

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : Sir, I want a ruling from you. This Petition is being presented under Rule 160 of the Rules of Procedure. The rule says :

“Petitions may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker on —

- (i) a Bill which has been published under rule 64 or which has been introduced in the House ;

Again it says :

“Every petition shall, after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on Petitions.”

Sir, this Petition has been presented by one of our hon. Members, Shri Kanwarlal Gupta. The prayer of the petitioner is that the tax which has been levied recently in the budget should not be levied on sugar, tobacco, petrol, tea and other things which effect the common men. The Finance Bill is expected to come up for discussion by the end of this month only. This petition is referred to the Petitions Committee. Either this Petition Committee should be asked by the House or by your goodself to submit its report before that. Otherwise this will lose its significance. The petition is circulated to the Members first and then it goes to the Committee. Suppose the Finance Bill is passed and the Petition Committee comes to the conclusion only after a month, that is, in the month of May when there is no session. These taxes are wrongly levied. These should not be levied. What will happen to that ? I request that the Petitions Committee may be asked to submit its report in advance before the Finance Bill is taken up for discussion. I want your ruling in this. Otherwise this petition will lose its significance.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बनर्जी साहब ने जो कहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप पेटिशनस कमेटी को डायरेक्शन दें कि वह फाइनेंस बिल पर अंतिम निर्णय होने से पहले अपनी रिपोर्ट इस सदन को दे दें वरना फिर वह रिपोर्ट मीनिंगलेस होगी क्योंकि इसमें यही माँग की

गई है कि जो टैक्स साधारण आमदियों पर बढ़ रहे हैं वह न बढ़ाये जायें। कीमतें अभी भी बढ़ रही हैं और आप भी बढ़ेंगी इसलिए फाइनेंस बिल पास होने के पहले पेटिशनस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ जायें, इस तरह का डायरेक्शन आप जरूर दें।

Mr. Speaker : The budget is there. The Committee knows it. They know the rates of levy also. If you so think I can ask them to take note of the points raised by Shri Banerjee.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) : It is for you to take a decision.

Mr. Speaker : You can rest assured of my direction to take note of the points raised by Shri Banerjee, Shri Ranga and other hon. Members. There is of course no use of any report by the Petitions Committee after the budget is passed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : To-day you feel happy about my point of order.

Mr. Speaker : You are always welcome to raise your points of order but very rarely. It is now 1.10. We shall take up the discussion of the Budget after lunch.

13.10 hrs.

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

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

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

* (DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
1970-71—contd.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS—contd.

Shri G. Viswanathan (Wandiwash) :
The subject of Petroleum and chemicals

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

and mines and metals is like a big ocean. The subject is so vast and the time available is very short. I have to travel from Trombay to Tuticorin, from Ankleshwar to Assam. In view of the shortage of time, I propose to forego some of these travels.

Let me start with a few compliments to our Minister for his victory in the cold war with the oil companies in the reduction of the crude price. I hope he will keep up the same spirit in dealing with the chemical industry because we have seen a news item that they are voluntarily offering a cut down of 15 to 25 per cent in prices. I do not know the attitude of the Government. I want the Government to take up the same attitude and cut down the chemical prices, especially of drugs.

Though we shout from house-tops about self-sufficiency and self-reliance, we are still importing fertilisers. In 1967-68 import exceeded Rs.170 crores. This year it is expected to be over Rs.210 crores.

There is a big gap between our targets and our performance. The present capacity for example is 11 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. According to the draft IV Plan in 1973-74 the country would require 37 lakh tonnes. The additional capacity that needs to be created is, therefore, nearly 25 lakh tonnes. Since production is always considerably less than capacity, the capacity has to be higher and in the case of nitrogen it has to be at least 50 lakh tonnes.

Since it takes 4 to 5 years to commission a Fertilizer Plant from the time it is conceived the planning of capacity and its implementation have to be a continuous process.

The Central Government taking a lot of time to finalise projects leads to considerable delay. There are 11 schemes in Private Sector, 7 in the Public Sector and one in the Co-operative Sector under examination of the Government.

Let me cite an example of the delay of this Government. A public limited company known as "Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited" has been set up to implement the Fertiliser Project at Tuticorin. This project is based on

naphtha. The Government of India have issued a letter of intent in the name of the previous Company and the Government have been requested to change the letter of intent in the name of Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation. It is pending in the Ministry.

The position of naphtha is very queer. At present we are exporting naphtha, but for how long can this continue? Though we have some surplus in 1970 from 1971 onwards we will be in deficit. The deficit will increase from 76,000 tonnes in 1972 to 20,46,000 tonnes in 1974.

Many projects like the Tuticorin Fertiliser project have to depend upon naphtha and the Government must take measures now itself to ensure enough naphtha for these projects.

The Madras Oil Refinery at Manali is working well and its production has reached 60 per cent of its design capacity and I hope it will increase the capacity soon.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is very much interested in developing a petrochemical complex in and around Manali. The report prepared by Engineers India Limited at the instance of the Government has painted a rosy picture about the possibility of a petrochemical complex. The establishment of a Naphtha Cracker Plant and manufacture of down-stream products involve sophisticated technology and foreign exchange for import of Naphtha in the initial stages.

Sale of the products in the overseas market has also to be considered. These problems can be solved only with the assistance of some reputed foreign firms.

I want to assure the honourable Minister we have all the skilled man power and the necessary economic and social infrastructure in Madras. The Central Government without much loss of time should sanction an integrated petrochemical complex which would exhaust all the possibilities flowing from the oil refinery. To start with the Government should immediately take up the Naphtha Cracker Plant. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will look into it immediately.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

We have been hearing for a long time about O. N. G. C. drilling wells in Cauvery basin. Last June also we were told that O. N. G. C. is going ahead with a few wells in Chidambaram and in Thanjavur District. I want to know the outcome of these drillings.

Union Government set up one man commission to inquire into the contracts awarded by F. C. I. for the supply of ammonia, urea and nitric acid plants and a contract for the Nitro phosphate plant for the Trombay unit of F. C. I. We were told that the commission would also go into the dropping of claims worth Rs.57.50 lakhs against chemical construction Corporation. The report should have been submitted in November or December, 1969. We have not heard anything about the report so far. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will reply to this.

According to the last year's report on Madras Fertiliser "construction work is progressing. The plant is scheduled to be completed late in 1970". This year's report says "construction work is in progress. The project is likely to go into production in 1970-71". It may be December 1971. What is the position? When it goes into production it should provide soil testing facilities to farmers of Tamil Nadu as the Trombay Unit provides to farmers of Maharashtra.

Let me devote sometime to Shri Jagannatha Rao. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is the only producer of Lignite in the country. Additional mining machinery estimated to cost Rs.4.87 crores is proposed to raise the output of Lignite from 4.5 million tonnes to about 6.3 million tonnes, to meet the ultimate requirement at the 600 m.w. stage of the power station and the fertilizer and the briquetting and carbonisation plant operating at full capacity.

When the amount required is more than 4 crores, in the draft fourth plan the provision is only 2.45 crores. The Ministry must take up with the Government and the Planning Commission the second mine unit without loss of time. The final stage of the Thermal Power Station at Neyveli is expected to be completed by June, 1970. According to the report, orders have been placed for additional mining machinery for

expansion of mining and the installation of the additional machinery is expected to be completed in 1971-72. There is a big gap. I want to know whether power plant will be kept idle for want of lignite.

The price charged for electricity is 5.9 paise per unit. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation to reduce the loss incurred by them increased the rate recently from 5.2 paise to 5.9 paise. Experts who analysed the working of this project have calculated that one unit should cost 0.6 to 0.7 paise at 100 per cent efficiency. Even if the efficiency is calculated at 50 percent, the cost should not exceed 1.5 paise per unit. It must be noted that power is generated near and on the mine where land, water and machinery are all available, at the best possible rates and with the best expert advice of all leading countries.

For the inefficiency of this Ministry, the people of Tamil Nadu are paying. If the State Government raises the price by 1 paise per unit there is opposition and agitation especially by Congressmen belonging to their party. They do not know this truth probably and there was an agitation against the Government of Tamil Nadu for raising the rates on electricity by 1 or 1.5 paise per unit.

There are 1000 Junior Engineers and more than 700 Overseers, operators and Laboratory staff in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation who are demanding revision of pay scale. There is unrest there. The problem is not settled. The Hon'ble Minister should intervene and settle the dispute.

The Ministry of Mines and Metals stands for the speedy exploitation of the mineral resources in the country. The United Nations Development Decade's mineral development project in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Government probed an area of 20,000 sq. km. in North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Salem Districts. The evaluation is greatly encouraging.

In Triuppathur Talik (North Arcot) complex rocks with which are associated useful rare-earth elements like niobium and tantalum which are used in the electronic industry have been found. The

top layer of about 100 feet in the Korathi carbonatite region contains vermiculite which is very useful in ceramic industry.

Below this, core samples show a thick stretch of apatite occurrence which is valuable for its phosphate content.

The carbonatite also contains phoschloran oxide mineral of niolium and tantalum with uranium. At the bottom are the unmistakable sulphides which cannot be missed even by a lay observer. At Samathur in Tiruppattur Taluk Thorium has been located. Iron ore and manganese had been discovered near Thiruvannamalai. Multi-metal deposit (zinc-lead-copper) in Mmandur in North Arcot District which happens to be my constituency was discovered long time back. I want the Ministry to take up drilling operations in all these places immediately as they will alter the fortunes of Tamil Nadu. We have to appreciate the difficulties of the Ministry also. According to the **Indian Express** :

"Some States have refused to grant mineral concessions to private persons unless the mineral extracted is utilised for an industry within their respective areas. Certain States possessing key minerals such as coal in the case of west Bengal and mica and manganese in the case of Bihar are in a position to hold the country to ransom. While mineral rich States may have some legitimate claim for the royalties, they should not adopt stances which have the effect of slowing down overall mineral development in the country."

The States should also co-operate in the speedy exploitation and full utilisation of metals and minerals. Finally, before concluding I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a serious matter. For the last 38 days in the Hyderabad unit of the I. D. P. L. there is a strike going on. Many Members of Parliament have approached the hon. Minister. Nothing has been done so far. I request the hon. Minister to look into it immediately and settle the matter.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri Jaganath Rao) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday Mr. Onkarlal Bohra....

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका टाईम एक-दो घंटा बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

श्री ना० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से प्रतीक्षा में बैठा हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : We shall see.

Shri Jaganath Rao : Yesterday he expressed his concern and anxiety that even after twenty years of Independence nothing has been done to exploit all the mineral wealth in the country. May I ask him how he could know about the mineral wealth of the country unless he came across the report of the Geological Survey of India? Much work has been done by the G. S. I. during the last 22 years and two-thirds of the country has been covered by the surveys and research and only one third remains and it is going to be covered in the coming years. This Ministry, during the last 12 to 13 months, have been keen that in view of the heavy drain of foreign exchange involved in the import of a number of major minerals like non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, minerals, etc., the process of exploration and development of minerals in our country should be speeded up. Like the Green Revolution that we have achieved after 10 years of sustained effort, it is also necessary that a revolution should be achieved in the field of mineral development with a view to achieve self-sufficiency and to provide the necessary fillip to the growth of mineral-based industries.

To accelerate the pace of exploration for non-ferrous ore deposits, air-borne geophysical surveys in selected parts of the country, namely, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, have been carried out. A number of anomalies, that is, promising points, have been located in these areas. These have been taken up for intensive ground follow-up work. Some of these areas have already shown some very interesting indications of base metal deposits, but we have to further investigate

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

them in order to establish the existence of economically viable deposits.

Similar surveys for the location of non-ferrous metals are proposed to be undertaken in some other parts of the country. A geophysical air-borne unit is also being set up in the Geological Survey of India in order to undertake intensive air-borne surveys in the rest of the country. Geological mapping of the country, which is the basis of location of minerals, is proposed to be completed during the next 10 years.

Some other measures have also been taken up by this Ministry. Proposals for amending the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, and the rules framed thereunder are under examination of the Government with a view to simplify and streamline the procedures for obtaining prospecting licence and mining leases and for carrying out speedy development of the mines. It has also been noticed by Government that a number of areas for which prospecting licence or mining leases have been given have not been worked by the licencees or the lessees, and so promising areas have remained unexploited. We are, therefore, considering the question of amending the relevant provisions of law with a view to provide that the mining lease would be cancelled if the lessees do not work the area in accordance with the approved production programme within the stipulated period.

With a view to increase the pace of mineral exploration in the Geological Survey of India and to place these operations, as far as possible, on a commercial footing, it has been decided to separate the mineral exploration wing of the G. S. I. into a separate autonomous unit within the Geological Survey of India. This unit will be assisted by a high-level technical group in the examination of proposals for detailed mineral exploration and in watching their speedy implementation.

We are also thinking of a scheme for providing technical and financial assistance to small mineowners for undertaking the exploration and development in their areas, and this is under the consideration of the Government. We are also thinking of giving mining leases to unemployed mining

engineers for small deposits wherever it is possible.

So much about the G. S. I.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore) : Can you grant leases ?

Shri Jagannath Rao : Yes ; for major minerals on the recommendation of the State Governments, we give sanction in respect of the minerals mentioned in Schedule A of the Mines and Minerals Act.

Yesterday, Mr. Kothari spoke about the plight of the coal industry. I cannot entirely agree with him. But it is a fact that the target of production fixed in the third Five Year Plan was 98.3 million tonnes, and it was subsequently revised, in the mid-term appraisal, to 95 million tonnes. But ultimately the demand of the country did not come up ; it was only 67 million tonnes. Every mine, whether owned by the private sector or by the N. C. D. C., was geared up to produce the capacity which was fixed at 95 million tonnes. Unfortunately, for want of demand several mines had to be closed down. That is the case with the N. C. D. C. also. But then, we cannot always depend on the railways, which are gradually taking to dieselisation and electrification because of the density of traffic, both goods and passenger traffic. Therefore, the demand of the railways which is 16 million tonnes today will come down to 13 million tonnes in 1973 and it may again come down to 12 million tonnes in 1975-76. Therefore, we cannot depend on the railways ; so also is the case of the offtake by the thermal power stations, cement industry and all that. We have to think of new ways of using the coal which is available in plenty, so that the mine-owners are not put to difficulties. We have now some export orders for our non-coking coal—about 4 lakh tonnes. Recently the M. M. T. C. has signed a contract for 100,000 tonnes of non-coking coal. About 1.75 lakh tonnes of hard coke from the Durgapur cokeovens are also to be exported. That is one way of trying to export some quantity of coal : As I said, we have to think of new uses.—

The Orissa Government has come forward with a proposal for setting up a formed coke project at Talcher. This process

has been completed and developed by the C. F. R. I. at Dhanbad. By using this, low phosphorous pig-iron can be produced. Formed coke can be used in blast furnaces and to replace the prime coking coal which is now being used by steel plants. This process has been developed by Dr. Lahiri of C. F. R. I. We can also think of generating low temperature carbonised units for production of gas for domestic use. We can also produce smokeless domestic fuel. I would also plead with Mr. K. L. Rao when the national power grid is established, he should think of big thermal power stations all over the country where coal is available, right from Bengal-Bihar to Neiveli in the South and from Talcher in the east to Maharashtra and M. P. in Central India, so that the slack coal which is available in abundance could be used.

The House is aware that three coal-based fertiliser plants are being set up in the fourth plan. The foundation has been laid for the Talcher plant. Bamagundam plant also will come up sometime this year. We will have 800 million tonnes of Assam coal which has been discovered. This coal can be used according to recent studies for producing crude. 2 tonnes of this coal would give 1 tonne of crude. The economics of that have to be studied. So, there are ways of utilising the coal which is available in the country.

