

[Shri Nanda]

but it is only premature. In a matter of two or three days it is not possible to consider the whole question of reduction of hours. That is going to be dealt with in an appropriate way. Also, regarding the question of sick leave I have said that we will consider it in connection with the Employees' State Insurance Act. But I would like to remind hon. Members that I have got here a slip of paper with the successive dates on which the price of coal had to be raised and it may be that some of the things which we are doing through this legislation are going to have the same consequences. There is a limit to that. I would like to have all the amenities which the workers deserve, and they deserve most of the things that have been urged by hon. Members. We have to consider them. It is not as hon. Members have pointed out "let the wages wait but not the hours". The wages have not waited at all; the only point is, let us have it in good time.

Sir, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14-57 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1959-60

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60.

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE ARMY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 25—OPIUM

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Minister like to introduce the subject by saying something?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): No, Sir; I am awaiting the discussion.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope hon. Members know the scope of the discussion on Supplementary Demands. On the items that have been discussed at the time of the General Budget questions of policy will not be discussed. If there is a new service only on that it is allowed.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): If questions of policy come in in the demands that have been made, what is to be done?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only the amount that is in question, why so much amount is required and not the policy. Shall we take up the Demands one by one or together. If we take them up together I think that would complicate the matter. Can we divide the time?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Sir, only two

hours are there. I think it is better to take them together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I have an idea as to how many Members want to participate? I find 13 hon. Members want to participate. We have got only two hours. How much time will the hon. Minister take, 20 minutes?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): That depends upon the vigourousness of the attack.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is already guaranteed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From the cut motions that have been tabled, it can be presumed that the vigour would be there. It has to be met. I would suggest that hon. Members should not take more than ten minutes.

Non-availability of sugar at controlled prices in Kerala State

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of 'other capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Implications of Government's decision to invite foreign oil companies to come to India for exploration work

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 in respect of 'capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, under Demand No. 130 a sum of Rs. 5,55,00,000 is asked to be voted by

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this House for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. When the Bill constituting the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was passed by this House, as a corporation, certain assurances were given that the constitution of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as a statutory body is for the purpose of developing India's oil resources and it was clearly understood that when such a statutory corporation was formed the State will have almost monopoly or a leading hand in oil business, from exploration to distribution.

15 hrs.

A lot of things have happened since the Bill was passed and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was constituted as a statutory and corporate body, inasmuch as the hon. Minister's proclaimed objectives in the oil sphere have undergone a revolutionary change; because, a few days back, he informed this House that under the new licensing rules on petroleum he is inviting foreign companies to explore India's oil. He quoted a part of his Government bible, the Industrial Policy Resolution—which could be interpreted like the priestcraft to one's own advantage. Whatever might be the policy followed and however contradictory that might be from day to day, now, it is impossible for anyone to understand when the hon. Ministers both outside and inside this House say that the Government welcome oil exploring companies from outside. I found that a very beautifully printed art-paper brochure is distributed, inviting tenders from oil companies into this luring business in India and also offering complete immunity from unnecessary and excessive taxation in this country. This has been advertised in that brochure and by reading that brochure, I got the impression that the hon. Minister is all the more anxious to advertise the oil field in India for the foreign companies. The Government have invited tenders to be sent. When such

a thing happens, certainly it should be taken as a change of policy, because we fail to understand what will be the function of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, when a sum of Rs. 55.5 million is demanded now. If the Commission is completely controlled by the Government of India and financed by the Government of India and it is to look after the exploration of oil and also the production of oil, and also, in a different sector, the refining and distribution of oil, how are they going to fit in the foreign oil companies that the Minister is inviting today with the whole fabric of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission? We are entitled to know the position.

Secondly, without ever consulting this House in the past, the Government had entered into agreements, one of these agreements for exploration of oil being Indo-Stanvac agreement. Unless the Government have correctly assessed the implication of the Indo-Stanvac agreement and reviewed how far the Indo-Stanvac agreement with all its clauses has been fruitful or helpful for the development of oil in this country, it will not be possible for the Government to enter into any more agreements or to determine the condition of the agreements whereby they could invite foreign oil companies for exploring India's oil.

Thirdly, in the history of oil in the whole world, it has never been the case that one country went to another country to explore oil alone unless that money which is invested by those companies in that country will assure hundreds and hundreds of times of return by means of helping the country to share not only in the exploration of oil but also in the production of oil if not refining and distribution. Therefore, the implication of the policy is that by inviting the oil companies to explore oil in India, the

Government have already entered into a commitment that these foreign companies will be allowed to produce oil. If these companies are to produce oil in India, what will be the state of affairs that is going to come when actually these companies produce oil?

This House has pointed out many a time the difficulties that the Government is experiencing in the three major oil companies, because, so far as the Government is concerned, it was not able to find out a formula for pricing the oil that has been imported into the country today. I do not find fault with the Government because the problem is a complicated one. This problem has baffled many a Government, both in West Asia and also in Europe, because the secret of actual pricing has evaded the most fertile brains of the West Asian countries, but still, the Government has been baffled by the oil companies, and the Government was not able to find a correct formula in the matter of fixation of prices as regards the cost price plus the transportation charges of the oil that is being imported. When the new licensing rules come into force, and the new companies come for exploration of oil in this country, if they are allowed to participate in the exploration of oil, the main difficulty that Government will have to come across, unless the Government decides the whole question of policy when the agreements are entered into, will be that it will not be possible for the Government to price the oil.

Even now there is difficulty in Naharkatiya. The Burma Oil Company has found oil there but it will be most difficult on the part of the Government to price that oil, because the Burma Oil Company will dictate the terms to Government for pricing it. Further, even though the hon. Minister claims that his new policy is nothing new,—it will be confined within the four walls of the Industrial Policy Resolution—certainly this House will recollect from his own announcement every month what he

has been saying. Whenever oil is struck or whenever the activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission were to be made known to this House, he says that the oil industry in India, from exploration onwards, with the exception of the Indo-Stanvac project, will be confined to the public sector.

Now, I will go into the merits of the question whether Government is ever justified in changing this policy of confining oil exploration and production of oil to the public sector. The hon. Minister knows from the history of many countries and also from the present economic developments in every country, that oil plays not only an important part in the economy of a country to which it is geared, but it plays a very important part as far as the politics of the country also is concerned. Now, if all of a sudden, is it any justification for the Government to change this policy because the reasons that are given for the change in policy are these. "Enormous amounts are required for exploration of oil which is a risky game. It will be far better to hand over a part of it to the private sector and get the participation of foreign oil magnates for investing money in this." But alternatively, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had a policy, and that policy was to get technical aid from all other countries, those countries which are willing to give technical assistance, and get machinery and technical equipment and also get our personnel in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission trained in those countries and suggest a programme for working smoothly. A team was working in Cambay, and the hon. Minister will admit that that team had a very tremendous and commendable success as far as surveying and exploration of oil are concerned. In Assam also, even though it was a participation with the Assam Oil Company, there was considerable success. Now, what are the difficulties of the Government in coming to agreements

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with those countries which are prepared to help the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the exploration of oil? If there be no difficulties,...

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No difficulty.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Then surely, the policy of finding oil in the public sector has failed. In the absence of any explanation it is impossible for the hon. Minister to divert this policy to the private sector which has got its own future implications, because, a small start that he is making today by inviting the foreign oil companies, will certainly bind the entire oil policy of the Government of India for years to come. It has been agreed to by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel many a time that the Government had no agreed policy. In 1950 and 1951, when we were negotiating with the Burma Shell and Standard Vacuum, as far as the refineries were concerned, the Government had no agreed policy for oil. Therefore, mistakes were committed. Certain terms were agreed upon, but there is no use now to point out all those things. My only purpose in moving these cut motions is this. Let not the Government come to this House afterwards and say that a change in policy effected by them now, in 1959, was without much consideration. Let them not say that whatever that was done in 1959 was wrong. Because we have done a similar thing already. "Our own hands are bound up," and therefore, they should not say that "this House is compelled to admit that the implication of this policy should be continued".

