

11.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEREPORTED ACUTE SCARCITY OF KEROSENE  
OIL

**Shri N. Dandekar** (Gonda): I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported acute scarcity of kerosene oil in the country."

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (**Shri Alagesan**): Honourable Members will recall that on the 21st February, 1966, I made a comprehensive statement regarding supply and distribution of kerosene oil. As was stated therein, we fixed State-wise quotas along with each Company's share of supply to fulfil these quotas from March 1966 onwards. These quotas were fixed on the basis of consumption figures during the year 1964 after making adjustments for a certain misuse of inferior kerosene. The figures relating to the year 1965 were not adopted for the reason that it was not a normal year for several reasons. We requested the State Governments to further break them into District-wise quotas and see that proper distribution arrangements are made to the entire population.

I also convened on 26th March, 1966, a conference of Ministers in charge of Civil Supplies in the State Governments, at which questions relating to supply and distribution of kerosene and other oil products were discussed. A suggestion was made in the conference that 75 p.c. of the allocation might be on the basis of past consumption and 25 p.c. on the basis of population, which I undertook to consider. Simultaneously steps were taken to increase production of kerosene within the existing refining capacity in the country and also to import additional quantities of kerosene.

We also took steps to see that the quotas allotted to the various States in the months of March and April 1966 reached the States concerned. In spite of it, shortages developed in some areas as in Bombay City recently. Requests were also made from a few States for increase in their monthly allocations. In March itself the quota for West Bengal was increased by 2500 tonnes, that is, from 20,500 tonnes to 23,000 tonnes.

The quota for Punjab was increased by 1200 tonnes for April 1966, i.e. from 8800 tonnes to 10,000 tonnes in order to meet the needs of the Defence Services. The quota for U.P. was increased by 500 tonnes for April, 1966, i.e. from 16,700 tonnes to 17,200 tonnes. By about the middle of April, 1966, the Orissa quota was increased from 3,200 tonnes to 4200 tonnes.

I am glad to inform the House that, keeping in view the overall availability from internal production and imports, we have been able to increase the allocations for May 1966 in the case of the following States as given below:—

| State             | (Tonnes)            |                   |          |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|
|                   | Quota for April, 66 | Quota for May, 66 | Increase |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 12600               | 13600             | 1000     |
| 2. Bihar          | 12500               | 13500             | 1000     |
| 3. Gujarat        | 15100               | 15850             | 750      |
| 4. Kerala         | 8100                | 8600              | 500      |
| 5. Mysore         | 9200                | 9700              | 500      |
| 6. Rajasthan      | 5300                | 5800              | 500      |
| 7. U.P.           | 17200               | 18200             | 1000     |

While announcing these increased quotas, we are also requesting the State Governments to improve their distribution arrangements so that shortages are not allowed to develop anywhere within their areas.

**Shri N. Dandekar**: Will the Minister kindly state, (a) what were the peculiar features of 1965 that it had not been adopted as the basis for working

out the distribution of kerosene; (b) why has the quota for Maharashtra and Greater Bombay in particular not been increased; and (c) whether it is a fact that actually much of the trouble in Greater Bombay is due to the complete failure of the Indian Oil Company to distribute its quota of the distributable kerosene?

**Shri Alagesan:** We took 1964 as the basis because it was a normal year, when there were free imports of inferior kerosene. 1965 was a year of crisis and it was not a normal period for the availability and consumption of kerosene. That is why we took the year 1964 as the basis and as a guidance for past consumption.