About the N. C. D. C., I differ from Mr. Kothari who called it a monument of inefficiency and mismanagement. The House is aware that N. C. D. C. came into existence in 1956. As I said earlier, there was a programme for production to meet the national target of 98 million tonnes. It has developed several mines and machinery has been imported. But they had to close down some mines because of lack of off-take. Rs.8 crores have been spent for developing the mines and Rs.4 crores for drilling. Drilling has to be done to estimate the reserves. Temporarily it is a loss. If the demand had picked up, N. C. D. C. would have done better. Now it has turned the corner. Last year it made a profit of Rs. 1.21 crores. In 1969-70 the profit will be somewhere about Rs.1.7 or Rs.1.8 crores. For want of time, I cannot give the complete details.

L S 13

We are appointing a committee to go into the national fuel policy, so that we can ensure that the development would be even and not lop-sided.

About aluminium, yesterday Mr. Shah said that we were not giving licences for expansion. The present production in the country is about 163,000 tonnes. The demand is about 1.80 lakh tonnes. By 1970-71 the demand will go up to 2½ lakh tonnes and odd. By the end of the fourth plan, the demand would be 2.74 lakh tonnes. The entire aluminium industry is today in the private sector. The expansion has been agreed to in principle and we are examining the details.

The Hindustan Aluminium Company obtained a licence on the 6th December, 1966 for 1,20,000 tonnes capacity. They set up a plant with 60,000 tonnes and they have raised it to 75,000 tonnes. 45,000 tonnes still remain. We wrote to them in the matter and they have replied that they have taken some effective steps. We are getting it examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and the Department of Company Affairs whether in law the steps taken by them would amount to 'effective steps' and, therefore, they would be entitled to a licence. The matter is under examination and very soon a decision would be taken.

The Indian Aluminium Company have set up a plant at Belgaum. They have got a letter of intent for expansion to 70,000 tonnes. They tell us they can expand straightway by another 10,000 tonnes.

Similarly, Madras Aluminium, which has a capacity of 12,500 tonnes has been permitted to double its capacity to 25,000 tonnes. They have now come to 15,000 tonnes capacity and the rest will come up by 1973-74.

The capacity of the Aluminium Corporation, Asansol is 7,500 tonnes. They have increased it by another 1,500 tonnes and they are going to complete it soon.

In Orissa, J. K. Industries have been given a letter of intent for 30,000 tonnes annual capacity. At present we are processing that application.

Shri S. Kundu : How long will you take for a final decision ?

Shri Jaganath Rao : There are so many formalities to be completed. There is no delay on our part.

Coming to the public sector, at Korba the capacity is 100,000 tonnes. The aluminium plant is under construction and is likely to be commissioned by July 1972. The smelter is expected to be completed by June, 1973 and the plant is expected to be commissioned in April 1973 and will reach its full capacity by 1975-76.

In Koyna the capacity is 50,000 tonnes. The smelter is expected to be received by October 1970 and it is likely to be commissioned in 1973-74 and will reach full production in 1974-75.

In the field of the aluminium industry we are in a safe position because we have sufficient bauxite in the country. Both the public sector and the private sector have come in a big way and in years to come we hope to export finished goods like aluminium cables.

In this connection, I may state that we are setting up an aluminium research institute to fill up some of the gaps in the field of process technology. It will cater to testing of bauxite samples, development of alloys and advising on current operational problems of the producers. The institute will be set up this year.

Then I come to copper. Yesterday, Shri Bohra said that our potential is about 240 million tonnes. The reserves are estimated at about 70 million tonnes in Khetri and 31.35 million tonnes at Kolihan, both in Rajasthan. The other areas are Nallakonda and Mailaram in Andhra Pradesh and Chitaldurg in Mysore. All these deposits are being exploited simultaneously because copper is badly needed in the country and every year we are losing valuable foreign exchange for the import of copper. Last year, the amount spent on imports was Rs.9 crores. To the extent possible, we want to reduce the import of this very important non-ferrous metal.

Coming to Khetri project, previously this area was held by Jaipur Mining Corpora-

tion of Birlas. They did not do any work. They surrendered the area in March 1961. When it was assigned to the National Mineral Development Corporation. In 1961 May the Western Knapp Engineering Company of U. S. A. was appointed as consultants. In 1962 they (N. M. D. C.) acquired the area from Jaipur Mining Corporation by negotiation. In 1963 U. S. (Aid) was requested for a loan of Rs.9 crores. They promised but ultimately they did not give the loan. So, two years were lost. In 1965 Government approved a proposal to entrust the detailed designing and engineering and supply of equipments to the French firm Venotpic Ensa. In October 1966 Government approved enlarging the scope of the project to 31,000 tonnes per annum. The Hindustan Copper Corporation was formed on 9th November, 1967 and the work has started since then.

I may also inform the House about the time schedule. The concentrator plant is to come up in October 1970, the smelter in October 1971, the refinery in May 1972, fire-refined copper in January 1972 and electrolytic copper by September 1972. The progress is not going on according to schedule. We are also trying to develop other small deposits in the country simultaneously so that copper would be available.

A word about zinc. The Hindustan Zinc unit was originally held by the Metal Corporation of India, a private sector company. This company was acquired on the 22nd October, 1965 by an Act of Parliament. This company, when it originally started the work, could mine only 500 tonnes a day. Now we have come up to 900 tonnes per day. We have also started in February a beneficiation plant for additional 2,000 tonnes a day. It is under installation and we will be in a position to produce 2,000 tonnes of ore by December 1971 which was the original date fixed by the Metal Corporation of India.

Our work is going on progressively. We are also developing other deposits of zinc and lead in other areas simultaneously so that the ore will be available and the production is not halted or staggered. Therefore work in Hindustan Zinc is going on well. It is now going to be expanded to 36,000 tonnes per annum and in the Fifth Plan or so it will be further increased by

54,000 tonnes ; so, roughly it will be 1 lakh tonnes in Rajasthan itself. Not an ounce of zinc will be taken out of Rajasthan.

Shri Onkarlal Bohra (Chittorgarh) : Hindustan Zinc Limited is also importing the raw material.

Shri Jagannath Rao : We are importing it because the ore is not available and we have to keep the unit going. The moment we get the ore we require, no import will be made. The deposit of Dariba is rich. It is also rich in lead with a content of 6 to 7 per cent ; so, we will be in a position to get more of lead also. There are lead deposits in Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh as also in Orissa. We are also trying to develop lead deposits wherever they are available. Nickel also is being developed in the Sukhinda Tehsil of Orissa. We have given it to a consultant for a feasibility report and we will start it some time towards the end of this year.

Therefore in 12 or 13 months a tempo has been created so that exploitation is done on a war basis and we can get the material that is necessary.

Shri Onkarlal Bohra : How much time will Khetri take ?

Shri Jagannath Rao : I have given the time schedule about Khetri and about Hindustan Zinc also. We should have a target date before us. Unless we have a target date we cannot achieve anything. We may be late by a month or two but we must have a target date and try to stick to the schedule that we have fixed.

Shri Shinkre (Panjim) : What about the gold content ?

Shri Jagannath Rao : There is no gold in zinc. From zinc we get lead and some silver also. But there is gold deposit in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Shinkre : Are you sure about this ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : रायलसीमा में जो डायमंड के डिपॉजिट्स मिले हैं, उनके बारे में भी तो कुछ कहें।

Shri Jagannath Rao : There are some diamond deposits in Ramallakotta and Vajrakarur in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh besides Panna in Madhya Pradesh. The National Mineral Development Corporation has taken up those ores. Rayalaseema would become *ratnasema* in course of time. There are good prospects and I hope we will be able to get diamonds in large quantities.

Wherever there are deposits in all the States, however small they may be, we are developing them and in the Fourth Plan we have schemes to develop them. We will not lie content unless we get the required metal that is necessary.

Shri G. Viswanathan : He has not mentioned anything about Neyveli.

Shri S. Kundu : The Minister gave a very rosy picture ; in his department everything is well and fine ; there is no headache and no cause to worry.

Shri G. Viswanathan : Why should I have wasted 16 or 17 minutes if I do not get a reply ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : If the Minister does not reply, I cannot compel him.

Shri G. Viswanathan : We can compel him.

Shri Jagannath Rao : About the Neyveli Corporation, the mining target is to be raised to 6 million tonnes during the Fourth Plan for which a sum of Rs. 4.5 crores has been provided in full. An amount of Rs. 2.5 crores, as mentioned by the hon. Member, was in the earlier draft. By mistake, he is reading the draft Plan. Firm orders for the required equipment have already been placed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Shri Kalita.

Shri S. Kundu : I just want to ask one thing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : There is no time, Shri Kalita.

Shri S. Kundu : About the Khetri mining project, is one of our sick mining

projects. The machinery which was imported has been lying there unutilised. Why was such machinery purchased? Why is this target of production not reached? Why is the target of construction also not reached? Is he prepared to hold an enquiry into it? I would like to know whether these things could have been manufactured indigenously in the country and, if so, why did you import it? Why are you not going to utilise it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The time is very restricted. The Minister has only intervened. The senior Minister is yet to reply. Shri Kalita.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have read the Report of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals. At the very outset, I must congratulate Dr. Triguna Sen for his bold policy in regard to crude oil. We should give whatever compliment he deserves. At least, the foreign oil companies who are importing crude oil have been compelled to reduce the price of crude. This is a great achievement for his Ministry. Also, in the matter of import of crude oil, he has achieved something. These two things are to be noted. But this does not mean that he should be complimented about it.

We know, sometime back, when he was negotiating with these foreign oil companies, when these foreign oil companies were resisting to reduce the price of crude, he dictated some terms to these companies and he was clear in his mind about an alternative arrangement. There was an alternative arrangement with the Government of India. It was their thinking that if the foreign oil companies did not agree to the reduction of crude price, then they would have an alternative arrangement. This is known to us and to all people. I have always been saying this. In an earlier speech also, I was demanding that when the Government of India can make alternative arrangements, what is the necessity of allowing them to import crude oil to the tune of Rs.132 crores to Rs.134 crores every year? What is the necessity for that? I am saying that the Government of India can take over all crude oil import itself. I want Government should not go times without number to these foreign

oil companies for reduction in prices of crude oil and cut crude oil imports when Government can manage and arrange imports as they know full well, the sources wherefrom they get the oil. I would demand in this House that Government should take every step to change this policy and make all arrangements to take over our crude oil import itself.

15 hrs.

Secondly, I am coming to the fertiliser policy. I am not going into details. Recently one fertiliser project in Goa has been sanctioned by the Government. I am not going into that. But I am going into one question. Only since two years the Minister has come to this Ministry. Recently, the Planning Commission has agreed to allot Rs.1,200 crores to import fertilisers. What is this Ministry doing here in India? We know, to achieve self-sufficiency in fertilisers we only need Rs.300 crores. But our Planning Commission—I shall not say it is a bogus commission—but their plan to import fertilisers worth Rs.1,200 crores is a bogus one. We shall have an opportunity to discuss the Fourth Plan in this House. The Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 1,200 crores to import fertilisers from foreign countries but they have not allotted Rs.300 crores to achieve self-sufficiency. For example, this Goa project was hanging fire since 1962. Now the Mithapur project is hanging fire. Namrup expansion is not working. Barauni has not gone into stream. There is also a proposal in the Hindustan Copper Project to produce some fertiliser, but nothing is coming out. Every year according to this plan we shall have to import Rs.400 crores worth of fertiliser from foreign countries. I want that this policy of the Government of India should be changed. Instead of importing fertilisers from foreign countries Government should allot Rs.300 crores immediately to this Ministry to achieve self-sufficiency. It may be in the private sector or in the public sector—it does not matter. But India should become self-sufficient in fertilisers. This is my second submission.

I am coming to another matter. Just now Mr. Rao was saying something but I am not going into it. I only want to say one thing about the Khetri Hindustan Copper

project. It is a cross-breed project of the Maharaja of Jaipur and Birlas. From 1945 this copper project is hanging fire. The Maharaja handed it over to Birlas and Birlas handed it over to the Government of India. Till now, Rs.30—40 crores, have been spent on this account and the project cost will be nearly Rs.90 crores. They will produce 31,000 tonnes of copper by 1972 if the report is correct. From 1945 to 1972, for more than 25 years the target is 31,000 tonnes. But till now not a single kilogram of copper has been produced by this plant. The project is estimated to cost Rs.90 crores and they have already spent Rs.30 crores. I hope a Parliamentary Inquiry Committee should be set up to inquire into the whole affair about the Khetri Copper Project which is a great drain on our public exchequer. This should be looked into immediately.

I am now coming to the crude oil products, Sir. Recently it has been very much advertised in the Press and it has come out in the papers. The Prime Minister also inaugurated the off-shore drilling. I also appreciate this, that this is a new, great adventure on the part of the Government. But I wish to ask this question. When you go in for off-shore drilling, have you exhausted—all the on-shore drilling? Have you exhausted such on-shore drilling in areas like Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, N. E. F. A., West Bengal, Gangetic Basin, Punjab, Kashmir and also in the South? Have they exhausted all their on-shore exploration programmes? When I was in the Estimates Committee in 1967, we came across a report of the Gangetic basin where there is possibility of oil reserves. But nothing has come out of it. Instead of doing that on-shore drilling, why should the Government of India lay more stress on off-shore drilling? It is well-known that off-shore drilling is more costly, than on-shore drilling. I am not against that; but I want to caution them in this respect. According to newspaper reports, the place where they now have this off-shore drilling is a hazardous one, because the tidal waves flow at a speed of 12 K. Ms. per hour. The height of the tidal wave sometimes crosses the height of a two-storeyed building and the wind in the monsoon comes at a speed of 150 K. Ms. per hour. And, I apprehend that the whole project may collapse due to those hazards. So, I request

that measures for on-shore drilling should be given priority. Then only we should go in for off-shore drilling. This is my submission.

I now come to agreements entered into by the Government of India with foreign companies that are operating in India like B. O. A. C. and other oil companies. I wish to make a reference to the Report of the Damle Committee, 1961. They say in page 90 as follows :

"All the 3 coastal refineries obtained their requirements of crude oil from their overseas suppliers who are themselves not original producers/suppliers of crude oil. The Companies are unable to disclose the names of their original suppliers. We fail to see why the companies could not deal with the original producers/suppliers of the crude oil or furnish information regarding the names of such original producers/suppliers."

This is one thing which I would like to bring to their notice from the Report of the Damle Committee.

Here is an agreement of 1961 between Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited and the Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited. Clause 3 (b) of this Agreement says :

"the gas is used basically for the production of fertilizer and any or all of the following products or by-products :

- (i) Heavy water.
- (ii) Sulphur and Sulphuric Acid.
- (iii) Technical grade urea.
- (iv) Carbon.
- (v) Town gas.
- (vi) Dry Ice.
- (vii) Any other products or by-products after obtaining the prior permission of the Seller, which will not be withheld, provided that the Seller may not be normally manufacturing such pro-

ducts or by-products in India or have any arrangements for the indigenous manufacture of such products."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Now the Hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita : I shall finish within three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : You should finish within one minute.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Mr. Triguna Sen) : Don't you want to hear the Minister's reply ?

Shri Dhireswar Kalita : Yes, I want to hear your reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : For you, the time is allotted by your party.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita : Sir, I want that these agreements should be scrapped. Yesterday, my colleague, Shri Ganesh Ghosh raised a point saying that these agreements are always a dishonour to us. It is shameful on the part of Government of India to continue them. In 1968, you will remember, Sir, that this Oil pricing was discussed in this House and as a result of that, Shantilal Shah Committee was appointed. And a report of that Committee is now before the Government. The Cabinet, it seems, has again referred that to the Cabinet Sub-Committee to ascertain the views of the State Government.

In this very Shantilal Committee Report, reference was also made at the end of their report that the Government should ascertain the views of the State Government. I do not know why should there be such delaying tactics on the part of Government in this regard ? It is because of this agreement that Bombay, Madras, Haldia, Assam, Ahmedabad and the whole country is suffering. So, I want that this report should immediately be placed before the House and the House should discuss it to arrive at a decision. We should scrap this import parity theory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita : I want one more minute. I would now like to touch upon the working of the autonomous bodies of the Refineries and Fertilisers. What does autonomy mean ? I am giving you one example.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : No more example please. You must conclude now. Otherwise this is unfair to the other hon. Members.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita : Let me state briefly how in these autonomous bodies the officers are using these institutions for their own benefit. These officers are getting a car allowance of Rs.300 per mensem. Officers are having housing facilities. When the workers ask for these privileges, immediately the management introduces the Industrial Security Force.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Please conclude now.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita : At the end, I want that these industrial security forces which are used by the autonomous bodies under this ministry should immediately be stopped and better relations with the workers should be established. Thank you.