Shri Bimal Ghose: I would like to support the cut motion moved by my hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act was passed in August, 1959, and the Commission has been functioning, I believe, since October, 1959. The hon. Minister had stated that it had been created with a view to break that monopoly, the monopoly

in the hands of foreigners. The House is entitled to know what has happened since then. A new oil policy has been formulated and placed before this House only a few days ago. The whole position was then known in August, 1959. It was stated that the target was about 14 million tons of crude oil by 1966. When the Minister placed the statement before the House, he said it would be difficult to achieve that target and we must have foreigners to come and exploit oil in this country. What was the position in August, 1959, only three months ago? Did not Government then know that they would not be in a position to find oil in this country or exploit it and it would be much better even from then on to say that we must invite foreigners? Or, is it a confession of failure of the work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, that it has not been able to function in the way the Minister expected and because it has failed in its functioning, it is necessary to bring in the help of foreigners?

In August, 1959, the Minister appeared to be very optimistic and said, "We have struck oil and we assure we will go on expanding". The expectation at that time was that we should be able to develop oil in this country with our own resources and to meet the country's requirements to a large extent. On the question of policy, although the Minister stated that he has not deviated from the Industrial Policy Resolution, in actual fact, it is not so. The resolution says that oil will be in the public sector. It is also true that it is stated that assistance of the private sector may be called into account if the State feels that in that way the national interest will be served.

What is being done now? It is not that the State is calling the foreigners for assistance. It is just like the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, under which Government has certain control. Is it the Minister's contention that all industries in

the private sector are associated with the Government in their functioning, because they have to work by taking a licence from Government? Similarly if foreigners should take a licence, that does not mean that they are associated with the Government in their functioning.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon has pointed out the dangers that are implicit in bringing in foreigners in this country in this industry. By that the national interest may really suffer. I can understand the Minister saying that our expectations have not been fulfilled. We had hoped that we would be able to exploit oil in the country with our own resources, aided by such assistance we might get from abroad. Since that has failed and since we must find oil in this country for our Five Year Plan and also to stop the drain in foreign exchange, so, it has become necessary to call in the aid of the foreigners. That would be a more honest explanation, instead of hoodwinking this House and the public that we are doing all that we can, but that it is necessary to bring in foreigners.

The Minister said, it is necessary to bring in foreigners for competition. I do not understand this. If we have the technique and the know-how, we should be able to develop oil in our country ourselves and it should not be necessary to call in the foreigners in this particular field, which, as I said, is a dangerous field. I trust the Minister will explain why the expectation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, a statutory body, does not seem to hold ground today. What has happened? It is stated that we have struck oil in two or three places. How much oil are we going to get from there? Will it be only 3 or 4 million gallons? Was it not known then?

Another question arises about the way in which licences would be given to foreigners who will exploit oil in this country. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is supposed to have

struck oil in certain places and is still operating in certain places. Will the foreigners be debarred from operating in those places or will they also have the option to develop places where the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is today functioning? They are functioning in four places, as the Minister said—Punjab, Assam, Cambay and Godavari area.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not in Godavari area. We may go there if we like.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): That will be in the third Five Year Plan.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Will those areas not be given over to the foreigners and will they be allowed to operate only new territories, so that there may be no competition between the Commission and the foreign companies in the same area? I hope the hon. Minister will explain these matters in his reply.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I beg to move my cut motions Nos. 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions Nos. 10 and 12 would be out of order.

Shri P. K. Deo: There is a typing mistake in cut motion No. 13. It should be "foodgrains" instead of "fertilisers".

Cultivation and export of Opium

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 in respect of Opium be reduced by Rs. 100.

Desirability of enhancing the procurement price of foodgrains from producers

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding

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Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

Non-availability of fertilisers to the agriculturists

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand of a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

Non-availability of sugar to the consumers and large scale black-marketing

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

Urgency of carrying out geological survey in Orissa by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for exploration of oil resources

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

Sir, it would not be proper to pass the supplementary demands without making a reference to the working of some of the Ministries. As the time is limited, I cannot dilate on all the cut motions and I would like to limit my observations to the working of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. On the 7th September, 1959, there was a full debate on the sugar situation in the country and there was also a half-hour discussion on the same subject on the 23rd of last month.

But we find that the situation has least improved; rather it has been deteriorating day by day.

From the explanatory memorandum attached to Demand No. 121, we find that a scheme for controlled distribution of sugar had been introduced in 1948 and it has been working since then. In this year's budget, a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs was provided for the implementation of this scheme. In August, 1959, through another supplementary demand, this House further sanctioned Rs. 83 lakhs for the same purpose. So, it comes to a total of Rs. 96 lakhs. Again, now we are asked to sanction another supplementary demand for a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs, because now it is being estimated that the requirements up to the end of February, 1960 would be Rs. 146 lakhs. So, now we are asked to pass this demand for Rs. 40 lakhs and the rest of Rs. 10 lakhs is to be reviewed in January, 1960.

In spite of all the supplementary demands and the assurances of the Ministers, the situation has least improved. The prices have not gone down. Blackmarket is still rampant and no effective control is being taken in hand in the field of distribution. So far as my State is concerned, sugar is being sold at a blackmarket price of Rs. 2 per seer and Government also know the position. In the Second Plan it was envisaged that the production of sugarcane should increase from 5.8 million tons to 7.1 million tons by 1960-61. Also, we must reach a target of 22 million tons for crystallized sugar so that 1.72 ounces of sugar would be available per adult per day by 1960-61. The present situation makes this high hope absolutely fantastic. The production has not gone up, as anticipated. On the other hand, consumption has been steadily increasing. 10.7 lakh tons of sugar was consumed in 1950-51 which went up to 17 lakhs by 1954-55. The other day the hon. Minister stated that it has gone up to over 20 lakh tons now.

Unless we step up production by giving licences freely for the installation of more sugar mills, it would not be possible to control distribution because the supply is much limited and the demand has been rising from day to day.

At the moment there are about 170 mills, and most of these are concentrated in North India, mostly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and that too in the hands of a few sugar magnates. I feel that these mills should be dispersed throughout the country according to the consumption ratio or according to the needs of the people. So, there is a strong case to have more sugar mills in South India, specially in my State. Though the other day in reply to a question of my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, the Minister stated that 56,000 acres of land are under cane cultivation, there is only one unit in our State at Rayagadda. It was suggested that by the end of the Second Plan period we should have two more sugar mills, one at Aska Kasga and the other at Bargarh. It has not materialised for reasons best known to the Government. By the successful implementation of the multi-purpose irrigation projects, such as Hirakud dam, and various medium-scale and minor irrigation projects, the irrigated area has gone up nearly ten-fold. So, there is a much stronger case for the installation of more sugar mills in my State.

So far as Junagarh area, which is my constituency, is concerned, about 8,000 acres of land could easily be converted for sugarcane cultivation by the successful working of the two medium scale irrigation projects—Bhatra-jor project and Behera project—and a sugar factory could be started on co-operative basis there. I am suggesting it on a co-operative basis, because that is the scheme of the Government. It will be seen from Demand No. 108 that it is the policy of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation to give

all sorts of impetus for the installation of sugar mills on co-operative basis. They finance them through the State Governments and the National Co-operative Development and warehousing board advances were given to the state governments.

The two consortiums of the sugar plant manufacturers have decided to manufacture all the machinery in the country by 1961. So, there would be no difficulty, so far as foreign exchange is concerned. I hope the Government would freely set up as many sugar factories as possible in this country.

Then, I would be failing in my duty if I do not make a reference to the formation of the Eastern Food Zone, consisting of West Bengal and Orissa. My Government and we all from Orissa are against it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has nothing to do with the demand. It is a larger question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has all along criticised the policy of the Food Ministry.

Shri P. K. Deo: I now come back to the question of fertilizers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I made it very clear in the beginning that the scope of the discussion is limited and is confined to the supplementary demands. Now he should conclude. His time is up.

Shri P. K. Deo: Coming to the question of fertilizer, though the State trading scheme has been functioning since 1944, the central fertilizer pool has not been able to solve the needs of the people. Though they have stated in the Second Plan that they will maintain an adequate buffer stock, they have completely failed to do so. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it was important, then it ought to have been

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mentioned in the beginning. Now I cannot give him any more time.

Shri P. K. Deo: Just one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ought to have known that he will get only ten minutes. But, then, he went on referring to things which are not at all relevant to this discussion. He only wanted sugar mills to be brought to his State.

