

people? Can he give us some idea whether with this increase in the Railway Protection Force there has been any proportionate decrease in the claims on account of pilferage?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** This is not correct to say that a large number of RPF people are involved in thefts and pilferages. There have been some cases, but the number is not very big. Hardly 300 to 400 cases have been detected so far.

So far as the other question of an increase in the expenditure on the RPF since 1974-75 is concerned, I may state that there have been on Account Payments made to RPF and six instalments of D.A. were given to staff during the said year. One Battalion of Railway Protection Force has been returned from Assam to Railways on 10.3.1974. Therefore, there has been some rise in the expenditure.

The number of claims has come down considerably in terms of payment although prices of certain commodities have gone up. There is a little difference in amount also. The payment is less as compared to the previous year.

**श्री डी० एन० तिवारी :** दो तीन वर्ष पहले रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स में बड़ी गड़बड़ी थी। बाद में उसकी रीआर्गनाइज किया गया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रीआर्गनाइजेशन में उसमें कितना इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ। क्या उस इम्प्रूवमेंट से रेलवे की फिज्जा पर कोई असर पड़ा ?

**श्री मुहम्मद काफ़ी कुरेशी :** सिर्फ रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स में ही गड़बड़ नहीं थी। दो तीन साल पहले तो मुल्क में गड़बड़ का वानावरण था और उसका असर रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स पर भी पड़ा, लेकिन उसके बाद जो सुधार लाये गये उनका काफी अच्छा असर पड़ा है और जिन सज़ीद सुधारों को मिनिस्टर साहब ने एलान किया हैं, उनका काफी अच्छा असर पड़ने की उम्मीद है।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** कलमानतीय लिपाडी जी ने राज्य सभा में बतलाया था कि मुगल मराय चोरी का अड़्डा बनाया गया है, चोरों के लिए पैराडाइज बन गया है। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया था कि वहा पर बहुत अबरदमन कोयले की चोरी होनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले की चोरी कैसे होती है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह आर० पी० एफ० का सवाल है, चोरी का सवाल नहीं है।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** जो कोयले का पिटफरेज वहा होता है, उसकी रोकथाम के लिए आप क्या कर रहे है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस सवाल का जवाब न दिया जाय। आर० पी० एफ० चोरी नहीं करता है। कोयले की चोरी के बारे में आप अलग से सवाल पूछें।

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Since it is a fact that the Railway Protection Force itself is at times involved in these malpractices, we have also to ensure that it functions honestly and efficiently, has the Railways got some kind of mobile inspection force to see that the RPF & Security force function properly and are carrying on their duties efficiently?

**SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI:** Every force which is there to protect the railway property or the security force is being examined by the senior officers and there is a regular watch kept by the senior officers on the functioning of this force.

### Strategy for Oil Exploration

\*207. **SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a long term strategy for oil exploration;

(b) whether the strategy would aim at increasing indigenous production of crude; and

(c) of so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLIEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government intend to strengthen and develop, to the maximum extent possible, the agencies responsible for the exploration and production of crude oil from indigenous sources. The agencies are:—ONGC whose sphere of activity extends to the whole of the country including the off shore areas and Oil India Limited which operates in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Except for Bombay High and the adjoining areas, Government also intend to utilise the services of such foreign firms and agencies as can play a part in the discovery and production of oil in our off-shore areas.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: I know what are the names of the foreign firms and agencies which are engaged in this task?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA. There are three international oil companies which are engaged in this task of search for oil. There are these areas. One is the Bengal-Orissa basin. There is the carlsberg India Group which is engaged there. Then you have got the Cauvery Basin. There is the Asamera Group for this and this is supplemented with our help. Then you have got the Reading Bates Group for Kutch area.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी का इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य मराहतीय है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में किस जगह पर खुदाई का काम प्रारम्भ किया और कब तक यह देश आत्म निर्भर हो जाएगा तेल में चाहता 100 जगह पर खुदाई कर रहा है अभी अभी अखबारों में निकला है कि मिडिल

ईस्ट को चाहना अपने तेल के उत्पादन से बीट डाउन कर देगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस उम्र में कब तक दुनिया को बीट डाउन कर देगे ताकि हम तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो जायें ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : देश भर में और देश की जो हमारी समुद्री परिधि है उसमें कई क्षेत्र हैं जहां पेट्रॉल कुएं हम खोद रहे हैं अपनी तरफ से, और इन कुओं में अधिकतर तेल मिलता है। चाहना में तेल मिला है और अपने देश में अपने परिश्रम में अगर लोग तेल निकालने में तो अच्छा ही है, हम को इस में क्या कहना है। लेकिन चाहना में ऐसा मुना जाता है कि जिस क्षेत्र में तेल मिला है वहां कुछ अधिक मात्रा में मिला है, जब कि हमारे यहां कई जगह पर मिलता है और चाहना के आकड़े कहीं प्राप्त नहीं हैं जिसके ऊपर हम भरों में कह सके कि हाँ ऐसा है। लेकिन हमारे यहां देश के अन्दर बहुत नेजी से तेल की ढूँढ ही रही है और हमें आशा है कि अगर इसी तरह से काम होता रहेगा तो 5, 6 सालों के अन्दर अधिकांश मात्रा में तेल प्राप्त कर लेंगे और शायद स्वतन्त्री भी हो जायें।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: The Minister has stated that ONGC and Oil India are engaged in exploration in Assam. May I know which part of Assam is given? I think it is not entire Assam which is given to Oil India. Secondly, Sir, what is the percentage of the contribution by Oil India and also the ONGC to the production of crude in India?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The production of Oil India of crude oil is slightly more than 3 million tons out of the total of 7 million tonnes, which is increasing. The area where the Oil India is searching for oil is substantially, more or less totally, in Assam, but

Assam areas have also been thrown open for Oil and Natural Gas Commission. In Arunachal also oil was discovered; In Bora pilla in Nagaland, ONGC has searched and successfully found a small oil field.