श्री ना० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा पेट्रोलियम, रसायन एवं धातु मंत्री का ध्यान इंडियन इग्ज कम्पनी के अन्तर्गत चल रही तीन दवाइयों और चीर-फाड़ के औजार बनाने के कारखाने में चल रही अव्यवस्था की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इन तीन कारखानों में घाटा होता है और इसके अधिकारी की मनमानी के कारण मजदूर हड़ताल करते हैं और इस कारण देश को भारी नुकसान होता है। सरकारी कारखानों में तैयार दवाइयों की कीमत घटनी चाहिए। विभिन्न सरकारी कारखानों में एक ही दवाई की लागत में भारी फर्क रहता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस मामले में नया अध्ययन कराये और अगर किसी तरह का भ्रष्टाचार हो तो उसकी जाँच कराई जाये। विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। सरकारी क्षेत्र का तेल उद्योग अफसरों के निहित स्वार्थों के कारण नहीं बन रहा है। हैदराबाद के सिन्थेटिक कारखाने में 34 सौ मजदूर 38 दिनों से हड़ताल पर हैं। उनकी माँगों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक स्वीकार करना

चाहिए और इस हड़ताल को समाप्त करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

गंगा के पानी के दूषित होने की जाँच आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। और उसमें जो भी दोषी हों उनको उचित से उचित दंड देना चाहिए।

बेरोजगार स्नातकों को एजेन्सी देना चाहिए। कुछ दिन पहले तीन चार बार पेपर में निकला है कि जो हमारे देश में अनएम्प्लायड ग्रैजुएट्स हैं, इंजीनियर हैं या डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स हैं उनको सरकार की ओर से पेट्रोल पम्प और केरासिन आयल की एजेन्सी दी जायेगी लेकिन मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपके अधिकारी हैं जो कि तेल की एजेन्सी देते हैं या पेट्रोल पम्प की स्वीकृति देते हैं उनके पास हमारे देश के अनएम्प्लायड ग्रैजुएट्स और इंजीनियर्स ने लगभग दो महीने पूर्व से अपने आवेदन-पत्र भेजे हुए हैं और उन अधिकारी के यहाँ काफी दौड़ धूप करने के बाद भी अभी तक उनमें से किसी एक भी अनएम्प्लायड ग्रैजुएट या इंजीनियर को कोई एजेन्सी नहीं दी गई है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, जिनके आवेदन-पत्र पड़े हुए हैं उनके आवेदन-पत्रों पर स्वीकृति दी जाये जिससे कि उनको काम मिल सके।

श्रीमन्, जो पेट्रोल पम्प चलाते हैं उनमें से बहुत से कहीं कहीं पेट्रोल में केरोसिन आयल भी मिला देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसकी जाँच के लिए उच्चस्तरीय जाँच समिति की स्थापना की जाये और जिन लोगों को भी इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाया जाये उनको कड़ा से कड़ा दंड दिया जाये तथा उनकी पेट्रोल पम्प की एजेन्सी भी समाप्त की जाये।

श्रीमन् मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान फटिलाइजर फँक्टरी, बरोनी की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर जो मीनेजर हैं वे वहाँ पर पंजाब के अपने सगे सम्बन्धियों को बहाल करते हैं। हमारे यहाँ बिहार में जो भी शिक्षित युवक हैं वे बेचारे इधर उधर मारे-मारे फिरते हैं लेकिन उनको बरोनी फटिलाइजर में नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। उनसे आवेदन-पत्र भी लिए जाते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद भी कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता है। फटिलाइजर फँक्टरी

के मीनेजर साहब पंजाब से अपने सगे सम्बन्धियों को बुलाकर वहाँ रखते हैं और काफी वेतन देते हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह का जो व्यवहार वहाँ के मीनेजर साहब हमारे बिहारियों के साथ करते हैं उसकी शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए और बिहार में जो हमारे शिक्षित युवक बेकार बैठे हुए हैं उनको फटिलाइजर फँक्टरी, बरोनी में काम मिलना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, उर्वरक के उत्पादन में सरकार के 200 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष खर्च होते हैं, फिर भी उर्वरक की कीमत प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन के चेयरमैन का अधिकार बिल्कुल ही कम कर देना चाहिए। और मंत्रालय को इसका अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन, देहरादून की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। आसाम में नजीरा एवं गैलकी दो चाय बागान हैं। उपरोक्त दोनों चाय बागान को आयल और नेचुरल गैस कमीशन, देहरादून अपने काम के लिए यानी दोनों चाय बागान से तेल निकालने के लिए वॉरिंग करने के लिए चेयरमैन महोदय पहले उपरोक्त दोनों चाय बागान के मालिकों से दस लाख रुपये में खरीद करने के लिए बात किया परन्तु कुछ दिनों के बाद दस लाख के बदले में चाय बागान के खरीदने में करीब 60 लाख रुपये भुगतान किया। उपरोक्त दोनों चाय बागान के मालिकों को तो केवल दस दाख मिले परन्तु करीब 40 लाख रुपये चेयरमैन एवं उनके नीचे के अधिकारियों की पाकिट में चले गये। मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसकी इन्क्वायरी या तो स्वयं करें या आपको अवकाश न हो तो इसकी जाँच सी० वी० आई० को दे दें और इन्क्वायरी के पश्चात् आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन के जो भी अधिकारी कुसूरवार हों उन्हें कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देने की व्यवस्था करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान आयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन, देहरादून के चेयरमैन के ग़प्ट आचरण के ऊपर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा विश्वस्त सूत्र के ज्ञात हुआ है कि उपरोक्त कमीशन के

चेयरमैन चैकोस्लोवाकिया में बिना भारत सरकार की वित्तीय स्वीकृति के ही पांच करोड़ रुपए की पाइप खरीदने का आर्डर दिया और इन्होंने किसी भी देश से टेन्डर नहीं मंगाया, सुना है कि जापान और कनाडा में चालीस, प्रतिशत कम कीमत में इस तरह की पाइप मिलती है। इससे चेयरमैन के ग्रुप आचरण की साफ जानकारी मिलती है कि पाइप खरीदने में करीब दो करोड़ रुपये की गोलमाल किया है।

इनके साथ मिस्टर खेमका पाइप खरीदने में विदेश गये थे। सुना है कि राजस्थान के ये खेमका जी बहुत बड़े सेठ हैं और चेयरमैन के साथ इनकी भीतर से बहुत बड़ी साँठगाँठ है।

उपरोक्त चेयरमैन महोदय बिना सरकारी स्वीकृति के ही चैकोस्लोवेकिया गये और अपने साथ-साथ अपनी पत्नी एवं सेठ खेमका जी को ले गये। इसके लिए भी इन्होंने सरकार से स्वीकृति नहीं प्राप्त की।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चेयरमैन महोदय वहाँ जाने का खर्च कहाँ से लाये ? मैं मन्त्री जी से चाहता हूँ कि वे इसकी जाँच स्वयं करें या सी बी आई से करावें। और कुसूरवार साबित होने पर चेयरमैन महोदय को कठिन से कठिन सजा दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें।

श्रीमन्, सुनने में आया है कि उपरोक्त चेयरमैन ने देहरादून में करीब दो लाख रुपये का निजी मकान बनवाया है और कमीशन के अन्तर्गत गुजरात में काम करने वाले एक इंजीनियर को अपने मकान की देखरेख के लिए यहाँ रखे हुए हैं। इंजीनियर साहब का वेतन तो कमीशन से मिलता है और चेयरमैन महोदय अपने निजी भवन की देख-रेख कराते हैं। मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इनके देहरादून के मकान की भी इन्वैयरी होनी चाहिए कि उसे बनाने के लिए रुपया कहाँ से लाये ?

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी हम लोगों से बराबर कहते हैं कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण एक्सप्लोरेशन अधिक नहीं करा सकते हैं। बड़े-बड़े यन्त्र भी नहीं खरीद सकते हैं परन्तु आयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन के चेयरमैन प्रतिवर्ष 10 से 12 बार विदेश यात्रा करते हैं। इन्हें पैरिस इत्यादि जाने के लिए वर्ष में 10-12 बार

के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा कहाँ से आई ? इन पर उपरोक्त ग्रुप आचरण के लिए कठिन से कठिन कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करते ?

मैं समझता हूँ कि उपरोक्त चेयरमैन या आयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन के दूसरे आई सी एस अधिकारी कितना ही ग्रुप आचरण करते हैं लेकिन सरकार के कान पर जू नहीं रेंगती। ये चेयरमैन वही व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हें दण्डकारण्य में रिफ्यूजियों को रिसेटिलमेंट कराने भेजा गया था। रिसेटिलमेंट कराने के लिए लाखों रुपये दिये गये। परन्तु न तो ये रिसेटिलमेंट ठीक से करा सके और न कोई विशेष सहायता ही दी। उल्टे लाखों का गोलमाल भी किया। अतः आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त जितनी बातों का मैंने जिक्र किया है उन्हें एक एक कर व्यक्तिगत रूप से स्वयं जाँच करें और यदि उन्हें स्वयं अवकाश न हो तो सी बी आई से उनकी जाँच कराई जाये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मंत्रालय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि इस में छोटे, बड़े मिला कर तीन मंत्री हैं। विभाग तो बहुतेरे हैं, वहाँ कोयला का है जहाँ आग लगते ही मामला काला हो जाता है। जैसा अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक गोलमाल का जिक्र किया। लेकिन चूँकि समय इस मंत्रालय की माँगों के लिये कम ही रखा गया है इसलिये मैं थोड़े समय में कुछ खास बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार, और उसी तरह यह मंत्रालय नारों का शिकार है। नारा है साजाजिक न्याय का, नारा है एकाधिकार को मिटाने का और नारा है उत्पादन बढ़ाने का। ये तीन नारे सरकार की ओर से दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन इन तीनों नारों में एक दूसरे के साथ इतना गोलमाल किया जा रहा है, घाघली हो रही है कि वह एक दूसरे को खत्म कर देंगे। जैसे मैं कहूँगा कि सामाजिक न्याय के लिये, एकाधिकार को मिटाने के लिये सावँजनिक क्षेत्रों का निर्माण करना अति आवश्यक है। लेकिन इस सामाजिक न्याय को, सावँजनिक क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिये सभी निजी उद्योगों को समाप्त कर के, समाज के नियंत्रण में लाने के लिये उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाता है उत्पादन वृद्धि के नाम पर। जैसे मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। और

मिसाल यह है कि यह जो बिड़ला साहब को उर्वरक का लाइसेंस मिला यह क्यों मिला ? 6 वर्ष लग गये । इसी नाम पर मिला होगा न कि उर्वरक की कमी है और उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए ? इसलिये उनको यह लाइसेंस दे दिया गया । चोगले साहब को मिला । मुझे प्रसन्नता है, लेकिन इसमें जो राजनीति है उसी से दुख है । कोई वहाँ पर एक पूंजीपति हैं गोभ्रा में रहते हैं, चोगले साहब, और एक हैं बिड़ला साहब । तो बिड़ला और चोगले साहब के बीच में लोगों को खूब खेलने का मौका मिला ।

अगर आप का नारा उत्पादन वृद्धि का है तो यह 6 वर्ष इस लाइसेंस को देने में क्यों लगे क्यों कि इतने दिनों में कुछ उत्पादन बढ़ता, कुछ काम आगे चलता, और अगर सामाजिक न्याय का और एकाधिकार का नारा है, हम उसके साथ इत्तफाक करते हैं, तो फिर बिड़ला को, जिन के खिलाफ इस तरह के आरोप लगाये गये और सत्य ही लगाये गये कि सब से ज्यादा कारखानों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस मिले, उन को फिर एक बहुत बड़े उद्योग का लाइसेंस क्यों दे दिया गया । इन दोनों बातों में आप कैसे तालमेल बँठा रहे हैं उसको आज सदन और देश जानना चाहता है । और अगर आप इसका जवाब नहीं दे पाओगे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की जनता और संसद के साथ एक खिलवाड़ हो रहा है और उत्पादन के नाम पर आप सामाजिक न्याय और एकाधिकार समाप्त करने के नारे को खत्म कर रहे हैं । इसलिये मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया ।

आप सार्वजनिक उद्योगों को चलाते हैं और यह कह कर चलाना चाहते हैं कि आप उससे कुछ काम लोगों को देंगे, बेकारी दूर करेंगे और साथ साथ ऐसे उद्योगों को जिनको निजी लोग नहीं चलाना चाहते, क्यों कि निजी लोगों के दिमाग में है व्यक्तिगत मुनाफा और ऐसी चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना कि जो उत्पादन वृद्धि में सहायक न हों, जनता के हित में न हों, बल्कि उन के मुनाफे के लिये हों, उन कामों में उनकी दिलचस्पी होती है, इसलिये आप सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में दखल चाहते हैं । लेकिन आप का अमल क्या है ? मैं एक दूसरी मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ । एक तो यह कि बिड़ला जी को लाइसेंस दिया और टाटा को दिया, समय खो कर, शायद देने का आप का इरादा था और देंगे आप ।

श्री त्रिगुण सेन : देंगे ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : देंगे । इसलिये आपके बम्बई सेशन की धज्जियाँ उड़ जाती हैं, और जो पंडाल आप का वहाँ सजा था उसमें सामाजिक न्याय छिप जाता है ।

श्री एस० आर० दामानी (शोलापुर) : अगर हम ये चीजों इम्पोर्ट करते रहे और देश के अन्दर कोई कारखाना न बने, तब आप की क्या राय है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरी चले तो मैं शुद्ध सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र वाला हूँ । मैं निजी क्षेत्र का बिल्कुल हिमायती नहीं हूँ, और मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ बैठ कर बहस करना चाहता हूँ इस विषय पर । लेकिन जो आप की सरकार के अन्दर गतिरोध है, जो अन्तर्द्वन्द्व है, और जो विरोधाभास है उसको मैंने आप के सामने रखने का प्रयास किया ।

इसी तरह से बिहार में ग्रामशोर में गंधक मिलती है । देश के अन्दर गंधक पैदा होती है । उसका इस्तेमाल सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने में नहीं होता, और यह कह कर उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है, उसको खरीद नहीं रहे हैं कि सिन्दरी कारखाने को वह कुछ मंहगी पड़ती है और आप विदेशों से गंधक मंगाते हैं । और जब विदेशों से मंगाते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, हो सकता है कि आप का यह कारखाना ज्यादा खर्चीला हो, तो खर्चा कैसे घटेगा, किस तरह से काम चलेगा, उस पर जोर देना चाहिये । और दूसरे यह जोर देना चाहिये कि उसमें जो लोग बेकार होंगे उनको काम में लगाना चाहिये । बजाय इस के उसमें छटनी शुरू हो जाय और वहाँ जो गंधक प्राप्त होती है उसको खत्म कर के सिन्दरी के लिये विदेशों से गंधक का आयात करें और इस तरह से विदेशी मुद्रा खायें, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती ।

Dr. Triguna Sen : We are not importing pyrites.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी खरीद क्यों नहीं हो रही है इस का जिक्र मंत्री महोदय करें । ग्रामशोर का गंधक खरीदते हैं कि नहीं, इसका विवरण आप दीजिये ।

[श्री राम सेवक]

