

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue on the next day.

15.31 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE  
SEVENTY EIGHTH REPORT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On account of the unusual circumstances in the House earlier in the day Mr. Era Sezhiyan could not present item No. 6 on the Agenda Paper. He has requested me that he may be allowed to present the Report now. In view of the extraordinary circumstances, I am allowing it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kotakonam): I beg to present the Seventy-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs 35 and 52 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Civil) relating to the Departments of Steel and Science and Technology (CSIR).

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up Private Members' business.

SHRI BIREN ENGTI (Diphen): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.32 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES AND OTHER VITAL INDUSTRIES (Contd.)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on Shri H. N. Mukherjee's Resolution. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was on his legs. He is not present.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): The Resolution moved by Prof. H. N. Mukherjee urging nationalisation of the foreign oil companies and the 72 monopoly houses is before this House for consideration. Mr. Mukherjee supported his Resolution with a very well-informed and an eloquent speech. It is always a pleasure to hear Prof. Mukerjee. I had had the opportunity of listening to his speeches in this House which impressed all of us with his felicity of expression as well as great elocution.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

I am grateful to Prof. Mukerjee for focussing the attention of the House and through it of the country on a problem which really requires deep and detailed consideration. I am in entire agreement with him that the control of production of energy which is the basis of industrial and agricultural development of the country should be entirely in the hands of our nationals. I will go a step further and say that it should be entirely in the hands of the State for the very simple reason that we as a country committed to socialism have accepted the basic proposition that all commanding heights of different power should be in the hands of the community rather than in the hands of the individual. There is no more commanding height of economic power than the control of energy—the production of crude oil as well as refined

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

products. So, therefore, all over the world there is amongst the progressive circles and progressive nations a demand that the oil companies who control the production of energy should be under public control and should be subjected to public scrutiny. It is not only the socialist countries but also the countries which are not committed to socialism—even a country like Great Britain where the British petroleum is half owned by the British Government, if I am not mistaken it is 48 per cent and they work under the guidance of the British Government. French, who are no more committed to socialism than Great Britain, have also national oil companies and Italy which is not committed to any other philosophy except its national survival to-day has the biggest national company for production, refining and distribution of petroleum products. So, it is in the interest of any progressive nation which wants to develop speedily in all spheres of industries and agriculture, as we do, that the entire petroleum industry, right from the production of crude oil to the distribution of its products, should be in the public sector and should be under the control of the Government elected by popular suffrage. So, therefore, when the hon. members from this side of the House or from the other side suggested that we should nationalise the foreign oil companies they have done nothing very revolutionary. They have been as revolutionary as Mr. Heath in England and Monsieur Pompidou in France. So, I have not claimed to be a revolutionary. I am only commenting anything in regard to the countries which are not committed to socialism as we are. I am not a revolutionary, but I know that there is no escape from revolution.

I am a very pragmatic person and I think even the implementation of a programme which may be called revolutionary or may not be, needs deep study and also understanding and, more than anything else, the time necessary for it.

When Prof Mukerjee mentioned about the oil companies of other countries and the various efforts at nationalisation of control of these industries, he had in mind the big oil companies of American and other western countries. The main function of these oil companies is production of crude. We know that recently the Iraq Petroleum Company had a serious disagreement with the Government of Iraq and the Iraq Government is supposed to have nationalised it. What they nationalised was in fact the production of 50 million tons of crude oil by the Iraq Petroleum Company. They have again entered into an agreement and thereby the control of the Iraq Government over these petroleum products has been established, products produced by the Iraq Petroleum Company which is a consortium of different foreign companies.

In this country, the oil companies are not of that type. The nature of their work is somewhat different. I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Members, particularly the Mover. In this country, it is Shri K. D. Malaviya who is the architect of the public sector oil industry in all its ramifications, and future historians of India's industrial development will certainly continue to pay tributes to his dynamism, farsightedness and, more than anything else, commitment to socialism because he introduced the basis of socialism, that is, public sector ownership in the field of oil, as no other person has done in this country—and I do not think there are many such instances in other countries too.