Shri P. K. Deo: So far as the fertilizer question is concerned, though we have been procuring fertilizers from local sources and from foreign countries, there has been a lot of criticism in this respect in the United States. The United States Comptroller-General, Mr. Joseph Cambell has stated in the Senate that they have not received any information how their aid, so far as fertilizer is concerned, is being utilized in this country. They have expressed grave doubts regarding the genuineness of the distribution etc. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, Shri Asok Chanda has made a statement in that regard. It is more or less an admission on his part that in the distribution of fertilizers there have been many irregularities and lapses which have to be gone into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. I now call on Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो सप्ली-मेन्टरी डिमान्ड्स हाउस के सामने पेश की गई हैं उनको देखने से पता चलता है कि तकरीबन १४.६५ करोड़ ६० एक्स्पेन्डिचर के लिये हैं जिसमें २५ लाख ६० रेवेन्यू से रिफ्लेट करते हैं और बाकी कैपिटल से २५ लाख ६० जो रेवेन्यू साइड से टाल्लुक रखते हैं उस में २२.६३ लाख ६० काश्तकारों को ओपियम खरीदने के लिये दिया जा

रहा है क्योंकि पिछले साल अण्डी फसल होने के कारण ओपियम का प्राइक्शन बढ़ गया और काश्तकार गवर्नमेंट के सिवा और किसी को ओपियम नहीं बच सकता। इसके बारे में मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अपील है कि यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन अक्सर देखने में यह भाया है कि ओपियम का स्मॉलिंग बहुत ज्यादा होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को रोकने की पूरी कोशिश की जाय ताकि इस की जितनी भी पैदावार हो वह सब सरकार को मिले और मुनाफे में ज्यादाती हो। पिछले दिनों मुझे पंजाब के अमृतसर जिले में जाने का इत्फाक हुआ था। वहां इसकी स्मॉलिंग बहुत जोरों पर है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरह पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि फटिलाइजर के लिये भी बहुत रकम की जरूरत है क्योंकि हम ने जो ज्वॉयंट कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग की स्कीम बनाई है उस की कामयाबी के लिये हमें और ज्यादा फटिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट करना होगा। इस के लिये मेरी यह अपील है कि हमें सब से ज्यादा कोशिश यह करनी चाहिये कि इस के बारे में हम सेल्फ सफिसिएंट हों। इस के लिये पिछले दिनों हाउस में यह जिक्र भाया था कि इस काम के लिये एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस के काम को तेज किया जायेगा और देश के अन्दर दो चार फैक्ट्रीज इस की और लगाई जायेंगी ताकि इस का प्राइक्शन बढ़े और बाहर से फटिलाइजर खरीदने के लिये हमें जो खर्चा खर्च करना पड़ता है वह बचे। उस से हमें काफी फायदा हो सकता है।

इसके बाद तीसरी बात मैं कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। उसके लिए भी कोओपरेटिव प्रोग्राम और बेयरहार्जिसिंग.....]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सी डिमांड पर आप बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (बाराणसी) : जैसे शुगर पर बोले वैसे ही इस समय बोल रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : शुगर भी हो गई, फर्टिलाइजर्स भी हो गये और घ्राफटरनून में ओपियम भी हो गई।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर १०८ पर बोल रहा हूँ जो कि कैपिटल घ्राउटले मिनिस्ट्री घ्राफ कम्प्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट एंड कोऑपरेशन की है और १ करोड़ और १ लाख रुपये की और ज्यादा जरूरत है। इसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस डिमांड का ताल्लुक है इसके लिए मेरी यह अपील है कि इस प्रोग्राम को बनाने के लिए हमें सबसे ज्यादा बैकवर्ड ऐरियाज में कोशिश करनी चाहिए। वेयर हाउसिंग स्कीम्स के तहत जो वेयर हाउसिंग और गोडाउन बनाये जा रहे हैं उनको देखने से पता चलता है और मैंने पिछले दिनों इम किस्म का सबाल हाउस के सामने रक्खा था कि जिस हलके से मैं ताल्लुक रखता हूँ वहाँ महेन्द्रगढ़ जिले में इस किस्म का कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि वहाँ भी वेयर हाउसिंग की स्कीम को जरूर लागू किया जायेगा।

जहाँ तक कि डिमांड नम्बर १२१ का ताल्लुक है उसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सर्फ १३ के ऊपर यह जिक्र किया गया है कि जो शुगर की स्कीम बनाई गई है उसको कामयाब करने के लिए ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम हिस्सों में शुगर सस्ती मिले, कुछ और ज्यादा रुपये की जरूरत है और यह कहा गया है :—

“A provision of Rs. 13 lakhs was included in the current year's

Budget under the scheme for controlled distribution of sugar introduced in August, 1958, for the purpose of checking the rise in market price of sugar.”

इसके बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि इतनी कोशिश के बावजूद भी बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी हैं जहाँ कि शुगर की प्राइस बहुत ज्यादा है। इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि देश के तमाम हिस्सों में तमाम लोगों को शुगर कम कीमत पर और जो भाव मुकर्रर किये गये हैं उन भावों पर मिल सके। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

श्री बजरंग सिंह : नहीं दिया जायेगा।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : इसके बाद सब से धाखिर में मैं थोड़ा सा.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जिनके कटमोशन नहीं हैं वे मैंबर माहबान सिर्फ ७ ही मिनट लें :

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : आपकी इजाजत से सिर्फ दो मिनट और लूंगा।

इसके बाद मैं थोड़ा सा डिमांड नम्बर १०८ के बारे में जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा था इतनी बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और जैसे कि इस रिपोर्ट में भी जो यह एक्स-प्लेनेटरी नोट है उसमें भी यह बात कही गई है :—

“Subsequently in May, 1959 on the basis of the broad decisions taken on the report of the Working Group, the State Governments were asked to formulate supplementary programmes for implementing the new policy and for achieving the enhanced targets. The supplementary programmes of the State Governments have since been finalised on this basis and an additional

[श्री राध कृष्ण मुंज]

provision of Rs. 78 lakhs is required, as Central assistance to finance their programmes."

यह बात मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोम्पारेटिव मूवमेंट के लिए जो रुपया लिया जा रहा है वह ठीक है। इसका सबसे बड़ा मकसद यह है कि जो देश के घन्दर मुनाफा हो वह तमाम लोगों को मिले और हमारे सेक्रेड फार्ब इयर् प्लान का भी मकसद यही है कि इनकम और वैल्यू के घन्दर जो डिस्पैरेटी है वह कम हो लेकिन प्रैक्टिकल तौर पर देखने में आता है कि जो सोसाइटी बनती है वह भी चन्द बड़े बड़े भादमियों के हाथों में खोलती है और उनकी मदद के लिए जो ग्रांट या सबमिडी जाती है उसके ऊपर जिन चन्द भादमियों का अधिकार होता है वह उससे नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। इस किस्म की हजारों मिसालें मैं आपके सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ लेकिन टार्गट की कमी है इसलिए मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी यह कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि जो कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटी बनाई जाय उसका जो मकसद है वह पूरा हो बरना उनकी तादाद ज्यादा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। जहाँ तक मैं समझना हूँ कोम्पारेटिव मूवमेंट का यही मकसद है कि जो मुनाफा हो उसके घन्दर हर उस भादमी का जो कि शंकरहोल्डर हो, उसका हिस्सा हो। इसलिए इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि जो सोसाइटीज जैविक नहीं हैं उन पर पूरा कंट्रोल किया जा सके और उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जा सके। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर झपील करता हूँ कि इन बातों की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, I want to speak about oil and tackling the price of oil in India. In 1914, 90 per cent. of the ships were run by coal.

At present, after 45 years, 90 per cent. of the ships are run by oil only. But the main difficulty with regard to India is that the prices of oil at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay are not the same prices. Price in Calcutta is quite different from the price in Bombay or Madras.

The second point is that ships which are coming from Aden are coming to Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo and are then going to Rangoon and Singapore. The other route is Aden-Bombay-Colombo-Singapore. The price of oil at Aden, Colombo and Singapore is cheap. They have got no oil refinery, still the prices are cheaper there. In India the foreign shipping companies are recruiting nearly 40,000 seamen. They are taking the cargo from India. But they are not taking the oil from India. So, the hon. Finance Minister is losing income-tax also. The hon. Transport Minister is losing a large amount as Port Trust dues. Therefore I want to impress on the hon. Minister of Oil that as we have got three oil refineries, our prices of oil should be lower than the prices at Singapore, Colombo and Aden. If our prices are not lower then I may tell the hon. Transport Minister and hon. Finance Minister that whatever income we are getting from the foreign shipping companies we are going to lose it.

