्ट पता चलेगा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में जहां 31 करोड़ की पूंजी बढ़ी है—वहां उत्पादन में केवल 2 करोड़ की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है—इस तरह से काम कैसे चलेगा। दूसरी ओर—प्राइवेट सैक्टर में आप के पास 50-60 एप्लीकेशन्ज पड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन आप उन को मन्जूरी नहीं देते हैं। आज पब्लिक सैक्टर की जो हालत है, उस को देखते हुए—मेरे खयाल से जैसे कागज में हुआ, लोहे में हुआ, सीमेन्ट में हुआ, 4 सालों में दवाओं के मामले

[श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल]

में भी वही हालत पैदा हो जायेगी—इस में मुझे कोई शंका नहीं है ।

हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में 20 अप्रैल, 1979 के अखबार में एक लेख है—

New Drug Order Unworkable.

मैं इस को पूरा पढ़ना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन कुछ बातें पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं ।

The Indian Drug Manufacturers Association, The India Manufacturers' Organisation, the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers and Distributors Association Ltd. and the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Produces of India.—

इन चार संस्थानों के पास आप ने अपने आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं ।

हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के 18 अप्रैल के पत्र में लिखा है —

"Investment in Drug Production Sluggish".

"Stagnant investment hits all drug units".

इस में भी इस का बहुत जिक्र है ।

इसके बारे में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अलग अलग सैक्टर्स के लिए दवाइयों की जो रिजर्व्ड लिस्ट बनाई गई है, रद्द कर दी जाये और इसमें दो लिस्टें होनी चाहिए, एक हाईटैक्नोलोजी वाली दवाइयों की और दूसरी लो टैक्नोलाजी वाली दवाइयों की। इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि लाइसेंसों के लिए जो 50 या 60 एप्लीकेशन्स अभी पैंडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं, उन को मंजूर करने में क्या दिक्कतें हैं, उन को खत्म करना चाहिए और उन को मंजूर करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं पैट्रोलियम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं सदन के सामने एक छोटी सी बात रखना चाहता हूं । आज आप यह देखें कि पैट्रोल और डिजल का भाव देश में कितना है और देश में जो 11,000 छोटे छोटे पैट्रोल डीलर्स हैं, उन को कि ना कमीशन मिलता है । जहां तक पैट्रोल का सवाल है, कम्पनी का भाव एक लीटर पैट्रोल का 1.03 रु है, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमैन्ट एक्साइज 2.75 रु एक लीटर पैट्रोल पर है, गुजरात सैल्स टैक्स 0.50 रुपये है और डीलर्स कमीशन 0.50 रु है। इस तरह से जूनागढ में एक पैट्रोल लीटर का मूल्य 4.33 रु पड़ता है, वहां 4.33 रु में पैट्रोल बेचा जाता है । जो खुदरा काम करने वाले पैट्रोल डीलर्स हैं, उन को एक लीटर पर सिर्फ 5 पैसे ही मिलते हैं ।

इसी तरह से हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल के दाम आप देखें । उसका कम्पनी रेट 86 पैसे, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट एक्साइज 50 पैसे, गुजरात सेल्स टैक्स 18 पैसे और डीलर्स कमीशन 2 पैसे है और इस तरह से एक लीटर हाई स्पीड डीजल 1.56 रु में बेचा जाता है ।

अब में आपके सामने यह रखना चाहता हूं कि 1955 और 1979 में पैट्रोल में कितना इन्क्रीज और डिक्रीज हुआ है । 1955 में जो एक लीटर पैट्रोल 55 पैसे में मिलता था, वह 1-4-79 को 4.33 रु हो गया । तो यह कितने प्रतिशत इंक्रीज हुआ ? 675 परसेंट । हाई स्पीड डीजल जो एक लीटर 23 पैसे में 1955 में मिलता था, उसके दाम 1-4-79 को 1.56 रु हो गये यानी 580 प्रतिशत इस के दाम बढ़ गये । पैट्रोल डीलर का जो कमीशन 1955 में 7.5 प्रतिशत था वह अब 1.15 प्रतिशत रह गया है यानी 850 प्रतिशत उनका कमीशन कम हो गया है। हाई स्पीड डीजल पर 1955 में जो उन को 7.4 प्रतिशत कमीशन मिलता था, वह अब 1.30 प्रतिशत हो गया है । यानी 625 प्रतिशत कमीशन कम हो गया है ।

अन्त में मैं अपनी कुछ मांगें रखना चाहता हूं । बहुगुणा साहब ने तो सदन के सामने बहुत

मांगे रखी हैं, मैं सिर्फ 7, 8 छोटी मांगे ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

(1) नाइट्रोजन, फासफेट और पोटाश युक्त फर्टीलाइजर्स के प्रतिटन जो अब 800 से 2200 रुपये तक दाम हैं, उन्हें कम कर के 400 से 1000 रुपये तक लाना चाहिए।

(2) कीटनाशी और रोगनाशी दवाइयों के जो कम दाम अब हैं, इन को भी आधे करना चाहिए।

(3) ताप्ती गैस योजना का काम तुरन्त चालू करके गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र को विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए गैस दिया जाये।

(4) बम्बई हाई में से गुजरात को गैस देने के लिए गुजरात की भूमि में पाईप लाइन ले जाने का स्थान और समय निश्चित रूप से जाहिर करके गुजरात की जनता और सरकार की आशायें पूरी करें।

(5) दिये जाने वाले नये गैस कनेक्शनों में से 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा ग्रामीण जनता के लिए रखा जाए और सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से नई डीलर्स एजेन्सियां दी जाएँ।

(6) दवाइयों के उत्पादन के बारे में जो करीब 60 एप्लीकेशन्स चार साल से पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं, उन्हें उत्पादन करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

(7) पैट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल के अबके दाम देखकर 11,000 पैट्रोल डीलर्स के कमीशन की दर को बढ़ाया जाए।

(8) फर्टीलाइजर्स और कीटनाशी तथा रोगनाशी दवाइयों पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी है उसको रद्द कर दिया जाए, ताकि इनका ज्यादा इस्तेमाल किसान कर सकें।

मेरी ये कुछ मांगें हैं, जिन्हें मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री जी स्वीकार करेंगे। उन का नाम ही बहुगुणा जी है और वे अपने गुणों के आधार पर इनको स्वीकार करेंगे, ऐसी मेरी आशा है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, we are short of petrol, crude, kerosene and other items. We have to get them from the Arab world. From the very beginning we are supporting them. We belong to the Third World and we require help. In spite of our helping them, in spite of our being with them, we are not able to get any favour or concession from them. not only for our country but for the Third World, for the developing countries, in the way we expected them to help us. The developed countries are helped by them to a great extent indirectly only the Third World is suffering because of the rise in oil prices. I hope the our Government and the Third World will take it up with them.

So far as petrol is concerned, I am very glad that the Ministry is doing very good work. I do not know whether they have enough money for exploration. I wish they are given more money so that they can explore for oil and tap it. I am confident that in the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea we may be having many places where we can tap petrol. Therefore, we have to give more importance to exploration.

I am happy that we have concluded an agreement with Russia to import crude. It is beneficial to us in both ways; on the one hand, we are exporting our rice and, on the other, we are getting crude. We have to see whether we can get crude from other countries also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Private Members Legislative Business.