इसी तरह से एक दूसरा मुद्दा और उठाना चाहता हूँ। जो आपका भारतीय तेल निगम है इसका किससे पाला पड़ा है? विदेशी कम्पनियों से। मुझ से अगर कोई पूछे कि आप सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पसन्द करते हो कि निजी क्षेत्र? तो मैं कहूँगा कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पसन्द करता हूँ, निजी बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर च्वाइस करनी पड़े, और मुझ से पूछा जाय कि अगर आप सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बनाना चाहते हैं, निजी क्षेत्र को मिटाना चाहते हैं तो सबसे पहले शुरूवात कहाँ से करेंगे? तो मैं कहूँगा कि उसकी शुरूवात विदेशी उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से करूँगा। लेकिन यह सरकार अजीब ढंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण शुरू कर रही है, और वह इस प्रकार कि देशी का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा है और परदेशी को छूट और इनाम दिया जा रहा है। इससे लगता है कि शायद विदेश से कुछ ज्यादा रिश्ता हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का है, और कुछ हो सकता है, उनके खानगी रिश्ते किस तरह के होंगे वह जानते होंगे, उस पर भी रोशनी डालनी चाहिये कि क्यों विदेशी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हो रहा है। और फिलहाल मैं इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उद्योगों का, खास कर बर्मा शैल और ऐसो के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ, कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है। ये विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं। और आज संसार में सब से ज्यादा घनी तेली लोग होते हैं, जो तेल के व्यापार में लगे हुए हैं। और उस माने में मैं माननीय त्रिगुण सेन को तेली कहूँ तो गलत नहीं होगा।

हमारे यहाँ जो तेल का उद्योग है उसका सब से बड़ा शोषण अगर कोई कर रहा है तो वह है बर्मा शैल, ऐसो और कालटेक्स कम्पनियाँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय की इस बारे में क्या नीति है, और कितना पैसा हर साल बर्मा शैल, ऐसो और कालटेक्स कम्पनियाँ हमारे देश का ले जाती हैं? अध्यक्ष महोदय दो मिनट आप मुझे और समय दीजिये। मुझे और किसी मंत्रालय पर नहीं बोलना है।

यह जो हमारा भारतीय तेल निगम है, इसका मुकाबला किससे है, इन्हीं कम्पनियों से है और इनकी सर्विसेज एफिशियंट नहीं है तो कारण यह है कि वह इनके मुकाबले खड़े नहीं हो सकते। मेरा चार्ज है, मैं आरोप लगा रहा हूँ

आपके इस मंत्रालय पर कि उसकी जो नीति है उसके परिणामस्वरूप आज तक आपका बम्बई में कहीं कोई इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के अंतर्गत न तो कोई पेट्रोल पंप है और न किसी और चीज की स्थापना आपने की है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप देश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों के आँकड़े दे-कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली, कहाँ-कहाँ इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के पेट्रोल वर्गरेह के पंप लगे हैं और कितने लगे हैं, तथा कालटेक्स, ऐसो और बर्मा शैल के कितने लगे हैं तो पता चलेगा कि कि आपकी एफिशेंसी क्या है (ध्वयधान)

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan): I may mention for the information of the hon. Member that so far as the Indian Oil Corporation is concerned, the I. O. C. which entered the market in 1960, has got more than 44 per cent of the market participation, and in the next year it is likely to be more than 50 per cent, as against all the companies put together.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं बम्बई के बारे में भी जानना चाहता हूँ, मेरा स्पेसिफिक सवाल है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Member has raised the point about the petrol pumps. Is it not a fact that in Bombay, there is no land available for I. O. C., petrol pumps? Let him say yes or no.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये सारी चीजें उसमें आनी चाहिए। इसी के साथ साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि यह जो उर्वरक हैं, उसके मूल्यों का प्रश्न है। इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि, तीसरी चीज यह जो क्षेत्र है, मैं समझता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में ऐजेन्सी की प्रथा न रहे तो बहुत बढ़िया। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में और निजी क्षेत्र में ऐजेन्सी की प्रथा है। कारखाना चाहे सरकारी हो या गैर-सरकारी, अगर दोनों में बिधि एक है, तरीका एक है, दोनों के अन्तर्गत कुछ छोट कर्मचारी और बड़े आफिसर के वेतनक्रम, सुख सुविधा आदि में वहाँ अगर बराबरी रहती है तो मेरे जैसे लोगों के लिए वह समाजवाद नहीं दीखता है। लेकिन, अगर ऐजेन्सी देनी हो तो कोई दूसरा तरीका हो, कोई कोआपरेटिव हो। ऐजेन्सी उनको मिले, गरीब

लोगों को मिले। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जब राष्ट्रीयकरण का नारा लगाया तो हरिजननों की बात कही। इन्होंने गरीब हरिजननों, मुसलमानों की बात की। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके मंत्रालय में, जो उर्वरक के कारखाने हैं, जो आपके पेट्रोल पंप हैं, उनमें से कितने आपने हरिजन और आदिवासियों को दिये हैं? वह आंकड़े आप प्रस्तुत करें और अगर एक भी नहीं है, अगर आप ईमानदार हो, अगर आपका समाजवाद जन-अधिमुख है, लोगों की तरफ देखता है तो आपके नियम बनने चाहिए कि आज से जितने भी इंडियन ग्रायल कंपनी के पेट्रोल पंप, फर्टिलाइजर, गैस आदि हैं इनकी ऐजेन्सियाँ उन हरिजन आदिवासियों को मिलनी चाहिए। सब जानी चाहिए, एक दो नहीं, कोई संख्या नहीं ताकि पिछले जो पाप आपने किये हैं उनका निराकरण हो सके। अगर इन चीजों का जवाब दे सकें, तो मैं आभारी होऊंगा।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पेट्रोलियम और रासायनिक पदार्थों और खनिजों की माँगों का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ।

आजके प्राधुनिक संसार में जिस देश में तेल उपलब्ध हो वही देश औद्योगीकरण में परवान चढ़ सकता है, प्रगति कर सकता है। इस कार्यक्रम को मेरी सम्मति में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस कार्यक्रम को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाये। भारत इस मामले में शीघ्र ही आत्मनिर्भर हो जाय, यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

कृष्णा गोदावरी नदियों के बेसिन में तेल के लिए सर्वेक्षण का काम शुरू करने के सम्बन्ध में कई बार राज्य सरकार और कई संसद सदस्यों द्वारा माँग की जा चुकी है। तीन वर्ष पूर्व ही रूसी विशेषज्ञों ने निश्चयपूर्वक यह बताया था कि इस बेसिन में तेल के मिलने की अच्छी संभावना देखी गई है और इसलिए यहाँ पूरा-पूरा सर्वे होना चाहिए। परन्तु लम्बे पत्र व्यवहार के बाद भी यह काम अभी तक ठीक नहीं किया गया। यही नहीं, बल्कि यह कहा जा रहा है कि इस बेसिन को प्राथमिकता नहीं मिलेगी; इस संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह दलील ठीक नहीं है। जब तक इस में ड्रिलिंग करके पूरा सर्वे नहीं किया जाता,

कोई निश्चय तेल की अनुपलब्धि के बारे में नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। और जब रूसी विशेषज्ञों की राय यह है कि वहाँ तेल मिलने की संभावना है, तो फिर इसकी छानबीन न करने का कोई माकूल कारण नहीं दीख पड़ता। अतएव मैं पेट्रोलियम के मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगी कि कृष्णा गोदावरी बेसिन में बाकायदा सर्वेक्षण के काम का तुरन्त पूरा पूरा प्रबंध करें।

रूसी विशेषियों के कथन से पता चलता है कि तकनीकी दृष्टि से आंध्र प्रदेश के राहली प्रांत का जियोलाजिकल फार्मेशन तेल के अस्तित्व को सिद्ध करता है। ऐसी दशा में इस इलाके का सर्वे न करने से वहाँ के लोगों के मन में कई गलतफहमियाँ और संदेह उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं। यह समझा जा रहा है कि कृष्णा गोदावरी बेसिन के विकास में सरकार को दिलचस्पी नहीं है और इसीलिए तकनीकी सबूत के बावजूद वह इलाका नजर अंदाज किया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि इस स्थिति में वे आवश्यक कदम उठावें। सर्वे के लिए इस इलाके में कम से कम तीन चार सेसमिक पार्टीज की आवश्यकता है। परन्तु अब तक केवल एक पार्टी को ही वहाँ भेजा गया है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर तुरन्त ध्यान दें और कम से कम दो और पार्टियों को वहाँ भेज दें। मुझे मालूम नहीं हो रहा है कि अभी तक ओ० एन० जी० सी० के चेयरमैन का और मिनिस्टर साहब की नजर इस जगह पर क्यों नहीं पड़ी। यह भी मैं मालूम करना चाहूँगी कि रेशन सिस्टिमक ऐक्सपिडिशन 1967 ने जो रिपोर्ट सबमिट की उससे मालूम हुआ कि इस कोस्टल रिट्रप में बहुत ज्यादा अट्रेक्टिव फीचर्स हैं तेल मिलने के और हमारे स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी इसके बारे में बहुत पत्र लिखे हैं। जवाब बहुत मिसली-डिग आ रहे हैं यह मिसअप्रिहेंशन है। कैसे यह बतला सकते हैं कि इस जगह में तेल नहीं है, जब कि वहाँ अच्छी तरह सर्वे नहीं किया, ड्रिलिंग नहीं कराया। जब तक पूरा सर्वे नहीं कराया जाता तब तक तेल की उपलब्धि के बारे में कोई निश्चित बत नहीं कही जानी चाहिए और जब रूसी विशेषज्ञ की यह राय है कि यहाँ तेल मिलने की संभावना है तो फिर इसकी छानबीन होनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वहाँ पूरा पूरा सर्वे कराकर सदन को सूचित करें कि परिणाम क्या निकला है। मेरा पूर्ण विश्वास है कि तेल के उत्पादन में आंध्र प्रदेश का साहली प्रांत अत्यंत फलप्रद सिद्ध होगा

[श्री लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

श्रीर देश को तेल के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में सहायक होगा।

श्रीर प्रदेश देश का 'धान्यागार' माना जाता है। चावल, ज्वार, तिलहन, मिर्च, गन्ना, दालें आदि सभी चीजों की उपज इस राज्य में होती है। सिचाई के साधनों के बढ़ने से अब रासायनिक खाद और रासायनिक कीटाणुनाशक दवाओं की बड़े पैमाने पर आवश्यकता हो रही है। सारे भारत में इन दवाओं की जो माँग है, अनुमान लगाया गया है कि उसमें से लगभग आधी केवल श्रीर प्रदेश में ही है। अतएव आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये श्रीर प्रदेश में कीटाणु नाशक दवाओं के बनाने का उद्योग शुरू किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं कल श्री जगन्नाथराव से बातचीत कर रही थी। मैंगनीज और के बारे में। मैंगनीज और का बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर निर्यात होता है। पर इधर देखा गया है कि निर्यात में कमी हो रही है और हम जिस कीमत पर मैंगनीज और बेच रहे हैं वह अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा अधिक है। अगर यही हाल रहा तो हम इस निर्यात व्यापार से वंचित हो जायेंगे। हमारे माल की कीमत बढ़ने के कई कारण हैं, और उनमें से मुख्य कारण यह है कि हम पर निर्यात कर लगता है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगी कि यह कर वह हटाये और मैंगनीज और के निर्यात में जो बाधाएँ हैं उन्हें दूर करें। अन्यथा यह उद्योग बिल्कुल ही बन्द हो जायेगा।

श्रीर प्रदेश के हैदराबाद और महबूबनगर इलाकों में क्वार्ट्ज और फेल्स्पार के बड़े निक्षेप मौजूद हैं और इस माल की क्वालिटी के बारे में विदेशी मार्केट में बड़ी प्रशंसा हुई है। क्वार्ट्ज और फेल्स्पार के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने की बड़ी गुंजाइश है।

इसी प्रकार कर्नूल और कड़प्पा के बैराइट्स के विषय में भी इसी प्रकार की सम्भावनाएँ हैं। परन्तु यह खानें ऐसे इलाकों में हैं जो बन्दरगाहों से बहुत दूर हैं और इस माल को रेल से बन्दरगाहों तक ले जाने का जो व्यय हो रहा है, उसके कारण हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्पर्धा में नहीं टिक पा रहे हैं। यदि रेलवे के खर्च में किरफायत की जाय तो हमारा माल विदेशों में बिकेगा और हमें विदेशी मुद्रा मिलने की संभावना बढ़ेगी।

श्रीर प्रदेश में रायलसीमा का जो इलाका है वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। उस प्रदेश में डाइमण्ड्स मिलते हैं। वहाँ पर श्री संजीव रेड्डी के जिले में वज्र करूर का इलाका है। वहाँ पर रामगिरि भी एक जगह है। इन दोनों जगहों में भी एक्सप्लोरेशन हुआ है। पता चला है कि वहाँ सोने की खानें हैं। सुबह मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह रायलसीमा को रत्नसीमा बनाने का निश्चय कर चुके हैं। इसके लिये उनको धन्यवाद। वह श्रीर प्रदेश की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं। अभी अभी वह कुछ जगहों में खनिज की खोज कराने के लिये वहाँ गये भी थे। मैं चाहती हूँ कि वह इस बारे में जरूरी कदम उठावें।

श्री शिकरे (पंजिम): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटे से प्रदेश से आता हूँ, जहाँ पर जो माइनिंग बिजिनेस है वह बहुत छोटे तरीके से शुरू हुआ था। वहाँ 1914 में उत्खनन शुरू हुआ। शुरू में वह बॉलगाड़ी से ट्रांसपोर्ट होता था और छोटी छोटी किश्तियों से चाहे वह लौह खनिज हो या मैंगनीज खनिज हो मामागोआ बन्दरगाह तक जाता था। अब छोटी गाड़ियों और छोटी किश्तियों का मामला नहीं रहा। अब लौह खनिज या मैंगनीज खनिज या दूसरे खनिज का प्रोडक्शन इतना बढ़ गया है कि मैं कहूँगा कि वह एक तरह से जगन्नाथ का रथ बन गया है। आप जानते होंगे कि जगन्नाथ राव की मिनिस्ट्री भी इतनी बड़ी बन गई है कि वह भी जगन्नाथ के रथ की तरह से हो गई है। यह जो जगन्नाथ का रथ है उसको आगे चलाना मिनिस्ट्री का काम है क्योंकि खनिज का जो निर्यात होता है उससे हम बहुत काफी फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज कमाते हैं। लेकिन यह रथ चलाने के काम में हमें भी सरकार को सहयोग देना जरूरी है।

मैं गोआ की बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। गोआ से कोई साढ़े सात मिलियन टन का निर्यात लौह खनिज और मैंगनीज खनिज का होता है जिस से हम को 40 करोड़ २० का फारेन एक्सचेन्ज मिलता है। हमको देखना पड़ेगा कि वहाँ जो उत्खनन होता है उसको हमारी मिनिस्ट्री क्या फेसिलिटी देती है उत्खनन, ट्रांसपोर्ट और निर्यात के बारे में। हम देखते हैं कि गोआ में उत्खनन का मामला जैसे पहले पोर्तुगीज जमाने में चलता था वैसे ही आज भी चलता है। गोआ में लौह खनिज का उत्खनन

होता है। उनका एक्सप्लोरिंज इस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत काफी है। इसलिये विदेशों से उनका कम्पटीशन सकसेसफुल हो रहा है। वह अपने एक्सप्लोरिंज से उनके साथ कम्पटीशन करते हैं।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि चाहे छोटी-छोटी माइन्स हों चाहे बड़ी बड़ी माइन्स हों, उन्हें वह लीज देते हैं। लीज का जो कांटेक्ट होता है उसमें कहा गया है कि इतना उत्पादन माइन्स का होना चाहिये। जब माइन ओनर्स उतना उत्पादन नहीं करेंगे तो उनका कांटेक्ट नहीं रहेगा। लेकिन उसमें हमको यह देखना पड़ेगा कि वह तो उत्पादन करना चाहेंगे, लेकिन ऐसी परिस्थिति का निर्माण हो सकता है जिससे उत्पादन मुश्किल हो जाये। अगर गोआ के लीह खनिज को ही ले लिया जाये तो जब उसका निर्यात होगा तभी वहाँ के लोगों को मौका मिलेगा ज्यादा उत्पादन करने का। विदेशों के समूचे मार्केट में, जापान में, बेल्जियम में, ब्राजिल से, आस्ट्रेलिया से खनिज जाता है। जब हमारे माइन ओनर्स उन लोगों के साथ कम्पटीशन नहीं कर सकेंगे तब आप ऐसा नियम कैसे रख सकते हैं कि इतना उत्पादन नहीं होगा तो उनका अधिकार खत्म हो जायेंगा ?

