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The world expects him to take up this great task as a great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

We would urge the Gandhian disciple of Ahimsa and Shanti to give up his fast so that his fast may not create a situation of Himsa and Ashanti all over the country. I would request the Home Minister to make a statement over the issue of Vinobaji's fast.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): I want to make a submission, if you permit me, on the procedure of rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it in the Rules Committee, not here.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is not just a matter between you and me. If you give me just one minute, it is enough.

MR. SPEAKER: If I give one minute to 544 Members, what will happen?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In regard to what is happening under rule 377 I have been seeing that many Members have been raising matters which are admitted by you because of the importance of those subjects. Kindly see to it that a supplementary agenda is given to us so that Members know what subjects you have been good enough to allow. Secondly, you must ensure that the Ministers give some kind of a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been requesting the Ministers; we are also trying to change the rules. Mr. Rajagopala Naidu.

21.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—
contd.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS—contd.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): The other day we were speaking about developing countries and the price hike on petroleum products. Because we are deficit in petroleum, there is a suggestion to make power alcohol so that we may minimise the bill on petrol. Power alcohol is being used now in Brazil and they have invested \$ 5.5 lakhs to produce alcohol from tapioca, sugar beet and sugarcane. Brazil has invested two billion dollars to produce alcohol; by the end of 1981 all the vehicles will be driven by gasohol. Even Australia is experimenting with it. In America midwest plan states have produced alcohol which is being used and 500 filling station are supplying gasohol and alcohol is being produced from maize. Our State Minister for Agriculture has said that by mixing alcohol and petrol we can produce gasohol. ICAB has experimented on it and Dr. H. B. Mathur, Professor of Mechanical Engineering of the Indian Institute of Technology has also found out gasohol by mixing 20 per cent alcohol with 80 per cent gasolene. Therefore, there is great possibility of producing power alcohol and mixing it with petrol so that we can save petrol. In our country we are having more than 20 lakh hectares of sugarcane. Therefore, it is very easy for us to produce power alcohol. We are surplus in potatoes and there is a glut in potatoes. From potato also we can produce power alcohol. From tapioca also we can produce it. Therefore, I would request the Minister to find out whether it is possible for us to adopt this method.

We are producing pesticides which are quite good. But for agriculture we want weedicides also. In many places the farmers have to spend much of their money to take out the weeds by hand. Therefore, if pesticides are there, it will be easy to develop our agricultural production. I have seen in the United States there is an item 'weedicides so much' in the

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

bill for inputs. Therefore we must use weedicides also to develop our agriculture.

With regard to drugs, the Hathi Committee has submitted a report containing valuable recommendations which have still to be implemented. I think the Ministry has processed them and finalised their decision. Foreign companies are making good profits out of this. Our Government has been contemplating to go into this matter. It must be done quickly and the profits should be regulated.

Our fertiliser plants are not being utilised to their full capacity. I think the Minister is considering this. It is better to utilise them to the fullest extent, so that prices may be reduced. If they are not fully utilised the price will be more. Therefore, I request the Minister to see that they are fully utilised.

In Andhra Pradesh the employees were asked to opt between the Fertiliser Corporation and Rasi Chemicals—I am not quite sure about the name. They have opted to be in Fertiliser Corporation. They have given a memorandum to the Minister also. I request him to consider that aspect.

In Andhra Pradesh we are not getting enough of ammonium sulphate and CaN. The Minister knows that Andhra Pradesh is an agricultural State which produces agricultural products to a great extent. So, they must be helped. Sugarcane, tobacco, cotton and other cash crops are grown there. Especially for sugarcane, CaN is quite necessary. I request the Minister to increase the quota of ammonium sulphate and CaN to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers which are being discussed today. I will confine myself to the drugs and pharmaceuti-

cal industry because I will not get time to touch the other points. The Janata Government and the hon. Minister Mr. Bahuguna deserve the congratulations of this whole House for maintaining the price stability in the case of drugs and pharmaceuticals so far as wholesale price is concerned, during the last two years i.e., 1977-78 and 1978-79. India has acquired the technological capability in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals. It is borne out by the fact that several developing countries, like Malaysia, Indonesia, Algeria, Cuba and others have been approaching this country for supply of technical know-how and for setting up plants for bulk production or formulations. For this the Ministry and the Minister deserve congratulations.

