

नैकिन जो कोई राजनीतिक संस्था है, उसकी जो नीति, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए उस दल के किसी सदस्य को बात कहने का समय हर मंत्रालय पर मिलना चाहिये, फिर चाहे समय कम क्यों न दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मुश्किल हो जायेगी । इसलिए आप प्रेफ़ेस दे दें और जितना हो सकेगा, मैं देने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मुश्किल हो जायेगी तो दो तीन मिनट ही दे दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस बात को मैं पहले से जानता नहीं हूँ, उसके लिए नहीं दे सकता हूँ । मुझे पहले इत्तिला हो तो दे सकता हूँ ।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Five hours were allotted for these Demands; 2 hours and 50 minutes have already been taken, and 2 hours and 10 minutes now remain.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): May we know when you would be calling on the hon. Minister to reply to the debate?

Mr. Speaker: 2 hours and 10 minutes now remain. That means that this debate should finish by about 2.30 p.m. How long is the hon. Minister likely to take?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I would be grateful if you could kindly

give me one hour. This is the first time that I shall be dealing with this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him at 1.30 p.m.

Now, Shri Heda.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं आप का ध्यान संविधान की धारा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मेरी सुन लीजिये । मुझ से पहले जितने भी स्पीकर साहबान हुए हैं उन्होंने भी और मैंने भी यह कहा है कि जो इन-हेड बिजिनेस हेड किसी वक्त हाउस में, प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सिर्फ उसी के सम्बन्ध में, दूसरी के नहीं-रेज किया जा सकता है । यह चीज रूलज में भी है । इस वक्त कोई भी बिजिनेस इन हेड नहीं है । मैं अब जो चलाने लगा हूँ उस पर आप को अगर एतराज है और इस पर एतराज है कि मैंने हेडा साहब को क्यों बुलाया है तो उस पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आपका मैं सुनने को तैयार हूँ । अगर और कोई चीज के बारे में है तो वह नहीं हो सकता है । कानून में जो कुछ है, रूलज में जो कुछ है, जो पहले फैसले हुए हैं और जो मैंने भी दिये हैं, बाकियों ने भी दिये हैं, उनके मुताबिक यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर श्री हेडा का बुलाने का इससे सम्बन्ध है कि संविधान की धारा १९४ उपधारा (३) का हनन हुआ है तो इस पर यहां बहस होनी चाहिये और मुझे को मौका दिया जाये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर मेरा फैसला है कि हनन नहीं हुआ इस धारा का, इस वक्त, कि मैं श्री हेडा को बुलाता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब इस पर कैसे बहस होगी, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने फैसला दे दिया । पहले आपने यह फैसला मांगा था कि क्या इस का हतन हुआ है कि श्री हेडा को बुलाने से ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप अपना फैसला देने से पहले मेरी बात तो सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात को मैं जानता हूँ कि इस वक्त श्री हेडा को बुलाने में मैंने मंत्रिधन की किसी धारा का हतन नहीं किया है ।

श्री हेडा ।

Shri Heda (Nizabad): I wanted to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of International Trade.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Yashoda Reddy—absent. Shri Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): On the Ministry of International Trade.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody stands up—what should I do.

श्री श्यामी (देहरादून) : मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अकेले लिस्ट के अनुसार हाउस में मेम्बरों को बुलाने से हाउस का अपमान होता है अगर जिसको बुलाया जाये वह न रहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ओवरराइडिंग कंसिडरेशन, जैसा मैंने कहा, कौचिंग आफ दि आई होगा, बाकी सब कुछ सन्सीडियरी होगा ।

श्री श्यामी : मेरे कहने का मंशा यह है कि जब किसी को आवाज दी जाये और वह हाउस में मौजूद न हो. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे ऐंग्री करता हूँ । मैं इसका ध्यान रखूँगा ।

Shri C. M. Kedarla (Mandvi): I fully support the Demands of the Ministry and congratulate it on the splendid work it has done. I feel that this Ministry since it has come into existence has done a very good job. This Ministry has got the maximum advantage out of what nature has provided our country with.

We know that from its very inception, this Ministry has had to work against certain monopolistic trends. We have to judge its success from that point of view. In my view, it is doing a very good job.

It is noted from the report that the Ankleshwar fields are yielding a good and super quality of oil. In the Third Plan period in the public sector we are having a refinery at Koyali near Baroda with technical and financial assistance from the Government of USSR. Its ultimate capacity will be 3 million tons annually.

But there is no clear indication of the policy to be adopted in regard to petro-chemical industries which are to be developed in that area. I would suggest that the world-renowned French expert Mr. Henney's suggestion in regard to a petro-chemical may be implemented. Failure to build such a complex will result in a yearly import bill of Rs. 50 crores in 1966-67 and about Rs. 150 crores in 1970-71. This alone is sufficient to necessitate immediate action on the question of establishment of petro-chemical industries.

It is, therefore, highly essential to establish a special agency to co-ordinate and synchronise the plans for establishing a petro-chemical complex at Koyali.

Then again, no clear indication is yet available to the prospective industrialists as regards the chemical and other properties of oil and gas or the types of by-products likely to be available, continuity of supply and

the prices at which such products will be available. It is also unfortunate for the State of Gujarat that no decision in regard to the price of gas has yet been taken by the Government of India. It is pertinent to point out that the benefits of natural resources found in a particular State are usually allowed to be enjoyed by that State. It is greatly felt that Gujarat has been deprived of this natural advantage in the case of gas. There must be a uniform policy in the matter. There is no justification for a policy that varies in its application from State to State. It is therefore strongly urged that gas be made available to the industries of Gujarat at the price of coal prevailing at the pithead. It is hoped that the Government of India and the Arbitrator appointed in the matter will take these factors into account.

As you know, Gujarat is short of power supply, and the industries have to suffer because of it. Gas will be a good substitute for power. So, I urge upon the Ministry to fix the gas price at a subsidised rate.

Now, I would like to mention something regarding drugs and Indian pharmaceutical firms. The time has come to review the ceilings for importing raw materials given to foreign and Indian pharmaceutical firms. The method so far adopted has proved beneficial only to foreign established firms. Ceilings have been fixed looking to imports and sales of various firms as far back as 1956 to 1958. Everybody knows that the foreign firms had been in business since long, and naturally, their imports and sales have been high, while the Indian manufacturers were more or less in the developing stage during that period. Thus, the foreign firms get a major share of the available foreign exchange in comparison with Indian pharmaceutical firms. Ultimately, we helped them to increase their sales as they got enough raw

materials as high ceilings were fixed for them.

Besides this, foreign firms mostly import raw materials from their parent firms in countries, resulting in over-invoicing of CIF prices, which drains away much more exchange and gets less quantity of raw materials in return. Ultimately, the huge profits earned by them in this country are being repatriated to their own countries. There, I would suggest that the ceilings for imports of all manufacturing firms be reviewed and fresh allotments be made with a view to encourage the development of Indian manufacturers without any handicap or reservation.

Secondly, patent and proprietary rights in drugs and medicines should also be abolished. These rights have led to many malpractices in the case of foreign firms by way of CIF prices and also selling prices of the finished products. I would like to quote one or two examples.

A substance called Testosterone Propionate can be imported at about Rs. 1,500 per kilo, while actually one established German firm imports this substance, by the name of Testosterone Oanathate, at about Rs. 7,000 per kilo. This is a similar ester, but the price of import is as high as five times.

Apart from this high import price, an ampoule containing this Testosterone Oanathate costs them about Rs. 3 each while it is sold to consumers in the market at about Rs. 35 each. What a huge amount of profit accrues to them!

Another substance known as Progesterone is normally available for import at about Rs. 850 per kilo CIF, but the same German firm imports the capronate ester of Progesterone at about Rs. 9,000 per kilo. This will give an idea as to how foreign exchange is drained away in CIF prices

[Shri C. M. Kedaria]

which have no actual relation to cost of production. If the patent and proprietary rights are abolished, Indian manufacturers can import raw materials at competitive rates from the available sources and sell their finished products at less than one fourth the prevalent prices of such products. This way the consumer will be benefited.

Licences to established importers are a source of malpractices and scandals. Almost all the established importers sell their licences at a very high premium in the market and mostly these licences are purchased by the foreign firms. These foreign firms incorporate these high premia paid and fix high prices for their finished products, which lead to consumers paying exorbitant prices for various drugs. So, I urge upon the Ministry that the practice of issuing licences to established importers should be scrapped and these may be allotted to complete Indian pharmaceutical manufacturers.

I have learnt that in approving the drug manufacturing schemes and in allotting the foreign exchange ceiling the drug controller, the technical adviser in drugs and medicines are not consulted. This is not proper. I suggest that a committee of the development officer in drugs and the drug controller of India be formed. This will lead to betterment of Indian pharmaceutical industry.

I have come to know that Indian firm is going to manufacture basic vitamin B 12 substance and that the firm will offer it to consumers at Rs. 100 per gram as against the price of Rs. 225 by a foreign firm and that too for the intermediate substance. Therefore, in the interest of the nation and the consumers, the Indian firms should be encouraged.

In the end, I would like to suggest that rupee payment foreign exchange

may be utilised for only Indian pharmaceutical manufacturers. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Gadwal):
Sir, I must join other hon. Members in this House in complimenting the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for the very good work they have been doing. This is one of the Ministries that has undergone quite a few changes in the last one year. In spite of the transformation the Ministry has gone through, it continues to handle one of the most important aspects of the Indian economy; it is responsible for a basic, vital and strategic sector of our economy so necessary not only for industrial development in this country but also for defence.

To begin with, I congratulate the Ministry on the progress made in the geological and geophysical surveys, in the drilling for oil and natural gas and in the implementation of the pipeline projects as well as the many collaboration agreements that have been entered into for oil refining. Quite a few refineries have been set up in the private and the public sectors. In particular I would like to compliment my friend Mr. Malaviya— I am sorry he is not here just now— on the great work he did as Minister for Oil, Mines and Fuel and the various collaboration agreements he initiated. Yet I was a little disturbed when I found him the other day speaking in this House thus:

"This impetus which was being given with a view to invite foreign capital is going to create an imbalance in our economy which will hamper our ideals of socialism."

I am a little surprised at that statement because most of the things that had happened in this Ministry and the directions that have been given

were done when my hon. friend Shri Malaviya was Minister. Surely, I cannot and I will not accuse Shri Malaviya of double standards, one when he was Minister and one when he is not a Minister. Probably, the impression that was left on the House was different from the impression that was left on me when I read through his speech. I would like to be corrected.

One of the major achievements of the Ministry has been the agreement that has been entered into with Phillips Petroleum. May I remind the House that this was done in 1963 when Shri Malaviya was still the Minister? The agreement with Phillips Petroleum is to set up a refinery at Cochin. This has many features that should commend themselves to this House. Primarily, it has a refining capacity of 2.5 million tons and the cost of this refinery, if I am correct, is about Rs. 13 crores; or, is it Rs. 17 crores? I would like the Minister to correct me if I am wrong. Let us see how this compares with the other refineries that have been set up earlier. I may refer to the Gauhati refinery which costs Rs. 17 crores with a capacity of 0.75 million tons. The Barauni and Koyali refineries—both are expected to cost about Rs. 30 crores each. So, it appears that these other refineries are inordinately expensive in comparison to the new agreement arrived at with Phillips Petroleum. These three refineries have been set up in collaboration with USSR and Rumania and we are extremely grateful to these countries for having helped us to set up these refineries at a time when other collaborators were not forthcoming with the same amount of enthusiasm or zeal.