मुझे यहाँ पर एक बात कहनी है कि माइन्स के अधिकार के बारे में डिस्जिन लेते समय हमको राज्यों और राज्यों की वर्तमान परिस्थिति पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि गोआ में जो उत्पादन होता है वह केवल निर्यात के लिये होता है, मध्य प्रदेश में जो उत्खनन होता है वह जो हमारे कारखाने हैं इस्पात बनाने के उनके उपयोग में आता है। इस लिये मैं एक सजेसन आप के सामने रखना चाहूँगा कि ऐसी एक सूत्र संचालन समिति कोओर्डिनेशन कमिटी बने जिसमें फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री के, ट्रांसपोर्ट और शिपिंग मिनिस्ट्री के, रेलवे के और माइन्स के प्रतिनिधि रहें। जब सब के प्रतिनिधि संचालन समिति में रहें तभी वह निश्चय कर सकेंगे कि क्या क्या सुविधायें दी जानी चाहियें। खनिज के उत्पादन को और वितरण को उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहूँगा कि गोआ का बन्दरगाह है मार्मागोआ। उसके एक्सपेंशन अथवा विस्तार के लिये 40 करोड़ रु० खर्च होंगे। लेकिन इस बन्दरगाह तक जाने के लिये जो रेलवे है उसकी अगर ब्रांड-गेजिंग न हो या उसको डबललाइन न किया

जाय तो माइन्स में जो उत्पादन होता है उसको बन्दरगाह तक ट्रांसपोर्ट करने में बड़ी दिक्कत आयीगी। इस लिये मैं कहूँगा कि रेलवे के बारे में, ट्रांसपोर्ट और शिपिंग के बारे में, फारेन ट्रेड के बारे में सलाह देने के लिये अगर उनके अधिकारी संचालन समिति में न रहें तो जरूर कठिनाई आ जायेगी।

अब एक ही बात और है जो कि जोआरी फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट के बारे में है। जोआरी फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट बिड़ला को देने के निर्णय के बारे में यहाँ बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है उसमें एक अमरीकन कारपोरेशन के 54 प्रतिशत शेअर हैं। वह कम्पनी ऐसी है कि उनके आधे से अधिक शेअर होने पर भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का जो काम है वह उसको अपने हाथ में नहीं लेती। उस कारपोरेशन ने बहुत सहयोग देकर अफ्रीका में, रशिया आदि में कई कारखाने शुरू किये हैं।

गोआ में जो फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट का लाइसेंस दिया गया है, उसके लिए मैं कृतज्ञता प्रकट करता हूँ। हमने बार-बार यहाँ कहा है कि छोटे से गोआ के लिए उसकी इंडस्ट्रियल पोर्टेबिलिटी को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग आप दें। लेकिन अभी तक आपने नहीं दिया है। अब आपने एक प्राइवेट अंडरटेकिंग दिया है। हम चाहते तो यह थे कि यह फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगाया जाता, सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाया जाता और ऐसा अगर किया गया होता तो हमें बहुत ज्यादा खुशी होती। लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ही आपने दिया है, इस पर भी हमें संतोष है। अब जब यह मिल गया है तब भी कुछ लोग हैं यहाँ खास तौर पर श्री राम सेवक यादव जैसे जो कहते हैं—हालांकि वह इसको क्लीयर नहीं कर सके हैं—ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये था। उन्होंने चौगले साहब का उल्लेख किया है। हमारे गोआ में कई कैपिटलिस्ट हैं जो वहाँ के बिड़ला बनना चाहते हैं, वहाँ के टाटा बनना चाहते हैं। वे लोग जब बाहर के बिड़ला या टाटा वहाँ जाना चाहते हैं तो उनका विरोध करते हैं और वहाँ के बिड़लाज, वहाँ के टाटाज को अभी हमारे जो यहाँ यंग टक्स हैं, उनका सहयोग मिल गया है। लाइसेंस मिलने के बाद गोआ के जो बिड़ला हैं उनका सहयोग लेकर यहाँ उस लाइसेंस को क्रिटिसाइज किया जाता है। वहाँ कारखाना लगता है तो उससे गोआ के लोगों को काम मिलेगा। मैसूर

[श्री शिकरे]

के भी उस कम्पनी में काफी लोग रहेंगे और वहाँ के लोगों को भी उसमें जाब्ज मिलेंगी लेकिन मेरे जैसे जो लोग हैं उनके सामने तो एक ही प्रश्न है और वह है ज्यादा उत्पादन का, फिर चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो या प्रा वेट सेक्टर में हो। हम यही चाहते हैं कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े। आपने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जो निर्णय लिया है, उसके लिए मैं कृतज्ञता प्रकट करता हूँ।

गोआ में छोटे-छोटे माइन ओनर्स हैं, छोटी-छोटी उनकी कम्पनियाँ हैं, छोटी-छोटी माइन्स उनके पास हैं। ये छोटे-छोटे माइन ओनर्स अपने उत्पादन को बड़े बड़े जो उत्पादक जो एक्सपोर्टर्स, उनके हाथों बेच देते। अब परिस्थिति बदल गई है। फारिन ट्रेड का महकमा बन गया है और एम. एम. टी. सी. की वहाँ एक ब्रांच खोली गई है। ब्रांच खोलते वक्त यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि यह जो ब्रांच है यह छोटे-छोटे माइन ओनर्स से और खरीदेगी। लेकिन परिस्थितियों का इस तरह से निर्माण हो गया है कि वह ब्रांच उनसे माल खरीदती नहीं है। छोटे-छोटे माइन ओनर्स को अपना माल अभी भी एक्सपोर्टर्स के हाथों बेचना पड़ता है और वे लोग जो कीमत उनको दे देते हैं उसको ले कर उनको सन्तुष्ट हो जाना पड़ता है। अब जो छोटे-छोटे माइन ओनर्स हैं वे खत्म से होते जाते हैं। नई परिस्थिति में जो बड़े कंपिटलिस्ट हैं और जिन्होंने बड़ी कम्पनियाँ खोली हैं, जो बड़े माइन ओनर्स छोटे-छोटे माइन ओनर्स की माइन्स में उत्पादन करने लग गए हैं, उनका लाइसेंस जैसे इनको ही मिल गया है। यह गोलमाल का घंघा वहाँ चल रहा है। रायलटी पर वे बड़े माइन ओनर्स छोटे माइन ओनर्स की माइन्स ले नहीं सकते, क्यों कि वह गैरकानूनी है, तो वे छोटे-छोटे माइन ओनर्स अपनी माइन्स में काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस लिए बड़ी कम्पनियाँ वहाँ काम करती हैं। वे रायलटी दे नहीं सकती हैं। इन छोटे माइन ओनर्स को थोड़ा हा मुनाफा दे दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखें। कानून को गैरकायदा ले कर उत्पन्न का काम मुकादम के नाते से वे बड़े उत्पादक करते हैं। लेकिन सचमुच वे रायलटी पर ही व्यवहार करते हैं।

श्री चि० गौतम (बालाघाट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माँग प्रस्तुत की गई है, उनका

मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय तथा उनके मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेटल्स और माइन्स के क्षेत्र में जो प्रगति की है वह बहुत ही सराहनीय है। उदाहरण के लिए आप लोहे को ही लें। सभी धातुओं के बारे में मैं बताना नहीं सकता हूँ क्योंकि समय कम है लेकिन मुख्य मुख्य जो बातें हैं वे ही मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। लोहे को आप लें। लोहे की पुरानी माइन्स तो चल ही रही है परन्तु अभी नई योजनाएँ भी चालू की गई हैं। इन खानों से हमको करोड़ों टन माल मिल रहा है और मिलने वाला है। सात करोड़ टन लोहे का एक कांटेक्ट हुआ है और यह सीदा 1979 तक पूरा होना है। इसकी कीमत साढ़े 4000 मिलियन रुपीज बैठती है। यह बड़ी भारी प्रगति है। इसी तरह मे प्रगति हम आगे और भी करते जा रहे हैं। बैलाडीला माइन नम्बर 14 में जो डिपॉजिट्स हैं उसमें से चालीस लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष निकालने की योजना है। वैसे ही डिपॉजिट नम्बर 5, बैलाडीला में चालीस लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष निकालने की योजना है। किरिबुरु से बीस लाख टन सालाना निकालने की योजना है। इस प्रकार से एक करोड़ टन के करीब हर साल आयरन और हम को मिलने वाला है। यह न्यू माइन्स की बात है। भिलाई से भी काफी मात्रा में लौहा निकल रहा है। इसी तरह की और भी बहुत सी योजनाएँ हैं। दोनी मलाई, कुदरेमुख आदि से भी आयरन आरे निकाला जायेगा। ये सब अच्छी अच्छी योजनाएँ हैं। अगर काम मतोषजनक ढंग से होता रहा तो लोहे का हमारे पास बहुत भारी संग्रह हो जाएगा और काफी बड़ी मात्रा में हम, इसका निर्यात भी कर सकेंगे और फारेन एक्सचेंज भी बहुत सा हम प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

16 hrs.

आपने आयरन और के लिए एक स्टडी टीम बिठाई थी और उसने रिपोर्टें दी थी। उस टीम ने खास तौर पर जोर इस बात पर दिया था कि क्वालिटी प्रासेस्ड आयरन और की जरूरत आगे ज्यादा होने वाली है और उसको तैयार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं इस ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूँ। जहाँ तक मैंगनीज और का सम्बन्ध है, गोआ में वह सस्ता हो सकता है क्योंकि वहाँ पर ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्ज कम पड़ता है। मध्य प्रदेश

में मेरा जिला वालाघाट है। वहाँ मैंगनीज और का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है। इसके अलावा नागपुर और भंडारा में भी इसके भरपूर भंडार हैं। एक वक्त था बहुत ज्यादा देर नहीं हुई, कुछ ही साल पहले जब मैंगनीज का भाव दो सौ रुपये टन था। लेकिन आज उसका भाव सौ रुपये और 110 रुपये है और इस भाव पर भी इसको कोई पूछता नहीं है। जिस वक्त दो सौ का भाव था और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बहुत सा काम होता था उस वक्त सरकार को रायल्टी भी मिलती थी, नैड रेंट भी मिलता था, रेलवे फ्रेट भी मिलता था, एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी, इनकम टैक्स, सेलज टैक्स आदि, बहुत सी मदों से लोगों से पैसा मिलता था। लेकिन आज जो यह काम बन्द हो गया है मैंगनीज का, तो यह पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। एक बड़ी भारी कम्पनी थी, सी पी ए एम ओ नाम से। उस जमाने में यह कम्पनी करोड़ों रुपये सालाना की आमदनी किया करती थी। बाद में इस कम्पनी को गवर्नमेंट ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया और 51 परसेंट शेयर गवर्नमेंट के हो गए और 49 परसेंट इस कम्पनी के। मैंगनीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड नामक कम्पनी का 1962 में निर्माण किया गया। जहाँ करोड़ों रुपये का उत्पादन होता था, आमदनी होती थी, तीन चार साल के बाद से हमारे खयाल से मैंगनीज और इंडिया को नुकसान हो रहा है, घाटे में वह चल रही है।

यह ज़रूर है कि मंत्री महोदय ने 1970 के लिए तीन लाख टन मैंगनीज और निर्यात करने का सौदा करके इस व्यापार को कुछ बढ़ावा दिया है। लेकिन इससे मैंगनीज और इंडिया को ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि उसके पास लाखों टन का भंडार भरा हुआ है। उसके लिए तीन लाख टन तो कुछ भी नहीं है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर की कम्पनीज के लिए बहुत से एरियाज रिजर्व कर के रखे हुए हैं—सिर्फ एरियाज ही नहीं, बल्कि गाँव के गाँव भी वहाँ पर प्राइवेट इंडिविडुअल काम नहीं कर सकता है और उसको माइनिंग लीज नहीं दिया जा सकता है। आज पब्लिक सेक्टर के पास दस, बारह, बीस नई माइनिंग लीजिज हैं, लेकिन वह इनमें कहीं भी काम नहीं कर रहा है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात लाई थी कि उसके द्वारा कहीं कोई काम नहीं किया जा रहा है। वह आइन्दा भी काम नहीं कर सकता है। मैंगनीज

और तैयार करने के लिए प्रति-टन 103 रुपये का खर्च होता है। चूंकि उसकी कीमत भी प्रायः उतनी ही है, इसीलिए माइन अोनर्ज को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है।

ऐसी हालत में यह आवश्यक है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के जो लोग यह काम करना चाहते हैं, उनको लाइसेंस दिये जायें, क्योंकि वे लोग कुछ बचत से काम करेंगे। प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कुछ थोड़ी सी सहूलियत देनी चाहिए।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैंगनीज और इंडिया को फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। गवर्नमेंट को मैंगनीज और इंडिया को एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी रिफंड कर देनी चाहिए, ताकि उसको काम चलाने में सहूलियत हो।

इसके अलावा रेलवे फ्रेट भी 2 रुपये 60 पैसे प्रति-टन प्रति एक हजार किलोमीटर बढ़ा दिया गया है। फ्रेट रेट तो पहले ही बढ़ा हुआ था। अब उसको फिर बढ़ा दिया गया है। इस वृद्धि को खत्म कर देना चाहिए और रेलवे फ्रेट को और कम करना चाहिए, वरना इस व्यापार में इस तरह पूरा नहीं पड़ सकता है।

मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह मैंगनीज और के व्यापार को अच्छी प्रगति दें। वह दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरे खयाल से वह काफी नहीं है। इसलिए इसको और ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my time is very short ; and without much ado about anything, I will state the things which are most important for my area. I am elected from a very backward area of Maharashtra known as Konkan. This area has been known for producing the brightest intellectuals of the country but alas, there has been hardly any investment in this area since we got independence. Since 1963, an Aluminium Project—known as the Koyna Aluminium Project—has been promised to them. I have gone from one Ministry to another, from Finance to Industry, the Planning Commission, Mines and Metals—all these and then even to the Prime Minister and many Mfnisters have changed, and now we are in the stage of the third Prime Minister. All I want to ask is this, that the hon. Minister should give me an assurance as to

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

when this Project will come into being. In the last 6 years inflation has come about ; the agreements which we were told were being made have not materialised. New problems have come up ; new groupings of Ministeries have come up ; and also, I may say, new political considerations have come up.

That is why I feel that my hopes are dashed again further. I therefore requested you for this chance to speak.

In this very area known as Konkan, we want to get an aluminium plant. There was, as usual, the question of whether it should be in the private sector or in the public sector ; how much should be the responsibility of the State and the Centre ; whether it was cleared by the Planning Commission and if so, which Ministry should take up the responsibility for it ? The end result was that Shri Birla has got the plant and it has gone to Goa. I wish Goa well. I do not mind who carries that plant. But for God's sake bring something in this area because in the last so many years, there has been nothing—neither a railway line nor a major port, nor a public sector nor a private sector factory. Whatever misunderstandings or mal-adjustments there may be do not make it a political question and do not defer putting up projects because it does not suit you politically. I say here that once I made a speech in Bombay when I said that despite what we say, you would have to get a Prime Minister elected from this area before you could get anything done here. The Konkan region starts sixty miles outside Bombay. It has a population of almost 40 lakhs of people. We have been told time and again that in this area which is sixty miles from Bombay we cannot afford to have any industry simply because it would not be economical. For God's sake don't say that. How can you put any thing there if you will not invest anything ? All the human beings who have potential in them are drawn to the cities because you have provided them nothing here. Therefore I request the Minister that in his reply he makes a statement categorically as to where this aluminium project is going to be located and when it is going to be started ?