In this country we produce crude oil. The basis of the oil industry is the production of crude oil. When Iraq nationalised the oil industry, they nationalised the crude producing companies. When Mossadiq wanted to nationalise the oil industry in Iran, he wanted to nationalise those companies which produced crude because the basis of this industry is the production of crude. Refining and marketing are peripheral occupations of these companies.

It is a fact that crude oil was produced in this country only by the Burmæ Oil Company in the shape of the Assam Oil Company. They produced a very small quantity, less than half a million tonnes. That was the small refinery they had. It was Keshav Deo Malaviya who in co-operation with the USSR first introduced exploration of oil in this country on a large scale and the establishment of the ONGC facilitated this work. Today in this country we produce about 4.84 million tonnes in the public sector, done by the ONGC, by Indian technicians and Indian managers, certainly with the help of friendly countries like the USSR.

Then, we have another sector called the joint sector which was again established by Mr. K. D. Malaviya. Instead of allowing the BOC alone to produce oil, he decided that we get the shares with the Burmah Oil Co., on the basis of 50:50, and through that organisation we produce three million tonnes. But there is a difference in this. Although the BOC has a share of 50 per cent, the entire management is in the hands of Indians. For a short while, I was the Chairman of Oil India and my little assignment was to Indianise them, and today, the oil company, right from the Managing Director to the driller in the field, is entirely manned by Indians, and there is not a single Englishman today in that company. I am happy to say that we do not need any expertise or any assistance or even the know-how—(Interruptions). Its Managing Director is Mr. A. B. Dasgupta and the Chairman is of course a nominee of the Government—Shri Profulla Goswami. There is not a single Englishman and the entire company is manned by Indians. The geological survey and drilling, everything, is done by us.

More than anything else as I said, we do not need any assistance from the Burmah Oil Co. Today, if you take the ownership of this company, it is an Indian company; except that 50 per cent of the equity shares is held

by the BOC, the BOC has no control and it provides hardly any assistance. Our men have done it. Not only that, Oil India has now applied for the manufacture of pipelines in Indonesia. This company, entirely manned by Indians, has offered to lay pipelines in Indonesia, and I am told there is a fair chance of getting the contract. The production of crude oil in the private sector is only about 0.11 million tonnes last year as against the total of eight million tonnes. So, not to speak of Indian nationals, it is the public sector which entirely dominates the production of crude oil in this country. In fact the AOC refinery today is being run by the crude sold by Oil India and if the wells are drying up and the refinery is to be closed, I am sure we will be able to run it entirely on the crude supplied by us.

Another problem of the refineries is this. As you know, when this country became independent, except that half a million tonne refinery in the fastnesses of the eastern region of Assam, there was no refinery in this country. Oil used to be imported into this country as a finished product in different labels and we bought them. Then, it was thought desirable that at least refining should be done in this country, and so these companies after a good deal of haggling—about which I have no very special knowledge—came to be established: ESSO, Burmah-Shell and Caltex. Now it was again left to Mr. K. D. Malaviya to start the first public sector refinery in this country, the Gauhati Refinery, which went on stream on 1st January 1962. After that came Barauni, and then Koyali. Gauhati was built in co-operation with a friendly socialist country, Rumania and the Barauni and the Koyali refineries, with another friendly socialist country which has come again and again to our help, the Soviet Union. Barauni and Koyali are standing monuments to Indo-Soviet friendship.

These three refineries were built in co-operation with them but managed by us entirely and they are working

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

more than 100 per cent. There are expansions—Barauni from two million to three million tonnes. Two other refineries are there—Madras Refinery and Cochin Refinery. Here also 74 per cent control is ours and the management is ours and distribution is in our hands and the entire gamut of refining, except Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex, are in the public sector. The public sector refineries process sixty per cent of the entire crude oil in this country and in the end of the Fifth Plan the projection is that 82 per cent of the crude would be in the public sector and the private sector will have only 18 per cent if in the meanwhile we take no other steps except expanding the public sector. I should like the House to consider whether it is not a step in the right direction.