It is also known that these countries—USSR and Rumania—are socialist countries which I do not believe, if I may say so, in rapacious profit-making, and yet, these refineries are going to cost us anything up to 200 per cent more than the one to be

set up with Phillips Petroleum at Cochin. Probably, it would be better for this House if the hon. Minister could lay before this House a breakdown of the figures for these four refineries, with their respective costs under the various heads; so that we can compare the various costs and find out where exactly the disproportionate expenditure has been incurred.

But there are other features of the Phillips Petroleum agreement which deserves a little consideration and which also causes us a certain amount of apprehension. The new company is going to have nine directors, five to be appointed by the Government, two by Phillips and one by Duncan Brothers. The Duncan Brothers will hold only about two per cent of the equity capital. Surely, the directorship to Duncan Brothers, with two per cent of the capital, seems to be disproportionately large, in comparison with the other directorships. There must be some special reasons why this is being done. We would like to know more about this.

I shall now take up the refineries in the private sector. We find that Burmah Shell has been permitted to increase its capacity from the original licensed capacity of two millions in 1955 to 3.75 million tons and that ESSO has been permitted to increase its capacity from 1.2 million tons in 1955 to 2.5 million tons in January, 1963; and Caltev from 0.675 million tons in 1957 to 1.05 million tons in 1963. The increased refining capacities of these refineries has certainly helped to increase the volume of production of petroleum products. We are told that this increase has been achieved without any infringement of the industrial policy resolution which lays down that the development of oil production should be the responsibility of the State sector. What, however, should worry this House is that there is no simultaneous effort at every

[Shri Rameshwar Rao]

stage at which the increase in refining capacity was allowed, to revise the agreement and withdraw or modify the concessions that were granted to the various refinery companies. They had been given concessions in respect of duties, wharfage charges, guarantees against nationalisation and taking over of distribution. We would like to know whether these concessions to the private sector were unavoidable, especially in view of the growth of the public sector refineries and the distribution arrangements through Indian Oil.

Another point which causes some apprehension is the latest agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Burmah Oil, Oil India and Assam Oil Company. It is true that under the new agreement, Government participation in equity capital of these companies has increased from 33-1/3 per cent. to 50 per cent. But large areas have also been given to these companies for further exploration for oil. At the same time, the company has been granted a guaranteed return, after payment of taxes on dividends, of a minimum profit of 9 per cent and a maximum of 13 per cent. This guarantee of profit makes for an increase in the price of crude oil by about Rs. 30 per ton Crude which was earlier available for Rs. 80 per ton has now to be obtained at about Rs. 110 per ton. This appears to be unconscionable in comparison with the delivery price payable by Government refineries, which was the lowest delivery price at Calcutta for crude oil that could be secured by the refineries from any other alternate source. We would like to know why the prices have been put up and why these high profits for the company should be ensured? Is it to cover their expenditure of exploration or to invite greater participation of foreign capital in the refinery industry in India?

Nor there seems to be any arrangement to compensate the loss in revenue from taxes that would have accrued from the Assam Oil Company if this additional amount had not become exempt as part of the increased cost of raw materials for production. It is also not possible to find many instances of agreement of this type which is an indirect incentive to the company to keep its production at a low level to maximise the advantages it is entitled to receive from guaranteed percentage of profits.

Sir, I shall not take too much time of the House. In conclusion, I would like to congratulate the Minister and also the Minister of State for the very good work they have been doing and for the great effort they are putting in in expanding the refinery capacity, which is absolutely necessary if the process of industrialisation in this country is to go on.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We are very near the danger point. I think there is no quorum. It is not yet 1 P.M.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): There are half a century of Ministers and not even a quarter of them are present. The only senior Minister present is Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : कोरम हो लेने दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : जब तक कोरम की घंटी बज रही है आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझे बुलाया और मैं खड़ा हो गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो आपका बुलाने के लिए खड़ा किया था लेकिन कामत माहब ने आपकी बैठने का हुक्म दे दिया है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : कोरम तो हो लेने दीजिये । कोरम के अभाव में तो बोल नहीं सकते ।

Mr. Speaker: Now there is quorum. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक रिस्क नहीं लिया जायगा तब तक पेट्रोल का काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । मन् १९५६ से हमने इसे शुरू किया था और आज मन् १९६४ में जाकर केवल १० फ्रीमदी पैदावार हम कर रहे हैं । ९० फ्रीमदी के लिए हम विदेशों के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं । अंकले-श्वर में भारतीय नवयुवकों ने जो कुछ काम किया उसकी सराहना विदेशी लोग करते हैं । लेकिन उन नवयुवकों को कोई इमॅटिव नहीं मिला, किसी तरीके से गवर्नमेंट ने उनको इनकरेंज नहीं किया । नतीजा यह हुआ कि उनकी ऐक्टिविटीज रुक गयीं । आज भी ऐक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए, रिफाइनरीज के लिये और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए हजारों लोगों को शिक्षण देने की जरूरत है । वह ट्रेनिंग हमारी सरकार नहीं दे रही है इसलिए हम लैंग विहाइंड कर रहे हैं । जहां जहां भी हम जाते हैं वहां ऐम्सो और बर्मा शैल लिखा देखते हैं । बर्मा शैल और ऐम्सो पर निर्भर करके हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हजारों नवयुवकों को यह ट्रेनिंग दी जाय । अंकलेश्वर में जानी तेजी से काम शुरू हुआ कावेरी बेसिन में वह काम नहीं हो सका है न ही वह काम गुजरात, असम और जैसलमेर में हो सका है । मेरी कांस्टीट्यूँसी में एक जगह है, महीन वहां देहरादून के इलाके में पांच

साल सरकार का काम करते हो गये हैं लेकिन आज तक सरकार यह नहीं बनला सकी कि वह किस स्टेज पर है और उसमें अभी कितने दिन और लगेंगे ? न "हां" का जवाब है और न "न" का जवाब है । इसलिए सरकार को रिस्क लेना पड़ेगा और उसको हजारों नौजवानों को ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ेगी । आज जो हालत है वह हालत ऐसी है जो कि किसी प्रोप्रिसिव देश की नहीं हो सकती है । आई० सी० एस० अफसरान को वह काम सौंपा गया जो काम कि इंजीनियर्स के करने का था । जो काम गोताखोर लोग करते थे वह काम उन गोताखोर लोगों को न दे कर किनारे के ऊपर खड़े हुये लोगों को सौंपा गया । जाहिर है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स इंजीनियर्स का काम कैसे कर सकते थे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें अपने आदमियों को इस तरह से एक दम से कंडैम नहीं करना चाहिए । माननीय सदस्य का क्या यह कहना है कि आई० सी० एम० अफसरान को डिप्लिंग बगैरह के काम पर रक्खा है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक आयल और नैचुरल गैस कमीशन में इंजीनियर्स नहीं रखे जायेंगे तब तक ठीक से काम नहीं होगा । एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अफसरान इंजीनियर्स के काम को कैसे कर सकते हैं ? जब तक ऑपेन कम्पै-टीशन नहीं होगा और उसके मुताबिक वहां पर हैड्स नहीं रखे जायेंगे तब तक यह काम हल नहीं होगा । आठ साल में केवल दस कोस चले हैं, अभी तो हजार कोस चलना बाकी है । इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सबसे पहले निवेदन यह है कि रिफाइनरीज के लिए, डिप्लिंग के लिए और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए अलग अलग ब्रांचेज कायम की जाय और इस मिनिस्ट्री को और ज्यादा मजबूत करने के लिए इनके साथ स्पेशलिस्ट्स रखे जायें । जो कि इंजीनियरिंग में ट्रेनिंग लेकर आये हैं । जिन्हें केवल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ट्रेनिंग

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मिली है वह यह काम नहीं कर सकेंगे । इस काम को वही लोग कर सकेंगे जिनको इंजीनियरिंग की ट्रेनिंग मिली है । एक जगह बैठ कर उसको छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह से पहुंचते हैं, दूसरी जगह से तीसरी जगह पहुंचते हैं और फिर तीसरी जगह से चौथी जगह पहुंचते हैं । माननीय मंत्री इस बात को नोट करें कि महीन के इलाके में पांच साल से ट्रेनिंग हो रही है लेकिन हम आज तक किस स्टेज पर पहुंचे हैं और कहां हम लोग स्टैंड करते हैं इसका कुछ पता नहीं है । जितना ट्रेनिंग का काम होना है उसका एक चौथाई काम भी हम सारे भारत में नहीं कर सके हैं । इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को और ज्यादा मजबूत करें और स्पेशलिस्ट्स रखे जायें और यदि ऐसा हुआ तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि उनके दिल व दिमाग से और श्री हुमायूँ कबिर के दिल व दिमाग से उम्मीद है कि आठ साल में जो काम नहीं हो सका है उसको वह करके दिखलायेंगे । हम काम इसलिए नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्योंकि हम लोग विदेशों के ऊपर निर्भर कर रहे हैं । आगे बढ़ने के लिए हमें रिस्क लेना पड़ेगा । पाकिस्तान इस मामले में हम से आगे है । छोटे छोटे मुल्क इस मामले में हम से आगे है । इसलिए सबसे पहली जरूरत अश्रयक्ष महोदय, यह है कि इस रफ्तार को ज्यादा तेज किया जाये । इसके लिए खास रुपये की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि इसके लिए जो लोग हमारे बाहर से बचे हुये हैं जिन्हें कि आज ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत नहीं है, उन में से उन लोगों को वापिस बुला कर आयल रिफाइनरीज में उन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाय ।

इसके साथ साथ सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिन नौजवानों ने अच्छा काम करके दिखलाया है उनको इंस्टिट्यूट दिया जाय, उनको इनकरेज किया जाय । एक भी शर्त ऐसी नहीं है जिसने कि अंकलेष्वर में काम किया हो, उसको बुला कर पद्म विभूषण से विभूषित किया गया हो । अलबत्ता जो नाचने वाले थे, गाने वाले थे उनको पद्म विभूषण का खिताब दिया गया लेकिन जिन्होंने दिन रात काम किया था उनको यह पद्म-विभूषण का खिताब नहीं दिया गया । यह रिस्क का काम है और अगर रिस्क लिये हुए सरकार यह काम कामयाबी के साथ नहीं कर सकती । सरकार को हमें यह सालाना तरीके से बतलाना चाहिए था कि एस्सो और बर्मा शील से ५ फ्री सदी, १० फीसदी या २० फ्रीसदी हम इंडिपेंडेंट होते चले आए हैं और उनकी ताकत से अलग होते गये हैं । अपने देश के अन्दर इतना बड़ा खजाना भगवान के नाम का दिया गया उसका हम इस्तेमाल करेंगे । जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस सारे काम को एक बार लैवल पर किया जाय । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मिनिस्टरी इस काम को तेजी से करे और महीन के इलाके में जो तेल के निशान पाये थे सरकार उसमें न "हां" में जवाब दे सकी है और न ही "न" में अभी तक जवाब दे पायी है ।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आयल ऐंड नेचुरल गैस कमिशन के जरिए जिन हजारों लोगों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन ली गई है और वह अपनी जमीन और घर से बे घर हो गये हैं । उन्हें यह विश्वास दिलाया जाये कि आयल ऐंड