First the aluminium project went to Mysore. Then we find that one more went to Madhya Pradesh. Heaven alone knows

where the next one will go. Who makes this decision about the allocation of resources? Who makes the decision about the location of the plant ? Finally, will the people have to resort to extreme measures to get their basic demands and requirements met ?

Then, I come to the next matter which is concerning the manufacture of drugs. Here again, I won't take much time of the House. The two things which stick out a mile are—continuous complaints one gets about the spurious drugs and the exorbitantly high price of drugs in our country. We know that the drug manufacturers are making profits twice as much as a manufacturer of the automobiles, chemicals or steel, oil or any of these things., gets. What is rather surprising is that if in the U. S. A., which is a rich country, drugs are sold at 18 to 20 times the cost of production, those very drugs are sold here at even a higher price. Who is responsible for this ? The government through the S. T. C. has the power to control the imports. It has the power to sanction agreements over foreign investments, foreign contracts etc. All these negotiations and so on and so forth cannot be done without the final sanction of the Government.

Then, questions about payment of royalty, technical know-how and all this sort of thing are cleared and sanctioned by Government. But knowing full well that the drug industry is particularly susceptible to monopoly control, knowing full well that the consumer here has not the normal choice that he has in other matters, something should be done about it. For instance, if I did not have the money, I would not be buying a sari. But if you are a diabetic patient, you have to buy the medicine. Knowing this, the Government has done nothing whatsoever to lessen or release the hold of these international cartels upon the country.

I would like to read out the comparative costs of medicines here and abroad. The first thing I did was to go down to Connaught Place to find out what the current prices were.

Shri Piloo Mody : Very conscientious.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : I am very conscientious. When you have to pay

even more than what an American citizen has to pay in his country, I think it is a bit thick in this country.

First, take the prices of antibiotics. I think 80 per cent of the medicines sold today consist of antibiotics. Tetracycline is sold at Rs.4.00 for 4. What do we find? Tetracycline has had a peculiar history. I came across it in a book. The Military Medical Supply Agency in the U. S. were able to beat down the price of this to something like 1.50 cents per capsule from 30 cents. But we have not been able to do anything—we are selling it at Rs.4.90 for 4. It is the same thing when the S. T. C. is importing these things. The Government imports medicines which we are told are only raw products. In fact, they are in the penultimate stage—they are merely capsuled and packaged here. Tetracycline is not sold under the generic name; it is sold under what is called its brand name and the brand names, whether it is Pfizers, Ciba or Mercks, have their own prices. This is the reason why prices are so high. I ask the Government: if you are importing the penultimate product through the S. T. C., why don't you import under the generic name? Why keep on importing under the brand name?

It is the same thing with serpasil. The generic name of this is reserpine. In America, there is one make which is sold for something like 63 cents for a thousand pills. This is made by Kessen and Robbins—I got this information from the book by Senator Keafauver. Ciba sells the same thing at 39.50. In other words, when it is sold at 63 cents per thousand, it should be something like Rs.4.75 per thousand capsules. But what do we sell at? We sell it at Rs.5.30 for 40 capsules. In other words we would be selling it at Rs. 132.5 per thousand capsules.

In this way, if Government only took precautions to import under generic names instead of under brand names—this is being done even in Britain—and if we have a Committee of Parliament assisted by scientists to see how the pricing of drugs is being managed and lastly, if we improve the working and management of the public sector units so that drugs can be sold at a reasonably low price and private sector in-

dustries are also then compelled to sell them at that price, things might improve.

Finally, why is it that your Patents Bill has taken ten years to go through. In 1957 and in 1962 you brought the Bill, you did not pass it. You had the Ayyangar Report. In the 1962---67 Parliament the Patents Bill was introduced, discussed and referred to the Select Committee, but never passed. In 1967 again you have gone through the same drama. The Select Committee Report is there before us, but will it be passed now? Or, are you being throttled by your international colleagues, all these people whose names one hears about? Because this applies even to your public sector factories. You paid a large amount of money to Mercks for Hindustan Antibiotics' Penicillin Process. What are you paying in your Rishikesh factory? So, how is it any different as far as the consumer is concerned whether a product is manufactured in the private sector or the public sector? It makes no difference at all. Will the Government at least now after ten years pass this Patents Bill?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri B. N. Shastri. Five minutes.

Shri Biswanarayan Shastri (Lakhimpur): Whenever I rise to speak, I am given to understand that I should not go beyond the five gross elements propounded in the Indian philosophy. Therefore, I shall try to finish within five minutes.

There are at present ten refineries, of which four are public sector refineries, and one of them is located in Assam. The capacity of that refinery is 0.75 million tonnes. The first refinery was established in Assam in the private sector some 70 years back. The capacity of that refinery is 0.50 million tonnes. Since independence other refineries have been established and the capacity of these refineries have been one, two or even three million tonnes, but the refinery of Gauhati has at present a capacity of only 0.75 million tonnes. During the period of 70 years "progress is limited to 0.25 million tonnes. The Report says that the Gujarat Refinery's production exceeded its design capacity of 3 million tonnes. The actual production is 3.6 million tonnes. The Gauhati Refinery's

[Shri Bishwanarayan Shastri]

production has remained as per its design capacity at only 0.75 million tonnes. What is the reason? Is there dearth of crude oil, or is there any decision on the part of the Government not to expand the capacity of that refinery? We know that previously it was provided for the expansion of its capacity to 1.25 million tonnes. Then, it was reduced to 1.1 million tonnes. Even that has not been done up till now.

Secondly, the O. N. G. C., whose Eastern Headquarters is located in Assam, has specialised in making wasteful expenditure. I give you some instances. The O. N. G. C. has purchased land and buildings from the Assam Tea Company in Mazira at a cost of Rs.24 lakhs, but in 1965 when the O. N. G. C. had a different Chairman, he had refused to purchase it even for Rs.15 lakhs as it was a "distress sale." I can give you the different dates also, but the time at my disposal will not permit me to do so.

What is the mystery behind it? After taking over the chairmanship of the O. N. G. C., Mr. Johnson of Dandakarany fame started negotiation and reminded the Assam Tea Company that when they made the evaluation they had forgotten to include such things as bamboo groves, ten buildings, six acres of land, etc. The Assam Tea Company which has been functioning and carrying on business for the last 100 years did not know, and did not include what was their own property and it was left to Mr. Johnson to remind them and say: you forgot to include the value of these things and if you did so the price will go up to Rs.24 lakhs or so.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli) : The Chairman wanted to pay a little more.

Shri Bishwanarayan Shastri : I cannot say with any authority—I know from a reliable source—that there is a clause in the deed of agreement that Rs.10 lakhs should be remitted in Indian currency to Eng land. I do not know why such a clause is in serted in the deed of agreement. Again in t he deed of agreement, the area of the land is recorded as 183.23 acres. But when the actual measurement was conducted by a joint survey, the Assam Tea company and the O. N. G. C. Executive Engineer, it was actually 182.01 acres. The value of the difference in terms of rupees was

Rs.10,650, which is a loss to the O. N. G. C., Again 4.93 acres of land were sold out long ago by the Assam Tea Company—and that was not taken into account. Nor were 23.14 acres of land leased out by the Assam Tea Company long before taken into account for which the O. N. G. C. received a paltry sum of Rs. 2,000 or so per year. All these are to be looked into. I allege that the general manager of the Eastern region O. N. G. C. and the Chairman of the O. N. G. C. are involved in this deal and the Minister should be prompt enough to order a probe into this deal.

There is also some anomaly in acquiring land from Lakua tea company. The O. N. G. C. has acquired land from them on payment of compensation at the rate of Rs.11 per tea bush between 5-50 years, and Rs.5 between 3 and 5 years. But previously the O. N. G. C. agreed to pay compensation at the rate at which it was paid by the North-eastern Frontier Railway when the railway acquired tea garden land from different tea companies for constructing their lines and the rate was Rs. 3. 96 per tea bush of small size and Rs.6.906 per bigger tea bush on acre basis, Again the S. D. O. (Civil) Sibsagar recommended under the land acquisition and compensation procedure to give Rs. 6 per big tea bush, Rs.5 per middle tea bush, Rs.2 per small tea bush and Rs.0.25 if it is a nursery. Against this recommendation, the general manager—I know he has now retired—entered into private negotiations with the management of the Lakua tea company and paid an amount which according to rough estimates exceeded the actual value by Rs.15 lakhs. There were 2, 528 shade trees and they have timber value and they were sold but, I suspect, the amount was not credited or accounted for in the O. N. G. C. account. The number of tea bushes is 2,17,512 and if you take 25 paise per bush, the amount will exceed Rs.50,000. That amount is also not credited or accounted for, so far as I know. Therefore, I would like to request the Minister to order a probe into these two deals: that is, acquiring the land from Lakuwa Tea Garden, and purchasing the property from the Assam Tea Co.

The Chairman of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is not hesitant to speak a blatant lie and to mislead the Members of Parliament. I come to understand, and

I know it personally ; but I cannot say with authority because I am not a member of that Committee, the Public undertaking Committee . When the Chairman Johnson was deposing before the Public Undertakings Committee, at that time, when a question was put to him whether jeeps were stolen from the headquarters of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, at first he denied it. When an hon. Member persistently put the question, he said that one jeep perhaps might have been stolen. When another Member pointed out that it was published in the Assamese press that two jeeps were stolen, he tauntingly remarked that in Assamese press, if one was multiplied by two, it would be two, and if it was multiplied by four, it would be four. When I put a question in Parliament on this subject on 2nd March, 1970, the Minister was pleased to inform me as follows : Shri D. R. Chavan said :

“Yes; one jeep was stolen from the Transport Yard, Sibsagar, when it was sent for servicing on 9th October, 1966. The other jeep was stolen after it was driven out of the Central Workshop, Sibsagar, on 27th January, 1969.”

When the Chairman deposed before the Committee, he categorically stated that one jeep was stolen. I do not know whether the Chairman runs the risk of committing breach of privilege of this House. That matter should also be looked into.

With these words, I conclude my speech, and I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

Shri G. Venkataswamy rose :

श्री मु० झ० झां (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत इम्पटिन्ट मामला है—हैदराबाद में सिवेलिक इन्ज में 38 दिनों से हड़ताल चल रही है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बंकटस्वामी (सिद्दिपेट) : मुझे थोड़ा सा मौका दीजिये । (व्यवधान)....

We are Members of Parliament. I am the President of that union. There is a strike since the past 38 days. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I cannot go on in this way. If you speak without my permission ; you cannot conduct the business. I do not know whether your name is here or not. (Interruption) You spoke yesterday. Then, you want to speak for a second time ?

Shri G. Venkataswamy : I am not speaking. I want to reply.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak) : He wants a reply. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Mr. Randhir Singh, kindly co-operate with me in running the House. I would appeal to you to co-operate in running the House. Let the Minister first reply, and then we shall see about it.

Shri Randhir Singh : There is a strike.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I request the Members to kindly sit down. Let the Minister first reply.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Dr. Triguna Sen) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with rapt attention, to the speeches made by hon. Members, and I am grateful to them for their constructive criticisms and suggestions regarding the activities of this Ministry. Yes, it is but natural for the hon. Members who represent different constituencies and regions, to highlight their dissatisfaction at the slow progress or no progress in the implementation of various projects in their respective regions. I appreciate their criticisms. But fortunately or unfortunately for me, I was born not in a home but in a post-office in far-off Assam ; studied in Calcutta ; but was externed from Bengal for seven long years and I worked in Calcutta and then in Banaras and, as you know, it was an accident that I am now in Delhi. I was returned to Parliament from Tripura. I have, therefore, no home nor a piece of land anywhere to build one. My earnest endeavour all my life therefore had always been to build homes in the minds of everyone in every part of the country through my honest and sincere work and service without any consideration of favour or fear, regionalism, parochialism or even politics. Mr. Manubhai wanted to prove that I am subjected to

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

pressure from high-ups in regard to the appointment of Mr. X as Chairman of a public sector project. When I told him the facts, he admitted that he was misinformed. The ball, Sir, now is in his party's court. May I now expect a certificate from him that I have proved my *bona fide*? (Interruptions).

My two colleagues have already dealt with most of the points raised by the hon. members during discussion. I would therefore confine myself to a few issues on which there were strong criticisms during the debate.

Mr. Virendrakumar Shah complained that there was delay and indecision in oil exploration. For the information of the House, I want to say that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission carried out marine seismic survey of the entire Continental Shelf of India during 1964-66 and with Soviet assistance located several structures in the Gulf of Cambay, the Coromandel Coast, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Andhra Coast and the Bay of Bengal.

In 1967 the Tenneco Oil Co. of U. S. A. offered collaboration on certain terms of partnership. Another firm, Zepta Offshore Co. of Houston submitted a proposal to drill on contract in the area which is called 'Bombay High'. A Japanese Consortium led by Mitsubushi Heavy Industries of Japan made a proposal to supply a semi-submersible type of platform for performing drilling services. Proposals for collaboration were also received from Messrs Offshore Company of Houston and a German firm called Borimin during 1967-68. Government were considering these reports but could not come to any decision.

Hon. members will agree that since we will have to carry on exploration in all the areas as indicated in the entire Continental Shelf, it would be better for the larger interest of the country if we could possess suitable equipments for offshore drilling and exploration, of course with foreign expert assistance, rather than to give contract or share the precious oil for each of the operations offered by the above concerns.

With this objective in view, in the course of the last few months only we took the following decisions :

(1) To start immediately designing and fabricating platforms to explore the shallow water structures in the Gulf of Cambay with our engineers and technicians. This, as hon. members are aware, has started according to schedule. Sir, it is known that the structure in the shallow waters is not a big one, but to create confidence in the minds of our engineers and scientists that given the responsibility, which we denied them so long, they can take up the challenge, we preferred to entrust to our young engineers the job of designing and fabricating the platforms and to go ahead with the exploration. I wish hon. Members would find time to visit the place and see with what enthusiasm and commitment our young technologists and scientists are doing the job. In them, Sir, you will find our future hopes.

(ii) To appoint a Consultancy Firm of repute to study the conditions of the High Seas which are worse than those in the North Sea and advise suitable equipments for exploration. A few months back a British firm of consultants was appointed, it submitted its report and the government has accepted those recommendations.

(iii) To locate our engineers and technicians engaged in off shore drilling in different parts of the world and to recruit them on suitable remuneration according to their qualifications and enough to attract them back to their country.

(iv) To arrange financial credit to fabricate the required equipment. The Mitsubushi Group who joined hands with the U. S. Offshore Company of Houston have submitted a tender for the construction of a self-propelled Jack-up. Similarly, another Japanese Group, Marubeni Lida, have submitted a tender in collaboration with Field International Corporation of U. S. A. A French Group led by I. F. P. have also indicated their desire to associate themselves in fabricating a suitable platform for the purpose. All these proposals are under consideration and we expect that Government will come to a decision within a couple of months and we will take up the drilling as an 'assisted-owner operation'. I hope hon. Members will not accuse us of indecision.

Many hon. Members criticised the functioning of O. and N. G. C. We acquainted

ourselves with the working of the O. and N. G. C. and found that it had attained considerable technical maturity and organisational strength and was doing good work. But it needed to be strengthened technologically in some spheres of its work and we have been taking action towards this end. In particular we are aiming at invigorating the training programme for the middle level technicians. Apart from becoming better technicians they should also become better managers. All this has become more necessary because O. and N. G. C. are now going in for exploration in more promising areas, but also known to be more difficult areas, particularly off-shore drilling and also drilling in Tripura, Jammu and parts of Indo-Gangetic plains.

We have examined in depth the causes for failure of Bodra well, which was drilled on the advice of the Russian experts. We took a second opinion of Soviet experts. It became clear that the O. and N. G. C. need more sophisticated equipments. We have since placed orders for them. I can assure the House that O. and N. G. C. is soon going to be better prepared to recommence drilling in that area of West Bengal with better chances of success.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh and Shri Kalita talked about nationalisation of private oil companies. In refining we have already achieved self-sufficiency. Except for a little import of kerosene oil and furnace oil we are self-sufficient in all other oil products. In fact, we have been exporting some oil products. We exported about Rs.11 crores worth in 1969 and we expect to become self-sufficient in kerosene next year.