Shri Bahuguna has taken special measures for representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the services in the Ministry and the public sector undertakings under his Ministry. I hope those measures will be implemented in both letter and spirit. Here I would like to make a suggestion that responsibility should be fixed on officers for the implementation of these measures and adequate action should be taken against the defaulting officers.

The number of canalised items in 1977-78 was 45. It has been reduced to 18 in 1978-79. I hope the Minister will not include more items, rather try to reduce the list from the present 18.

The reduction of excise duty on some bulk drugs and reduction from 75 per cent to 25 per cent on penultimate and intermediates for the production of bulk drugs is meant as an encouragement for the production of bulk drugs. Therefore, may I request the Minister that these drugs and penultimates should not be included in the 1979-80 policy.

Coming to the new Price Control Order for drugs, it is mentioned on page 31 of the Annual Report for

1978-79 that the post-tax return of net worth will be 14 per cent in the case of bulk drugs required for production of category 1 and 2 formulations. I have calculated that will be the effect of this measure on multi-nationals and the small-scale sector. In the case of Glaxo, they will get 15 per cent on their sales turnover, while the small-scale sector will get only 0.3 or 0.35 per cent. So, by this measure the small-scale sector will be completely wiped out. No new concern will take up the production of these bulk drugs because the profit or return is on the net worth, and the net worth is share capital plus free reserve. The small-scale sector has no free reserve, and it has got also very little share capital. Therefore, my request is that so far as the small-scale sector and new firms are concerned, post-tax profit on sales turnover should be given to them, so that they can maintain and produce more bulk drugs.

The small-scale sector is engaged in the production of bulk drugs. When the policy statement was laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978, by the hon. Minister, it was declared that the small-scale sector would be a prohibited area for foreign firms, but nothing has been done in this case. It may be the concern of the Industries Minister because it requires amendment of the IDR Act, but the fact remains that these multi-nationals are taking advantage of the present position.

I have received copy of a telegram which has been sent to Bahugunaji against this order. All the Associations engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals say that the 1979 Drug Price Control Order (DPCO) cannot be implemented and that there are some deviations from some of the provisions of the 1978 policy. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to have a dialogue with all the Associations.

I would like to read out the telegram for the benefit of the House :

'The entire drug industry stunned and shocked by extremely harsh provisions of the new DPCO 1979 and related announcements. They even go far beyond several provisions of the new drug policy statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on March 29, 1978.

"It is the unanimous consensus that DPCO 1979 is unrealistic and unworkable price control order which the industry regrettably is totally unable to implement.

All Units in the drug industry completely fail to understand how such announcements could have been made despite repeated endeavours to patiently and logically explain to your Ministry officials the extremely harsh and undesirable consequences if the proposals were to be implemented. In view of the foregoing, the industry strongly feels that DPCO 1979 definitely should not be implemented and respectfully requests that you and your officers may kindly visit Bombay, the main centre of the industry, to explain how it can be implemented because the industry is convinced that it is not only unworkable, but also totally against the interest of the country, the consumers, the medical profession and the industry. This will give rise to a severe backlash on the Government and your Ministry, and it is our duty to inform you of these avoidable consequences. The entire membership of the drug industry has decided that since DPCO 1979 is unworkable and cannot be implemented, the industry will not take any action.

"In particular, in respect of requirement of paragraph 19 which refers to issue of price lists by April 30, because the entire DPCO 1979 cannot be implemented, units of the industry are not issuing said price list. Additionally, on the subject of discounts to wholesalers and

(Shri K. S. Chavda)

retailers, since there is not change in the working in DPCO 1979 compared to the DPCO 1970 and in view of the detailed explanation given to your Ministry officials on several occasions, the industry members will continue not to pay discounts to the trade on the excise duty component of the retail price in accordance with the practice hitherto, with which the Ministry is fully aware. Similarly, manufacturers of narrow spectrum antibiotics formulations will also follow the discounts structure prevailing hitherto.

As our Minister, the industry has always assured, and always will assure, you of its fullest cooperation. We are deeply disappointed that the genuine problems of the industry seem to have been overlooked despite repeated dialogues, representations and reasonable positive suggestions, and we sincerely request you to personally intervene in order to correct this patently wrong action.

Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association.

All India Manufacturers' Organisation.

Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers and Distributors Association Ltd.

Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India."

This telegram is with the hon. Minister and I request him to have a dialogue with them and amend the DPCO, 1979 suitably.

Under the DPCO, 1970, though arbitrary and discriminatory powers were not available, with the Ministry, still the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers has clearly discriminated in the matter of acceptance of declared prices in respect of Erythromycin Stearate, Pthyl Sulphathiazole, Grisofulvin, Pheno Bartitons Sodium and Metranidazole. I would

like to know why, in spite of repeated requests, the dates of declaration of prices in respect of these drugs have not been furnished. If the hon. Minister furnishes or indicates these dates, then one can understand whether there was any discriminatory or arbitrary treatment meted out to the manufacturers.

Regarding the retention price, common selling price and provisional price, no criteria or guidelines have been laid down. Therefore this will give the officials a handle to discriminate from one unit to another unit in the matter of fixation of these prices. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister to give proper guidelines or criteria for fixing these prices.

Regarding loading and unloading, I have several times suggested that it should not be done. A committee was constituted to look into the prices of bulk drugs. The hon. Minister has taken the initiative and prompt action and for that, he deserves congratulations. But no useful purpose is served because, according to the recommendations of the report of the committee, the actions are not taken. For example, as regards loading and unloading, the committee has recommended that it increases prices and, therefore, it should not be done. Still, it is being done. No doubt, lame excuses and explanations are given. But it is the confirmed view of that committee and they have cited several examples that it has resulted in the increase of prices of drugs which are canalised. Therefore, once again I bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister to take immediate action to stop this loading and unloading business.

Regarding the 100-tonne import of analgin, I have brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that, in our country, the small-scale sector is producing this bulk drug without any foreign help, and they are supplying to the industry. The IDPL is also producing bulk drugs. Last year the

production was 535 tonnes of analgin, and the requirement mentioned by the Working Group was 700 tonnes. We have never seen any demand or shortage of this drug. But the IDPL have requested the Government to import 100 tonnes of analgin which is banned. For 1973-79 this import was banned. Upto this time also it is banned. Why the IDPL is interested in the import of 100 tonnes of analgin is because the IDPL gets a profit of Rs. 70 in one kg. of analgin. They have got this approved price of Rs. 179, and the price they get from import is Rs. 109. So, they get a profit of Rs. 70 per kg. Over and above that, when they sell their production to the small-scale sector, they get also the pool price and a profit on that. They have airlifted 40 tonnes when there was no need at all, and they are going to have 60 tonnes of analgin by sea. My request is this. If it has already arrived in our country, then it should be distributed to the small-scale sector on the basis of their past performance, and it should be distributed by the CPC without loading any price.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, I am a rule-abiding Member. Since you have rung the bell, I will conclude. That is why, I said at the outset that I would confine myself only to drugs and pharmaceuticals. I wanted to touch the gas problem also, but since I have no time, I am not doing it, and I resume my seat.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The Ministry under Mr. Bahuguna is like an empire covering the whole gamut of petroleum, chemicals, fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals. It is very difficult in a very short speech to speak on all the aspects of this Ministry. I shall, therefore, confine myself mainly to the petroleum part of the Ministry and shall touch only briefly the other parts.

The most unfortunate thing about our country is that this country has

no energy policy of its own. We have not been able to decide as a matter of national policy how much of fuel we will use up in the form of coal, how much in the form of oil, and how we will conserve our natural resources. Therefore, my first suggestion to the Minister will be to recommend to the Government setting up of a National Energy Commission like that which obtains in many advanced countries, so that perspective planning may be made of our requirements of different fuels and we can make future projections, because any unbalanced growth in any one sector or unbalanced spending in any one sector will land us difficulties. I sympathise with the Minister in his plight because the Minister is genuinely in difficulties. Last year the OPEC decided to raise oil prices by ten per cent and it has also decided on a cut-back in production. The Minister is running around the world. He air-dashed to Libya to get some crude from Libya. Now he has sent a team to Iran. So this is the year when our petroleum policy has to be judged very carefully because even with this limited short-fall the country is facing a crisis. I may tell you in my own State, kerosene is not at all available in the market and diesel is selling at Rs. 4 per litre and the Minister possibly knows that West Bengal is in the throes of the worst ever power crisis due to the mis-management of the State Government. Many units and factories have set up generators but they cannot run them because there is no diesel. The farmers were using diesel pumps for them also there is no diesel. The Minister should now take it up immediately. Since almost the whole of oil production and distribution is through nationalised agencies, I do not understand why there should be any black-marketing in diesel or kerosene. This distribution aspect should be gone through very thoroughly and anybody indulging in black-marketing either in diesel or kerosene should be very severely dealt with.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