नैट्रल गैस कमीशन में जहाँ भी एम्प्लायमेंट होगी, वहाँ सब से पहले उन बच्चों को नौकरी दी जायेगी और कंट्रैक्ट्स के बारे में उनको प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। जिन लोगों को लाखों एकड़ ज़मीन छीन ली गई है, वे आज घर में बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए उनकी सहायता करना सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि बर्मा-शूल, एस्सो और दूसरे मुल्कों पर डिपेंड करने के बजाये हम अपने रिजर्व्स पर रेलाई करें। माननीय मंत्री महोदय हमको सालाना रिपोर्ट दें कि हम इस बारे में कितने सैल्फ-सफिशेंट होते जा रहे हैं। सरकार इस मंत्रालय को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनुदान दे किन्तु आज वह यह निश्चित करे कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में कितने दिनों में सैल्फ-सफिशेंट हो जायेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी जिस जां-फिशानी से काम कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन यह काम अकेले उनसे नहीं होगा। उनके हाथ मजबूत करने के लिए और स्पेशलिस्ट्स की ज़रूरत होगी।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स को किस म्युजियम में भेजा जाये ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेत्वा (कांटा) : श्रीमान्, मैं पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर बोलते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे जितने भी कार्य हैं, वे सब विदेशों के आधार पर चल रहे हैं और हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा विदेशों की सहायता पर निर्भर करते हैं। हमारे यहाँ जितने वैज्ञानिक और टैक्नीशन हैं, उन बेचारों की उपेक्षा की जाती है। हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिये तथा अन्य कामों के लिये पेट्रोलियम तथा अन्य रसायनों का बड़ा महत्व है। इस लिये अपने

ही देश में उन का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये और इस के लिये अपने वैज्ञानिकों तथा टैक्नीशनों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग लेना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक पेट्रोल का सम्बन्ध है, अभी तक हम अपनी आवश्यकता का २० परसेंट ही अपने देश में पैदा कर पाए हैं और बाकी के लिये हम विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर हैं। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमने रशा, रुमानिया, वेस्ट जर्मनी तथा फ्रांस से २१३ टैक्नीशन अपने यहाँ बुलाए हुए हैं, जब कि हमने यू० एस० एस० आर० में ३७, कॅनेडा में २, फ्रांस में ८, इरान में १ और यू० एस० ए० में १, यानी कुल ४९ आदमी भेजे हुए हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अधिक से अधिक अपने आदमियों को प्रशिक्षण दे कर इस काम को आगे बढ़ायें।

इस मंत्रालय को १९६३-६४ के लिये २६.८६ करोड़ रुपये दिये गये, जिस में से १८.४६ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। इस मंत्रालय का कार्य इतना धीमा है कि हम विश्वास नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हम कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे। मैंने इस काम को देखा है। मैं खम्बात और अंकलेद्वर गया। वहाँ पर काम इस प्रकार से चल रहा था, मानो जन्म भर की मानोपत्ती हो गई है—जन्म तक यह काम चलता रहेगा ड्रिलिंग का काम न के बराबर हो रहा था और जहाँ तक पाइप-लाइन डालने का काम है, कहीं दो आदमी लगे हुए थे और कहीं चार आदमी लगे हुए थे। इस अवस्था में यह काम कैसे होगा ? पेट्रोल के कारण सारी सुरक्षा का काम भी रुक सकता है। जब चाइना ने हमारे देश पर हमला किया, तो पेट्रोल की काफी तंगी हो गई और हम उस के लिये इन्धन देखना पड़ा। इस लिये हम को विदेशों पर ज्यादा निर्भर न रह कर अपने देश के आदमियों को ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्नीशन तैयार कर के पेट्रोल के सम्बन्ध

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा]

में जल्दी आत्म-निर्भर होने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ।

यद्यपि हम ने बर्मा-शैल वगैरह को इतनी फैसिलिटीज दी हुई हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां कैरोसीन आयल मंहगा होता जा रहा है । तो फिर क्या कारण है कि उन को इतनी फैसिलिटीज दी जाएं और अपनी जनता पर मंहगाई का इतना बोझ डाला जाय ? अगर हमने उन के साथ कोई समझौता किया भी हुआ है, तो भी हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कहीं वे संकट के समय हम को धोखा न दें ।

मैं पिम्परी गया और वहां पर इन्जेक्शन बनाने के कारखाने को अच्छी तरह से देखा । यह बात ठीक है कि वहां के मजदूरों को काफी छुविघायें दी गई हैं । वहां पर मजदूरों के लिये भी अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई है, हर एक मंत्रालय को उस से नसीहत लेनी चाहिये । इस के बावजूद वहां पर अभी दो तीन दिन की हड़ताल हुई और काफी रुपये का नुकसान हुआ । वहां के मजदूरों की तनख्वाह शि-ड्यूल से भी कम आंकी जाती है और उनको मंहगाई-भत्ता देने की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार जितना रुपया बचाया जाता है, वह दो दिन की हड़ताल में पूरा हो जाता है । इसलिये वहां मजदूरों को खुश करना जरूरी है । इस के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि उन के मंहगाई भत्ते को बढ़ाया जाय ।

वहां पर बना हुआ इन्जेक्शन ६, ७ आने में पड़ता है और यहां आ कर सवा रुपये में बेचा जाता है । आखिर इस बात का क्या कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान की बनी हुई चीज बाहर से आई हुई चीज से मंहगे दाम पर बिके ? सरकार का इस बात की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं है ।

विदेशों से जो खाद आती है, वह २५० रुपये टन के हिसाब से आती है और ३७५ रुपये टन के हिसाब से बेची जाती है । इस में गवर्नमेंट खुद फायदा उठाती है, लेकिन हमारे यहां खाद की जो असली और पुरानी मशीन है, जो हमारे देश में पुराने समय से चली आ रही है, सरकार उस को बिल्कुल बर्बाद करती जा रही है । हमारे देश के गाय-बैल और दूसरे जानवर असली खाद पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन उन की प्रगति के लिये बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं करती है । वह खाद के लिये विदेशों की तरफ देखती है कि विदेशी खाद आयेगी और उस को जमीन में डाल कर पैदावार बढ़ाई जाएगी । अगर दूसरे राष्ट्र खाद देना बन्द कर दें, तो फिर हमारे खेतों के उत्पादन का क्या होगा ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर)
खाद का इस मंत्रालय से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : पशुओं के वह रसायन में आती है ।

खाद के सम्बन्ध में हम को विदेशों की तरफ नहीं देखना चाहिये, बल्कि जहां तक हो सके, अपने देश में ही उस का उत्पादन करना चाहिये ।

जहां तक जिप्सम का प्रश्न है, हम देखते हैं कि उसकी खोज के सम्बन्ध में सरकार एक ही क्षेत्र के पीछे पड़ जाती है और दूसरे स्थानों में प्रयत्न नहीं करती है । राजस्थान में जोधपुर के इलाके में जिप्सम के पहाड़ निकले थे । पेपर्स में प्रकाशित हुआ कि वहां पर इतने लाख टन जिप्सम निकल सकता है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार उसकी परवाह नहीं करती है । वह सोचती है कि यह तो अपने देश की बात है । अगर इस सम्बन्ध में कहीं विदेश से खबर आ जाये, तो फौरन ट्रंक-काल पर ट्रंक-काल जाती हैं, आफिसर भागे

जाते हैं, क्योंकि उसमें फायदा होता है, कमिशन मिलता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कमिशन को तब तक ज्यादा ध्यान न देकर हम इन चीजों को अपने देश के अन्दर ही पैदा करें, ताकि हमें विदेशों का मुंह न देखना पड़े। जहाँ तक हो सके, हमें इन दवाओं और खाद को अपने देश में ही अधिक से अधिक पैदा करना चाहिए और इस काम की बढ़ोतरी के लिए सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मंजूर करना चाहिए।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पेट्रोलियम के मंत्रालय के बारे में सब से पहले मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि विज्ञान के इस जमाने में पेट्रोल उतना ही जरूरी है, जितना कि शरीर के लिए सांस, क्योंकि पेट्रोल न सिर्फ देश की रक्षा के लिए जरूरा है, बल्कि वह इन्सान का एक बड़ा भारी साथी बन कर उसका बोझ उठाता है, उसको एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाता है और आदमी की मेहनत को अपने ऊपर लेता है।

13 hrs.

इस सरकार और इस मंत्रालय को सब से पहले अपना मत बना लेना चाहिये कि वे किस तरीके से इस देश में पेट्रोल की कमी को पूरा कर सकेंगे और कितना पेट्रोल दे सकेंगे। आप देखिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में पेट्रोल पर कैपिट ५ गैलन है, जब कि अमरीका में ३०० गैलन, मशरिबी मुमालिक में २५० गैलन और जापान में ३० से ४० गैलन तक है। इसलिए सब से पहले इस मंत्रालय को यह मन बना लेना चाहिए कि वह एक साल में कितना पर-कैपिट पेट्रोल दे सकेगा। इस मंत्रालय की इस बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है। वह तो यह सोचता है कि गाड़ी पुराने ढिलामिल तरीके से चलती री।

हम मुकाबला करे पर-कैपिट ३० गैलन वालों से और अपने देश में पैदावार बढ़ाने के साधन न बनाये, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

जो हिन्दुस्तान का एक जरूरी अन्न है, जिस पर हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की निर्भर है, उस के लिए—पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल के लिए—आये-साल १०० करोड़ रुपये के करीब विदेशी सिक्के का घाटा देश को होत है। देश की तरक्की तो दरकिनार अगर इसी ढंग से हम चलते रहे, इसी तरीके से हमारा देश चलता रहा तो देश हमारा बिल्कुल दिवालिया बन जायेगा। अगर देश को बचाना है तो इस मंत्रालय का सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि जितनी विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं, उनको कौमी मिलिक्यत करार दे और हर किस्म की लूट जो कि देश में चल रही है उसको बन्द करे।

आप देखें कि मिट्टी के तेल की एक बोतल की लागत कितनी बैठती है और उपभोक्ता को वह कितने में मिलती है। छः नए पैसे तो उसकी लागत बैठती है और उपभोक्ता को वह ३६ नए पैसे में मिलती है। यह आम जनता की जो लूट है, इसको बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की लूट की जनतांत्रिक सरकार के अन्दर कोई गुंजाइश नहीं हो सकती है। छः नए पैसे की चीज अगर ३६ नए पैसे की बिकती है तो कोई भी थोड़ी बहुत हयादार सरकार खो है, वह इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है, विदेशी कम्पनियों की इस तरह की लूट करने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकती है।

13-01 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

[श्री बागड़ी]

विदेशी कम्पनियों जो तेल शोधन का काम करती हैं, तेल की खोज का काम करती हैं, उनको आप देखें। यह सब काम विदेशी कम्पनियों करती हैं। शोधन करने का जितना काम है, उसका ठेका एक कम्पनी को आप देते हैं जिसकी मौनोपली है और वह कम्पनी बनना है जितना काम करती है, जिस तरह से चाहे काम करती है, आप कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह काम औरों को भी दिया जाए, दूसरी कम्पनियों को भी दिया जाए और खुद भी सरकार इस किस्म का काम करे। पेट्रोल और तेल के पीछे एक इतिहास है। सिर्फ अर्थशास्त्र से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है। अर्थशास्त्र ही काम नहीं करता है, इसके पीछे राजनीतिकता भी काम करती है। चीन का मुकाबला तो हो सकता था, बाँड़ा बहुत पेट्रोल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कम्पनियों भी मदद कर सकती थी, ज्यादा पेट्रोल निकाल भी सकती हैं लेकिन अगर पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का मुकाबला हो, तो होगा यह कि वे कम्पनियाँ पाकिस्तान में अधिक निवेशेंगी और हिन्दुस्तान में कम। आज हाँता भी यही है। अमरीका की एक कम्पनी है बम्बई साइड में जो कि तेल की खोज का काम करती थी। वह एक विदेशी कम्पनी थी। उसमें हिन्दुस्तान का बीस परसेंट हिस्सा था। उसने दस हजार फुट जमीन को तो खोदा और फिर बन्द करके चली गई और कह दिया कि उसका पाकिस्तान के अन्दर ज्यादा सहुलियतें मिलती हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में कम। अगर हिन्दुस्तान का सरमाया होता और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का काम होता तो बीस हजार फुट खोद दिया जाता और सहायद उसमें कामयाबी मिल सकती थी और तेल मिल सकता था। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से एक और मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। रोमानिया साम्यवादी मुल्क है। साम्यवादी मुल्क किस तरह से हमारी मदद करते हैं और कैसा हमारा काम चलता है, यह बात इस मिसाल से स्पष्ट हो