Sir, you were in Singapore recently and you have seen that there were nearly 500 ships coming every week there. Why are they going to Singapore? It is because oil at Singapore is cheaper by two annas than oil at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. No company is going to take oil from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. Therefore we are losing a huge amount by way of income-tax. Therefore I request our hon. Minister of Oil that there should be uniformity as far as the price of oil is concerned and that the price of oil should be cheaper than the price at Singapore and Aden so

that foreign shipping companies may touch Indian ports and may get oil from us and pay income-tax.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Do you want to reduce the excise duty?

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Sir, I have to move a number of cut motions, specially to demands No. 108, 121 and 130.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the number?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Cut motions No. 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion No. 24 is out of scope.

Need for emphasis on manuring and using natural methods

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of 'other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of the co-operatives machinery for the purpose of Co-operative farming

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,00,000 in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs 100."

Non-availability of sugar at controlled price

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow progress in oil exploration

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 in respect of Capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for expansion of the areas for Geological Survey for oil exploration

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 in respect of Capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might speak on them.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: To begin with I would like to make some suggestions and observations on the Demand of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. A sum of Rs. 776 lakhs is asked for the purchase of fertilisers and towards subsidy for the sale and distribution of sugar. The Government of India is fully responsible for the sale and distribution of fertilisers. Out of the total estimated requirements of 18.72 lakh tons of fertilisers for this year, we understand, most of it, that is, 13.9 lakh tons are to be imported. I am not at all in favour of the import of such a huge amount of fertilisers. Of course, we understand that we have to grow more food for the masses and we have also to fertilise the soil for growing more food. I would rather prefer natural manures. These chemical fertilisers and synthetic manures have only a temporary effect on the soil and serve as stimulants. According to some experts, they are also harmful to the soil. According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, loss of natural manures is very huge.

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

According to an estimate, we are losing a huge amount of manure and we are burning twelve Sindries a year as a result of burning of cow-dung as fuel. According to Mr. Fowler, we are also losing a huge amount, to the extent of Rs. 80 crores by wasting of the valuable natural manure, that is, human excreta. I submit that we should devote our energies and our moneys to the development of our natural resources and, as far as practicable, we should discourage the import of fertilisers.

Regarding fertilisers, I should like to say that in our area, the lands are rain-fed and the use of fertilisers is not so effective. According to the experts, that needs proper irrigation. The use of fertilisers can be more effective and useful only when we have three or four times watering. In the case of rain-fed areas, it is not possible, because there is no proper irrigation system in those areas. The use of these fertilisers is of very little use.

Then, again, in our areas, proper soil testing is not done. The soils are different from region to region and the methods of production are also different. After testing the soil, we should recommend the use of these fertilisers. I have got some figures regarding the yield per acre of rice in different parts of India. The average yield is about 800 pounds. In my territory, the acreage yield is about 1600 pounds to about 2,000 pounds. Therefore, it is not necessary that we use more of these chemical fertilisers because most of the money is spent on transportation. We should lay more emphasis on natural manures. We should encourage our cultivators by giving them more incentive and by giving them a fair share of their produce by paying them more. The price of rice specially in Manipur is very low there. The proper thing to do in those parts would be to increase the price of rice.

Coming to Demand No. 108, Co-operation, a sum of Rs. 1.08 crores is asked for the National Co-operation Development and Warehousing Board. An additional sum is required on account of the implementation of the co-operative policy of the Government. We are going to start 39,000 service co-operative societies and this amount is going to be spent in assistance to organising these co-operatives and towards contribution to the share capital of the Marketing and processing societies and the construction of godowns. The National Development Council passed some resolution in November, 1958 for utilising the co-operative machinery for more production and intensification of our agricultural production. Through these co-operatives, the Government of India is going to give credit to the agriculturists for marketing as well as production of food. We have got a statement from the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation on the 17th November containing a list of co-operatives to be organised for the different States. The targets are ambitious ones. But, I am afraid, the targets are too high in the case of some States and too low in the case of others. In trying to achieve the targets, some of our government servants try only to achieve the targets without looking into the quality of the co-operatives. Targets are now becoming an end by itself and not a means to an end. That is why I would like to lay emphasis on the quality of the co-operative societies to be organised.

I have to submit one thing about the co-operative policy of the Government. The Prime Minister once directed the Congressmen to quit the party if they were not in favour of co-operative farming. We are very sorry that he has watered down those proposals.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the hon. Member object to it?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Joint farming and co-operative farming is a vital necessity when we want to grow more food. The Prime Minister once said that co-operative farming or joint farming will be introduced gradually, not immediately. According to Shri Shriman Narayan, Member of the Planning Commission, a farmer can keep out of a co-operative society if any co-operative society is established in the village. If he wants to quit when once he becomes a member, he has to give one month's notice and when he quits, he has to pay compensation for the improvements made in the land. Also, he has to pay all other obligations. I feel that this is an impracticable proposition. That is very unrealistic. His ideas are more urban. They have no relation to farm economy. Neither the Government nor the National Development Council is ready to introduce co-operative farming. I do not see any contradiction between land reforms or fixing of ceiling and co-operative farming. Some people raise objection. But, unless we have equitable distribution of land, unless we have redistribution of land, unless the surplus land is re-distributed to the landless agriculturists, there can be no effective co-operation. Only when the members of the co-operative societies enjoy equal status, the co-operative societies will be effective and the co-operative machinery can be used for effective agricultural production.

I would now come to the last item, that is Demand No. 130, Demand of the Ministry of Mines, Oil and Fuel. I have only to submit that we are not satisfied with the progress that the Ministry has made in oil exploration and oil prospecting. We understand that there are difficulties which are mainly lack of technical personnel and experts, also of getting mining machinery. So, I appeal to the Ministry to lay emphasis on two aspects, namely, training our own men more and more in this line, more technical men for oil exploration, and secondly producing our own machi-

nery, in which case we will be self-sufficient in oil. To attain self-sufficiency, we have to speed up the work of exploration.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I refer to Demand No. 108. The additional amount has been asked for implementing the new co-operative policy which was enunciated by the NDC in September, 1958. We are glad that at least towards the end of 1959 the Minister of Co-operation and Community Development has presented the House with some idea about the new Co-operative policy.

As has been explained in the book on the Supplementary Demands, Government intends to start 39,000 service co-operatives and to contribute to the share capital of 550 co-operative marketing societies and 150 processing units. Besides this, 552 godowns of marketing societies and 931 rural godowns will also be assisted during the current year.

The decision of the NDC was taken in 1958 and during the Budget session of 1959 when we asked the hon. Minister as to what he really intended to do about the co-operative policy, we were told that the House would soon know about it. And now towards the end of 1959 the hon. Minister has come forward with a Supplementary Demand for activating or implementing the new co-operative policy. Hardly three or four months are left in the current year. When the hon. Minister asks us to vote for these Demands, he should also tell us the actual physical targets of these different programmes which they want to implement during the rest of the current year in different states. No such clear picture has been provided to us.

The NDC decided to introduce state trading in foodgrains, but as soon as the new Food Minister came in, the food merchants were very glad that at least the NDC's decision of introducing state trading in food grains was not going to be implemented as vigorously as was announced. Similar apprehensions are prevailing in our minds.

[Shri Panigrahi]

with regard to the execution or implementation of this new co-operative policy. Maybe second thoughts have already come into the mind of the Minister in charge of co-operation and community development, and perhaps the implementation of this policy is also going to be very slow.

The main features which the NDC emphasized regarding this co-operative policy were: to remove the restrictive features of the existing co-operative law; to facilitate the grant of crop loans to the peasants, to save the co-operative movement from red-tapeism; to take into consideration the question of the rate of interest and provide credit to the rural people through one agency, that is the co-operative agency; to take the help of the co-operative societies in the purchase of foodgrains in the rural areas; and to provide storage accommodation for five million tons of foodgrains. I would like to be enlightened by the hon. Minister as to which of these decisions taken by the NDC are going to be implemented and with what measure of vigour in the rest of the current year.

I now refer to Demand No. 121 which relates to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Here I am not going into the broader question of food policy, but I would like to submit that at present the storage capacity in possession of the Government of India is about 50,36,000 tons of foodgrains only, out of which Government-owned accommodation is for about 4,24,000 tons. So, how is the Government of India going to meet the shortage in the storage accommodation? There is no clear policy laid down.