The hon. Member has asked why the quota for Maharashtra State was not increased. As it is, the quota that has been fixed for Maharashtra State comes to 42,200 tons. We took the average sales in the Maharashtra State over a period extending over nine months before March, 1966. March is the month when we fixed the quota. We took nine months prior to that. Its average consumption was only 37,868 tons. As against that, the quota was 42,200 tons. I may add that almost one-fifth of the quantity available was allotted to the State of Maharashtra. Hence, as I said, it is based on past consumption in the year 1964. The quota is high because certain other fuels like soft coke etc. which are available elsewhere are not available in Bombay City, particularly, in Maharashtra. But, there is no scope for increasing the supply to Maharashtra State. Then, the hon. Member asked whether it is due to the fact that the IOC did not make its full supply to Maharashtra and whether that was one of the reasons why this shortage has come about. He also wrote a letter to me raising various points and I was going to reply to it. But I shall send a reply later. This is one of the points that he has raised in his letter. He has said in his letter, in addition to the question that he has put just now, that the IOC during the period between 1st April and 13th April, 1966 supplied only 3,300 kilolitres; that is

his information; all the companies including I.O.C. supplied only 6,286 kilolitres. The actual facts are as follows: the IOC actually supplied 4,262 kilolitres. All the other companies also supplied the shares that were fixed for them. The total supply in that thirteen-day period was 9,975 tonnes, which is actually 50 per cent or even more than the figure that Shri Dandeker gave.

**Shri N. Dandeker:** About the Indian Oil Company, Sir, is it not a fact that the Indian Oil Company has no distribution system; it allows its distributors to take tank-loads and do what they like, with the result that the oil goes into the blackmarket and it does not reach the distribution system at the ground level?

**Mr. Speaker:** He will be replying to his letter in detail. All these things he will explain in that.

**Shri N. Dandeker:** But the House is being given the impression that the distribution system is all right.

**Shri Alagesan:** The Indian Oil Company has got its own agents and oil is being distributed through them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो फिगर्स एण्ड फैक्ट्स दिये हैं वह कामज पर बिल्कुल सही हैं लेकिन उनकी प्रैक्टिकल वैल्यू कोई नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के हरल एरियाज़ में जहाँ मुनाफ़ाखोर एक बोटल एक रुपये में बेच रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ कितने मुनाफ़ाखोरों के खिलाफ़ सरकार ने कदम उठाया है और कितनों को सजायें दी गई हैं प्रसंग भ्रमण प्रान्तवार ?

**Shri Alagesan:** I am in agreement with the hon. Member. Only when the quantities that I have mentioned reach the various States and, also, they are distributed properly, relief can be said to have been obtained and the people would have had their needs. I entirely agree with the hon. Member. But here the State Governments are doing their best and

[Shri Alagesan]

they are making arrangements for distribution. Many States have started licensing the dealers and fixing the quotas of kerosene on the basis of ration cards, like sugar cards or rice ration cards, and several States have also fixed the price of kerosene. There are the various steps that the States have been taking to see that the kerosene quantities that are allotted to them reach the people properly.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा सवाल यह था कि कितने लोगों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया ? वह बतलायें तो कि कितने लोगों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया ?

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement reads at page 2: "In spite of it, shortages developed in some areas as in Bombay City recently". According to the figures given by the hon. Minister, it seems that the per head quota for Bombay should have been 10 kilolitres. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the hon. Minister also must have seen the harrowing pictures of mile long queues of women and children. Certainly, Sir, they are not going into the scorching sun of Bombay for pleasure. I do not think this crowd was sun-bathing in Bombay, but they have been compelled to do that. Either the Minister's figures are right—I think he is right in giving figures—or the distribution has gone completely wrong and there has been some bungling on the part of the Maharashtra Government. If so, may I know, since in his private letter, which I do not want to read out, and in the statement here, he claims that he has done what was expected of him,—obviously the failure has been at the State level—whether his duty was finished after he gave the kerosene to the Government of Maharashtra, or he ought to have used, knowing the harrowing tales that he read in the papers and we brought to his notice through letters, the powers given to Government un-

der article 353 to see that the Government of Maharashtra carried out the distribution according to the quotas agreed upon? May I know where does the fault lie? Is it due to the bungling on the part of the Government or is it that the deliveries are only on paper?

**Shri Alagesan:** It is true there were long queues and, as I had occasion to point out, if distribution had been properly arranged there would have been no necessity for people to undergo such troubles. I have no difficulty in confessing that. Now, we have made the necessary enquiries of the latest position in Bombay. I was assured by the Maharashtra Government that the situation has very much eased and they are having a close watch on the dealers and others to see that they properly distribute the kerosene allotted to them.