जाएगी। रोमानिया से हमने एक मशीन खरीदी। वह मशीन बारह महीने में से दस महीने बन्द रहती है, सिर्फ दो महीने ही चलती है, दो महीने ही काम करती है। क्यों इतनी देर यह बन्द पड़ी रहती है क्या इसका भी आपने पता लगाया है, जिन लोगों ने इसका फंसला किया था, जिन लोगों ने दस्तखत किए थे, जिन अफसरों ने इस मशीन की खरीद की थी, जो भ्रष्टाचारी व्यक्ति थे उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई शुरू हुई, कोई तहकीकात हुई या नहीं है, इसका अभी तक कुछ पता नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री जो इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

पेट्रोल और कैरोसीन आयल किसी भी देश की जिन्दगी हुआ करते हैं। सरकार इनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहती है तो उसको कुछ इनक्लाबी कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। सबसे पहला काम तो सरकार को यह करना होगा कि इन पदार्थों की जितनी देश की जरूरत है, उसको देश से ही पूरा किया जाए। विदेशी कम्पनियों की जो मोनोपली है, जो पूल है, उसको खत्म किया जाए। और उनको कौमी मिलिकयत में लिया जाए, कौमी मिलिकयत करार दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ जो कीमतों की लूट है हर चीज में, उसको बन्द किया जाए। छः नए पैसे की तेल की बोतल जो ३६ नए पैसे में बिकती है, यह सरासर लूट है, इसको बन्द किया जाए, कीमत को कम किया जाए।

खाद भी इस महकमे में आती है। खाद और खाद्य का आपस में घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि खाद के इस्तेमाल से ही देश की खाद्य की समस्या के समाधान में सहायता मिल सकती है। खाद ही पंजावार को बढ़ाती है। लेकिन खेद है कि विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों का आपस में इस मामले में तालमेल नहीं है। खाद जिस

जमीन में डाली जाती है, उस जमीन को पानी अधिक देना पड़ता है। लेकिन खाद के मुताबिक उस जमीन को पानी नहीं मिलता है। खाद तो डाल दी जाती है लेकिन पानी जमीन को मिलता नहीं है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि पैदावार होती नहीं है। अगर विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों को आपस में तालमेल हो तो पानी मिल सकता है और पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। खाद के अन्दर भी कितना अष्टाचार होता है, इसको आप देखें। खाद तो ३५ रुपये मन के करीब है और नमक शायद पांच रुपये मन है। कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये देश में सरकार ज्यादा काम करवाना चाहती है और वह ठीक भी है। इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज में कैसा काम होता है, इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। वे खाद के अन्दर नमक पीस कर मिला देती हैं। अब आप देखें कि जब नमक जमीन पर पड़ता है तो कितना नुकसान होता है। फर्रुखाबाद के अन्दर एक कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी यह कुकर्म करती हुई पकड़ी गई थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इनकी रोकथाम होनी चाहिये। खाद के मसले को भी हल करना चाहिये और देश की जरूरतों के मुताबिक खाद देश में तैयार की जानी चाहिये। साथ ही साथ जितनी पानी की आवश्यकता होती है खाद डालने के बाद जमीन को, उसका पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों का आपस में तालमेल होना चाहिये।

13-06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पेट्रोल और रसायन का विज्ञान के साथ गहरा सम्बन्ध है, विज्ञान पर यह चीज निर्भर करती है, विज्ञान की तरक्की पर निर्भर करती है। आपके मन्त्रालय ने एक प्राच्य कांग्रेस बुलाई थी यहां पर और उस पर काफी पैसा भी खर्च किया था। उसके बाद मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप पाश्चात्य कांग्रेस भी बुलाने का विचार कर रहे हैं, उसको बुलाने

का भी कोई प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं। मैं आपकी खिदमत में एक दो अंग्रेजी के शब्द जो मैंने किसी से पूछे हैं, रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं जो जानता नहीं हूँ अंग्रेजी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : आरिगेंटलिस्ट्स कांग्रेस तो बुलाई गई, अब क्या ओक्सीडेंटलिस्ट्स कांग्रेस भी बुलाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है? यह चीज मैं मन्त्रालय के सामने रखना चाहता था और चाहता हूँ कि इसका जवाब दिया जाए।

जहां तक पेट्रोलियम और कैरोसीव प्रायल का सम्बन्ध है, वह सारी चीज तभी हो सकती है, जब विज्ञान को उत्साहित किया जाए, विज्ञान पर भरोसा किया जाए, उसको बढ़ावा दिया जाए। लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर तो जप और ज्योतिष पर ज्यादा भरोसा किया जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें जप और ज्योतिष का एक महकमा खोलने पर भी यह मन्त्रालय विचार कर रहा है ताकि अगर कोई बड़ा वजीर बीमार शमार पड़ जाए तो उसका अधिक अच्छी तरह से इलाज हो जाए और वह कुर्सी पर बैठा रह सके? यह जरूरी है कि विज्ञान को उत्साहित किया जाए। विज्ञान जब तक कर्म की पाटी पर पूरा नहीं उतरता, कर्म का एक आदर्श जब तक देश के सामने आपने नहीं रखा उस वक्त तक विज्ञान फलीभूत नहीं हो सकता है। अभी १३ तारीख को देश के विभिन्न भागों से कई की ज्योति ले कर लोग यहाँ आए थे, लोक सभा के सामने आये थे, हिन्दुस्तान के भूखे, नंगे, मुफ्लिस लोग आए थे, मिट्टी के तेल की मंहगाई के खिलाफ मुजाहिद करने के लिए, आम मंहगाई के खिलाफ मुजाहिद करने के लिये और उन्होंने एक कर्म कार रास्ता अपनाया था लेकिन इस सरकार ने उनको अपने कर्मपथ से बिचलित करने की कोशिश की। उनको उत्साहित इस सरकार ने नहीं किया, निरुत्साहित

[श्री वागड़ी]

किया, उनका हौसला गिराने की कोशिश की। कहा जाता है कि जो नेता थे उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा, उनको जेलों में डाल दिया जाएगा। मेरा भी उसके बन्दर नाम है। आज पुलिस फिर रही थी चारों तरफ और पुलिस सुपरिटेण्डेंट यहां बरबाजे तक भी आया था और कह रहे थे कि वागड़ी को गिरफ्तार करना है। जायद मैं भी गिरफ्तार हो जाऊंगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वगैर उत्साह के देश जीवित नहीं रह सकता है। देश को अगर चापको जीवित रखना है तो कर्म को आपको उद्बोधित करना होगा।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) :

पेट्रोलियम महकमे के सम्बंध में आपकी सेवा में मैं दो तीन बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। अकलेश्वर और कैम्बे आयल फील्डज को हम देखने के लिये गये थे और पता चला कि वहां गैस आज भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जलाई जा रही है। गुजरात के निवासियों की यह डिमांड है कि उनको गैस होम कंजप्शन के लिए मिले। पता नहीं सरकार ऐसा करने से क्यों हिचकिचा रही है, उनको गैस होम कंजप्शन के लिए क्यों नहीं दे रही है अगर उनको दी भी जाती है तो रेट जैसा असम में है, उससे ज्यादा यहां पर चार्ज किया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों है, इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी रोशनी डालें।

अकलेश्वर में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गैस जलाई जाती है। शायद एक क्यूबिक फीट पेट्रोलियम निकालने पर १२५ क्यूबिक फीट गैस जलाई जाती है। यह एक खजाना है जिससे बहुत बड़ी शक्ति पैदा की जा सकती है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि जिस प्रकार इस गैस का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और वह रोजाना

जलाई जाती है, उसको किसी अच्छे काम में लाया जाये।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ फटिलाइजर के ऊपर। हमारे देश के अन्दर फटिलाइजर जो बाहर से मंगाई जाती है वह २०० रु० टन पर आती है जब कि हमारे यहां सिन्दरी फटिलाइजर ३७० रु० प्रति टन तैयार होती है, और सरकार दोनों को मिला कर बेचती है। अगर इस तरह से फटिलाइजर का दाम ज्यादा होगा तो जो गरीब जनता है, जिस की खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये योजनायें बनाई जाती है, वह इस भार को सम्भाल नहीं सकेगी। ऐसी हालत में प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस रेट पर फटिलाइजर बाहर से मंगाई जाती है अर्थात् २०० रु० प्रति टन, उसी पर जनता को दी जाये जिससे कि हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल हो सके।

तीसरी जो सब से बड़ी चीज है कि हमारे यहां जो फैंकट्री बनी हुई है उसमें ज्यादातर नाइट्रोजन फटिलाइजर बनाई जाती है। नाइट्रोजेन्स फटिलाइजर का असर मिट्टी के ऊपर ऐमिडिक पड़ा करता है। अगर हम बराबर उसी का इस्तेमाल करते रहेंगे तो जो मिट्टी का टेक्चर है, जो उसमें पैदावार करने की शक्ति है वह दिन पर दिन कम होती जायेगी। इसलिये नाइट्रोजेन्स फटिलाइजर के साथ फास्फेटिक फटिलाइजर बनाने के लिये इस तरह की फैंकट्री बनाने की ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्री कृ० चं० पंत (नैनीताल) : सिर्फ सल्फेट का असर ऐमिडिक होता है नाइट्रोजेन्स फटिलाइजर कई तरह का बनता है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : ज्यादातर जो प्राइडेशन है वह अमोनियम सल्फेट का है। ऐसी हालत में मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यहां पर

फार्फेटिक फटिलाइजर की फैंद्रीज चलाई जायें जिससे कि यहां की मिट्टी का जो ऐसिडिक नेचर है वह ठीक हो सके। अगर मिट्टी का ऐसिडिक नेचर चलता रहेगा तो चाहे कितना भी फटिलाइजर आप दें, मिट्टी की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकेगी। इस लिये इस और विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

चौथी बात मैं पिंपरी के पेनिसिलीन कारखाने के सम्बंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। वहां जो पेनिसिलीन बनाई जाती है उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन १८ न० पै० पड़ती है, जबकि बाजार के अन्दर उसका भाव कहीं ८ आने है और कहीं १२ आने है और कहीं १६० है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो केमिकल्स या दवाइयां हैं जिनका इस्तेमाल पिंपरी में किया जाता है, उनका इस्तेमाल करते हुए भी आप पेनिसिलीन इंजेक्शन या पेनिसिलीन टेब्लेट का कम से कम दाम लें ताकि गरीब जनता उनका इस्तेमाल कर सके।

Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I congratulate the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals on the performance it has made during the last so many years. I hope that the progress will not only be maintained but will be accelerated and we will be self-sufficient in mineral oils, say, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The field of Ankleswar is very rich. At present it is producing about 2,500 tons of mineral oil daily and more exploration should be done. I hope, the Ministry will take every step to see that the production is increased in Ankleswar and in Kalol also.