I am told the production of fertilisers in our country is going down. I say this subject to correction. It has been said that the Government has been able to save some crores of rupees in the purchase of fertilisers because of fall of production of fertilisers in the country. The Ministry of

Community Development is in charge of producing more green manures in the country. Compost measure is being encouraged in the community development areas. We would like to know from the Minister of Community Development to what extent they have been able to increase the production of green manures and compost measures in the different community development and NES areas.

You will be surprised to know that so far as the TCA and TCM programmes of import of fertilisers are concerned, there is no clear-cut policy, and Government comes to a decision only after it comes to know that so much of money will be required for freight and so much of the money will be required for purchase of fertilisers.

I am told that even in the Sindri fertiliser factory, production has gone down because of the lack of supply of good quality coal. I do not know how far it is true, but such reports are appearing. If so, why should not the Government assure supply of good quality coal to these fertiliser factories so that we do not depend more and more on imported fertilisers.

Lastly, I refer to Demand No. 131 regarding capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs. The hon. Minister has been pleased to see to the needs of the city of Meerut in U.P. and also to the needs of Delhi. I think India is really not U.P. or Delhi alone. I am glad that he is looking to the needs of these cities, but I would like to draw his attention to the growing needs of the city of Cuttack and also the new capital of Bhubaneswar whose demand for telephone lines and postal facilities is increasing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bhubaneswar or Cuttack is India?

Shri Panigrahi: Bhubaneswar and Cuttack are in India.

[Shri Panigrahi]

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the growing needs of the city of Cuttack. We were told by the Government of India that they were considering installing an automatic telephone exchange in Cuttack, but for so many years this has not been looked into.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I would like to remind the hon. Member that the Supplementary Demand is for Delhi Telephones. He cannot refer to the policy of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says Delhi alone is not India; rather Cuttack or Bhuvaneshwar is India.

The objection taken was that the limited scope of the discussion is about the particular Demand that has been made, not about that which has not been made.

Shri Panigrahi: I only draw the attention of the hon. Minister that India is not only Delhi or U.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope attention has been drawn to it sufficiently now, because the hon. Minister had to rise and answer the point also. Now, Shri Sarju Pandey.

An Hon. Member: But the hon. Minister is unmindful.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रमडा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने कट मोशन नम्बर ३०, ३१, ३२, ३३, ३४, ३५, ३६, और ३७ मूव करना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: इनमें से ३२, ३३ और ३६ आउट आफ ऑर्डर हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले मंत्री जी का ध्यान अफीम की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने देख रखा था कि इस घाट में किसानों को देने के लिए और रुपया मांगा गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि चालू वर्ष १९५८-५९ में कुल २०,३१० मन अफीम पैदा हुई है जब कि पिछले साल 302 (A) LSD—7.

१७,२१७ मन हुई थी। कानून के अनुसार किसान सरकार के अलावा और किसी को अफीम नहीं बेच सकता इसलिए और ज्यादा दाम मांगा गया है। इस सिलसिले में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अफीम का सबसे बड़ा सेंटर गाजीपुर है और यहाँ पर अफीम का कारखाना भी है। न मालूम सरकार की इस सिलसिले में क्या पालिसी है, मैंने कई बार इस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न भी किए हैं। गाजीपुर में एशिया का अफीम का सबसे बड़ा कारखाना है जो कि चौपट हो रहा है। और वहाँ के मजदूरों की हालत खराब हो रही है। गाजीपुर उत्तर प्रदेश का सबसे गरीब जिला है और यही वहाँ का मुख्य रोजगार था। किसान खेती करते थे और अफीम बेचते थे और उससे उनको अच्छी खासी आमदनी होती थी। यह सारा रोजगार वहाँ चौपट हो रहा है और इसका वहाँ के किसानों और मजदूरों के जीवन पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। मैं जो यह कह रहा हूँ उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम किसी को अफीम खिलाना चाहते हैं। यह वहाँ का मुख्य रोजगार है और वह चौपट हो रहा है इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ वहाँ पर कुछ मांगफिया तैयार करने का काम हो रहा है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि बहुत ज्यादा.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने सिर्फ यह कहा था कि आप खिलाना नहीं चाहते, शायद खुद खाना चाहते हों।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: हमारे यहाँ कोई अफीम नहीं खाता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: जो आप कहते हैं उससे शक होता है कि आप खिलाना नहीं चाहते बल्कि खाना चाहते हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: हमारे देश में बहुत सी दवाएं बाहर से मंगायी जाती हैं जो कि अफीम से बनती हैं। अगर इन दवाइयों

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

को हमारे कारखाने में बनाया जाए तो हमारा पैसा जो बाहर से दवाएं मंगाने में खर्च होता है वह बच सकता है। साथ ही ऐसा करने से हमारे लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यहां गाब्रीयुर कारखाने में घीर दवाएं बनायी जाएं ताकि वहां के मजदूरों को काम मिले घीर किसानों को भी फायदा हो। इसके अलावा उस जिले में घीर कोई काम नहीं है।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं वहां के कारखाने के बारे में भी यह भिवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि वह कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में है लेकिन वहां के मजदूरों को साधारण कारखानों के मजदूरों जितनी भी सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं हैं। इस तरह सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज में चीनी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। आपको मालूम है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में दस बारह जिले प्रांते हैं जो कि बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और वहां गन्ने की खेती बहुत ज्यादा होती है। पर वहां कोई कारखाना नहीं है। यहां पर बताया गया है कि देश में अब चीनी के कारखानों के पुरजे बनाये जावेंगे और उनसे देश के कुछ भागों में कारखाने कायम किये जा सकेंगे। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि कारखानों का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक होना चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कारखाना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर वहां कारखाना बनाया जाएगा तो वहां के किसानों और मजदूरों के जीवन का स्तर ऊंचा हो सकेगा। इसलिये इन जिलों का इस सम्बन्ध में खास ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिये। मैं यह इसी लिये नहीं कह रहा हूं कि मैं इन जिलों से आता हूं लेकिन मैं यह इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि वे जिले बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और इतने गरीब हैं कि इतनी गरीबी की कोई कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता कि इस हालत में यहां के

लोग किस तरह से अपनी जिव्यगी बिताते होंगे।

तीसरी चीज में खाद के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं। इस बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रश्न किये हैं लेकिन उनके उत्तरों से यह नहीं मालूम होता कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में भी कोई खाद का कारखाना खोलने की योजना है। उन जिलों के लिये खाद का कारखाना होना जरूरी है।

इसमें कहा गया है कि हमको खाद बाहर से मंगानी पड़ रही है। लेकिन सच तो यह है कि जो खाद सरकार दे भी रही है उसकी भी शायद किसान लेना बन्द कर दें। खाद के वितरण की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। कम्प्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट और ग्लाक्स के कुछ ऐसे झगड़े हैं कि लोगों को ठीक तौर से खाद मिल नहीं पाती। और जो लोग खाद ले लेते हैं वे भी मुश्किल में पड़ जाते हैं। हमारे यहां हालत यह है कि जो किसान खाद ले लेते हैं पहले तो उनके लिये पानी की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं होती और दूसरे जबकि उनके खेतों में अभी फसल पक रही होती है तभी बमूनी घा जाती है। बहुत बार इसी कारण किसान खाद नहीं लेते तो खाद उनके गले में जबरदस्ती उतारी जाता है और उनसे कहा जाना है कि खाद ले जाओ और ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा करो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गले में खाद उतारी जाती है ?