As you know, there will be addition to the refining capacity in Assam, The Koyali refinery will be expanded. The Cochin refinery is being expanded. A new refinery is coming up at Haldia. Madras refinery has gone into production and is performing very well.

A significant development has been going into production of the lubricating plant of Lube India and I. O. C. This is going to make us almost self-sufficient in lubricant-based stocks which will save us several crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange every year.

The three major foreign oil companies were created in the 50s of the century and have thus depreciated considerably. There appears to be no justification, economic or otherwise, to nationalise these old refineries, particularly in view of the fact that the public sector can avail of the new technology in its new plants. In any case, one of the principal objectives of nationalising private oil refineries is to obtain the imported crude oil at the most competitive prices in relation to world market rates. As hon. Members of the House are aware, this has already been achieved. From this point of view also the nationalisation of these refineries does not appear necessary.

The three international oil companies have been in the oil distribution business for several decades. The I. O. C. came into the field in 1960. By 1968 the I. O. C. had captured 14 per cent of the market. Last year it went up to 44 per cent. We expect during this year it will capture 50 per cent of the market. The suggestion that the assets of the private oil companies should be taken over by the Government would result in large sums of money being paid as compensation and would have to be allowed to be repatriated.

Another aspect that would have to be faced in the event of the private companies being nationalised is the procurement of crude for running the refineries after nationalisation. It will be prudent to induct an Indian agency into the market first to import the requisite quality and quantity of crude required for the refineries. The hon. House will be glad to hear that we have already done so.

An Hon. Member : How ?

Mr. Triguna Sen : We are already in the market to purchase crude.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita : What quantity ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : We are now considering the adoption of some technological devices by which we can conserve the crude throughout in our refineries and still meet our product requirements. In this matter we must get the co-operation of the private companies also.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अब तीनों विदेशी कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीकरण का प्रश्न समाप्त हो गया न ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : We must also ask for their full and genuine co-operation with Government in adopting product patterns in their refineries best suited to our requirements and involving the least cost of foreign exchange to us. I have to say with regret that the oil companies have not always followed this course. They have looked only to their profitability and not to our interest as well. Placed as we are, I have to say that we cannot tolerate the continuance of this situation any longer and I am considering the steps that I should take. For reasons which hon. Members can well understand I do not like to go into more details of this matter at present.

Shri Kalita and others referred to refinery agreements. At the time we entered into refinery agreements with the private oil companies in the early 50s, we had practically no crude oil in the country and we were not in the know of the technique of the oil industry. The private oil companies have indeed done a great job to help develop the industry in India. I acknowledge their contribution. I know, the agreements were not between two governments ; strangely enough, they were between our Government and the private companies. They are outdated, antinational. I would like to respect still the refinery agreement but this situation has changed. We have also attained a dominant position in exploration, refining and marketing. I have no doubt in my mind that the private oil companies are eager to carry on their business and even participate in the future development of the oil industry in the country. It is time the oil companies fully co-operate with us to revise the agreements on terms fair to both sides and to mutual advantage in the further growth of the oil industry in India. They should now realise that in the altered circumstances of today, their participation in India's growth has to be on different conditions than in the past. Revision will have to be in the national interest and in conformity with our policy objective. I see no point, therefore, for nationalising the private oil companies only for nationalisation's sake.

Coming to drugs and pharmaceuticals, Sarvashri Patel, Barua, Virendra Shah, and Kothari—everybody—spoke against the working of I. D. P. L. I realise the anger and displeasure of hon. Members regarding the working of I. D. P. L. After having invested crores of rupees, I. D. P. L. has incurred a loss of Rs.232.54 lakhs in 1967-68 and, as you have heard from my colleague, it went up to Rs.891.10 lakhs in 1968-69.

Shri S. Kundu : What is the total loss so far ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : Being in charge of this Ministry, I am more unhappy than the hon. Members with this colossal loss in drugs industry.

When I visited the factory at Rishikesh last year, the problems appeared to me to be frustrating and baffling. I was dismayed to find our bright, excellent, scientists and engineers completely demoralised. They were even afraid to open their minds to me. I studied the problems.

These collaboration arrangements were concluded by U. S. S. R. in 1959, having regard to all the relevant considerations, technicals, economic, patent restrictions, scope for future development, etc. While it was known that the Russian technology in the field of antibiotics was then not the best, it was rightly felt by the Government then that the balance of advantage lay in accepting it. It was thought that the basic technological facilities with the Russian aid could be developed further by Indian scientists and technologists without any restrictions. The decision was taken after detailed discussions and examination in 1959.

You will be glad to know that the expectations that the basic technological facilities provided by the Russians would be developed by our scientists and technologists have been largely fulfilled. To give a few instances, in the Synthetic Drugs Plant, the quality of Phenacetin originally conforming to Russian pharmacopoeial specifications only, but not upto the Indian standards. Our scientists made necessary improvements and got the material upto Indian pharmacopoeial standards. Import substitution has also been effected in many

items of production solely by our technologists. In Vitamin B-1 process, imported Bromine has been replaced by chlorine ; in the production of Vitamin B-2 imported Potassium Hydroxide has been replaced by indigenous sodium carbonate in the production of Sodium Sulphacyl, Pyridine has been replaced by indigenous acetic acid and so on.

The Family planning instruments in the Surgical Instruments Plant have been entirely devised by the Indian technologists. They are also devising entirely new sets of surgical instruments based on the recommendations of the Surgeon's Committee. The total sales during 1969-70 were of the order of Rs.511 lakhs as compared to only Rs.105 lakhs in 1968-69.

Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhoi) : They are producing only cutlery and spoons . . .

Dr. Triguna Sen : Please go and see what they are doing.

Shri Manubhai Patel : This is in the Report. They are producing only consumer goods. It is not a question of going and seeing there. It is given in the Report itself.

Dr. Triguna Sen : Then, in the Synthetic Drugs Plant alone, the sales have gone upto Rs.346 lakhs as compared to Rs.65 lakhs during the earlier year.

The things are now looking up. The hon. Members will agree with me when I say that it always pays if our young scientists and technologists are increasingly associated in the challenging tasks with responsibilities. With the encouraging results we have achieved during the last few months, it is my hope, thanks to our scientists and technologists, that we would be able to achieve break-even position in about two years. The honourable House will, surely, not support the thesis of Mr. Patel to close down the plants after having invested so many crores of rupees with a noble purpose.

Shri Manubhai Patel : They are producing only cutlery and spoons. If they are not producing any surgical instruments, then you better close them down. That was my suggestion.

Dr. Triguna Sen : Then, Shri G. Viswanathan talked about drug prices. I am surprised that Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee also spoke and she wondered why the Government allowed the drug monopolists to make so much profit. I was wondering myself why she was sleeping all these years.

I wish to mention the efforts we have been making to bring down the prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals to reasonable levels for the benefit of the consumer. We have found this to be a very complicated subject. The help given by my colleague, the Minister for Health, has been very valuable. In the drug industry many interests are involved and their points of view have not all been in harmony with one another. There are 118 large and medium-scale units and 2131 units in the small-scale sector. All these units are not alike. We have had a series of discussions with the representatives of the various sectors of the industry and we have been happy to find their willingness to co-operate. They have now come forward with a scheme whereby the prices will be reduced by 22 to 25 per cent. I am sorry they have missed the bus. They took too much time to come to a decision. As I said, we have had a series of discussions . . .

Shri Rabi Ray (Puri) : Give them an ultimatum.

Mr. Triguna Sen : We have had a series of discussions with the representatives of the industry. As we see it, our objective has to be to secure necessary relief to the consumer without affecting the development of the industry in a reasonable manner. We have also to safeguard the legitimate interests of the small scale manufacturers and the indigenous producers. This is also a field in which we must aim at self-sufficiency. We have now reached a stage in our consideration of this question of drug prices, to make us hope that a decision would be taken by the Government within a few days. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, one hears a lot of talk these days about Indianisation.

Shri Piloo Mody : We have not understood what he has to say about reduction in drug prices by about 20—25 per cent. What is the Government's decision ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : Government's decision will be announced within a few days.

Sir, one hears a lot of talk these days about Indianisation.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam) : Before you go to the next point, will you please refer to the 38 days strike in Hyderabad Synthetic Drugs Plant ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : I will come to it.

Sir, I have the highest regard and respect for my friends in the Jana Sangh for their sense of patriotism. Just by converting Muslims and Christians, we do not Indianise them. One can see un-Indian Indians in every community. Sir, the first casualty of Independence to my mind is patriotism. Most of us do not love the country. We love only ourselves. Even in this House, some of us think that everything that is American is good; to some everything that is Russian is better than ours. As far as my Ministry is concerned, in all spheres of activities, we are working in collaboration with the World Bank, U. S. A., U. K., France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli) : Whole world ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : Also with Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Poland. All the countries who understand our attitudes and our aspirations to develop our country are our friends. My Ministry does not, therefore, as suggested by my hon. friends, suffer from any inhibition regarding the political faith of any particular country. No power can pressurise us.

Shri Nambiar : Very good.

श्री रवि राय : अच्छा है, यह काम न किया जाये।

श्री राम सेबक यादव : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने 'भी' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है। यह वह अपने लिये कर रहे हैं या अपने विभाग के लिये कह रहे हैं।

Dr. Triguna Sen : Almost all hon. Members spoke about fertilisers. Sir, when we

took over this Ministry, we found that during 1950-51 to 1968-69 we imported fertilisers to the tune of Rs.723.71 crores plus food-grains worth over Rs.3,000 crores. It had also been estimated by the Planning Commission that we would have to set aside, nearly Rs.1,043 crores for the import of fertilisers from 1969-70 to 1973-74 on the assumption that we reach our rated capacity.

Normally it takes about two to three years for a fertilizer plant to be in commission after the start of the construction work. We found ourselves that only one new Fertilizer Plant, namely, that in Barauni was sanctioned during 1967. We have therefore lost precious 6 years to be able to see any new unit to be on stream. Studying all these things, Sir, I felt, the only way left to me was to add to my Sunday Prayer—

"God, we do not mind if there was drought in our country ; but I pray, Lord, give more, rains in America, so that we could import foodgrains and fertilizers."

17.00 hrs.

Shri Nambiar : It is a very sorrowful picture.

Dr. Triguna Sen : Only last year the representative of the World Bank met me. He told me that the World Bank and the I. M. F. do not assist any country for the development of oil exploration and fertilizers in their State sector as a policy. But the Bank was willing, for the first time, to change the policy and assist India in establishing two plants in the State sector. Sir, I accepted the offer ; and along with that, requested him also to assist us with a team of experts to work with our technologists to de-bottleneck our existing fertilizer units to attain rated capacity and to optimise production in the plants for which concern has rightly been expressed by hon. Members—particularly, Mr. Kothari.

The World Bank team which visited the Fertilizer plants have suggested certain measures and we have accepted them and I hope in the course of a year or so we would be able to see that our existing plants run to the maximum rated capacity.

Sir, I confess, I have no good record to place before the House of actual progress of fertilizer programmes till now. We have approved 7 projects in the Public sector, at a cost of Rs.384 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs.159 crores. But I regret to say that we have not been able to secure or tie-up the foreign exchange requirements, excepting only one. The single most important impediment has been the non-availability of foreign exchange.

Shri Ranga : Change the Government. . . .

Dr. Triguna Sen : One of the Finance Ministers also has changed this side.

Sir, in the Third Five Year Plan about 10 projects were approved and licensed in the private sector as Mangalore, Mirzapore, Vizag Expansion, Occidental, Kalinga Tubes, Tuticorin, D. M. C. C., Goa etc. Only one small project materialised in the Third Five Year Plan. The foreign exchange investment was not forthcoming. For encouraging foreign investment in the country the Government of India liberalised the Fertilizer policy in 1965. Number one, majority-share-holding by foreign investors was permitted. I request Mr. Yadav to note this. And, number two, freedom to fix any price and distribute fertilizers was given; and number three, rupee finance to worthwhile projects was ensured. *

Sir, I find that the then Minister made a statement on 31st March, 1967 on the floor this House explaining the policy and the decision of the Government to promote and develop the fertilizer industry.

I also find that the Estimates Committee of 1967-68 in its 49th Report took note of the decision of the Government to permit majority participation of foreign investors and were glad about it.

The basic idea was to have more fertilizer plants in the country with a view to reducing our annual import bills on fertilizers and foodgrains. Fertiliser was and is a Schedule 'B' Industry.

It was in this context that clearance had been given to the Goa Fertiliser project. The Letter of Intent for this project was

given sometime in 1964. Later, it was converted into an Industrial Licence, in 1966. What has been done by the Government now is that the promoters of this Project have been given a green signal to go ahead with the construction of the project. We took note of the Dutt Committee's view and wanted to nominate two Directors from the Government side on the Board of Directors of this Plant which they agreed. We also got incorporated some changes in the technical features of this project.

The Project is expected to be completed within 27 months and production ought to start on a sustained basis in another three to five months. Thus in 32 months from now, the Plant would be in production and would enable savings of fertiliser imports worth Rs. 20 crores per year.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जो कारखाना टाटा बनाने जा रहे हैं, क्या वह इससे बड़ा है या छोटा और उसका प्राइवकेशन कितना होगा ?

श्री रवि राय : गोम्भा प्लांट में बिड़ला का इन्वेस्टमेंट कितना है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : Some Members talked about the indecision of the Government regarding Tata Fertiliser Project. I find from records that the Tatas did submit a comprehensive scheme for a fertiliser plant in Mithapur in 1967 but the Government could not come to a decision. I myself went to Mithapur, discussed with the engineers and technologists there and I also met Shri J. R. D. Tata and requested him that since they had made enough money in business they must now invest money for social objective and agree to make a scheme for a Fertilizer Plant costing Rs. 55 to 60 crores and dedicate it to the nation. Mr. Tata was in the beginning surprised at my request as it came from a Minister. He addressed the shareholders and convinced them of the worthiness of my suggestion. The Tatas have since submitted a scheme for a Fertilizer Plant only on 28th January this year which we are considering.

Shri Piloo Mody : When did you meet Shri Tata ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : I do not have the date.

Shri Piloo Mody : He goes on misleading this House.

Dr. Triguna Sen : You can ask Shri Tata.

Shri Piloo Mody : I have nothing to do with Shri Tata (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, order.

Shri Piloo Mody : He said that a few months back he made a request to Shri Tata. Now he says that the fertiliser scheme has just been received from him which is under consideration. What has happened to the original scheme ? This scheme has nothing to do with the original scheme. How can he take out the scheme and give that to you everytime you ask for it ? Is it in his drawer ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : I am aware of the resentment of hon. Members (*Interruption*) against the monopolists, but my humble view is that we should not paint all the industrialist-monopolists with the same brush. Some of them have availed of the facilities given by the Government to develop their industries with good and efficient management and with even social objectives. I concede that there are a few who stooped too low and indulged in corrupt practices but may I ask, Sir, is government after all so helpless to curb these tendencies and punish those who resort to such unhealthy practices ?

Sir, if we could bring round the big oil cartels of the world to carry on their activities to our interest, could we not sanguinely hope that our own industrialists sensing the mood of the nation adopt measures that would benefit the people ? Sir, the choice before us is simple : to beg and import fertilisers from abroad or to build plants in India which can always be controlled by the people of the country. Surely a patriot like Shri Yadav who wanted to disapprove of our action did not wish to reduce ourselves to a nation of helpless beggars.

He talked about the employment of the depressed classes. It was also referred to in the Consultative Committee. We have written to all the public sector undertakings under me to recruit to posts carrying a salary

of Rs.500 and below local people in preference to others, and amongst the local, people a further preference should be given to oustees, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Recruitment to the class III and class IV categories should be made through the local employment exchange and only if no suitable persons were forthcoming from the local employment exchange should the posts be advertised in local papers after the lapse of one month from date of recruitment through the employment exchange. The selection committee for recruitment to the above posts should include a nominee of the State Government. If that nominee cannot check, I cannot check from Delhi. They were requested to comply with the above instructions strictly.

