

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507, dated the 5th April, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2845/61].

- (vii) The Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 508, dated the 5th April, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2846/61].
- (viii) Notification No. G.S.R. 509, dated the 5th April, 1961 cancelling the Assam Wheat and Wheat Products (Export) Control Order, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2847/61].
- (ix) Notification No. G.S.R. 510 dated the 5th April, 1961 cancelling the West Bengal Wheat or Wheat Products (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1959. [Placed in Library. See LT-2848/61].
- (x) The Madhya Pradesh Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511 dated the 6th April, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2849/61].
- (xi) The Bihar Foodgrains (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 512 dated the 10th April, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2850/61].

11.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to

announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 17th April, 1961, will consist of:—

- (1) Further discussion and voting of Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- (2) Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance.
- (3) Submission of the outstanding Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

- (4) Consideration and passing of—

The Finance Bill, 1961.

The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill, 1961.

The Marking of Heavy Packages (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What about the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Committee did not suggest it. If you like, we may discuss it along with the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Speaker: That is true. If we pursue this course, it will be much better, instead of discussing all the departments and Ministries every year. Further, there is no time, however much we may go on extending the time. Some time back we started with 60 hours. Now we have increased it to 130 hours. I am requesting the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that, God willing, next time two days may be allotted for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Even then, we may not be able to satisfy all hon. Members here who want to participate. Therefore, the only course is to ap-

point a committee and make that committee select particular Ministries during the course of that period, as the Estimates Committee does now. It will be useful to the Ministries also. Instead of random criticism against them, they will know what exactly is the constructive criticism. Also, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is such an innocuous Minister that I think there is hardly any occasion for any criticism of his department, of all the Ministries.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): He is gentle and noble.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is not such an innocuous department. Last time, the calling of the Rajya Sabha had entailed expenditure to the tune of Rs. 70,000. We can discuss that aspect of it.

Mr. Speaker: Even that was discussed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There was a long discussion. If even after that, the hon. Member has not got any light, I cannot help him.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

11:05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL— Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. **Shri Nuashir Bharucha**, who is now in possession of the House, may continue his speech.

An Hon. Member: He is not present.

Mr. Speaker: All right. **Dr. Krishnaswami**.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingelput): **Mr. Speaker**, the development of power resources is a pre-condition for

industrial and agricultural progress. At present the modern sources of power—coal, electricity and oil—do not figure except marginally in our pattern of power consumption; only 18 per cent. is met out of these three important sources of power, and out of this, 75 per cent. is derived from coal alone. The dispersal of industries in the various parts of our country is affected by lack of power; and oil as a source of power can play a major part, since coal is concentrated only in a few regions and is costly to transport to the distant parts of our country. As for hydro-electric power, it has been exploited to the full and the law of diminishing returns has set in.

I should like to ask certain questions to the Ministry. What are our requirements of oil today? What are they going to be five years hence? What are our arrangements presently and in the future for meeting these requirements? What are the economic implications of having to import substantial quantities of oil? Up to the present, no clear answer has emerged after considering all these aspects and issues together. In general terms, today's demand for oil is round-about 6 million tons, most of which is refined within our country. Less than one-tenth is produced locally and this is done at Naharkatia, and the rest is imported at a cost of Rs. 80 crores to 90 crores. The demand for oil even today is larger, and if oil or gas were available it would help materially to meet the power requirements of industry, apart from providing a sound nucleus for the development of petrochemical industries.

The demand for oil must certainly be expected to increase within the next five years. On present conservative estimates, it appears that we would require about 14 million tons a year by 1966. Even if the whole of it were refined at home, the import bill for crude oil would be of the order of Rs. 200 crores. If the refining capacity falls short of this target, the import bill would be larger.

The basic issues which we have to