श्री सरजू पांडेय : घ्राय ऐसी भी कर सकते हैं; मैं यह कह रहा था कि उनकी पहले तो खाद जबरदस्ती दी जाती है और फिर उसकी बमूनी इस तरह की जाती है कि किसानों को कष्ट होता है। उनसे कहा जाता है कि हमारी खाद का पैसा दे दो बाहे तुम्हारे पास खाने को हो या न हो। पिछली बार किसानों की फसल खराब हो गयी लेकिन उनसे खाद का पैसा जबरदस्ती बसूष किया

गया। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि खाद का वितरण ठीक प्रकार से होना चाहिये और खाद के साथ साथ पानी का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। और जो किसानों को खाद दी जाय उसकी कसौटी इस तरह जबरदस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये बरना किसान खाद नहीं लेंगे और देश को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

चीनी के बारे में यहां पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ती चली जाती हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि सुगर के वितरण के लिये व्यवस्था करने को हम पंसा चाहते हैं। पंसा तो सरकार जितना चाहती है हाउस से मंजूर करा लेती है और यह हमारे बश की बात नहीं कि इसको रोक सकें। पंसा तो आप ले ही लेंगे। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इसका सही इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये। जो पंसा यहां से मंजूर कराया जाता है वह फिजूल के कामों में खर्च हो जाता है और किसानों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता। नतीजा यह है कि आज भी चीनी के दाम दो रुपए सेर तक हैं और चीनी मिलना मुश्किल हो रहा है। यहां दिल्ली हम १० आने सेर चीनी खरीद रहे हैं। जब कहा जाता है कि किसानों को गन्ने का अधिक दाम दिया जाए तब तो यह जबाब दिया जाता है कि ऐसा करने से चीनी के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे लेकिन अब जो यह कीमत बढ़ रही है इसको कम करने की क्या व्यवस्था है। रफ़्तार आप मांगते हैं लेकिन अगर उसका सही उपयोग नहीं किया गया तो उचित नहीं होगा। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि चीनी का ठीक वितरण करने के लिये उसे सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों पर बिकवाना चाहिये। हमारे प्रदेश में इस प्रकार चीनी का कुछ वितरण हो भी रहा है लेकिन वह न्यायोचित है इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि वितरण की सही व्यवस्था की जाए, खाद को बाहर से न मंगा कर उसका यहीं उत्पादन किया जाय और किसानों को सुविधायें दी जायें ताकि वे अपना काम ठीक तरह से कर सकें।

Cultivation and export of opium

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 in respect of 'Opium' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for checking the regular smuggling and sale of opium at high price without permit system in district Ghazipur, UP.

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 in respect of 'Opium' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take effective steps to make the country self-sufficient in fertilizer.

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to arrest soaring prices of sugar in U.P.

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to distribute sugar in UP at control rate

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Now, Shri D. C. Sharma. Now, every hon. Member shall try to finish within five minutes.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): When will the Ministers start their reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am told that the Ministers need only half an hour for all of them together. So, I shall be calling the hon. Ministers at about 4.30 P.M.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister is encroaching on my time. I would speak on Demand No. 9. I welcome the establishment of what you call the National Defence College. But I am afraid that this kind of Defence College does not inspire any confidence in my mind.

In the first place, I find that there is imbalance between the persons who are to impart instruction and those who are to do the administrative work of all kinds. I find that there will be one Commandant and I think there will be a few more persons. In a University, there are three types of departments—major, minor and medium. Even the minor department of a University will have more teaching staff than this College is going to have. I do not know what kind of higher specialised technical training this College will impart. There is going to be only one Commandant and three senior directing staff—two officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent drawn from the Services and one civil officer. This being so, I despair of the instructional efficiency of this College which, we are all very happy, is coming into being.

The second thing I want to point out is that no establishment of higher learning of whatever kind it may be—it may be dealing with the Humanities or Science or Defence or anything of the kind—can have development of higher instruction without some kind of research apparatus. There must be some facilities for doing research. I

would be told that we have the Defence Science Organisation in the Ministry of Defence and therefore it is not necessary. It may be true. But I would say that I cannot visualise a College of this calibre without any provision for research, investigation and things of that kind. But nothing of that kind is being done here.

Again I find that there will be four officers here for giving instruction. Of course, the Commandant will be like the Principal of a College. I am sure all the principals of Colleges seldom teach or instruct anybody. But anyhow, I take it that he will instruct these officers. I believe that there are going to be five instructors of all calibres, and there are going to be Secretaries, College Secretaries, Superintendents—what a long list and array of these officers. But the axe has fallen on one type of officer only and that is the sweeper. Only one sweeper will be there. Of course, there will be gardeners, *malis* and all that. But the poor sweeper will be only one to look after these 25 trainees and these big persons. I think that a Demand like this should be put forward with some kind of eye upon these things.

This College is going to give instruction on aspects of higher direction and strategy of defence. I believe they think that the strategy of defence is a static subject, that what was learnt by some 20 years ago will hold good even today, that what was learnt ten years ago will hold good today. Therefore, they are going to have a strategy of *status quo*, a strategy of good the old time, a strategy of things which do not exist.

I want to have a better picture of this National Defence College, a College which should be up to date so far as instruction is concerned, so far as research is concerned, so far as all these things are concerned. But they are setting up a toy institution—I do not know—for training 25 higher officers. I do not think this is going to meet the growing needs of our defence.

I would, therefore, say that there should be a re-thinking of this problem and there should be some kind of new approach, a fresh approach, made for the establishment of this College.

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy (Gobichetti-palayam): I rise to support Demand No. 121 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. This relates to the purchase of fertiliser which is very important for intensive cultivation. I am only sorry that the Ministry has not come with a demand for more money for purchase of fertilisers because, according to this Demand, about 16.72 lakh tons of fertilisers are necessary for the country. Our indigenous production is Rs. 4.82 lakh tons and that too has gone down this time. So to meet the shortage, they ought to have demanded more money.

The reason given for not importing more fertilisers is that foreign exchange is not available. But we are going to spend a lot of foreign exchange on the import of foodgrains later on. Instead of that, if we import more fertilisers, we will be saving still more of foreign exchange afterwards. According to the statistics of the Fertiliser Association of India, for every rupee spent on the import of fertiliser, the foreign exchange saved is Rs. 1.613 on wheat import, Rs. 2.99 on rice, Rs. 5.87 on cotton and Rs. 6.33 on sugarcane. So we should spend more money on the import of fertilisers.

Another thing is that the use of fertiliser should be in the ratio of 1 part of ammonium sulphate to one part of ammonium phosphate. But now due to shortage of ammonium phosphate, we are not able to use it in the ratio of 1:1. So more money should be set apart for the import of ammonium phosphate.

Thirdly, I find that some amount—Rs. 1.22 crores which is the earning from export of oilcakes—is set apart. I object to the export of oilcakes. Oil-

cakes are a very good feed for cattle and are also good manure. Recently a Committee was set up in Madras by the Madras Government to go into the question of agricultural production in the State. The Food Minister of the State was the Chairman of that Committee. The Committee says on page 98 of its Report:

“The field trials conducted with various types of oilcakes in the different Agricultural Research Stations in the State have shown that oilcakes when applied to paddy and sugarcane especially in conjunction with ammonium sulphate yield very good results. . . . Though it is desirable that all the available stocks of edible oilcakes should be used only as cattle food and for the preparation of food articles like biscuits, their use as manure especially in the case of commercial crops cannot but be countenanced in view of the present shortage of other kinds of fertilisers. The export of oilcakes outside the country should therefore be carefully regulated so as to ensure that enough supplies are made available for use within the country both as cattle food and as manure”.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we have got the quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy: My point is that oilcake should not be exported. Because of the export the price of oilcake in the country has gone up to twice. It was selling at about Rs. 15 per bag some two or three years ago and now it is nearly Rs. 30, between Rs. 27 and Rs. 30. It will not be an exaggeration to say that some of the farmers starve themselves in order to save money to feed their animals.

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

The prices of the food of the animals, both hay and oil cakes have gone up so much that they are not able to meet the expenditure on agriculture. So, this export of oilcake should be stopped at once and more money should be allotted for the import of fertilisers. If it is not possible now, at least within the year the Ministry may come in for a demand for some more money.

