

Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3825/82]

12.16 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### EIGHTIETH AND EIGHTY-FIRST REPORTS

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL** (Jaipur) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (i) Eightieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-eighth Report on M/s. International Computers Limited, U. K.
- (ii) Eighty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-eighth Report on National Council of Educational Research and Training.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

### THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA** (Bombay North) : I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report on Damodar Valley Corporation (Ministry of Energy—Department of Power).

12. 18 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SHUT-DOWN OF BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION REFINERY AT BOMBAY OWING TO LEAKAGE IN ONE OF ITS FURNACE TUBES

**SHRI B.V. DESAI** (Raichur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported shut-down of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Refinery at Bombay owing to leakage in one of its furnace tubes and the action taken by Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISER (**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR**) : Sir, the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Refinery in Bombay had to be shut-down on March 31, 1982, on account of a rupture in the furnace tubes of the crude distillation unit that was noticed. Action was immediately taken to mobilise the requisite expertise and equipment so that the work of repairing the damaged tubes could commence as soon as the furnace cooled down. These repairs commenced on April 3, 1982. All possible steps are being taken to complete these repairs in the shortest possible time to restart the

refinery at the earliest and it is expected that this should be possible in about two weeks' time.

The Bharat Petroleum Refinery is and will continue to be operated with every possible care.

Action is also being taken to meet any shortfall in the availability of essential petroleum products.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Refinery was shut-down on 31st March and, as per the statement of the Hon. Minister, it may take about two weeks time to get it repaired and put into commission.

Whenever this august House or the public at large in India read such news items and find out the facts which concern the petroleum products and the crude, that creates a little sensation because crude and petroleum products are the items of great importance for our national economy. I am very happy to know that there is no sabotage or any such thing in this, as is reported. But then particular care for maintenance ought to have been taken in this regard. Otherwise, there was no necessity, no reason, for this to be closed down. In fact, it is being said that the repairs will not be completed within about two weeks as it is envisaged and that it may take more time also.

The end products of the Bharat Petroleum Refinery are HSD and kerosine which are of common interest and the consumption is by the lowest strata of our society. Any shortage in these products will be felt very severely and very acutely. The Hon. Minister has mentioned that action is being taken to meet any shortfall in the availability of

essential petroleum products. What action is being envisaged is not mentioned. From the reports in the press we find that some Bombay High crude is being commissioned for this purpose, about 2.5 lakh tonnes and that a tender is being floated. Secondly, some import is also being envisaged. I do not know whether these are the only alternatives or there are any other alternatives that the Government is thinking of in this direction.

Apart from this, whenever there is this type of closure of refinery, it gets added importance because of the background of crude consumption and production of petroleum products in our country and for the economy of our country. In this connection, apart from the action being taken in the matter of shortfall, how they are going to meet the shortfall, I would like to know what steps they are taking in regard to the non-recurrence of such incidents. In this context, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what was the total consumption of crude in our country during the last year and with 10 per cent added consumption what will be the consumption this year, in 1982-83. Although it is not connected with this incident, none-the-less the Hon. Minister will be able to tell this House when exactly, if not exactly, at least the probable-year when we are going to be become self-sufficient in crude. This is one of the most important items in our country and we are spending about Rs. 5,000 crores to Rs. 6,000 crores by way of foreign exchange on imports and exports for this item. It is very vital and the Government of India very wisely increased the financial allocation in the Plan and they are taking all possible care.

We very recently read some reports that Bombay oil wells

became sick and this happened so early in the course of 1 or 1-1/2 years. When the people read such reports of distress, they become very sensitive about it. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to inform the House what steps the Government is taking to see that we become self-sufficient in crude production also.

These are the few questions pertaining to this Bharat Petroleum Corporation and others.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I only regret that the Bharat Petroleum Refinery had to be closed down temporarily for the purposes of carrying out the repairs.

These shut-downs do take place from time to time not only with reference to this refinery but with reference to the other refineries also.

It is true that certain shortages occur because of the shut-down of this refinery and this shortage could be off-set not only from the imports that the Government would undertake from time to time, but also now with the new development of the Mathura refinery which is commissioned upto roughly 60% of its capacity.