Certainly you can find fault that our steps have not been as expeditious and we have not done as speedily as we should have done. There are constraints and I have to bring to your notice these constraints. If there is any tardiness in our locomotion, it is not international. Mathura refinery is going to be the largest refinery in the country—8 million tonnes. Expansion of Koyali is going to give another 3 million tonnes. The Haldia refinery will be able to come on stream on 1st January 1974. (Interruptions) Bongaigaon has not started building; it is one million and its products would be utilised for the petrochemical complex. There are two ways of doing it. Either you take over the small or medium sized foreign refineries or you expand the public sector in such a big way that all the giants of yesterday become pigmies. We are now using about 22 million tonnes of petroleum products.

At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan we would certainly be producing a substantial amount of petroleum products—44 million tonnes of petroleum products—in our country. Even the big Burmah-Shell to-day is like a pigmy. We thought refinery was a

wonder in India. This was a very big thing previously and now it has become a mere flybite.

In the meanwhile we entered into an agreement with these companies. I do not know all the details of it. Certainly, it is understandable that when we started our national life in 1947 we were in a very weak position. Now things have changed and India has progressed very much. There is greater awareness among the people. To-day they want this sector of petroleum production. In the matter of petroleum production, everything from A to Z should be not only in the hands of the nation's but it should be controlled, guided and controlled and it should be entirely in the hands of the public sector. It should be done by the people of India through their elected Government. I am sure that there is no second opinion about it; there is no difference of opinion also about it. As I said earlier, we have to have a balanced development programme. At the end of 1979, one agreement is going to expire. We have built up a sizeable quantum of strength in the public sector—if I had the command over the language as Shri Mukherjee, has I would have been able to express this very well—with a view to achieving greater production for refining as well as for distribution of the same. In I.O.C., our share of marketing started on a very low key. It was 51.6 in 1970-71, 54.02 in 1971-72 and about 57 in 1972-73: We will be marching ahead with this speed in the coming years also. To-day nationalisation certainly has a very great appeal. Nationalisation is only a means to an end. That is the end? The end is to see that the controlling height of economic power are in the hands of the people-community—rather than in the hands of the individuals. In the matter of production of crude oil and refining and distribution, private persons would like to share it with the foreigners. I would only suggest that the process which is inevitable to-day was started by my hon. friend, Shri K. D. Malaviya and it has gathered momentum now.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): It would be completed by Shri Borooah.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Yes. I started this as one of the junior co-workers but I do not know whether that glory would be mine or anybody else's. But, certainly, that glorious day is not far off when the entire oil industry in this country would be entirely in the hands of the community rather than in the hands of any individual. As I said earlier, even France has started big companies both for crude production and for refinement and for fabrication of refineries.

Sr. Mellei was not a socialist; he was an Italian patriot. Therefore, it is too important an industry to be left to any individual. It should be entirely in the State sector. I do not say it in a sense of criticism or witticism. The national interests of all countries demand that the entire oil industry, from production of crude oil to the distribution, should be in the hands of the community, so that the interests of the community may not be jeopardised by any individuals, however powerful or exalted they may be.

16 hrs.

Nationalisation of these companies or outright purchase or even our having a dominant position in them would be welcomed by everybody. But I am not sure of the Europeanised business executives of these companies because they have been enjoying all these years. When Indians were given a high position, it did not result in Indianisation of the companies; it only resulted in the Europeanisation of the Indian officers. This is a matter which has to be considered.

I do not know whether I should say it here, but in this country the vocal had more access to the corri-

ors of power than the poor, weak and the hungry. So, whatever we do in the oil industry, we have to do in the interest of the common man in India, who is not so uncommon as some of us would like to think.