**Shri Nath Pal:** It is quite wrong. Only four days back I was there and I saw mile long queues. With my own eyes I saw a spectacle which I have never before seen.

**Shri Alagesan:** Mine is the latest information. Only yesterday I got this information.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Only yesterday?

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** The Minister considers that 1965 was an abnormal year. May I know whether it is not a fact that the whole mess started in 1965 because imports from traditional sources were restricted and monopoly was given to import of oil from the Soviet Union? In view of this, has the Government taken steps to boost production in our existing refineries and import from Traditional sources and not to have monopoly of oil imports only from Soviet sources?

**Shri Alagesan:** I said 1965 was not a normal year. It is true that we stopped the import of oil products

like kerosene and HSD from traditional sources by the private oil companies in the middle of 1965 because of very acute shortage of foreign exchange. But these imports have been substituted by substantial imports from rupee-payment countries like USSR and Rumania. Even this year we have contracted to import about 600,000 tons of kerosene. Because the demand was rising, we placed an indent for a further supply of 100,000 tons and the Soviet Union has agreed to give us 700,000 tons during 1966. We have also asked them to phase the imports in such a manner that larger quantities are delivered in the earlier part of the year, to which also they have agreed. We are receiving imports accordingly.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda):**  
rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think her name is in my list.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** My State has also been badly hit by shortage of kerosene.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is no reason why I should call her, if her name is not in the list.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):** The hon. Minister has stated in the statement that State-wise quotas have been fixed on the basis of the consumption for the last three years and that the distribution from the Centre is normal. Only three days back, all the press in Gujarat carried in headlines the news that there is acute shortage of kerosene in Ahmedabad city, that there are long, long queues, that the whole distribution system has failed, that the suppliers did not get their quotas and that the people are put to great difficulty. The Minister of Civil Supplies of Gujarat Government wrote to the Government of India that the time schedule prepared for the supply was not carried out because the Government could not issue orders in time to the distributors to

supply. May I know whether the Government have gone into the matter to find out whether the distributors have failed to supply or the Government failed to issue orders in time? What was the cause as a result of which thousands of people suffered for a long time and there was a hue and cry and there were demonstrations all over Gujarat on the failure of distribution and supply of kerosene?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore):** It is an all-India feature.

**Shri Alagesan:** Sir, you would have noticed that all these questions relate to the failure of distribution. As far as distribution arrangements go, I feel that I cannot and should not encroach upon the sphere of the State Governments, who are expected to discharge their responsibilities. There were certain difficulties in Ahmedabad. I had a trunk call from the Minister concerned. I can assure the hon. Member that we have just now increased the supply by 750 tons for May. The average monthly sales over the 9-month period preceding March was 15,420 tons. The quota from May onwards will stand at 15,850 tons, that is, a little more than 400 tons per month. So, we have increased the allocation to the Gujarat Government.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** My question was whether Government inquired into the causes. Is it a fact that the company could not supply as per the schedule laid down by the Central Government?

**Shri Alagesan:** That is not correct. The companies have been supplying according to schedule.

श्री मधु लिजये (मंगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री जी ने गैर सरकारी सूत्रों से यह समाचार प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की है कि किरोसिन तेल की न केवल घोर कमी है बल्कि उसके दाम इतने ज्यादा हो गये हैं कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

डेढ़ रुपये और दो रुपये तक किरोसीन तेल की बांतल बिक रही है हालांकि सरकारी सूत्रों से यही स्पष्ट आयेगी कि जो दाम इस वक्त है वह नियन्त्रित दाम है लेकिन गैर सरकारी सूत्रों से जैसे व्यापारिक संस्थाएँ हैं, नागरिक संस्थाएँ हैं, ट्रेड यूनियंस हैं, किसान संगठन हैं क्या उनसे कोई जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की है ?