Therefore, Government on their part have already taken steps and will continue to take steps with reference to getting over the shortages that might occur from time to time in contingencies like this.

On the question of swapping, it is not as though that swapping is becoming necessary merely because of the shut-down of this refinery. In the ultimate analysis, it is the question of getting the middle distillates from the crude oil.

So far as Bombay crude is concerned, from this crude, we have not been able to get much of the lubricating oil as also the bitumen and certain other middle distillates in the intensity expected.

Notwithstanding the fact that we might get the Bombay crude and notwithstanding the fact that the Bombay refinery might function, still the swapping becomes necessary.

The necessity of swapping is because of diverse circumstances. The shutting down of Bharat Petroleum Refinery has also had its effect on swapping. I do not rule out this fact. But this alone cannot be the sole cause for the purpose of swapping.

On the question of the total consumption of the crude which has been raised by my Hon. friend, that may not be directly concerned with the matter that has been raised in the Call Attention, yet so far as the year, 1981 is concerned, the demand in the country was to the tune of about 31 million tonnes of crude out of which we had to import nearly 15.5 million tonnes.

AN HON. MEMBER : Roughly 15.5 million tonnes.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : A little over that.

As regards the year, 1982, the demand is likely to be 35 million tonnes of crude oil and the production in the country is likely to be 20½ million tonnes. This would be roughly about 60 per cent so far as indigenous production is concerned and the import is likely to fall by another ten per cent roughly. Therefore, the import will be only about 40 per cent. This will be the broad spectrum.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Madhukar.

[At this stage, a person from the Visitors' Gallery shouted some slogans and threw some leaflets on the floor of the House]

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur):** It is becoming a joke every day. Can't you take strict action on this? The political parties say...

**प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा):** रोज ऐसे हंगामा किया जा रहा है जैसे आग लगी हुई हो। कब तक इसको हम बरदाश्त करते रह सकते हैं?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Last time the political parties said that they had no connection with them. But after three days there was a statement from such and such Party in their support. Please take action on this. Every time you tell us to keep quiet. At least for the sake of maintaining the dignity of the House, if for nothing else, please take action.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Madhukar.

**श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) :** मुझे वह जमाना याद है जब भारत सरकार ने पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के जमाने में यह प्रयत्न किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में तेल है या नहीं इसका पता लगाया जाए। तब अमरीकी विशेषज्ञों ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक-दम तेल नहीं है। सोवियत संघ के लोगों की सहायता से और सहयोग से हमें तेल की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में पता चला था। आज आपके कहने के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान की आवश्यकताओं का साठ प्रतिशत तेल यहाँ देश में ही उपलब्ध है। बाहर से आप जो क्रूड आयल मंगाले हैं उस में आपका हजारों हजार करोड़ रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च

हो जाता है। इस वास्ते तेल उद्योग में कहीं गड़बड़ी पैदा न हो यह देखना सब का कर्तव्य है और यह सभी का कनसर्न है। जितना यह आपका कनसर्न है उतना ही हमारा भी है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय क्षति है। आपने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस में कुछ बातें आप ने बताई नहीं है। आपने यह नहीं बताया है कि ट्यूब के फट जाने से फरनेस को कितनी बड़ी क्षति हुई है और इसको ठीक-ठाक करने में कितना समय लगेगा और कितने दिन में इस सब के बारे में रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी? आपने कौन सी ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं भविष्य में न घटें या उनके घटने की सम्भावनाएं कम हो जाएं ताकि ट्यूब वगैरह फटने की गुंजाइश ही न रहे?