Then there is the other problem. To-day's *Economic Times* has written that the Soviet Union had agreed to give us 6 lakh tonnes of crude at below the spot prices...

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Not below.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The original agreement was like this.

The *Economic Times* says that they have asked for spot prices. What is the actual position—let the Minister clarify it to the House. I would also like him to clarify with regard to oil imports. This year this may go up by Rs. 400 crores. The report says that we will need to import about 15 million tonnes of crude but Mr. Bahuguna said two days ago that we have to import about 16.8 million tonnes of crude...

MR. SPEAKER: You must accept Mr. Bahuguna's statement.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is also a Government's report and Mr. Bahuguna made a public speech. The printed report says that our requirements are 15 million tonnes. Then there is also the problem of cutting down petroleum consumption. In 1973 the then Government tried to cut down consumption by increasing the excise by 80 per cent but that has proved to be a failure. There should be some severe curbs on petroleum spending since we are spending so much of foreign exchange on this. For a beginning I suggest that petrol rationing should be introduced and Government should itself set an example by curbing its own expenditure on petrol. For a change—I think when Mrs. Gandhi came to the House in a horse-drawn *buggee*, it might have been dismissed as a gimmick but the Ministers need to pool their cars but Mr. Bahuguna and Mr. Charan Singh coming to the House in the same car—that sort of example should be set up by the

Government because we are really in a crisis and a crisis atmosphere should be created in this country as far as petrol expenditure is concerned...

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is only politics.

MR. SPEAKER: Politics is oily.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Oil and politics are inter-related very deeply and our country is, unfortunately subject to all variations of international pressures. When there is an Arab-Israeli conflict or when the OPEC threaten to put some pressure somewhere, the poor Indians suffer. That is why the most important thing is to achieve self reliance in oil. In the last few years we have taken up many off-shore and on-shore explorations but this needs to be stepped up.

In this regard I want to draw the Minister's attention to exploration and prospecting in the Bay of Bengal basin. The Soviet experts some years ago said that Calcutta is floating on oil but, unfortunately, we have not been able to find oil in any of the on-shore explorations. The reason given by the geologists is that the ONGC drillings in West Bengal region go only upto 3500 metres and it is said in modern terms that unless you go upto 5000 metres you may not be sure about the real prospect of oil. So I would like the Minister to instruct his men in Bakultolla and other places as also in Tripura and Diamond Harbour to go below 500 metres to find out if there is any real oil.

Last year no new explorations were taken up in West Bengal. I would like the Minister to take up some new explorations in West Bengal so that genuine prospecting can be done.

Lastly, the whole of the oil industry is in Government's hands, ESSO and Burmah-Shell have been taken

over. There is only one lone point on oil map, that is, the Assam Oil Company in which the Britishers still have a share. Government has proposed to take over it long time back. Why has it been delayed? Assam Oil Company has to be nationalised.

With regard to the Petro-chemicals, Government of West Bengal has come forward with a proposal for a petro-chemical complex to be jointly sponsored by the ICPL and the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: If Government of West Bengal wants to do it, they can go ahead.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I do not know how West Bengal alone can do it. The IPCL must come forward; it was set up for the purpose of petro-chemicals. That is all I have to submit with regard to oil.