**Shri Alagesan:** It is true that I have to go by official information but that does not mean that I am not getting information from other unofficial sources. It is true that I have myself heard complaints that in several places in some States kerosene sells at a very high rate, at Rs. 1 or Rs. 1.50 per bottle or like that. What we are doing from here is to ask the State Governments to tighten up the distribution arrangement and also to see that they get enough quantities to distribute. That we are doing.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या इस बात के लिए वह कोशिश करेंगे कि भविष्य में जो गैर सरकारी संगठन हैं उनसे इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करें ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम नील आफिशियल सोर्स से भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ।

(Interruption) What is this cross-talk-ing going on?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** गरीब जनता के हित की बात करो तो उन को डटना गुस्सा क्यों आता है गुस्सा शायद इसलिए आता है क्योंकि उनके दिल के खिलाफ बात जाती है ।

**श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) :** मैंने भी कहा कि सबाल ठीक है । बड़ी मुश्किल की बात है कि अच्छा कहें तो भी बुरा मानें . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप इससे सबक सीखें और उनकी सही हिमायत भी न किया करें ।

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** मन्त्री महोदय को जो जानकारी और शिकायत मिली कि देहातों में ज्यादा कीमतों पर तेल ग्राम बिकता है यह शिकायतें उन को मिलीं तो इन शिकायतों की छानबीन के बाद क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं कि वाकई उन लोगों से ज्यादा पैसा लूटा जाता है और अगर यह हो तो भिवाय इसके कि हिदायत दी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसके लिए क्या कदम उठाया और साथ ही साथ मन्त्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि केन्द्र की वह चीजें चाहे वह चीनी या मिट्टी का तेल इत्यादि हो अब मिट्टी के तेल की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत वहाँ पर है जहाँ बिजली नहीं है जहाँ कनई कोई रोशनी का साधन नहीं है वहाँ पर मिट्टी के तेल की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ती है लेकिन शहर इत्यादि में जहाँ पर बिजली है और वहाँ जो किरोसिन आयल मिलता है उसके मुकाबले में देहातों को मिट्टी का तेल कम मिलता है, क्या मन्त्री महोदय का पता है और यदि पता है तो केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालय ने इसके बारे में कुछ किया है और अगर नहीं किया है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब हम तरह से सवाल को लम्बा करते चले जायेंगे और दो, दो और तीन, तीन को एक में मिलायेंगे तो उनका जवाब नहीं आ पायेगा ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अब दांडेकर साहब ने तीन सवाल एक में ए० बी० सी० करके पूछे और उनका मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया था . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसलिए आप भी बंसा ही करेंगे ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** (क) और (ख) के बाद (ग) के अन्तर्गत मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह यह देखे कि राज्य सरकारें देहाती क्षेत्रों को जिनको कि मिट्टी के तेल की अधिक जरूरत पड़ती है उनको उनकी जरूरत

के मुताबिक न देकर शहर के लोगों को उनके मुकाबले अधिक मिट्टी का तेल दें जहां कि रोशनी के अन्य साधन बिजली आदि सुलभ हैं और इस तरह से शहरी और देहाती लोगों के बीच में एक खाई पैदा करें तो उसको रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**Shri Alagesan:** This is more or less the same question which the previous hon. Member asked. We have issued several orders by which the State Governments have been empowered to take all sorts of regulatory measures.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the Central Government taken any steps beyond what they have advised the State Governments when they learnt about these complaints that kerosene oil has been selling at such a high price?