बी.पी.सी.एल. में मजदूरों में असन्तोष है। जनवरी महीने में दस पंद्रह दिन तक वह बन्द भी रहा। आपने अधिकारियों से उसको खुलवाया। मजदूरों और मॅनेजमेंट के बीच सम्बन्ध मधुर रहें और मजदूरों की समस्याएँ हल हों इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

पाँच लाख टन क्रूड बम्बई हाई का ट्यूब के फट जाने से सप्लाई नहीं हो रहा है। यह अखबारों में छपा है, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में आया है। इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

कैरोसीन और एच. एस. डी. की जो कमी आई है, उस कमी को पूरा करने की आप कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

**श्री पी० शिव शंकर :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, जहाँ तक क्षति का सवाल है उसका अनुमान लगाना इस वक्त मुश्किल दिखता है जब तक कि पूरे तरीके से इसकी रिपेयर न हो जाए यह कहना मुश्किल है कि कितनी क्षति हुई है। मेरे मित्र ने यह पूछा कि यह कितने दिन में रिपेयर हो सकता है? अनुमान है

कि 15 दिन के अन्दर यह रिपेयर्स पूरी तरह से किये जायेंगे। तीसरे उन्होंने पूछा कि समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है कि नहीं? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक रिफायनरी का सम्बन्ध है आमतौर से 18 से 24 महीने के अन्दर एक मर्तबा पूरी रिफाइनरी बन्द करके ठीक ढंग से जांच की जाती है और जांच करने के बाद फिर रिफाइनरी का काम शुरू किया जाता है। अगर कोई कमी इस जांच में मालूम पड़े तो उसकी पूर्ति या तरसिम की जाती है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद बाज दफा ऐसे सर्कम्सटॉसेज आ जाते हैं जिसकी वजह से बीच में भी रिफाइनरी को बन्द करने की जरूरत पड़ती है। और जहाँ तक इस रिफाइनरी का सम्बन्ध है इसकी टर्बाइन ट्यूब में जो खराबी आ गई है इस किस्म की खराबियां न सिर्फ इस रिफाइनरी में बल्कि दूसरी रिफाइनरीज में भी समय-समय पर होती आ रही हैं। उनकी रिपेयर्स के लिए रिफाइनरी को बन्द किया जाता रहा है।

मजदूरों की समस्या का प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया। मुझ से कुछ दिन पहले मजदूरों के रिप्रजेन्टेटिब्ज मिले थे मैंने उनसे कहा कि मजदूर मैनेजमेंट के साथ बैठें और मैंने मैनेजमेंट को भी डायरेक्शन दिया है कि वह बैठकर इस मसले का ठीक ढंग से कोई हल निकाल लें। जहाँ तक स्वापिंग का सवाल है मैंने पहले ही कह दिया वह इस बास्ते नहीं कि यह रिफायनरी बन्द है, बल्कि मुख्तलिफ हालात में भी स्वापिंग की जरूरत पड़ती है। जहाँ मिडिल डिस्टिलेट्स की कमी पड़ी उसकी वजह से भी स्वापिंग की जरूरत पड़ती है।

मैं समझता हूँ सारे प्रश्नों का मैंने जबाब दे दिया।

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnanagar): As far as I have understood, the problem that has arisen out of the closing down of the Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Bombay is due to bad industrial relations. This was not the first time that it has been shut-down. It was closed down on 15th January of this year and was restarted on 28th January and after that the operating capacity fell down to 60% of the rated capacity of the refinery. To my mind this happened because of the strained relations between the management and the workers in this refinery like many other refineries. There was a long-standing labour problem in the refinery and some sort of discussion was also going on between the management and the workers 'Union' but the management failed to arrive at a settlement with the Union at any time. I think it was due to the adamant attitude of the management. It is the prime duty of the management to find out ways and means to establish good relations between the management and the workers' Union. From the failure it was evident that the management was weak and inefficient in establishing good industrial relations with the Workers' Union. So far as the industrial relations are concerned, the management was unequal to the situation and totally failed finding out a settlement with the workers. In view of this I would like to ask two specific questions.

Whether Government is thinking in regard to restructuring of the project management which has long been overdue in most of the refineries under the Ministry?