With regard to chemicals, I want to mention that the chemical industry is one industry in India which is still largely in the hands of big business and monopoly houses. It is one industry where there has been no recession as compared to the engineering industry. In chemical industry, the multi-nationals and monopoly houses are looting the country. Take the case of soda ash. The glass manufacturers in the country are put to great difficulty with regard to soda ash—the main soda ash plants are controlled by Birlas and by Tatas. The Minister should do something in regard to artificial shortage of soda ash. What is the difficulty in Government's taking over the distribution of soda ash completely. Just by allowing them to import more under OGL, will not solve the problem of distribution of soda ash so that the glass industry which is mainly in the small-scale sector does not suffer and the multi-nationals are not allowed to earn more profits. With regard to pesticides, this is one field in which the multi-nationals like the Union Carbide, Fison, ICI are coming in. In the pesticides field, I think the

Hindustan Pesticides should increase its capacity so that we can phase out the multi-nationals from the pesticides field and we can indigenise our production.

In regard to chemical industries I want to thank the Minister for taking over the Bengal Chemicals and Bengal Immunity Units which are traditional companies in West Bengal. But, I would like him to bring forward a Bill to nationalise these companies as soon as possible before Parliament.

With regard to drugs, I appreciate the new drug policy of the Government of indigenising the drug production. Also the licensing to the multi-nationals has been stopped and the import of bulk drugs has been canalised through the State Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals. This is another field where there has been a thorough looting of the Indian economy by these multi-nationals, like the Burroughs Wellcome, Roche, Squibb and Ciba of the German, American, British and Swiss Firms. Here is one field where they have to be slowly shunted out. In regard to life saving drugs, I would like the Minister to take stronger steps.

Lastly, I want to say something in regard to fertilizers on which Mr. Damani will speak at length. The Minister has taken a decision to split up the multi-national corporation into various components. Any decision to decentralise this should be welcomed by anybody. But the country has yet to achieve the impact of this decentralisation because the capacity utilisation in the State-owned Fertilizer company is not going up as a result of which, in spite of sufficient capacity in the country, we have to import fertilizers in large quantities. So, I would like the Minister to give his particular attention to this problem of capacity utilisation in the State-run companies. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ugrasen. He is not here. Shri Gananath Pradhan He is not here. Dr. Paundey.

डा० सश्रीनारायण रावें (संवली) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय बहुगुणा जी जिस मंत्रालय के मंत्री हैं उस मंत्रालय के अधीन एक से अधिक विभाग भी अगर हैं तो मुझे विश्वास है कि वह अपनी गुण-सम्पन्नता का आधार पर दक्षता से उस का संचालन कर सकते । मैं उन की इस दक्षता की, जो पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन में या तेल की खोज में उन्होंने दिखायी है प्रशंसा करता हूँ । उन्होंने बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण काम उठा कर इस कार्य में रुचि लेकर जिस प्रकार सहकारी इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया है उस में समस्या का समाधान कुछ अंशों तक तो हुआ है । किन्तु स्थिति की गंभीरता को अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता । हमने देशीय उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है ।

13.00 hrs.

[Shri Sarya Narayan Rao in the Chair] लेकिन आयात निरन्तर जारी रखना पड़ रहा है । हम चाहते हैं कि आयात कम करें । यदि आयात बिल्कुल बन्द किया जा सकता है तो बहुत उत्तम होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में यदि आप समुद्रीय या समुद्रमतीय खोज को बहुत तेजी से चलाते हैं तो मुझे भी विश्वास है हम आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते हैं । वर्तमान में वही कई स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की खोजें जारी हैं । कई जगह सफलताएँ मिली हैं । किन्तु कुछ और भी ऐसे स्थान हैं जिनका अभी भी सौगतराय जी संकेत कर रहे थे जैसे डायमण्ड हावर है जिपुरा है और नर्मदा का कुछ तटीय क्षेत्र भी हो सकता है या और भी ऐसे स्थान हो सकते हैं वैसे नर्मदा मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकांश भागों ने होकर गुजरती है । किन्तु इस के कुछ क्षेत्रों में भी खोजकरके आप सैल की प्राप्ति कर सकते हैं । मैं इस में अधिक विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ ।

पेट्रोलियम की खपत कम करने के सम्बन्ध में आप ने जो प्रयत्न किए हैं वह ठीक हैं लेकिन आप को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि सरकारी क्षेत्रों के अइरटेकिंग तथा प्राइवेट प्रतिष्ठानों में ही इसका उपयोग अधिक है । आम जनता तो बहुत कम प्रतिशत का ही उपयोग करती है जब आप पेट्रोलियम या पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ाते हैं । तो आम जनता पर भी उस का ज्यादा असर पड़ता है । या तो इस के दाम बढ़ें ही नहीं और अगर दाम बढ़ते हैं तो इस बात का ख़ास तौर पर ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि आम जनता पर उसका विपरीत असर न पड़े ।