**Shri Alagesan:** That is what I am saying. We have issued several orders by which the State Governments have been legally empowered to take action in all these matters, to regulate the trade, to fix prices and also to enforce them. Under the Kerosene Price and Control Order, 1966, the State Governments can fix the sale price of kerosene at various places.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो देहाती और शहरी लोगों के बीच खाई पैदा की जा रही है और अन्तर किया जा रहा है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उमका डम बंन फँसला नहीं हो सकता ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अब प्रश्न करो . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपका जवाब किसी बक्त भी पूरा नहीं आयेगा ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** किसी बक्त क्यों नहीं आयेगा ? बाकी अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो देहातियों की बात को समझन हो, आज

देहातियों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है । शूद्र से ज्यादा दुर्गति उनकी बना रखी है । शहरों में बिजली है जबकि देहातों में कोई रोशनी का साधन भलावा मिट्टी के तेल का नहीं होता लेकिन . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप कहते ही चले जा रहे हैं । बस काफ़ी हो गया । जो जवाब देना था वह आ गया है ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इण्डियन आयल पर बर्मा शैल का हमला होता है तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किरोसीन आयल का लागत खर्च बर्मा शैल कम्पनी में कितना है और इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी में कितना है और ज़लाई 1961 में आयल प्रैस इनक्वायरी कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्टिंग की थी कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ बड़ी तनख्वाहों को और प्रादेशिक खर्चों को खर्च करें तो उस पर कितना प्रभल हुआ है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है ।

**श्री मधु लिये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे ताल्लुक है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जी, नहीं ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** मेरे सवाल का क्या हुआ ? क्या सप्लाई और दाम जुड़े हुए नहीं है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपके सवाल को मैंने मंजूर नहीं किया है ?

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** यह आप कोमन सेंस को भी खत्म कर रहे हैं ।

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** This is very objectionable.

**Mr. Speaker:** I take strong objection to that. He will have to withdraw these words.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैंने क्या कहा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उसको वापिस लीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपके ऊपर कुछ नहीं कहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य श्री किशन पटनायक उसे वापिस लें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में क्यों आते हैं ? मैं उनसे कह रहा हूँ कि वह अपने शब्द वापिस लें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : कौन से शब्द पर आप को आपत्ति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था:—“यह आप कौमन सैस को भी खत्म कर रहे हैं”, इस पर आपत्ति हुई है और आप उन शब्दों को वापिस ले लीजिये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अगर मुझे आप इन शब्दों को वापिस लेने के लिए बाध्य करेंगे तो मैं इसके बजाय सदन से बाहर चला जाऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है ।

(Shri Kishen Pattnayak then left the House).

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni):** May I know whether it is a fact that the quota that has been fixed, in 1964, is not at all based on any rationale as it does not relate to the population that is obtaining in each State and that there is a genuine grievance of some of the States, particularly, Andhra Pradesh, that the allotment of kerosene quota should be based

purely on population basis and, if that is so, what is the reaction of the Government in this matter.

**Shri Alagesan:** The principle that the hon. Member enunciates that kerosene quota should be fixed purely on the basis of population will not be correct because conditions differ from State to State. Several States have more of rural electrification and in several States, soft coke, forest timber and firewood are available which depress the consumption of kerosene. So, it will not be right to go purely by the population basis. As I said, in the Conference which I convened, a suggestion was made that 75 per cent should be based on past consumption and 25 per cent should be based on population basis. According to that, that is, 75 per cent on the basis of past consumption and 25 per cent on the basis of population, Andhra Pradesh would be able to get 13,548 tonnes. Actually, the revised quota for Andhra Pradesh comes to 13,600 tonnes. So, we have satisfied the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** From the various statements given by the hon. Minister in this House, it is just proved that the distribution machinery is somewhat faulty. That is what his contention is. I want to know whether he is aware that, when the distribution machinery requires to be improved, at the same moment, the private oil magnates, instead of improving the distribution machinery by appointing more people, are declaring hundreds and thousands of employees as surplus and when this question was reported to the Government, they appointed a committee with Shri R. L. Mehta as its Chairman; and I want to know when the Report was likely to be submitted, whether it is a fact that the foreign oil companies have asked the Government not to publish this Report and, if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to see that the foreign oil companies behave properly.