श्री बजराम सिंह (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) :
उपभक्ष्य महोदय, मैं डिमाण्ड संख्या १२१ के सम्बन्ध में, जिसके द्वारा टैंडर सिस्टम के बारे में ज्यादा रुपया मांगा गया है, कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। टैंडर सिस्टम को चीनी का ठीक ठीक और सही मूल्य पर वितरण करने के लिये लागू किया गया था, लेकिन वह एक ऐसी-कुसी प्रथा बन गई है कि उसकी वजह से जिन लोगों को चीनी मिलनी चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल पाती है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की फूड मिनिस्ट्री के चीनी और वनस्पति के डायरेक्ट्रेट ने इस सम्बन्ध में वक्तन-कवक्तन ऐसे निबन्ध-बकाबे और ऐसे तरीके अस्तित्व में किए, जिनसे यह व्यवस्था ठीक रूप से नहीं चल सकती है। उसने अखबारों में निकाला कि टैंडर लिये जायेंगे और जो टैंडर देना चाहते हैं; वे दें। लेकिन जब सब लोगों को इस बारे में भालूम हो गया, तो यह कह दिया गया कि घुगर डायरेक्ट्रेट के नोटिस-बोर्ड पर लगा दिया जायगा। इसी प्रकार काम चलता रहा और कोई निबन्ध न रहा कि कौन से लोगों को टैंडर मिलेंगे। जो लोग चीनी का ब्यवहार करते रहे हैं, या नहीं करते रहे हैं, उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस बात का कोई विचार नहीं किया गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि भान वाले, तापे वाले, फूड मिनिस्ट्री के किसी क्लर्क, इस प्रकार के लोग और उनके नातेदार और रिश्तेदार टैंडर लेने लगे और इस प्रकार चीनी का वितरण होने लगा। इस व्यवस्था के परिणामस्वरूप चीनी के जमाने-कतानों—लोगों—का करोड़ों रुपया

ठगा गया और चीनी का वितरण भी अच्छी तरह से नहीं हुआ। अब जबकि सरकार उस टैंडर सिस्टम के लिये फिर से रुपया मांगने जा रही है, तो इस बात पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जाना चाहिये कि उस सिस्टम पर किस तरह से भ्रमल हो रहा है। इस नोट में लिखा है कि इस सिस्टम को अगले घुगर सत्र के लिये अर्थात् नवम्बर से मई तक के लिये जारी रखने का विचार है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि लाखों टन चीनी टैंडर वालों को दी जायगी और अगर पहले की कमियां कायम रहें, तो फिर जनता के करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि हो सकती है। इस वक्त सरकार को विचार कर लेना चाहिये कि इस सिस्टम पर भ्रमल किस तरह से हो रहा है और उसकी वकिंग कंजी है और क्या इस सिस्टम के अधीन सही मूल्य पर और मुबार रूप से चीनी का वितरण करना सम्भव हो पाया है या नहीं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिस्टम बहुत ही त्रुटिपूर्ण रहा है और इसके कारण जनता का बहुत नुषान हुआ है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जायें। प्रश्न यह है कि टैंडर सिस्टम के द्वारा जो चीनी सरकार देना चाहती है, वह चीनी मुल्क में है या नहीं। अगर मुल्क में इतनी चीनी ईंदा नहीं की जा सकती है, कि टैंडर सिस्टम के द्वारा सही और अनुचित वितरण किया जा सके, तो फिर यह सिस्टम नहीं चल सकेगा।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि किसान गन्ने की हड़ताल करने का विचार कर रहे हैं, उसको टालने की कोशिश की जायें और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको टाला जा सकता है। सरकार कहती है कि इस हड़ताल के पीछे राजनीति है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं है। किसान कहते हैं कि उनको गन्ने की कीमत एक रुपया दस घाने की बजाय दो रुपये मिले। सरकारी मन्त्री ने कहा है कि गन्ने

की कीमत बढ़ाने पर गल्ले और घनाज के उत्पादन पर कोई घसर नहीं पड़ेगा। अगर यह सत्य है, तो फिर सरकार क्यों गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार गन्ने के किसान और कैंक्टोरियों के बीच में न तो खुद भाये और न राज्य सरकार, अपनी पुलिस डंडे और गोली लेकर हड़ताल तोड़ने का प्रयत्न करे और माग-पीटी शुरू करे। अगर सरकार गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ा सकती है, तो फिर गन्ने के किसान और चीनी मिलों के मालिक आपस में यह बात तय कर लें। अगर सरकार की तरफ से इसको प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं बनाया गया, यह न सोचा गया कि मिर्क कांग्रेस पार्टी हड़ताल के लिये मना करती है और सारी पार्टियाँ हड़ताल कराना चाहती हैं, तो किसान स्वयं इस मामले की मालिकों के साथ तय कर लेंगे। आज गन्ने की कीमत कम है और उनको ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये। इस वक्त मौका नहीं है कि नीति मन्त्रिणी बहस में पड़ा जाये और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी मुझे इस समय मौका नहीं देंगे कि मैं इस की व्याख्या करूँ। लेकिन यह प्रत्यक्ष किया जा सकता है कि दो रुपए कीमत देकर भी चीनी मिल मालिक मुनाफा कमा सकना है। गन्ने की यह हड़ताल पंद्रह तारीख से हो रही है, जिसमें रैतीस लाख खानदान शामिल होंगे। या तो सरकार गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाए और या शान्तिपूर्वक सब कुछ देखे और अपनी मस्तिन्नी को उस में न लगाए और मिल-मालिकों का पक्ष न ले।

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० आल-बीय) : कोई हड़ताल नहीं होगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Narasimhan. When I want to call Shri S. M. Banerjee, he goes out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry, Sir. I will not take my chance now.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Sir, the Minister was accused of hood-

winking Parliament in his attempt to bring in foreign exploring agencies in this country. I do not agree with the charge.... (Interruptions).

An Hon. Member: We charge him.

Shri Narasimhan: On the other hand, if we had been told that we were capable of looking after our prospecting business, that would be hoodwinking because the fact is that our capacity is limited. Therefore, this new policy of allowing foreign oil prospecting concerns to come is really playing fair with us.

The Budget Memorandum has stated that 20 field parties will carry out geological survey in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bombay, Madras, Andhra, Kerala, Assam, West Bengal and Orissa. Actually, it works out at the rate 1.5 party per area. It is too inadequate and I hope the team at least in Madras will be increased. It is also a coastal area, as good as Surat.

The other day in answer to questions, he was saying that Rs. 19 crores would be collected from kerosene, but he could not distribute it. I make a suggestion. The whole matter rests on the availability of funds to the Oil and Gas Commission. This sum of Rs. 19 crores should be treated as a fund and should be placed at the disposal of the Commission for helping the activities connected with the survey, purchase of drilling materials and such other things. Why should we live at the expense of the poor people who come in for kerosene? As I have already suggested this fund should be placed at the disposal of the Commission so as to be useful for further oil prospecting or matters connected therewith. Government should also pay sufficient attention for training geologists and other technical men. The Geological Survey of India wants geologists. The Atomic Energy Commission wants them. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission also needs them. So, arrangements should be made to turn out more geologists.

[Shri Narasimhan]

More geology graduates should be given special training and taken here. A number of graduates, even honours graduates in geology, are finding it difficult to get proper employment which is not a really satisfactory state of affairs.

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

Shri Narasimhan: I have nothing more to add, Sir.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is hardly an occasion when I should be called upon to make a comprehensive review of the policy of the Government with regard to oil exploration. The Finance Minister has come forward for the sanction of the House for the Supplementary Demands and my object is merely to indicate and draw the attention of the House to the needs contained in Demand 130 where we have asked the sanction of the House for a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs for the period 15th October, 1959 to 31st March, 1960 for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Nevertheless, I would like to point out to my friends in the Opposition that I offer no apologies for the additional programme that was indicated by me only a few days back for more intensive exploration of oil in my country. I admit further that I owe an explanation to the House for my statements but for that I would like some other occasion when all those points can be taken up by the House and I will then be too willing to meet the criticism, all legitimate criticism which is put forward because so far we have always received the support of all the sections of the House for the programme of oil exploration. I should be failing in my duty if I do not get up to answer any charges that might be considered proper levelled against the Government with regard to modification of our policy. I wish to state that there is no intention nor is there any indication anywhere that any change or shift in the policy in oil exploration

has been contemplated. I would, with your permission, Sir, draw your attention to the Industrial Policy Resolution, because we generally forget in our excitement what objections we have already placed for ourselves so far as this policy is concerned.

16-36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

On page 4 of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 it is said that this does not preclude the expansion of existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require. Subsequent to this, in the same paragraph it is said that whenever co-operation with private enterprise is necessary the State will ensure, either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise, that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertakings. Therefore, we cannot deviate from the policy as has been decided upon by this House in 1956.

My hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon has himself accepted that, if I have heard him correctly, that I claimed almost a monopoly for oil exploration through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, or a leading hand in the oil exploration programme. I stick to that position and I submit that the programme undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a leading hand and has broken the monopoly of oil explores that used to come here before our Industrial Policy Resolution was enunciated. We are now the main people so far as discovery and production of crude oil is concerned, and it is our job to see that a programme consistent with the aims at production of a minimum quantity of oil which is going to make us self-sufficient is undertaken by us. We have done nothing more than that and

we do not propose to do anything less than that.