अभी श्री भावड़ा जी ने कहा है कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की काफी संरक्षण दिया गया है । मैं प्रसन्नता अनुभव करता हूँ कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों जैसे डीजल कोसेलिन व पेट्रोल के वितरण के कार्य में भी इन व्यक्तियों को लेने जा रहे हैं । आपने

किये भी हैं । शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को और उन के संगठनों को इस कार्य में लगाना चाहिए । उन्हें इस हेतु उचित वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जानी चाहिये ।

डीजल की खपत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज काल अधिक है । भविष्य में यदि आप इस के वितरण के लिये एजेंसीज देने वाले हैं तो वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही जा कर स्थापित की जानी चाहिए । अभी ट्रैक्टर वाले और पम्पिंग सेटों वाले छोटे कोमान डीजल के डिब्बे लेकर शहरों में आते हैं लाइन लगाते हैं । केवल डीजल के लिए वे आते हैं । अतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एजेंसीज स्थापित करने में वहाँ पर रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे और साथ ही इस समस्या का समाधान भी हो सकेगा । अभी 10-10 किलोमीटर दूर से किसानों को डीजल के लिए शहरों में आना पड़ता है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एजेंसीज स्थापित करने से उन की सुविधा के साथ साथ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स गेड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए रोजगार की समस्या के समाधान में भी सहायता मिल सकेगी । इस के साथ ही मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि उन का आश्वासन के बाद भी जो करोमीन का अभाव देहातों में बना हुआ है । इस के अभाव की पूर्ति के लिए मंत्रीजी का नरन प्रयत्न करने चाहिए ।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में जो पदार्थ अल्पमूल्य बचते हैं उन का अच्छा उपयोग करने की दिशा में आपने कुछ कार्य आरम्भ किया है लेकिन अभी उसमें काफी गुंजायश है । इन पदार्थ अल्पमूल्यों पर जमाघारित अन्यायपूर्ण उद्योग स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ उन के उपयोग के लिये विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

ड्रग्स के बारे में भी मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । चावड़ा जी ने बड़े विस्तार से बताया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि आई० डी० पी० एल० और हिन्दुस्तान एटोबायटिक्स की पर्फॉरमेंस और क्षमता का उपयोग जिस प्रकार से होना चाहिए वह दिखाई नहीं देता है । स्ट्रैप्टोमाइसीन जैसी चीजें भी चीन से मंगाए जाने के समाचार मिले हैं — पता नहीं इसका क्या कारण है? इन चीजों का उत्पादन तो हम अपने देश में ही अच्छी तरह से काफी मात्रा में कर सकते हैं । लाइफ-सेविंग और बैसिक ड्रग्स हमें चीन से आयात करनी पड़े—यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है । आई० डी० पी० एल० के लिए मध्य प्रदेश पंचमढ़ी अच्छा स्थान है वहाँ एक कारखाना स्थापित हो सकता है । ठीक इस प्रकार से प्रमलजान के बारे में भी है । उस का निरन्तर आयात किया जा रहा है जब कि हम काफी उस का निर्माण अपने यहाँ करते हैं और जो आयात हम करते हैं उस का जो बटवारा हो उस बटवारे की जो स्थिति होगी