Coming to the figures, Mr. Mukherjee suffers from one disadvantage. He has many advantages. He went to Oxford and studied in St. Catherine College. Instead, I went to a British jail. But that does not alter the position of both of us. We have one common disadvantage. None of us was very strong in mathematics. Both of us were students of history and literature. So, if I find fault with his figures, I do not do so with any sense of superiority.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Blind leading the blind.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH May be, but here is a blind that does not claim to be all-seeing. I have looked into the figures and the details of remittances made by the three foreign companies in the last three years are as follows:

According to the figures of the Finance Minister, the Burmah-Shell remitted in 1969 Rs. 1.05 crores, in 1970 Rs. 12.1 crores and in 1971 Rs. 3.8 crores, making a total of Rs. 26.4 crores. ESSO remitted in 1969 Rs. 220 lakhs, in 1970 Rs. 420 lakhs and in 1971 Rs. 310 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 950 lakhs. Caltex remitted in 1969 Rs. 110 lakhs, in 1970 Rs. 160 lakhs and in 1971 Rs. 120 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 390 lakhs. The total of all the three companies comes to Rs. 39.8 crores.

Professor Mukherjee gave a figure which is hundred per cent correct, but also not quite correct. As I said, mathematics is not a strong point with both of us. In 1969 the foreign companies remitted a sum of Rs. 81.91 crores; the corresponding figure for

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

1970 was 72.64 crores and for 1971 the figure was Rs. 94.49 crores. This includes the price of crude. These sums were certainly sent out by these companies, but they were for the purchase of crude oil, and crude oil is purchased at a price fixed by us. This is the price of crude oil.

We are importing crude oil for the Madras refinery on our account. So, the remittance goes to the Madras refinery. Similarly, we have to buy crude for Cochin and Haldia and Iraqi crude for Barauni. The price of crude has to be paid irrespective of whether Burmah-Shell refines it or we refine it. Therefore, while in the totality of figures it sounds much, if you take into account the fact that this includes the price of crude, which is inevitable, then you will know that it is not much. As I said earlier, our total requirement of crude is 22 million tonnes whereas our own production comes to only 7.67 million tonnes. So, we have to buy about 13 million tonnes of crude from outside for public sector refineries as well as other refineries.

This we have to buy, and therefore, so long as we are not able to produce more crude ourselves, we will have to depend on import of crude and there is no escape from it. I do not know whether the hon. Member Mr. Mukerjee, would like to divide the House on an issue on which all of us are united.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE** (Calcutta—North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been a pleasure to see in this House unanimity at least on point of principle. I have listened to the speech of my friend, the Minister, who spoke with his usual sophistication and grace and I am glad that, at any rate, he has very frankly expressed his view that in so far as the principle and the urgency of nationalising foreign oil concerns in this country is concerned, there is no division of opinion in this House.

I propose, Sir, however, not to respond to his request to withdraw my

Resolution and thereby recognise this unanimity of view in this House, I propose, on the contrary, to put Government on some kind of a test, by accepting Mr. Daga's amendment where he had cut out the portion relating to the 75 monopoly houses and referred only to the question of nationalisation of the foreign oil companies, in which case, my Resolution would be an expression of the opinion of this House, which Government having some Temporary difficulty, might implement with some lapse of time, but not an inexcusable lapse of time. I would propose, therefore, to the House with great respect that with Mr. Daga's amendment incorporated into my Resolution, the formulation is such that even the Minister should feel persuaded to accept it. I say this because whatever has fallen from the lips of my friend, Shri Borooah, reinforces my conviction and the conviction of so many Members of the Congress Party who have spoken, that nationalisation of the foreign oil companies should take place at once. On this point, I should express my gratification that certain members of the Congress Party have expressed themselves perhaps even more unequivocally than I did, because I was trying, in a very hostile atmosphere, which I imagined to be hostile when I began, to win as much of the opinion of this House as I could. But, Members like my friends Shri Azad, Dr. Henry Austin, Mr. Goswami and others whom I need not name, came forward unequivocally to support the immediate taking over of the foreign oil concerns.