I will suggest that some research should be done in the Gulf of Cambay for oil exploration. It is a matter of satisfaction that by the end of 1963 182 wells have been drilled and there is a programme of 109 wells to be drilled during the current financial year.

The Olpad field also seems to be full of oil and I would urge that at several points wells should be drilled in this field also. The pipelines which are being installed to carry gas to Dhuvaran and Utran Power Houses and to Koyali Refinery may be completed by the end of this year so that the Dhuvaran Power House may function by utilising gas as early as possible.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government have decided to establish a petro-chemical complex in Gujarat near Koyali and it is a matter of great satisfaction that it will be a public undertaking adventure. I congratulate the Government on that; but I would urge that some co-operative sector should be established there for the petro-chemical industry. Gujarat is far ahead in co-operatives and this may be explored by the Ministry. There are good co-operative workers and they will be coming forward with men and money; the only thing that they will be requiring will be technical aid. This may be explored and, if possible, the co-operative sector may be encouraged.

The petro-chemical complex should be established as early as possible. In the Report it is said that negotiations with the foreign collaborators are going on. These negotiations should be finalised as early as possible. The Koyali Refinery will be on stream by the end of this year. Before that this petro-chemical complex should be established so that the by-products may be utilised properly.

I would also say that some of the agriculturists have lost their lands in the Koyali Refinery. The sons of these agriculturists should be recruited as unskilled labour in the Koyali Refinery and some of them who are qualified may be trained in the technicalities of the Koyali Refinery.

We are spending Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 90 crores on the import of mineral oils. A target should be fixed for

[Shri D. J. Naik]

our production and that should be reached as early as possible so that the drain on our country's resources may be stopped.

The question of the price of gas is agitating the minds of the people of Gujarat, particularly, the industrialists. I understand that Professor Rao has been entrusted with arbitration on the price of gas. I would say that the price should be so fixed as to induce the industrialists to use it and to use it for a better purpose to industrialise the whole area of Gujarat. If a reasonable price is fixed, I am sure, the industries of Gujarat will be very much encouraged and that will be of benefit to the country at large.

With these words, I again congratulate the Ministry on the splendid performance which it has done.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): Sir, I welcome the formation of a separate ministry to deal with petroleum and chemicals. Petroleum is one of the very important subjects and it needed much more attention from the very beginning; but unfortunately the Government did not give the required attention to it so far. The programme for exploration of petrol or the work that the Government is taking up or is doing is very inadequate. I would hope that with the formation of the new ministry, the exploration of petrol will be done with greater vigour and a larger number of wells will be dug in all parts of the country to find out petroleum in the country.

I find from the Report that power alcohol which is mixed with petroleum is in short supply due to shortage of molasses. I fail to understand why in a country like India where the production of sugar is very high there is a shortage of molasses. It appears to me that it is a created shortage. There is no actual shortage. The shortage has been created by controls and some other Government formalities. I do not know what they are. I would request the hon. Minister to look into

the matter and find out the real cause for this created shortage.

I would also like to point out that recently the French experts have submitted their report on this petrochemicals industry which is actually a new industry in India and they have given their opinion that there is a great prospect for this industry in our country. At present, we are importing a huge quantity of petrochemicals from abroad and a large amount of our foreign exchange is being drained out and it is expected that by 1971 the total foreign exchange requirement for importing petrochemicals would be roundabout Rs. 150 crores per annum. From the report of the Ministry I find that the question of giving industrial licence to about 4 companies is under consideration and they have decided to build up a petrochemical complex in Gujarat State only and further development in this regard will be taken up only in the Fourth Plan. I feel that this should have been given much more attention and this petrochemicals complex should have been built up in the Barauni, Bihar and Gauhati refinery areas. If Indian companies do not come forward to establish petrochemical industries in these areas, we may try to procure foreign collaboration and even, if required, we can invite foreign companies to establish their factories in those areas in order that we may become self-sufficient by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Then, I want to say something about the plastic industry. I find that although the capacity of some of the industries which manufacture raw materials for the plastic industry has been expanded, even then these factories cannot produce more of these raw materials due to the shortage of alcohol. The shortage of alcohol, as I have mentioned before, is due to the shortage of molasses and I do not know why there has been the shortage of molasses.

I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter as to why a country like India which is having so many sugar factories and which is one of the largest producers of sugar should suffer from the shortage of molasses. To me it appears that this shortage is a created one.

As regards other chemicals, I feel that India is very under-developed and I hope the Ministry will see that more and more of chemical industries are encouraged and set up in the country.

With these words, I conclude and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Humayun Kabir.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): When the Minister gets up to reply to the debate, there should be quorum in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is sad that the Congress Party does not provide the Cabinet Minister even 10 Members to hear him.

Dr. Ranen Sen: This is happening every day. Even when the Cabinet Minister speaks, there is no quorum. It is the duty of the ruling Party to see that the quorum is there.

Shri K. N. Pandé (Hata): That is because we agree with the hon. Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad you agree, but your other colleagues do not agree. We should sit half an hour early and half an hour late so that we may have a lunch hour. Let the House be adjourned from 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to hon. Members of the House....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For providing quorum.

Shri Humayun Kabir:...who have participated in this discussion and incidentally, since my hon. friend Mr. Kamath reminds me, to him also for providing quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was Dr. Ranen Sen who raised it and I only reinforced it.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am really very gratified to find this competition in friendliness among the Members of the Opposition and I was particularly struck by the fact that my hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen who opened the discussion and whose duty, I suppose, it was to try to oppose the demands and make critical comments, found himself so much in agreement that instead of his usual vitriolic oration, he was almost apologetic in the compliments which he paid to the Government for establishing a Ministry of this type.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): It was an oily opposition, and not a vitriolic one.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am thankful to all the hon. Members in the Opposition as well as on our own side for many constructive and critical comments they have made and I shall try, as far as possible, to deal with the various points raised by them.

I will take a few minor points first and afterwards deal with the major topic of my Ministry, the aspect dealing with petroleum and chemicals and I do not think I could do better than start with a reference to hon. Dr. Aney, a doyen of Indian parliamentary life for his extremely kind references to my Ministry and also to me personally. He as well as other friends including Dr. Ranen Sen asked why the International Orientalists Congress

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and the Gazetteers unit are attached to my Ministry. In a sense, these may be regarded as historical accidents. For, I have been connected with the International Congress of Orientalists in India right from the stage of the issue of invitations. The Organising Committee of the Congress also did me the honour of electing me as its chairman. If I had given up the office just a few weeks before the session of the Congress, because of the change of portfolio, there would have been some difficulties in working and there may have been some dislocation of work as well as a good deal of international correspondence. We had invited about 9000 scholars from all over the world and all the invitations had issued in the name of the committee. In any case now that the session is over, this work will gradually disappear, and I expect that by the time the next budget session comes, this item will cease to be an item connected with my Ministry.

A similar consideration applies also to the Gazetteer Unit of India. Here also, the Advisory Board for the Gazetteers did me the honour of electing me as chairman of the editorial board in my personal capacity and not as a Minister. The first volume of the Gazetteers for the Indian Union is in the press. We had hoped to publish it by 31st March, 1963. In fact, the material was about to be sent to the press when on the advice of the Census Commissioner, the publication was withheld, as a great deal of new and interesting material was provided by the census of 1961. As a result of that census, there were also fairly large-scale revisions of some of the chapters. But now the work is complete and I hope that the first volume will be in the hands of the public within a few months. The second volume of the Gazetteers which will deal with the history of India is also almost complete in manuscript. This will again have to be read carefully by all members of the editorial

board. I entirely agree with my learned friend Dr. M. S. Aney that the new gazeteers should maintain the very high standards set by the gazeteers edited by Sir William Hunter.

I may add that for the first volume 19 scholars have contributed sections and chapters and for the second volume 99 scholars have done the same. We are grateful to all of them, and we hope that we shall continue to receive the co-operation of scholars throughout the country so that the Indian gazeteers can fulfil the expectations of eminent scholars like Dr. M. S. Aney.

In respect of the district gazeteers, the primary responsibility is that of the State. It is, of course, true that the Central Gazetteers Unit does some supervision and revision, but the State Governments select eminent scholars from the State and very largely we are guided by their advice. I am very sorry to learn from my learned friend Dr. M. S. Aney that the Kolhapur District Gazetteer did not come up to his expectations. I am sure that the editor will pay due attention to the opinion of so weighty a scholar, but I hope that he will also concede that in history we are dealing with a subject where it is almost impossible to satisfy all scholars. However hard we may try to be objective and avoid prejudices from one direction or another, there is always a risk that personal angles as well as national or regional considerations do tend to affect our judgment, but, nevertheless, every attempt will be made to keep our approach as well as treatment as objective and as historical as possible.

My hon. friend Shri Maniyangadan referred to the licence given for the production of synthetic rubber. My hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen also refer-

red to the same question. There is the factory at Bareilly, and one or two other factories may be set up; they are under consideration, no decision has so far been taken. I would however like to point out that it is not correct to say that these licences were ever given without reference to the Rubber Board. In fact, the earlier licence was given by the Ministry of Industry, and the Rubber Board is a part of that Ministry. My hon. friend's other apprehensions also appear to be unfounded. The position is that the gap between supply and demand of rubber has been increasing year after year. In 1955-56, the gap was less than 8,000 tons. Since 1961-62, we have been importing about 25,000 tons of rubber a year at an approximate cost of about Rs. 8 crores a year. For 1964-65, the estimated demand is 90,000 tons, against which, after tapping all indigenous sources, whether we utilise reclaimed rubber or synthetic rubber or natural rubber, there will be a gap of about 26,000 tons. For the time being, we are not thinking of importing the entire amount. 15,000 tons is the figure we have in mind, and the position will be reviewed. In view of this, the chairman of the Rubber Board has himself agreed that proposals to licence additional capacity of about 50,000 tons for the production of synthetic rubber would be valid. Even if these licences are issued during the Third Plan, perhaps, production will not always be possible within the Third Plan period; it may be possible only in the early years of the Fourth Plan.

One reason for the difficulty about rubber has been some resistance from consumers to the purchase of indigenous synthetic rubber on account of, partially, the high price, and partially, certain technological difficulties. Those who deal with rubber know that the different kinds of rubber built on different bases have different properties and are suitable for different kinds of products. I agree that a proper assessment of

different types of synthetic rubber should be made before we issue licences. We are simultaneously taking steps to see that the difference in price of imported synthetic rubber and indigenous synthetic rubber is reduced. Now that the price of rubber has been decontrolled and we are seeking to link the import of natural rubber with the use of indigenous synthetic rubber, I hope that the situation will ease both for natural and for synthetic rubber of indigenous production. For the Fourth Plan, the targets are still under consideration, and all the factors mentioned by hon. Members will be kept in view before we finally decide upon those targets.

Now, I come to a rather important question relating to the chemical industries, to which a reference was made by the last speaker, namely, Shri P. K. Ghose. This is in respect of industrial alcohol. For some time, there has been a shortage. During the current year, the shortfall may be 10 million gallons or more. This has led to some serious disruption in normal patterns of distribution of alcohol with the result that some industrial units have had to close down and others to curtail their activity. Apart from the loss to national productivity, this has also serious consequences on the employment situation in the country, because many small-scale industries carry on their trade on the basis of the products which come from industrial alcohol. We took up this question seriously, and recently there was a Conference of State Ministers of Excise, and it was unanimously agreed there that we must take steps for improving the supply of alcohol to industry.