चाहिए, वह सही होनी चाहिए और उस में जो बैक होने चाहिये वे अभी नहीं हैं। वही एनलजीन होबेस्ट के पास जाती है और वे उस पर अपनी मुहर लगा देते हैं। या ठप्पा लगा देते हैं उसे नाबैल्जिन बना देते हैं तो जो एनलजीन अपने यहां 17, 18 या 20 वैसे में बिकती है, वही उन की मुहर लगाकर 30 वैसे में बिकती है हालांकि उस पर प्राप उतना ही चार्ज करते हैं जितना आई० डी० पी० एल० में चार्ज करते हैं। यह जो कीमतों में अंतर है उस को प्राप को खत्म करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। यह मैंने एक उदाहरण मात्र ही प्रापको बताया है। प्राप टेटरामाइकलीन को ले लीजिए या दूसरी इन प्रकार की जो ड्रम है जैसे विटामिन सी उन को ले लीजिए। उन के बारे में स्थिति ऐसी ही है। आक्सी-टेटरामाइकलीन की स्थिति भी ऐसी ही है। विटामिन सी पर माराभाई केमिकल्स की मोनोपोली भारी मुनाफा कमाते हैं। इनकी जो मूल कीमत है उसे को बढ़ा कर ये जो कम्पनियां हैं भारी लाभ कमाती हैं। इन मुनाफे को प्राप कम करिये और जो हमी कमेटी ने भुजैस्ट किया है और उम गिपॉट बोलें कर उन जिन बातों को प्राप ने स्वीकार किया है उन के अनुसार प्राप कार्यवाही करने तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन में जो हमारी कठिनाई है उस कठिनाई को प्राप ठीक कर सकेंगे। साथ ही साथ जनता को सस्ते दामों पर जीवन रक्षक औषधियां दे सकेंगे। बड़ी कम्पनियों के भारी विज्ञापनों पर भी प्रतिबन्ध जरूरी है।

इस वें साथ ही साथ जिन औषधियों का हम प्रायात करते हैं स० टी० सी० के माध्यम से या दूसरे माध्यम से उनमें मुनाफे का एक निश्चित प्रतिशत होना चाहिए, ताकि आम जनता जिम के लिए प्राये औषधियां मंगाते हैं तक पहुंचते पहुंचते अत्यधिक कीमती न हो जाएं।

इन बातों के साथ-साथ अब मैं कुछ बातें केमिकल्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ और उन की तरफ प्राप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सोडाएश की प्राज देश में बहुत कमी है और यह भी निरन्तर बनी हुई है और उस की मांग भी काफी है। कास्टिक सोडा के बारे में भी प्राप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि उस की कमी है। इसी तरह से रेडफॉस्फेट की भी कमी है, इस से ए इन्कार नहीं कर सकेंगे। सल्फूरिक एसिड की भी कमी है, इसे प्राप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते और एल्मूनियम पलोराइड की भी कमी है जो इतना आवश्यक है, जोकि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के काम में भी आता है। सोडा एश और कास्टिक सोडा प्रादि ये जो चीजें हैं, ये सब तो दैनिक उपभोग की चीजें हैं और आम लोगों के उपयोग की चीजें हैं। रेडफॉस्फेट भी ठीक इस प्रकार की चीज है और इन सब चीजों की जो कमी बनी हुई है, उस को पूर करने का प्राप प्रयत्न करें। कुछ कम्पनीज ऐसी हैं, जो एक ठेकेदार सी बन गई हैं और वे इन को बनाती हैं। इसलिए और कम्पनीज को भी इस में लाने की काम कोशिश करें और उत्पादन

क्षमता को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें जिस से वांछित मात्रा में ये चीजें लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सकें। इन चीजों में अभाव की स्थिति है, यह कालाबाजरी को जन्म देती है और कालाबाजरी इन में प्रारम्भ हो गई है। सोडा एश कास्टिक सोडा व सल्फूरिक एसिड का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दिशा में योग्य प्रयत्न जरूरी है।

अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान पेस्टीसाइड्स की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। यूनिवर्सल कार्बाइड एक मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनी है। यह जो अपनी मोनोपोली को नै कर चलती है, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारी जो अपनी कम्पनीज हैं या अपने प्रतिष्ठान हैं, उन को भी प्राये आता चाहिए और प्राये की अनुकूल पेस्टीसाइड्स चाहे वे मार्बजिनिक स्वास्थ्य के काम में प्राये या एग््री-कल्चर में काम प्राये, ये जो प्राये लोगों के काम प्राये वाली वस्तुएं हैं, उन का उत्पादन ठीक से होना चाहिए और ज्यादा उत्पादन के जरिये जो कमी है, उस को पूरा करें। लोगों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल इस तरह की चीजें उपलब्ध हो सकें, ऐसा प्रयत्न प्राप को करना चाहिए तथा एकाधिकार के पंजे से मुक्ति की कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये।