Lastly, I know personally the agony, suffering and frustration.....

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी-अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हरिजनों की नौकरी के लिये उन्होंने सुकंलर भेजा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनों को नौकरी मिली—कन्क्रीट टर्मज में बताइये। दूसरा प्रश्न—एजेन्सी के बारे में उठाया था, उसके बारे में भी बताइये।

Dr. Triguna Sen : I am coming to the agency. I know personally the agony, suffering and frustration of educated young men. I am not ashamed to state that after my education I had to pass days without a morsel of food. I too worked as a porter, as an insurance agent, as a hawker and as a taxi driver to earn my bread. I understand why the young men of today have lost all faith in us. I realise why they are angry with us, the selfish, corrupt elders.

When I took charge of this Ministry, I found that hitherto all these years the practice was to, to make the fat men fatter. All agencies to sell petroleum products were given only to those who had enough bank balance to show. I know I have created many enemies both inside and outside this House, but I am determined to stop this practice.

You will be glad to hear that I. O. C. has taken a policy decision to give distributorship of their products only to unemployed graduates of the locality and the nationalised banks have agreed to assist

them with working capital. It is expected that about 4,000 unemployed graduates annually will be absorbed under this programme.

We have heard about this scandal of fertiliser distribution in Andhra Pradesh yesterday here. The Fertiliser Corporation of India has taken a policy decision to train unemployed science and agriculture graduates with a stipend of Rs. 300 so that they can live with the farmers in villages and advise them on the testing of soils and use of various fertilisers, and at the same time earn their livelihood by distributorship of fertiliser. In this process, we expect to be able to get rid of the middlemen who are now controlling the market. The Industries Ministers of the States have also agreed that in respect of giving leases for mines, they will henceforward grant licences to unemployed mining engineers.

We have also taken a policy decision that there will be a large number of small industries in petroleum products under my Ministry. You will be glad to know that apart from the availability of High Speed Diesel oil and lubricants from the retail outlets set up at the National and State Highways and on other roads, the Indian Oil Corporation has taken the initiative in installing for the first time outlets for the sale of light diesel oil in rural areas. This oil is primarily used for lift irrigation and also for operating low speed motors used for agricultural operations. In the last one year, the I. O. C., has put up 265 such outlets. Their number is being progressively increased. At key locations the service of a mechanic is also being provided to attend to minor repairs to tractors, pumps and other machines and implements used by the farmers. A number of retail outlets have also been developed in the rural areas specifically to dispense high speed diesel oil and lubricating oils to the farmers. Special service stations are being progressively opened in rural areas to serve as service centres for the farmers. Apart from dispensing fuels and lubricating oils, these centres will undertake the maintenance and repairs of farm machinery.

In all our activities—whether in exploration, refining, distribution or any other

sphere—our basic endeavour has been to inculcate in the minds of our men a spirit of Indianness that while serving themselves they serve the cause of the entire nation. I hope the Members of all parties will support our approach. I am grateful to our Leader for the fullest understanding and cooperation extended to us in this regard.

Several charges have been made by hon. Members against many officers serving the public undertakings. The charges, if true, are indeed very serious and disturbing. But, Sir, it is not fair to name the officers when they are not allowed to be present here to defend themselves.

Mr. Ghosh, Mr. Yadav and Mr. Shastri referred to corruption in the purchase of Tea Estates by O. N. G. C., and Mr. Ghosh handed over certain documents to me. He has also mentioned them here. I assured him that I would personally look into the papers and take necessary steps. I have since examined the papers and I feel that the purchase deal referred to by Members looks suspicious and merits a probe. I have, therefore, ordered that a reference may be made immediately to the C. B. I. for further enquiry. I can assure the hon. Members that I am here as a Minister not to protect or shield, anyone, however high he may be placed, if he indulges in any corrupt practice. I will personally look into the complaints made and see that steps are taken to root out corruption.

I would like to take this opportunity, however, to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to all the people of my Ministry, from the Secretary to the peon, who have so loyally, devotedly and ungrudgingly contributed their best in the promotion of the various activities of my Ministry. If I have achieved anything, or hope to achieve, I know it is because of their enthusiasm, cooperation and unstinted support.

In all humility I confess that we have not been able to do all that was expected of us by hon. Members of this House. During the last one year that we have been there, we have only identified the problems in various sectors under our vast Ministry, and we have been instrumental in a very small way to start the first off-shore drilling in India, to start the first petrochemical com-

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

plex and to start the first fertiliser plant based on our natural resources, namely coal lying in abundance here, there and everywhere in the country.

With these worlds, I request the House to pass the Demands.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : We do not come here to hear sermons, and he merely read out what his officers have told him. (Interruptions).

Dr. Triguna Sen : I have always a weakness for the fair sex. (Interruptions) Mrs. Mukerjee expressed her resentment that no investment was made during the last six years.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : Since 1947.

Dr. Triguna Sen : Since 1947 for the development of Konkan. She met all the Ministers, Finance Minister, Members of the Planning Commission, Prime Minister, Ministers of State, etc. I am surprised that all of them with whom she worked and who are on her side did not help or do anything. May I tell the madam that though she had not thought of seeing me after 12 ministers she may note down. . . .

Shri Ranga : Your telephone number ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : . . . about the Koyana aluminium project which will have 50,000 tonnes capacity; the smelter is likely to be commissioned in 1973-74.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : Every time it was like that—two years hence.

Dr. Triguna Sen : I cannot do things by magic wand. From 1946 to 1969 she heard nothing at least now I say that it is likely to be commissioned in 1973-74 and reach full production in 1974.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham : There need be no weakness. What about the instrument factory at Visakapatnam ?

Dr. Triguna Sen : She said about the fertiliser plant in Konkan.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : Kolaba district, Konkan area.

Dr. Triguna Sen : Mr. Dharamsay Morarji applied for the licence.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : Give it to anybody (Interruptions)

Dr. Triguna Sen : It was pending for so many years ; I think when my predecessor was here he was considering it. At any rate I do not suffer from indecision and I took a decision to grant him a licence. What were his terms, for Koyana? He wanted collaboration with certain parties in Kuwait and to import liquid ammonia from Kuwait. I agreed even to that because we need fertilisers. Now he has some difficulties with his collaborators in Kuwait and he says it will take time and they have gone back. For the information of the House I may say that I suggested to him that it was a backward area and if he failed in his efforts I shall put it up in the public sector. I wanted him to give me an answer within 15 days. It is not because madam spoke to me ; it is not weakness for the ladies. (Interruptions) but because of weakness for the people of Konkan which is one of the most backward areas that I want to do something. Will you please ask your friend to make up his mind and come to me ? I shall do it. (Interruption)

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : I do not have to ask anyone.

Dr. Triguna Sen : People are agitated about the synthetic drugs Plant at Hyderabad. Shri Venkataswamy spoke with fervour and emotion, criticising the management of the I. D. P. L. for not making any efforts when the strike in the synthetic drugs plant in Hyderabad took place. When he spoke, I was not surprised, knowing as I do Shri Venkataswamy's personal involvement in the matter ; he is the President of that Union. But I do wish to assure him and the Members of the House that his view that the management is callous, the Ministers are callous, is not correct. It is misconceived. I have been in close touch with the situation, keeping myself informed about the correct facts about the various aspects. I am most anxious that the strike should end as quickly as possible by an understanding being reached between la-

hour and management. I do not wish to say anything more at this stage.

Sir, I have finished.

Several Hon. Members raise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order. I see more than half a dozen Members standing. We have already taken a very long time. I will allow one minute.

Shri Manubhai Patel : I put a very important question about the commitment made on the floor of the House by the Prime Minister about a Water Pollution Act. It has not been replied to. Then, I put a very specific question about the Rishikesh plant : whether he will change the collaboration. He has not replied to it. Then, I referred to the petro-chemical research institute. It has not been replied to. I asked about an enquiry commission for Ankleshwar oil-fields. That has also not been replied to. So many points have not been replied to. My last point is this. I would not have referred to it, but you referred to it on the floor of the House, regarding some private talk about the Chairmanship of the petro-chemical complex. I would not like to bring that controversy here, but it arose because of the complication which was created by a long delay. So, during that complication period, I can understand your reply was satisfactory, but why was this complication created ? It was created because of long delay, from beginning to end, in this matter. So, my three or four questions have remained unreplied. Please reply to them. (Interruption) Let him first reply to these questions, so that he does not forget them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I would like to take the sense of the House. If you want to carry on for another one hour, it is absolutely in your hands.

Some Hon. Members : No, no. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If you want to develop another new convention that there should be a dialogue between the Members and the Minister, at the end of the debate, for every Demand of each Ministry, then it is for the House to decide. But there should be a limit.

Dr. Triguna Sen : Sir, may I make a humble suggestion ? Tomorrow is a holiday. I will be in my office from 9.30 a.m. If hon. Members come to me with their questions, I can satisfy them.

Shri Manubhai Patel : These are not personal questions. These have arisen out of the Demands for Grants. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order. It is obvious that every point cannot be covered. It is very obvious to the Minister —(Interruption)—you do not allow me to speak. The minister has offered to give answers to all those points. They are not personal, because he is going to answer in his capacity as minister, the points raised by hon. members in the course of their speeches and which he could not cover in his speech here. I think that should satisfy the hon. members.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma : On a point of order, Sir. The minister gave a reply about the strike. (Interruptions). Members are not satisfied with his reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : There is no point of order. (Interruptions). Now, there are a number of cut motions. Shall I put them together ?

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha (Madhubani) : Cut motion No. 58 may be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : All right. I will now put cut motion No. 4 in the name of Shri P. G. Sen, Nos. 5 to 9 in the name of Shri Viswambharan, 10 to 17 in the name of Mr. Yashpal Singh, 18 to 20 in the name of Mr. Kushwah, 21 to 36 in the name of Mr. Ganesh Ghosh and 47 to 56 in the name of Mr. Tyagi.

Cut motions Nos. 4 to 36 and 47 to 56 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I will now put cut motion No. 58 to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemi-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

cals and Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1." (*Granting of the licence to the Birlas for setting up the Fertilizer plant in Goa* (58).

*The Lok Sabha divided :***Division No. 24] AYES [17.37 hrs.**

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta.
Kundu, Shri S.
Mangalathumadam, Shri.
Menon, Shri Viswanatha,
Molahu Prasad, Shri.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda.
Nambiar, Shri.
Patel, Shri J. H.
Ram Charan, Shri.
Ramani, Shri K.
Ranjeet Singh, Shri.
Ray, Shri Rabi.
Sen, Dr. Ranen.
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti.
Viswanathan, Shri G
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri.
Aga, Shri Ahmed.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata.
Brarua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.,
Basumatari, Shri.
Baswant, Shri.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar.

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal.
Gurcharan Singh, Shri.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri.
Heerji Bhai, Shri.
Iqbal Singh, Shri.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas.
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri.
Kamble, Shri.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khadilkar, Shri.
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati.
Lalit Sen, Shri.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad.
Master, Shri Bhola Nath.
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati.
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao.
Oraon, Shri Kartik.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath.
Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parthasarathy Shri.
Patil Shri Deorao.
Patil Shri S. D.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri.
Rai Deo Singh, Shri.
Ram Dhan, Shri.
Ram Sewak, Shri.
Ram Swarup, Shri.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri.
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri.
Rao, Shri Jagannath.

Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi.
 Rao, Shri Thirumala.
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath.
 Roy, Shrimati Uma.
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore.
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan.
 Sher Singh, Shri.
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri.
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Swaran Singh, Shri.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra.
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The result* of the division is : Ayes, 19 ; Noes 103.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I will now put cut motion Nos. 59 to 62 by Shri Supakar to the vote of the House.

Cut motion Nos. 59 to 62 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I will now put cut motion No. 57 by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Cut motions No. 57 was put and negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Then I come to cut motions 63 to 65 by Shri Ram Charan.

Shri Ram Charan (Khurja) : I want you to put cut motion No. 63 separately. I want to press it for division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The lobbies have already been cleared. I think I can put it to vote without clearing the lobbies again.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti) : Sir, you have to clear the lobbies again, so that Members outside can come in.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I think he is speaking without understanding the position. Now, what is the sense of the House ? Do they want the lobbies to be cleared again ?

Shri Sheo Narain : I insist that the lobbies should be cleared.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I am putting it to the House. Do you want the lobbies to be cleared again ?

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, do not shout ; please, do not shout. Would you listen to us ? He is the whip here ; he wants the lobbies to be cleared once again and you have no right whatsoever to go on shouting. You bring the House into dishonour by shouting like this. You continue to do that while responsible people here want you to resume your seat and give us a hearing. Why do you behave in this manner ? It is wrong. Please remember that you are the Deputy-Speaker and not a shouter.

Shri Piloo Mody : It is not a matter on which the sense of the House should be taken. If one Member wants the lobbies to be cleared, the lobbies have to be cleared. There is no other alternative for you.

श्री रवि रयि : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब श्री शिव नारायण ने यह मांग की है कि लाबीज को क्लीयर किया जाये, तो ऐसा करना चाहिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Some Members want the lobbies to be cleared. All right ; let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri Ranga : At long last !

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The lobbies have been cleared. The question is :

*The following members also recorded their votes for NOES. : Sarwshri Sadhu Ram, Swami Brahmanandji and the Paokai, Haokip.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs.100". (Failure to make reservation for the people of Scheduled Castes / Tribes in granting the agencies of Indane Gas (63).

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 25] AYES [17.45 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Dass, Shri C.
Hari Krishna, Shri.
Himatsingka, Shri.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta.
Kundu, Shri. S.
Mangalathumadam, Shri.
Menon, Shri Viswanatha.
Mody, Shri Piloo.
Molahu Prasad, Shri.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Nihal Singh, Shri.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai.
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patel, Shri Manubhai.
Rajasekharan, Shri.
Ram Charan, Shri.
Ranga, Shri.
Ranjeet Singh, Shri.
Ray, Shri Rabi.
Reddy, Shri R. D.
Sen, Dr. Ranen.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben.
Sheo Narain, Shri.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri.
Aga, Shri Ahmed.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata.
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri.
Baswant, Shri.
Bhāgat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal.
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal.
Gurcharan Singh, Shri.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri.
Heerji Bhai, Shri.
Iqbal Singh, Shri.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas.
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri.
Kamble, Shri.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Khadilkar, Shri.
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar.
Krishnan Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati.
Lalit Sen, Shri.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad.
Master, Shri Bhola Nath.
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati.

Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik.
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath.
 Palchadhuri, Shrimati Ila.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri.
 Parthasarathy, Shri.
 Patil, Shri Deorao.
 Patil, Shri, S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri.
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri.
 Ram Dhan, Shri.
 Ram Sewak, Shri.
 Ram Swarup, Shri.
 Ramshkehar Prasad Singh, Shri.
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri.
 Rao, Shri Jaganath.
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi.
 Rao, Shri Thirumala.
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath.
 Roy, Shrimati Uma.
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri.
 Sen. Shri Dwaipayana.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan.
 Sher Singh, Shri.
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Swaran Singh, Shri.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra.
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The result* of the division is : Ayes-32 ; Noes-106.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Piloo Mody : They do not like Birlas ; they do not like Harijans. They only like themselves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Now, I put cut motion Nos. 64, 65 and 68 in the name of Shri Ram Charan to the House.

Cut motions Nos. 64, 65 and 68 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Then, I put cut motion Nos. 66 and 67 in the name of Shri Supakar to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 66 and 67 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is :

“That there spective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 74 to 76 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.”

The motion was adopted.

(The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.).

DEMAND NO. 74—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

*Shri Swami Brahmanandji also recorded his vote for NOES.

[Mr. Chairman]

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 75—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.9,37,58,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 76—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,23,91,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the 'Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,99,93,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

—+—

17.46 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport (Shri Raghuramaiah) : I beg to present the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.46½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 57 to 60 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,57,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Ministry of 'Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 462,78,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 59—SALT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,85,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will