I may incidentally add that perhaps this Ministry can play a more effective role than is often thought of in respect of the programmes of prohibition. If we can divert more alcohol to industrial use and make machines rather than human beings consume the alcohol to a large extent, the objective of prohibition would also

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be fulfilled. The House will be interested to know that in one State, namely West Bengal, out of over 10 million gallons of alcohol consumed every year, only about 10 per cent is for human consumption, and about 90 per cent is for industrial consumption.

In another State which I shall not name, the consumption of industrial alcohol is less than 20,000 gallons, but the human consumption is almost two-third of a million gallons. So, if we can change that pattern and in that State also make the industrial consumption more . . .

An hon. Member: Which is that State?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It shall remain nameless . . .

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The hon. Minister may give out the name.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have given the name of the State where it is only 10 per cent. As for the State where the human consumption is very high, if my hon. friends want, they can find that out from the reports.

The steps which we have taken to deal with the situation are firstly to see that the molasses produced by the sugar factories are allocated to distilleries on a priority basis. I am happy to say that all the State Governments have agreed to co-operate in this and steps are in hand to ensure that molasses will be allocated first to distilleries within the State and then to distilleries outside the State in consultation with the Central Government. I am happy to say that all the States have agreed to help one another in this way.

Another decision which we have taken informally is the formal decision will be announced very soon is to restrict the export of molasses and alcohol. They will be put on the

restricted list, so that in future, any export of molasses or alcohol will take place only with the explicit approval of the Central Government. I can assure the House that since there is a shortage of industrial alcohol in the country, there is very little likelihood that the Centre will give such export licences till the internal industrial requirements of the country have been fully met.

I would like to thank all the State Governments who have agreed to co-operate in proper utilisation of molasses and alcohol within the country and especially the surplus States which have generously offered to share their supplies with the States less fortunately placed.

In addition, we are also considering measures for production of alcohol from alternative sources, mainly etroleum, where again petro-chemicals will come in. But since these measures will not yield results for at least two to three years, we will have to conserve during this period available supplies of molasses and alcohol to ensure that they are utilised in the best possible manner for the development of Indian industries.

Now I come to fertilisers, to which a number of Members referred. This question was dealt with in detail by my colleague, Shri Alagesan, and therefore I shall have only a few remarks to make. I agree with him that progress in this field has not been commensurate with our needs and our hope. Hon. Members will, I hope, be indulgent to us. . .

Shri Morarka: Why?

Shri Humayun Kabir: For one reason, this has come to us only about three months ago, and we must have a little time to survey the position. During this brief period, attempts have already been made to speed up the programmes by expediting the projects in respect of Korba,

Durgapur and Rajasthan. We are also taking steps to improve the performance of old plants. Sindri has been given Rs. 25 lakhs for replacement and maintenance and we hope as a result, the production there will go up by another 25,000 tons of ammonia. Rourkela is also receiving special attention and I hope very soon some decision will be taken about Rourkela which will bring this, one of the largest units in India, into full production. Shri Alagesan told the House on the last occasion that it is producing today not even at 25 per cent of its capacity and if we can rectify some of the mistakes there, which I hope will be done within the next few months, if not the next few weeks, next year the production there will show a substantial increase, though it may take some time to reach full capacity.

But all these efforts, especially the efforts to establish new fertiliser factories, will take time. It takes at least 2½-3 years for a fertiliser factory to go into production. I therefore hope that even though we may not be able to fulfil the Third Plan target in 1965-66, the last year of the Plan, perhaps within a year or 18 months thereafter, we shall be able to fulfil that target, and in this way to some extent overcome the gap which had been created. We hope to undertake a crash programme for this purpose. I am very happy to say that the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission have agreed that fertilisers should be given one of the highest priorities in the coming years in our industrial development programme.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : माननीय सदस्य,
श्री ओंकार लाल वेरवा ने मवेशियों की
खाद की बात कही थी ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: With regard to that, they have of course certain chemical aspects and chemical properties. But I am sure this House will not at the moment want to mix up this kind of manure derived from

various types of animals, rational and otherwise, with the kind of chemical fertilisers produced in the factories. If hon. Members are interested, and if they will visit Nangal, they will find one of the most interesting scientific projects in the country where fertilisers are literally being created using air, water and electricity as raw materials. I am sure hon. Members will find it a most fascinating experience.

I need not add to what Shri Alagesan said in respect of Sindri and Nangal beyond pointing out that we have selected Sindri for the experiment in autonomy of management which I understand, has already yielded good results at the Durgapur steel plant. From 1st April 1964, the General Manager of Sindri will have much wider powers and be given a degree of freedom and initiative which till now has not always been available to project managers. I would also point out that the Fertiliser Corporation has a planning and development division which has already acquired considerable expertise in design and engineering of fertiliser plants. As a result of the work it has done, it is possible to take in hand completely the design and engineering of the Rs. 30-crore Korba plant by Indian technicians. It has been decided that in future all fertiliser plants will be completely designed, engineered and processed and commissioned departmentally. I am sure the House would like to pay a compliment to the Corporation for the splendid work they have done in this respect.

In addition to this Division, the Corporation has also developed a number of important process chemicals including catalysts. I may add that this development of the catalyst industry will have implications outside the fertiliser industry as well. If we can develop catalysts on a large scale, it will also have a very important bearing on other chemical industries, particularly the development

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of petroleum and petro-chemical industries.

I am also happy to say that the Fertiliser Corporation has recently introduced in all its units the pay scales recommended by the Second Pay Commission which will, I am sure, lead to improved labour-management relations, thus making a direct contribution to increased productivity. I may add that the Corporation is one of the first public sector industries to give effect to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission almost in full.

While on the question of labour-management relations, I would like to point out that it will be our policy to see that public sector industries are model employers. The terms and conditions of service in these industries should compare favourably with those offered in private enterprise. So far as amenities are concerned, I think, it is generally admitted that public sector industries are considerably ahead of industries in the private sector, and I am sure the House will wish that this should continue.

I was, therefore, surprised when Shri Berwa said that there was some strike at Pimpri. Perhaps this strike exists, may be in his own imagination, may be in certain newspaper reports. All that happened was that on a particular day, some casual labourers, who were not working on that day, went on a token fast at Poona. But the work of the factory was not at any time suspended. In fact, I congratulated the workers that even though they had certain differences with the management, they had never allowed the work of the factory to be interrupted. The factory has been continuously gaining strength.

I am also happy to say that in all likelihood these disputes will very soon be a matter of the past. We have come to certain tentative agreements, and I think it will be conceded that the management have been quite

generous in their approach to the problems of labour and have said that the conditions in this factory will not in any way be inferior in respect of emoluments, to the level prevailing in that area. So far as amenities are concerned, they will always be somewhat in advance.

I wholly concede that good labour-management relations are essential for industrial progress. This is perhaps easier to achieve in the public sector industries. There is no question of ownership or proprietorship of any individual in these concerns. They are the property of the nation and as such everyone, from the general manager to the lowest paid employee, has a share in the proprietorship. At the same time, everyone, from the general manager to the lowest paid employee, is directly a servant of the concern and indirectly a servant of the Indian public. As such, I am sure that these public sector industries can play a very important role in bringing about better labour-management relations in the entire field of industry.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उनका वेस मुद्राम कांटे में था हुआ है मंहार्डी-भले को ले कर, लेकिन अभी तक उसका फैसला नहीं हुआ ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: That has been explained by Shri Alagesan in detail. What we have gone to the Supreme Court for is to decide certain questions of principle. Therefore, we have also suggested that we will bear the entire cost of printing of the records in connection with that case. We have gone further and said that it may also be that the management will share a part of the cost of litigation on the part of labour. In fact, I had gone further. I had asked them to select any lawyer they liked in India and the same lawyer as an *amicus curiae* might state the case on both sides and advise the court, so

that one lawyer could represent both sides. I am afraid that enlightened as labour is at Pimpri, it was not prepared to go to this stage as yet. But I can assure the House that as far as one can judge, there has been, and there will be, no labour trouble at Pimpri.

While recognising that public sector industries have a responsibility in being model employers, I am sure the House will also agree that they must make a definite contribution to national prosperity, both by way of immediate contribution to national wealth and in respect of long-term accretions to national capital. Capital formation through reinvestment of profit must, therefore, be of integral importance to public sector industries. I am happy to say that on the whole the public sector industries attached to this Ministry have given a good account of themselves in this regard. Sindri and Nangal have generated internal resources to the extent of about Rs. 40 crores in the last ten years, while Hindustan Antibiotics have produced some Rs. 3 crores. These results have been possible through the devoted work of management and labour to all of whom I would like to pay a compliment, and especially to the officers who have played a leading role in planning, establishing and running these industries.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What is the cost of production per phial of Penicillin?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It has been reduced. Penicillin produced at Pimpri was selling at 58 NP, and there was a rebate given to hospitals and other public concerns, so that it was very often 50 NP. There are suggestions for reducing it still further. As against that, the prices for the same Penicillin are 125 NP in U.K., 115 NP in USA and 530 NP in Germany.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): What is the *per capita* income in UK and USA?

2486 (Ai) LSD—5.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The cost of a thing will be the same, whatever the *per capita* income. My hon. friend will consume one pound of cereals, which is the usual standard for India, regardless of his *per capita* income being Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 30 a month.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The cost of production is only 18 NP and it is sold at 50 NP.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Fifty naya paise with a rebate, but we are thinking of reducing it. We have to think of the concern as a total unit. Streptomycin has been sold at a loss, and as soon as we stabilise it, we will go into this question. As I said, recently we have to some extent reduced the price, and it is always under examination, but it should also be remembered that the cost of Penicillin or Streptomycin is a very small part of the actual cost of treatment. If from 58 NP, let us say for sake of argument, it is reduced to 40 or even 25 NP, will the doctor who gives the injection reduce his charge to the same extent? All that will happen is that he will make a consolidated charge of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3, and this will mean an additional income for him. I would, therefore, through this House, make an appeal to doctors throughout the country that as we reduce the cost of medicines of every type—and it will be our constant endeavour to try to do that—they should also emphasize their social role and prove that the physician's profession is not merely a profession but also a vocation, and bring down to some extent the very high charges which are at times now charged by doctors.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : चूंकि डाक्टर फीस कम नहीं करेंगे, इसलिए गवर्नमेंट भी पेनिसिलीन के दाम कम न करे, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already dealt with this question. I do

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not think it is necessary to go into it again.

My hon. friend Shri Bhanja Deo wanted another fertiliser factory in Orissa. When the Talcher complex is complete, if sufficient natural gases are available, this question may be examined. I am sure the House will have some sympathy for me if I refuse to give a definite commitment today, till we know what the position is with regard to Rourkela. Let Rourkela get settled. It has one of the largest capacities in the country. Let it first go into full production, and then perhaps the question of another fertiliser factory at Talcher may be taken up.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What about the cost of production of fertilisers?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Now I come to petroleum and various ancillary questions. Since its establishment in 1959-60, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has expanded its activities manifold. Against a gross expenditure of less than Rs. 6 crores in 1959-60, the expenditure in 1963-64 was of the order of Rs. 26.5 crores. For 1964-65, it is proposed to spend about Rs. 42.6 crores. This is not merely an increase in expenditure, but it also indicates a wider range and greater intensity of activities which we propose to take up in the ensuing year.

Shri Yash Pal Singh referred to Mohand. I have been to Dehra Dun recently. Though I cannot say anything definitely, we have every hope that when drilling in Mohand starts, we may find something there. What it will be, oil or gas, I cannot say. Whatever it be, I am sure the House will wish luck to all the engineers and drillers engaged in the task, as it will have a very great impact on the industrialisation of U.P.