**डा० कंसाल :** क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि बर्मा गैल और एसो के द्वारा जो इम्पोर्टेड क्रूड देश में आता है उसके अलावा हमें कितने टन और देश की आवश्यकता के लिए मंगाना पड़ता है तथा वह कहाँ और किसके द्वारा मंगाया जाता है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह तो द चुके हैं ।

**श्री के० डी० बालबीर :** स्पीकर साहब, यह प्रश्न इससे तो संबन्धित नहीं है ।

**SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMI-KANTHAMMA:** Sir, there have some parts which have been developed; there are other parts where they have resources and surveys also were conducted and oil was also available but those parts are not yet developed. I want to know whether Government would consider the balanced development of these areas whether in South or North oil is quite possible after survey for the exploration of oil. But, the excuse given was that there was lack of drilling machinery. I want to know whether this deficiency has been met in regard to Andhra Pradesh where there is a report of Soviet Study team for exploration of oil. Oil is available or oil could be found in the Godavary Krishna basin. If so, will the hon. Minister...explain why that has not been developed.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** Can the hon. Member specify that area? Whether in South or North if oil is reported to be available, then we shall not lose any time in rushing to that place and get the drilling machinery and produce oil there. I am not aware of any place where oil is available.

**SHRI RAJA KULKARNI.** As a longterm strategy in oil, it is always necessary to maintain a particular specific ratio between the area of proved reserves and the area to be taken for exploration, drilling and production of oil. May we know whether from the Minister as a long-term strategy, India has established a particular ratio between these two areas and whether this ratio has been maintained when the production activities have been speeded up and whether the reserves are also increasing or not along with increasing production activities with a view to maintain ratio.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** The hon. Member is perhaps trying to link up the two kinds of geological probability of finding oil in an area and when once some oil reserves are indicated, then by projecting the figures by computerisation with the possibility of finding oil, we know that there could be so much of oil. Such an exercise has always been made. But, unfortunately, every time such forecast or estimation by projection of figures do not succeed. But, whether there is proved crude we know what amount of oil has been produced from the crude. After a lot of search and drilling is done in the proven area if oil is found then there is not so much to be done there excepting to produce oil and taking it to refineries.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Sir, in view the fact—I believe we still are requiring to import 14 or 15 million tonnes of crude every year—that the question of indigenous production has become crucial, may we know from the hon. Minister what are specifically the continuing constraints apart from shortage of financial resources that come in the way of our not becoming self-reliant in the field of actual exploration of oil or finding of oil? Is it due to the shortage of equipment or shortage of technical know-how or shortage in the qualified personnel? If so, what has been done in removing these constraints also within a planned period?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** In my personal opinion, the only noticeable constraint is the time factor. After all even if we know and identify

a certain area by geo-scientific methods that oil could be found out here, it takes time to arrange for drill. It takes time to drill and produce oil, test it and establish the quantity. That itself takes, in my opinion, about three years. It takes three years to discover the oil and after that another three years to produce the oil—the world record is that about 50 or 70 months should be given to an area where oil has been indicated.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** My question is this. What are the things which prevent us from doing that—how long are we to go on depending on foreign sources?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA** Obviously, we have to depend on import of oil every time. If I could get the money and resources and know-how and all that and the hardware that is required, then it will take us fifty or sixty months to become self-sufficient.

**Contract between Integral Coach Factory and Hindalco**

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\*211 **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:**

**DR. RANEN SEN:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the Integral Coach Factory had entered into a contract with Hindalco, a Birla firm, in 1972 for aluminium rolled plain sheets to manufacture coaches during the years 1973 and 1974;

(b) if so, whether Hindalco had completed supplies by December 31, 1973 as stipulated in the contract; and

(c) if not, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI).** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(a) No, Sir. ICF entered into contract with M/s. Hindalco on 26-3-1973

for supply of approximately 309 tonnes of 4 sizes of aluminium sheets at the controlled prices subject to variations as per Aluminium Control Order (1970) and other statutory levies.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Although the contractual terms gave a longer delivery period, the firm was requested to improve upon the delivery and complete the order by 31-12-73. The firm supplied 92 tonnes by 31-12-73.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** May I know what were the terms of the contract in regard to the per month delivery of the aluminium sheets and whether there was, any delay in that delivery and as a result thereof how far the production of the coaches affected?

**SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI:** The delivery conditions stipulated in the purchase order for the four items placed on the HINDALCO were that in the case of item No. 1 the delivery will commence after two months from the receipt of order. As regards items 2—4 the delivery would commence at the rate of 5 to 10 metric tonnes per month within five to six months of the receipt of order. Actually in 1973-74 the production of coaches in the ICF was 750 coaches and in 1974-75 the production remained at the targeted level of 570 coaches. So, this did not affect the production of coaches in the ICF.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** May I know whether because of the delayed delivery any loss has been incurred by the ICF and whether any investigation is being made. Were there any penalty clauses and whether they were acted upon and also whether the files happened to be missing in regard to this contract?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** Actually the order was placed on the firm for 308.909 metric tonnes. The balance quantity outstanding as on 15-7-1975 was 88.664 metric tonnes. The date 15-7-1975 is crucial because the Government of India revoked the