As I said, Sir, soon we might get another occasion when we can take up this policy question in a more comprehensive way. I have merely indicated now that there is no departure from our policy. There is absolutely no question that we are diverting the entire policy to switch on from public sector to private sector. I do not see how my hon. friend has got that impression. The announcement made very recently emphasises certain aspects of our oil exploration programme and the most important aspect of that programme was that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will retain the initiative as has been enunciated from time to time and that wherever, because the sedimentary bases are so vast, the Government are willing to invite oil interests from any side to make proposals to search for oil and to join us in this quest for oil, we will welcome any proposal which falls within the framework of our Industrial Policy Resolution and according to the recent decision that we have taken and which had been announced recently.

My hon. friend asked a question, why this position was not clarified in September, 1959, when I moved a Bill to convert the Oil and Natural Gas Commission into a statutory corporation. I think even then and before then, I made the position quite clear. There was no confusion then nor before that. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is to conduct the programme of oil exploration under the initiative of the Government and that will be, by and large, the main programme of the country. If the conditions that face us today demand that more programme has to be included in the search, then we shall search for ways and means to carry out an extensive programme. We are just now engaged in an intensive programme through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. We want to extend the areas and tackle more areas in

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such a way that in the shortest time possible we get as much oil as we require.

According to my estimate—which is a personal estimate of mine, backed up by technical assessment also—we will perhaps require about 14 million tons of crude oil equivalent by 1965 or 1966. Before the Oil and Natural Gas Commission came into being, we were producing about six per cent. to seven per cent. of the oil required by the country. We are perhaps producing now about eight per cent. By the end of this plan period, we shall be producing about 40 per cent. of the crude oil equivalent, and by the middle of the third Plan, perhaps our percentage will be about 70 per cent. of the requirement of crude oil equivalent of petroleum products in the country.

Shri Bimal Ghose: By the Commission, with the aid of foreign experts?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am coming to that. Out of this 70 or 75 per cent. of the crude oil equivalent that we will be producing by the middle of the third Plan, it is difficult to predict just now what will be the percentage handled by the public sector. But it should not be less than 50 per cent. of the total oil that will be produced in the country. According to our present plans, we hope we may be able to produce about two to three million tons of oil by that time which is likely to be produced by the Assam Oil Company in which we are junior partners. So, by the middle of the third Plan period,—I am only trying to make a modest prediction—we may be able to produce about 70 to 75 per cent. tons of our requirements in which our contribution may be anything from 40 to 50 per cent. All that depends upon intensive work undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as well as extensive work if we get proposals which are acceptable to the Government. There is no reason, therefore, why we should

not go ahead on this integrated pattern of approach so that we might be able to get enough quantity of oil to save all the drain of foreign exchange that we are incurring today.

Shri Bimal Ghose wanted me to clarify a point whether our expectations have not fallen below what they were before sometime ago. I wish to inform him and the House that we are progressively going ahead in our programme of oil exploration. It is not possible for me to make any detailed statement of qualitative or quantitative assessment of the work done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in this session, but I do hope that by the next session, during the budget time, I may be able to put a more clear picture as to how much oil we shall be able to produce through the activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

I shall close with one more point. We are tackling areas where we propose to complete all the work, right from exploration to production and refining and, if possible, distribution also. There are many more areas which are open for the purpose and they are most welcome to send their proposals for examination and guidance of the Government. Therefore, there is no question of our handing over the areas where we have worked and achieved some results and passing them on to some other men to complete the work.

I have nothing more to say except that we require Rs. 555 lakhs for the period 15th October to 31st March, 1960.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I shall try to answer the points raised regarding sugar. Apart from the questions and answers which have come up in this House, during this session we had a half-hour discussion and we will have a full debate on the sugar question next week when the Ordinance comes

up for discussion. So, I am not going to take much time of the House in dealing with the various points.

Shri P. K. Deo emphasised the aspect that the only long-term remedy is increased production of sugar. That is realised. With regard to his point that in Orissa and other parts of the country, the installed capacity should be increased, the Government is alive to the situation and it has been tentatively fixed that during the course of the third Five Year Plan, the installed capacity should be increased to about 30 lakh tons. At the same time, I might say that the additional capacity that would be installed would not ensure increased production, because it depends on various other factors. Even with the installed capacity of 17.3 lakh tons, we were able to produce 20,29,000 tons of sugar in 1956-57. But at the same time, with 20 lakh tons installed capacity last year, we were able to produce only a little over 19 lakh tons. So, it depends not only on the manufacturing capacity, but also on the availability of sugarcane to the mills.

With regard to the rise in prices, it has been explained that the production this year has been only about 19 lakh tons and the consumption for a particular year would be about 21 lakh tons. With a carry-over of 3 lakh tons last year, we had been able to manage this year and it is hoped that with the incentives that have been given, there will be larger production and we will be able to carry on for the next year also.

Regarding the criticism levelled against the tender system and also the sugarcane price by Shri Braj Raj Singh, this tender system was started in August, 1958 and for two or three months it was functioning quite satisfactorily. We were able to satisfy all the persons who had tendered. But later on, seeing that this was a profitable transaction, very many

people tendered and the Ministry could not cope with it. So, we adopted the procedure that allotments would be given on the basis of first come, first served. So, naturally the people who were disappointed had some grievance and perhaps based on the grievances of those persons, some hon. Members have been voicing this criticism here. Not only in this House, but openly outside also, we have said, if any specific allegations are brought to our notice, we will enquire into them. But no hon. Member has chosen to bring any specific allegation before me or my Ministry, into which we could have enquired and satisfied hon. Members.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am raising objection against the tender system as such.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He has again repeated the old allegations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Do you think...

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members had their turns. When they spoke the hon. Minister did not interrupt. Now it is his turn.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a complaint.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister go on. This kind of cross-examination cannot go on. If hon. Members have any points, they will note them down and at the end I will allow one or two questions.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The majority of the applicants were disappointed but we could not help it. My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, approached me on behalf of the Kanpur Sugar Merchants' Association. Evidently, I could not help him, or accede to the demand of the Kanpur Sugar Merchants' Association, because according to the procedure that the Ministry has adopted on the basis of "first come first served", only those persons

whose applications were received first will be given priority.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): I never knew that he was representing the merchants' association.

Mr. Speaker: He will hold himself in patience for some more time.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The majority of persons who were disappointed came out with grievances and that could not be helped.

Since 27th July, 1959 the Central Government has taken over the entire stocks of sugar factories in the controlled regions of Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and Punjab for direct allotment. Monthly quotas have been fixed for each State and allotments are made according to district-wise break up given by the State Governments and to the nominees of the collectors except in the case of Delhi and Calcutta, where sugar is allotted to licensed dealers up to the quotas fixed for these areas. All States have also been separately cordoned off in order to ensure that sugar allotted to a State is available for consumption therein. The method of distribution in each State and the control or supervision exercised by district officers are matters within the field of the State responsibility. All State Governments, however, have made arrangements for distribution of allotted sugar under the supervision of the district officers and at wholesale prices fixed by them under the powers delegated by the Central Government. This is the scheme with regard to the present state of distribution.

With regard to the rise in price in Orissa, it has been given a quota of 3,000 tons per month, based on its previous consumption figures. If that quantity is distributed properly, there is the possibility of making available reasonable quantity of sugar to the people. As I have already said in the beginning, the remedy is

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

increased production, and Government's attention is now directed towards that end.

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Ours is a very modest demand and the speeches were not very critical. Even then, I think I would avail myself of this opportunity to clear some doubts. Shri Panigrahi has tabled a cut motion regarding the failure to implement the new co-operation policy. I am afraid, Shri Panigrahi is not correct in saying that there is any failure, as far as the implementation of the co-operative programme is concerned. For his information, I would like to state that in November 1958, the National Development Council, for the first time, initiated its policy on co-operatives. Government appointed a working group, and the working group, after taking all facts into consideration, submitted their report in

January, 1959. This report of the working group was again processed at the governmental level, in consultation with the representatives of the State Governments, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and prominent non-officials in the co-operative field.

Afterwards, when these discussions were over....

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Again there is no quorum. The bell should be rung.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have counted the hon. Members present. It is less than 40.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just now we had counted. But if there is no quorum I shall have to adjourn the House.

16.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 11th December, 1959|Agrahayana 20, 1881 (Saka).