Secondly, I would like to know how much Bombay-High crude has been bartered away, if so, to which country, and against which item? Was there any other alternative to bartering away production of the Bombay-High? Is it not against the national interests of this country? These are my two questions which

I think the Minister would kindly reply.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, the work had stopped on the 15th of January 1982. The refinery was totally shut down upto 27th January, 1982. From that day on, it had been working to its seventy per cent capacity because of those who manned the units with the assistance of some others. It would be very difficult for me to go into the details in this Calling Attention Motion about the differences in the demands that have been put forth by the workers. But, having myself gone into details, it is very difficult for me to agree with my Hon. friend that the management has taken a very adamant attitude. On going through the problems, I found that the management had been taking a very flexible attitude. The demands have been pitched so high by the workers that it is very difficult to concede as these will create more problems than otherwise. He has asked a question with reference to the restructuring of the management. I have not, as yet, felt in any form, the necessity of radically restructuring the management. Actually I have not been able to gauge what exactly my friend meant by restructuring of the management. I understood it like this. If he meant that there should be a total overhaul of it, I do not think I felt the necessity of it at this stage. My Hon. friend has asked about the swapping of the crude. He has used the expressing 'bartering'. He having used it, it is not possible for me to say in monetary terms as to what is the money involved for the purpose to Sway the crude and what is the money involved for the purpose of purchasing the products in the bartering. I used his own expression. It is difficult for me to come to the conclusion from the point of view of value. There are four cases of swapping that have taken place so far. One was the case of swapping prior to 15th January 1982 ; the other is the case

where the tender notice was issued prior to 15th January. I am saying this because there should be no impression left in this House that this swapping process has been started only after the complication that has developed in the Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Bombay.

It is from that point of view I am saying. The second swapping was effected earlier to the 15th January, 1982 in the sense that the tender notice was issued earlier though, of course, the entire thing materialised after that date. The first swapping was effected of 1 m. tonnes of Bombay High crude with equivalent quantity of Arab light and Arab heavy crude oils in the ratio of 65 : 35 spread over from 1-1-1982 to 31-12-1982. That is because of the fact that Bombay High crude does not get the middle distillates of certain type in the quantum that is necessary for us. Therefore, it is only to off-set this necessity that the swapping has taken place.

The second swapping was of 0.25 m. tonnes of Bombay High crude with equivalent quantity of mix-up of Arab light and Arab heavy crude in the ratio of 65 : 35. The third swapping is for the crude of 0.20 to 0.25 m. tonnes of Bombay High crude with 40 to 50 thousand tonnes of kerosine and 80,000 to 1 lakh tonnes of HSD. The fourth is of 0.20 to 0.25 m. tonnes of Bombay High crude with 50,000 to 60,000 tonnes of kerosine and 80,000 to 1 lakh tonnes of HSD. These are the four cases of swapping which we have entered into and I have already submitted the reasons therefor. We swap not only because of the middle distillates which are in shortage but sometimes it is also true that to a certain extent because of the closure of the Bombay refinery the crude has to be swapped for the purpose of getting kerosine and HSD.

**SHRI R. P. DAS :** Sir, as regard the management, I want to say that there is a wide-spread apprehension among the workers that these officers are relying more upon the anti-labour legislations than to arriving at a negotiated settlement.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Sir, I don't think that is correct. I must inform the House that the workers must realise their responsibility. In a core sector like this they should not hold the country to ransom. I had not used this strong language earlier but patriotism does demand a little bit of sacrifice on all sides—management as well as workers.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the technicians who have detected the leakage. Had they not done it in time there would have been a major disaster? I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the technician who detected it first is going to be rewarded further?

Sir, the Opposition has unnecessarily dragged in the labour trouble. These are two separate things. It is a national project where we have to produce for the welfare of the country and when the Government is pro-labour how can the officers be anti-labour? This is so simple. The Minister has also just now stated that he has asked the officers to be sympathetic and consider all the demands. And this is a very good thing, Sir. The second thing is this. Without losing time they started repair. They have cooled down the machines. They have taken the help of the military personnel also. Sir, here we have to congratulate our military personnel. They are all working on war-footing. Whenever there are natural calamities like floods etc. we are utilising the services of our military personnel. Now we are utilising their services for the repairs when there are breakdowns in the factories. They must also be con-