Sir, the only point which my friend, the Minister, seemed to stress, appeared to be that we have as good as nationalise our oil resources, and therefore, we need not do very much more till 1979, and his argument was that nationalisation in countries like Iran and Iraq refers mainly to the production of crude. Now, it so happens, that Iraq or Iran have enormous and known resources of petroleum, and therefore, for

them, crude production is by itself more than the lion's share of the oil industry. For them, therefore, the question of nationalisation is relevant only, or at least predominantly, relation to crude. As far as we are concerned, our known petroleum resources and petroleum resources which we can get hold of or grab here and now being limited, we have to have crude from outside, and it is on that account that we have to depend upon these foreign international cartels which have a most ugly record of international performance. We have to depend upon them even for importation of crude and to a certain extent, of refinery activity. We are in a peculiar position because of our not having, at the present moment, known and realisable petroleum resources which would be adequate for our needs.

What do we do in this case? I would say, in spite of our having all the know-how in the world, we have still to depend upon foreign oil companies because we have to have crude from outside, that to me is a most unreasonable proportion. It is largely on account of that that my friends's Ministry had occasion, so many times, to have a long controversy with foreign oil companies which would not accept our formulations on the price of crude. Even over the question of importation of crude, they have been exploiting this country like hell and, because of their tremendous financial resources, they have corrupted the upper echelons of our bureaucracy and have distorted the economy of our country. They are a standing menace, so to speak, not only to the economy of the country, but also to the morality and economic life of this country.

That being so, if foreign oil companies today are necessary only for getting crude from outside, surely, we can go ahead particularly in the year of grace, 1973, when with some of the oil-producing countries, like, Iraq, Iran and Kuwait and certain other

Arab States we can have a new kind of relationship. That is why, I was saying repeatedly in the course of my speech that if the Ministry of External Affairs knew its job, then it could join hands with the Petroleum Ministry to get the know-how from them and find out from Iraq, Iran and Kuwait and certain other countries concerned, as to how we can get crude at a cheaper cost than what we are having to pay because of foreign oil companies being there.

The hon. Minister very gracefully tried to make fun of certain figures I had produced. I have got them here before me. I have got those figures from the statement made by his predecessor in this House last year. What I had done was, under the years 1969, 1970 and 1971, I had added up different items and they came to exactly the same figures as he gave me. It is like this. In 1969, for example, I had said in my speech that on account of services, royalties, fee and office expenses abroad, it is Rs. 128 lakhs; on account of dividends, profits, overseas loans payment and interest, it is Rs. 692 lakhs and on account of import of crude products, coastal freights, etc., it is Rs. 73.71 lakhs. Altogether, it comes to Rs. 81.91 crores. Like that, it is in 1970 and 1971. My figures, as I have stated, included remittances made on account of import of crude products, coastal freights, etc.

My point is, as Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad had pointed out, that in bringing in of crude of their choice, in bringing in of crude in their ships for which we have to pay through our nose on account of freight being so much higher than it needs to be, if we really plan this kind of thing than something could be done. The Planning Minister does not care. As I said the other day, he is too busy with fashionable jobs. Nobody seems to coordinate the jobs. If our Shipping Minister, our Planning Minister, our Industrial Development Minister, our Petroleum Minister, all together, did

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

a job of work, then something could be done with the assistance also of the Ministry of External Affairs. My idea of parliamentary government is that a cabinet functions in that way, but they do not seem to look at it in that fashion. So, I have referred to these figures and the figures exactly tally with what he gave and I have included the foreign exchange that had to be remitted on account of import of crude products, coastal freight, etc.

Therefore, it really boils down to this, that we have to tolerate these foreign oil companies because in their goodness of heart, they have no other job to do except to bring crude for us from outside. It is not only that. They are now trying to control our continental shelf and so many of them are in the queue before the Petroleum Ministry to get some sort of assignment or contract, whatever you may call it, in order that the exploration of oil in these areas should be their job and I have suggested that we should take this over entirely on our own and we should push out these foreign oil companies, the sooner the better.