**Shri Alagesan:** I think the hon. Member wants to bring up the question of retrenchment in an indirect manner. As far as the subject matter of this Calling Attention Notice is concerned, I have got figures here about the allocation and how the supplies have been. In almost all the States the supply has been equal and in some cases they have even exceeded the allocations made. So as far as that is concerned, the supply position as per the quota it has been satisfactory.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My question was related to this. The hon. Minister admitted in this House that there was no scarcity of kerosene, but only the method of distribution was somewhat faulty. My question is whether it is a fact that, when more people are needed to have a proper distribution machinery, the private oil companies are retrenching their employees. They want to retrench thousands of employees. The Government want to save all those companies. Even the report is not published; that is being shelved.

**Shri Alagesan:** We are dealing with that question on its own merits, as a separate question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the failure in supply attributable to that retrenchment?

**Shri Alagesan:** I am not able to connect retrenchment of their employees by the oil companies even remotely with failure of distribution arrangements.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** He says that it is not even remotely related to this. He means that the retrenchment has not brought about any defect in the distribution.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Government are allowing private monopolies to have this retrenchment.

**Shri Maheswar Nalk (Mayurbhanj):** In spite of the fact that there was increased supply of kerosene, I find that the shortage in my district, Mayurbhanj, Orissa, is so great that the price of kerosene oil has gone so high as Rs. 40 per tin and people are living almost in the dark in the rural areas. May I know what is the reason for this? Has the distribution failed so much or is there anything wrong with the supply itself? Why is there so much of shortage, as a result of which people are suffering so much?

**Shri Alagesan:** I shall certainly believe what the hon. Member says. I can only say that, as far as the Orissa State is concerned, even from the middle of April, we increased the quota by thousand tonnes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Krishnamoorthy Rao.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** From the answers we have heard in this House, we find that almost every State is suffering from acute shortage of kerosene; it is there not only in West Bengal where it started, but it has also spread throughout the country. What is the Central Government going to do about this? I want to know this.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कार्य-सूची को लेने से पहले प्राप मेरी एक दरखास्त और निवेदन सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस तरह किसी बात को उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** I want to make a submission.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not allowed that question to be put. How can I allow her?

श्री मधु लिखये : मैं एक मिनट में निवेदन कर देता हूँ ।



**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्राप विशेषाधिकार के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। मैं उस पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्राप मुझे लिख कर भेज दीजिए कि प्राप किस बात पर बोलना चाहते हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** छाद्य मन्त्री के सम्बन्ध में विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न के बारे में मैंने कुछ और तथ्य इकट्ठे किये हैं। मैंने उनको प्राप के पास भेजना चाहा था, लेकिन वह समय पर नहीं हो पाया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो इस तरह बीच में बखल देकर तो नहीं हो सकता है। अभी काफी समय है। प्राप उस को मेरे पास भेज दीजिए। प्राप इस तरह बीच में इन्टरप्ट न करें।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे पहले इतिला थिलनी चाहिए कि प्राप क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

**श्री बागड़ी :** विशेषाधिकार के बारे में।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** प्राप हम को पढ़ कर सुना दें कि प्राप मन्त्री महोदय को क्या लिखने वाले हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने उनको लिख कर भेज दिया है।

11.44 hrs.

## RULES COMMITTEE

### SECOND REPORT

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga):** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Second Report of the Rules Committee.

11.44½ hrs.

## COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

### FIFTH AND SIXTH REPORTS

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga):** I beg to present the Fifth and Sixth Reports of the Committee of Privileges.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** In this connection, I had given notice for a statement to be made under Rule 377.

**Mr. Speaker:** No member knows what it contains. Let that report be read by the members, so that they are posted with what it contains.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** That would be for a discussion. I am not asking for a discussion. I am asking for a statement to be made under Rule 377, for which this is the only proper occasion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let the members know what the report contains.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Members will not know, even after reading the report, what I have to say under Rule 377. I beg of you to permit me to make that statement.

It will not do anybody any harm.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no question of any harm to be done to anybody.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It is absolutely necessary in the interests of...

**Mr. Speaker:** What does he want to say?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Under rule 377, I wish to place the following matter for the information of the House.

After the draft report, which has just been presented, was considered and adopted, I filed a Minute of Dissent under