I was a little surprised when Shri Berwa suggested that we should res-

strict explorations only to certain areas. We know that the explorations in Assam and Gujarat have been extremely promising and fruitful, but explorations are now being carried out simultaneously in many parts of India, and I am sure the House will support me, and not Shri Berwa, when I say that these explorations throughout India should be continued.

In Assam, we have already proved reserves of about 50 million tons. New explorations and drilling suggest the presence of further reserves at Lakwa where two or three hydrocarbon-bearing horizons have been indicated. It is proposed to deploy during the next financial year two rigs on this structure.

We have also proved reserves of about 50 million tons in the Gujarat area. We have every hope of finding more oil in this region. The explorations at Bareja and Navgam have indicated the presence of about 10 million tons in the lower sands. We are now trying to define the limits of the productive horizon and I am sure the House will share my hope that we may find here another rich reserve.

Apart from Assam and Ankleshwar which have already yielded results, we are planning to drill for oil or gas in many other regions. Among them I may mention specially Kutch, the Cauveri region as well as the Himalayan foothills in Bihar, U.P. and Punjab.

An hon. friend stated that in the Cauvery region progress has been somewhat slow. It is true that between November, 1962 and November, 1963, there was some slowing down. One of the reasons was that during that period the emergency intervened. Just after it was decided to send the rigs to the Cauvery region, some parts were sent, but certain other parts could not be sent by rail as the

railways paid far greater attention, and I am sure quite rightly, to the needs of Assam and sending materials and supplies there.

श्री क० ना० त्रिवारी (वगहा) :
यू० पी० ग्रौर बिहार में जो तेल की खोज का काम हों रहा था उसका क्या रिजल्ट निकला है ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: As soon as the situation eased, we sent the rigs to the Cauvery region, and there work has now started.

Regarding U.P. and Punjab, as I said, we are carrying on explorations in the Himalayan foothills in Bihar, U.P. and Punjab. In Mohand, there is some hope, and we will also carry on explorations in other areas. In Bihar also, we are carrying on explorations, but I do not like to make promises till I am fairly sure of the position.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Is the Minister aware that some indications of oil are there in Ranchi District?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are many indications of that type, but till the wells have been drilled and oil has been found, nobody can be sure.

We are also undertaking fresh drilling near Port Canning to the South of Calcutta, while the explorations in the Jaisalmer area seem to indicate a large gas field there.

There is thus every hope that during the coming year, we may come across rich reserves which almost all experts say exist in India, but no one knows precisely where. We have about two million square miles of territory in this country, and to find out the oil will take some time. Some hon. friends expressed a little distress stating that not sufficient oil had been found in five years. I would say, on the contrary, that we have been singularly fortunate. We have, in fact, found oil

far more easily than many other countries.

Take the Sahara, for example. There oil has been found after many years of exploration. In Canada and Australia, the same kind of experience holds. Very recently in Holland, some of the largest reserves of natural gas have been found, and yet all the time the gas was there nobody ever knew anything about it.

Hon. Members know that oil is a commodity about which no one can be sure till it has actually been found. Improvements in science and technology have certainly reduced the proportion of dry wells, but we all know of many cases where all the scientific studies—geological, geophysical, seismic and electro-magnetic—indicated the presence of oil, but on actual drilling no oil was found.

An idea of the increase in the tempo of activity of ONGC may also be had from the increase in the number of wells that are being drilled. The ONGC has drilled upto 20th February, 1964, 197 wells in all, of which 77 were drilled during the current year. Another 13 wells are proposed to be drilled by the end of 1963-64. In other words, out of 210 wells which will be drilled upto 31.3.1964 from the beginning of operations, almost half will have been drilled only in one year. For the next year, 1964-65, the target is 150. I may confess that I am not quite satisfied with 150. It is my hope and it is possible that with better organisation this target will be exceeded.

Production has also increased substantially. Crude oil produced by ONGC in 1962-63 was only 40,000 tons only two years ago. In 1963-64, we expect to produce 800,000 tons—an increase of twenty times—2000 per cent if you like percentages—valued at about Rs. 6.5 crores. In 1964-65, it is my hope that the production of the ONGC will be about two million tons saving us foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 16 crores. The House will be happy to hear that as from

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January, 1964 the production of ONGC has been considerably stepped up.

14 hrs.

I have talked at length about exploration and production within the territorial limits of India. ONGC is now thinking of going outside the country. Friendly discussions have been held with Kuwait and Iran and I can at this stage only say that these preliminary discussions have been extremely hopeful. It may be that before the next Budget is presented to this House I may be able to announce some significant developments in this respect.

I should, in this connection, like to pay a tribute to Mr. K. D. Malaviya for the energy and enthusiasm with which he pursued the programme of exploration and production nor must I forget to thank sincerely our many collaborators from friendly countries for their assistance in exploration and production and refining of crude oil. Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, France, Britain, Italy, Rumania, Germany and the United States have all helped and it is my hope that their cooperation in finding fresh sources of oil and processing it will yield still larger dividends before long.

I have already given some indication of the expansion and intensification of the activities of the ONGC. While I congratulate the officers who have carried on the work with great devotion and energy, I am sure that they can yield even better results if certain deficiencies are removed. One has been the lack of a whole-time chairman of the Commission who could devote his entire energies to planning the work of the Commission and co-ordinating its manifold activities flung over vast areas of Indian territory. With the prospect of going abroad for exploration and production the need for such planning and co-ordination has become even greater. The

House will be glad to hear that we have now appointed a whole-time Chairman of the ONGC.... (An Hon. Member: Who?) Shri Nayak, who was acting as Vice-Chairman for sometime and later on has been acting as Chairman since January, 1964. From 1st April his sole concern will be to accelerate the programme of exploration and production in the country and if possible outside with collaboration and help from friendly countries wherever necessary and available.

Along with this unification in the work of the ONGC we are also taking a step in rationalising the structure of the public sector oil industries by bringing together the agencies which till now worked separately for refining and distribution of petroleum products. A decision has been taken in principle and we shall give effect to it as soon as possible during the coming financial year, perhaps in the early part of it, that the Indian Oil Company and the Indian Oil Refineries will be united into one organisation. There are obvious advantages both from the point of view of efficiency and also from the point of view of economies of scale in combining these two different units into a single larger unit.

The Indian Oil Company has already done commendable work. It was incorporated in June 1959— not yet five years— and it entered the field of distribution against severe competition from some of the richest and most resourceful and most well-organised companies in the world. Upto 1961-62 it was not able to show any profits. In 1962-63, it showed a profit of about Rs. 60 lakhs. We expect substantially higher profits in 1963-64. It is already handling about a third of the total requirements of the Government and it is our hope that very soon it will be able to

handle at least half the trade in distribution of all types of petroleum products within the country.

I am also considering in that connection if we can find some new method of making kerosene more easily available to the consumer. As this is still in a stage of discussion and we have not yet been able to frame a scheme, I only want to indicate to the House that we are aware of the need of making kerosene available to the consumer without difficulty....

Shri Vishram Prasad: Without increasing the price too.

Shri Humayun Kabir: . . . without increased prices also except for any increase in excise duty; it will not certainly be increased in terms of the cost of production; in fact it may be slightly reduced.

The company has also entered into an agreement with Mobil Petroleum Company for establishing blending plants for lubricants and greases. In addition, it will also bottle and distribute on a large scale liquid petroleum gas which we hope will in a few years bring about a revolution in the use of domestic fuel throughout the country. Here I may tell you what I saw myself when I visited Duliajan recently. This is a town which is being built by Oil India Limited. Every single house in that town uses natural gas; the result is that much of the drudgery of cooking has disappeared; if I may borrow a phrase from my friend Shri Alagesan the poetry of cooking has come in there, thanks to the poetry of natural gas. The relief which the ladies of the household have received and the sense of satisfaction and gratification which they expressed were really a most encouraging thing. I am sure that liquid petroleum gas will have far-reaching results. In a sense the type of fuel which is used in a country is the measure of the degree of its progress in industrialisation...

Shri E. Barua (Jorhat): Is there any proposal to establish a plant for LPG at Gauhati?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Of course my hon. friend knows it and because he knows, he wants to put this question. While one of our major endeavours must be to discover and produce crude oil, we must not forget the paramount importance of expanding refinery capacity within the country and meet in an increasing degree the demand for petroleum products from our own production. The total capacity of the four private sector refineries was only about four million tons in 1957. The expansion of capacity in the private sector refineries between 1958 and early 1963 raised this to over seven million tons. In addition production of refined products in the public sector began on a small scale in 1962. Unfortunately the Gauhati refinery was not able to make good progress for the first 16-18 months. But since July-August 1963, production has been satisfactory, except for a short breakdown in October-November. I am happy to say that since the 16th November 1963, the refinery is working almost to full capacity except for the kerosene refining unit. It is here a great pleasure for me to pay a compliment to my colleague Shri Alagesan, for it was largely due to his initiative and energy and interest that the Gauhati refinery has been put in proper working order.

The House knows that the target date for Barauni has several times been postponed. I do not like to make vain promises to the House but it is my hope that Barauni will be in operation within the next month or two. Once this has been done, the capacity in the public sector will be more than doubled. My hon. friend Shri Manj Ram Bagri was not very uncomplimentary to this Ministry. He had only one complaint; he imagined monopolies where none existed. In fact, when the Koyali refinery near

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Baroda starts producing very soon, and once the Cochin refinery comes into operation—and we hope it will be within the third Plan—we shall, by the end of the third Plan, or very soon thereafter, achieve a position when the public sector will be the dominant partner so far as petroleum products are concerned. Therefore, there is no question of any monopoly of the private sector and all such apprehensions are purely imaginary.

I am not, however, fully satisfied with the position, for till now our target has generally been short of our anticipated demand. Since the target has in the past hardly ever been fulfilled, the gap between indigenous production and demand has been even greater. We are, therefore, now planning that our target should be somewhat perhaps 10 to 15 per cent in excess of the anticipated demand. Accordingly, it has been decided to take in hand immediately schemes for establishing refineries in the Madras and Calcutta regions. Nine very attractive offers have been received for Madras and Haldia, and if the conditions prove attractive, we may even go beyond two refineries, and we may in that case decide to establish perhaps another refinery in the immediate future and thereafter space the establishment of refineries so that supply will always be a little in advance of demand.

In this connection, I must refer to Shri Kotoki who wanted a third refinery in Assam. We all like good things, but I am quite sure that there are some cases which suffer from too much of a good thing! There is already the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi. There is the Gauhati refinery at Noonmati and the capacity of that refinery is going to be increased very soon. I am sure the House will agree that this is not the time nor the occasion to establish a third refinery in Assam. If we establish a new refinery, it must go to some other areas of India.

It will interest the House to learn that in the new proposals for refineries, we have attractive offers from Europe, America, Japan and Kuwait. My hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen wanted us to go only to certain particular countries. We are very grateful to the countries which have helped us, but I think we should not be discriminating in the choice of friends. We should welcome friendship from wherever it is offered, and I am sure the House will support me in my effort to take full advantage of the offer of co-operation of many friendly countries in establishing the petroleum industry in the country on a solid and prosperous base.

My hon. friend Dr. M. S. Aney asked me if we always get fully advantageous terms for the establishment of a refinery. My hon. friend Shri Rameshwar Rao had something to say in that connection. He asked why certain concessions are given to Burmah Shell, ESSO and Caltex. The reason, of course, is very simple. They are part of the refinery agreements of 1951 and 1953, and though many of these have now gradually been given up.....