My friend suggested, and he did it very efficiently because he did not refer to the agreements in any detail because he knows that the 1952-53 agreements are such that no free country can touch them with a pair of tongs. He said that in 1979 everything would be lovely in the garden and so without treading on anybody's corns and without alienating big money interests abroad, we can do our job and one sublime morning would get up to announce in the Parliament that the entire oil industry is our own because after all 25 years are over now and those chaps have walked away....

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We will say it not only one fine morning, we will say it morning, evening and night. It is the public sector which is growing.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I feel that the world is so comfortable a place. After all, all these foreign oil companies do represent the quintessence of international capital and, in the meantime, they would go on adding to their strength and distorting our economy and inflicting all sorts of damage to our country. Those agreements, as pointed out by my friends here and also some members on the other side of the House also, militate against the sovereign rights of our country. Those agreements are such that even Mr. Borooah's predecessor, Mr. Gokhale, had to come here to this House and say, 'Of course, we are a sovereign country and if we wanted to do so, we could repudiate those agreements.' Those agreements have to be repudiated particularly because of the continued misconduct of these foreign oil companies and as a former Chairman of Oil India, Mr. Borooah, the Minister, has a very personal experience of that sort of thing. I have no doubt about it.

These foreign oil companies in the mean time are behaving with our personnel, their staff and others, in a fashion which is absolutely shoddy and the question of job security of these employees, especially in the eastern region where everything is in a terrible condition, that their behaviour is so utterly derogatory to the dignity of this country, that we have to do something about it. Here are these foreign oil companies who would do us no good whatever in the economic sense. Here are these foreign oil companies which are a standing disgrace to our economy. Here are these foreign oil companies which negate the sovereignty of our country and in spite of that and in spite of our having the know-how and in spite of all that has happened since Mr. K. D. Malaviya with Jawaharlal Nehru's support started a new page, so to speak, we are not writing on that page as well as we ought to do. That is why I suggest that it is absolutely essential that the feeling of



this House is followed up by the Government of the day which claims to be progressive—Mr. Borooah claims at any rate that we are supposed to be further ahead in the road towards socialism than a country like Italy or England. If that is so, why not we do it here and now? Why not Mr. Borooah announce to the House that 'We accept the principle of this resolution.' 75 monopoly houses apart, I brought a resolution last year and you were in the Chair, it was thrown out. So, I keep the 75 monopoly houses for the time being apart, if the House is not ready for it. but, so far as the foreign oil companies are concerned, let him say, 'I accept the principle of the resolution, the Government is committed to the idea of nationalisation of foreign oil companies, here and now and only implementation process has got to be thought out and announced: 'I cannot announce it to-day'. I could have understood him if he said 'I cannot announce the process of implementation because it requires deep and detailed contemplation which has not yet taken place'. Let him have a detailed and deep contemplation but as soon as ever that is possible, let him accept the principle here and now that there should be immediate nationalisation of foreign oil companies. Then, of course, the whole House can have a unanimous resolution. Otherwise, I will accept Mr. Daga's amendment and press my resolution as amended by Mr. Daga, before the House.

**SHRI D. K. BOROORAH:** What I said was that there is no difference of opinion in this country that the oil industry should be entirely in the public sector and the way they are moving, it is going to be so before long and I am also confident that not only it should not be given to foreigners, it should not be given to Indian nationals also. It is too important a matter, too great a responsibility to be given to individuals.

It should be entirely in the public sector and about that I have no doubt in my mind and I am sure there is no doubt in the minds of the hon. Members.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will now put amendment No. 1 by Shri M. C. Daga to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Banerjee, do you want to press your amendments?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** I would like to withdraw my first amendment. My second amendment may be put to the vote of the House. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

*Amendment No. 3 was put and withdrawn*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will put your second amendment to the vote of the House, that is, Amendment No. 3.

*Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now we come to the main Resolution. Are you pressing?

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** I am sorry, but I have to press it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All right. I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of the opinion that Foreign Oil Companies and other vital industries under the control of the 75 monopoly houses be nationalised."

The motion was negatived