gratulated. I appreciate the way in which his Ministry is progressing since the last 3 years or 2½ years when the production of crude oil in this country has gone up. I want to know from him within how many days we are going to be self-sufficient in this regard. May I know whether it will take 2 years or 3 years, because, I wish that before our present Lok Sabha's term ends, we should achieve self-sufficiency in oil in this country.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI :** The Hon. Minister should take the credit for self-sufficiency in crude petroleum in this country during his period.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Yes. That may be taken as part of my speech.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** The core of the question is with reference to self-sufficiency. I have already submitted that now, in 1982-83, we are in a position to achieve the target up to 60% of our requirements.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** If it is a question of sugar, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy will be able to help.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** One more question on repair. May I know whether the Minister is going to repair and renovate the other part also so that again there may not be shut-down? I am asking this because this is the usual practice in factories.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I may answer his last question straight-way. We are trying to repair the turbine tubes. They also check up the other parts. If there is any difficulty they will certainly look into it. There is no difficulty so far as that part is concerned. Sir, it is very difficult for me to say when we are likely to be self-sufficient. I might say that 'luck' and 'astrology' play a great part in this field. It

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

is a question of our finding the oil, and, immediately on finding the oil, carrying out exploratory processes. Unfortunately I have had no knowledge of astrology and it is not possible for me to predict about it. On our part, I may say, our Ministry is leaving no stone unturned for the production of crude oil.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :**  
I asked you whether in respect of the officer who first detected the leakage, are you going to appreciate his work....

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :**  
That part of it would certainly be taken care of. I assure the Hon. Member about this : Those who detected and those who repair are doing a yeoman service to the nation itself and their services would certainly be recognised.

12.50 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PROBLEMS OF SAINIK SCHOOLS IN CHITTORGARH AND NEED TO RUN SUCH SCHOOLS LIKE KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में 18 सैनिक स्कूल हैं। उनमें से एक मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) में है। यह स्कूल रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन होते हैं। पर वित्तीय भार राज्य सरकारों पर है। राज्य सरकारें उन्हें केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मानकर अपने विद्यालयों के नियम लागू नहीं करतीं। इन स्कूलों की उपेक्षा करती हैं तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषयों को देखते हुए इन्हें राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ कर निश्चिन्त है। वह केन्द्र जो देश के भावी रक्षा प्रहरियों को तैयार कर रहे हैं, यह काफी

उपेक्षित तथा अभाव और दिक्कतों से घिरे हुए हैं। यहां का विद्यार्थी, क्या अध्यापक और अन्य स्टाफ सभी इस समय उपेक्षित हैं।

चित्तौड़गढ़ सैनिक स्कूल के बच्चों पर खाने का व्यय बहुत ही कम किया जाता है। इसलिए बच्चों को पूर्ण पोषिक तथा स्वास्थ्यप्रद भोजन नहीं मिल पाता। अतः खाने के खर्च को बढ़ाया जाए।

चित्तौड़गढ़ सैनिक स्कूल का रख-रखाव तथा मरम्मत कई वर्षों से नहीं हुई है। यहां पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों को न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन मिलता है और न राज्य के सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के समान। पुराने वेतनमान में कोई संशोधन नहीं हुआ, अतः उनका वेतन बहुत ही कम है। उनके वेतनमान को संशोधित किया जावे। उन अध्यापकों के सेवा निवृत्त होने पर पेंशन की व्यवस्था भी नहीं है। आज सभी जगह वेतनमान अच्छे हैं। अतः इस तरह भी अनुशासित तथा अच्छी संस्थाओं में योग्य अध्यापक धीरे-धीरे आना कम हो जायेंगे। अतः वेतनमान में संशोधन तथा पेंशन की व्यवस्था की जाए।

सैनिक स्कूल चित्तौड़गढ़ में नियुक्त चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी को पुराने वेतनमान से 75/- रु० माहवार मिलता है अर्थात् 2/50 प्रतिदिन। जब एक साधारण मजदूर को 7/- रु० प्रतिदिन मिलता है। राजस्थान के अन्य सरकारी स्कूलों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी को भी 275/- रुपए और 300/- रुपए मासिक मिलता है।

सैनिक स्कूलों में दोहरी व्यवस्था केन्द्र तथा राज्य को समाप्त करके इन्हें केवल केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के समान ही केन्द्रीय सरकार देखे। वित्तीय व्यवस्था भी केन्द्र ही करे।