Shri Ravindra Verma: That was not the point that the hon. Member from Gadwal was making. If I understood him aright, what he wanted to know was, that although an increase in the refining capacity of those refineries was allowed, why there was no simultaneous revision of the original concessions given.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot answer that question today. As I have already indicated, all these arrangements took place before either Shri Alagesan or I appeared on the scene. Therefore, this is a question about which I really do not know all the details. In any case, these concessions are there, but what will interest the House is this that these companies themselves may be willing now to give up the refinery agree-

ment and come under the ordinary industrial licences. All these facts will be kept in mind whenever any future development is on hand.

I would also point out that India is comparatively a newcomer in the field of petroleum. Even the private sector refineries have begun to produce only less than ten years ago. The first public sector refinery was established only in 1962 and it is functioning effectively only since November, 1963. Even then we have made every effort to learn from experience and improve on our previous performance.

A few figures will be of interest to the House in this context. The Gauhati refinery is planned for a production of three quarter million tons, but it cost us about Rs. 15 crores. Barauni, with a production of two million tons, will cost about 36 crores. Koyali, which has an identical capacity, will cost about Rs. 28.5 crores, so that you see the figure gradually comes down. Cochin, with an initial higher capacity than Koyali will cost Rs. 16 crores.

Shri Ravindra Varma: What is the reason for this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: With the two refineries at Madras and Haldia, which are now under negotiation, we expect that each refinery will cost us only a little over Rs. 10 crores, may be between Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 12 crores. *(Interruption)*.

Shri Morarka: What are the reasons?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We did not have enough experience in the past, and whatever the reasons, we are in a stronger position today. *(Interruption)*.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the major heads under which the cost has been computed in the four refineries so that we may know where the difference lies.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are certain differences, of course. If all those things are wanted, if my hon. friend puts a separate question, I will give the reply in detail. I cannot go into all those details now.

Shri Morarka: Rs. 36 crores as against Rs. 10 crores is certainly a very high price, even with their inexperience.....

Shri Humayun Kabir: That was a long time ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may table a separate question.

Shri Morarka: He is answering the debate now.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am answering the debate, but I am not expected to carry in my head everything which happened six years ago. I am concerned primarily with what happened in the last three months or at least in the last one year.

Shri Morarka: No, no. *(Interruption)*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order. order.

Shri Humayun Kabir: How can one expect me go into the details of what happened four or five years ago, now?

Shri Morarka: He could enquire from the Ministry.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The House will thus see that our efforts have been continually to reduce the cost of refineries while improving their range and efficiency. And this is what I think the House should note, and not go into what has happened in the past, to do post-mortem, by saying that you should not have decided this, that XYZ did or did not do this, that this contract should have been placed with some other countries and this is what has been done and so on. I think not much useful purpose will be

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served by going into that kind of post-mortem.

Then, during the general discussion of the budget, Shri Daji stated on the 4th March that the savings in foreign exchange, because of the oil companies, is only Rs. 8 crores, whereas the amount sent out for crude oil is Rs. 200 crores. He also said that the oil companies make and take out 60 per cent profit every year.

As usual, his statement is incorrect. We spend not Rs. 200 crores but on the average Rs. 40 crores per year as foreign exchange on crude oil. The savings in foreign exchange are also not Rs. 8 crores but very much more. They have steadily increased since 1959 when the savings in foreign exchange, because crude oil was imported and not refined products, was about Rs. 9.5 crores. In 1962, the saving was almost Rs. 22 crores and this figure will steadily increase as our consumption of petroleum products expands.

I may put the position in another way. Hon. Members know that our consumption of all petrol products has increased from about six million tons in 1957 to 10 million tons in 1963, but the cost of import of crude oil has remained almost stationary at Rs. 40 crores, and the cost of import of petroleum products has increased by only Rs. 16 crores. In addition, there were large savings in foreign exchange because of increase in the production of crude oil within the country. In 1959, Oil India produced about a quarter million of crude oil valued at about Rs. 1.75 crores; in 1963 the production was more than three quarter million valued at Rs. 6.5 crores. In 1964, we expect to produce between Oil India and ONGC, over three million tons valued at over Rs. 25 crores. But for these refineries, the expenditure in foreign exchange would have been very much greater than the amount of Rs. 100 crores which we spent in 1963 on the import of crude oil as well as

finished products. By 1967-68, we hope that the import of finished products will almost stop.

I may also point out that export of petroleum products has been earning us some foreign exchange. It rose from Rs. 2.8 crores in 1959 to Rs. 4.8 crores in 1963. We have also earned over half a crore from the export of paraffin wax in 1963. Nor is my hon. friend correct as to the rate of profit of the refineries. It was not 60 per cent as he said. In 1962, it was four per cent in the case of one refinery and it was 45 per cent in the case of the refinery which earned the highest profit. But out of these, we received substantial taxes.

My hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen referred to a so-called change in the oil policy of the Government. The change is perhaps in his imagination, for the facts speak otherwise. The Industrial Policy Resolution was passed in 1956, and as was pointed out by the Finance Minister, in his reply to the general debate on the budget, the resolution itself provided that in certain fields where future development was reserved for the public sector, expansion in existing units in the private sector would be allowed if this was in the national interest. It was in pursuance of this policy that the private sector refineries which in 1956 had a capacity of less than four million tons were allowed to develop to over four million tons in 1957, five million tons in 1959 and over seven million tons in 1963. Nor is the participation of foreign capital, as in the case of Cochin, any new feature. We have had foreign collaboration in all significant sectors of industrial development and this policy will be pursued, except in respect of railways, air transport, arms and ammunition and atomic energy. The decision to build the Cochin refinery with private participation was, therefore, in pursuance of an accepted policy and the same policy will be continued in respect of future refineries. Wherever,

however, cooperation of private enterprise is secured, it will be on conditions where the State will have majority participation and also the powers otherwise necessary to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertaking.

Some points have been raised by hon. Members, Shri Bheel, Shri Oza, Shri Kadaria and also Mr. Ghosh in respect of the price of natural gas in Gujarat. Since the question has been referred to arbitration and both the Government of Gujarat and all other interested parties there and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have agreed in selecting an arbitrator, it would not be proper for me to make any statement about it at this stage. I will only say that I have informed the Gujarat Government that they should start utilising the natural gas, as soon as it is available, as soon as the pipelines have been laid and not wait for the award of the arbitrator. The price can be settled later.

I may add that the price was actually settled by agreement twice in 1962 and 1963. Till July or August, 1963 there was no difference of opinion. It was only after that that a fresh question was raised. One solution may be that that price may be paid by the users of natural gas in Gujarat for the time being. But when the arbitrator gives his award, this will take retrospective effect from the date the gas is supplied. This, I think, would enable the industry to make progress.

Shri Bheel and Shri Oza referred to the flaring of a certain amount of natural gas. But some flaring is inescapable. You must have a little flaring if the oil is to be pumped. It is one of the safety values through which there is some control of production and the operators know that it is working normally. Some wastage, therefore, is inevitable and will always take place. But I agree we should make every effort to see that the least possible flaring takes place.

There was reference to petro-chemical complexes and the need for expedition in taking decisions in regard to them. I submit that whatever may be the other faults of this Ministry, I do not think lack of expedition is one of them. Dr. Henny's report was submitted towards the end of 1963—sometime in November-December—I am told it was submitted in February or March, 1963. Even if it is submitted in February, or March, examinations have to take place, which are quite complicated. This is an entirely new field, not only for our country, but for the whole world. Even in the USA, the petro-chemical complexes have come up only in the last 25 or 30 years. It is after the end of the second World War that petro-chemical complexes have made a substantial contribution to American national economy. So far as Europe is concerned, in the late 1940s or 1950s the petro-chemical complexes started developing. Therefore, we have to be careful.

Even then, decisions have been taken. One such decision we took was the setting up of a small sub-committee of the Cabinet to deal expeditiously with all problems of petro-chemicals. When I mentioned this to Dr. Navarre, Director of the French Institute of Petroleum and Dr. Henny, they said that I had really anticipated something which they were going to recommend. Since then, we are trying to go ahead as quickly as possible. But in this complex process, we have to take into consideration many different factors. There is the question of the size of the naphtha cracker. In Dr. Henny's report, it was stated that the Gujarat refinery should have a naphtha cracker of about 100,000 tons or a little more than that, maybe 125,000 tons. Some of our experts think it should be 200,000 tons. There are other experts who have recommended 400,000 tons. I find from certain reports in certain journals in Europe that there also the debate is going on. While it is now generally conceded that anything less than 100,000

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tons is not fully economic, in Europe also there is a strong body of opinion which is in favour of 100,000 tons. There is an equally progressive group of opinion which thinks that a naphtha cracker of half a million tons or even a million tons may introduce economies of a scale which will have almost revolutionary effects. We have to be careful in these matters. But nevertheless, we have taken the decision that wherever there is a refinery in future, we shall keep in mind the possibility of developing petro-chemical complexes.

It has already been decided that after Bombay and Gujarat, the next complex will be round about Haldia refinery and there will also be certain types of petro-chemical industries—not necessarily petro-chemical complexes—at Barauni and in Assam. In Assam, we have been very anxious that they should use both aromax and petroleum coke. Aromax is now not being utilised at all and can be a base of a certain type of petro-chemical industry, but nobody is willing to come forward with it yet. Even the petroleum coke, which is an extremely valuable material from which electrodes can be manufactured is not being fully used.

All these are matters for study. I must confess that for me it is an entirely new field. Many of the names are yet so unfamiliar that I will not be surprised if I have mixed up one or two names here and there, but my consolation is, even if I have made a mistake, there is perhaps nobody in the House who is in a position to point out that mistake. But this, I agree, is no real consolation.

In conclusion, I would once again like to thank the House for the extremely patient hearing they have given me and also for the extremely friendly and cooperative spirit, which I have found in all sections in the House. I would like to share with them the hope that through the development of petroleum and petro-

chemical industry, perhaps in the next 5 to 10 years, we may bring about an expansion in Indian industrial economy, an improvement in the general level of life which our citizens are entitled to demand and which will put India on a footing, if not of equality, at least of comparability, with the most advanced countries of the world.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Minister is aware that due to the high prices of petrol and other fuel oil used for production, things have become very difficult especially to the trade and commerce in areas where there is no railway? May I know whether Government propose to go into the question of reducing the prices of petrol and other fuel oils used for propulsion?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot give any categorical answer to that question. But I can indicate something about the lines on which we are thinking. The present price of all kinds of petroleum products are governed by the report of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee, popularly known as the Damle Committee. These prices will hold till the next financial year, i.e. 31st March, 1965. We have decided to appoint a new Oil Price Enquiry Committee which will go into all these aspects. We have ourselves considered that the question of fuel for transport and industry should be given special attention and this committee will make the necessary enquiries.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I ask a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot convert this into a Question Hour. If I give him chance, I will have to give chance to others also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I will be brief.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everyone will be brief, but I will have to give

chance to others also. The hon. Member may table a question. There is plenty of time.

What about the cut motions? Shall I put them all together?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective 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, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 77, 78 and 135 relating to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 77—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,18,000 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 March, 1965, in respect of "Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals".

DEMAND NO. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,17,000 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, 1965, in respect of "Capital outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals".

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,23,96,000 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, 1965, in respect of "Capital outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals".

14.30 hrs.

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of International Trade. Does the Minister want to say anything?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, normally it has not been the practice with me in the past to make any opening remarks while moving the Demands for Grants. But I thought that this time as this is a new Ministry formed only in July 1963 and hardly having nine month's career as a separate entity...

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Why not we give our reactions first, and then you speak?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the World Trade Conference is coming very soon I thought I might post Members with some facts, so that I can have the advantage and the benefit of their considered views on some of the problems coming before the forthcoming World Trade Conference.