फर्टीलाइजर्स की तरफ भी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा और उस के साथ साथ एल.पी. गैस के विषय में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। प्राप अपने उपभोक्ताओं के साथ बड़ा अन्याय करते हैं जब एक प्रादमी गैस का कनेक्शन लेता है, जो उस के साथ ही मिलेन्डर में रेग्युलेटर जब शुरू में लगाए जाते हैं, उन को रेग्युलेटर या नियंत्रक प्राप चाहे कोई भी संज्ञा दे, तो उपभोक्ता को, कन्स्यूमर को कुछ रुपया डिपोजिट करना पड़ता है लेकिन उस पर कोई इन्स्ट नहीं दिया जाता है, आधा प्रतिशत, एक प्रतिशत, दो प्रतिशत चार प्रतिशत कोई इन्स्ट से उसको नहीं मिलता है जबकि वह 200 या 300 रुपया शुरू में डिपोजिट करता है। वर्षों तक उस का डिपोजिट कम्पनी के पास रहता है लेकिन उस को कोई इन्स्ट नहीं मिलता है जबकि दूरी जगहों पर पोस्ट-प्राक्रिस सर्विंग बैंक एकाउन्ट में, बैंकों में या दूसरी जगह जो रुपया कार के लिए, टुक के लिए या किसी और चीज के लिए जमा किया जाता है, तो उन को इन्स्ट मिलता है। कोई भी सामग्री हो, उस पर रुपया जमा कराने पर इन्स्ट मिलता है लेकिन यहां पर किसी भी प्रकार का कोई इन्स्ट नहीं मिलता है। इस के साथ साथ इस के वितरण पर भी किसी ट तरह का चैक नहीं है, उदाहरण के तौर पर यदि गैस की एजेंसी किसी एक निश्चिन्त स्थान पर है, मान लीजिए, यदि इंदौर में है तो वह एजेंसी 80 मील दूर, 100 मील दूर रहने वाली को भी गैस सप्लाई करती है। इन्दौर में नाम रेजिस्टर्ड है लेकिन सौ मील दूर वाला उपभोक्ता गैस का उपभोग कर रहा है। मेरी प्राप से मांग है कि उस सौ मील दूर वाले स्थान पर प्रापको एजेंसी देनी चाहिए, अन्याय इस में बड़ा अफ़्ताचार है। प्राप इसको प्राज भी चेक करवा सकते हैं। मैं इस बात को सिद्ध भी कर सकता हूँ। कई एजेंसियों ने अपने प्राहक सी-सी और पचाम-पचाम मील की दूरी पर भी बना रखे हैं। वे उसी स्थानों के बना रखे हैं जहां के लिए प्रापने एजेंसी दी है लेकिन उपभोग दूसरी जगहों पर हो

[श्री 0 लक्ष्मी नारायण हांडेय]

रहा है और उसमें बड़ा गोलमाल व भ्रष्टाचार है। वहाँ पर गैस की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए आप इस को ठीक करेंगे, रेगुलराइज्ड करेंगे, इसकी मुझे आप से भाशा है और मांग है।

मैं अपनी इस मांग को फिर दोहराना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश का एक पिछड़ा जिला मन्दसौर है जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा जिला है। जिसकी वषों से यह मांग रही है कि वहाँ पर गैस की उपलब्धि हो। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि आपके पास गैस उपलब्ध है और उसके आधार पर आप अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी कनेक्शन देने जा रहे हैं। अतः आप वहाँ शीघ्र एजेंसी दें तथा वर्तमान में अन्य स्थानों के नाम के कनेक्शन दें उन्हें ही रेगुलराइज्ड कर दीजिए। जिससे कि वहाँ की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो। इस से वहाँ की मांग भी कुछ पूरी होनी जरूरी है। मैं इसको व्यवस्थित करने की भी मांग आप से करता हूँ।

हमारी रिफाइनरीज ने ठीक से काम करना प्रारंभ कर दिया है। कई रिफाइनरीज में गड़बड़ी के बाद मधुरा रिफाइनरी का काम भी काफी तेजी से चल रहा है। बम्बई हाई से जो गैस आपको मिली है उसे बढ़ाया तक देने की बात की है। - गर आप इस को बढ़ा कर मजभा, रतलाम तक कर दें तो वहाँ पर भी गैस मलाई करने में सुविधा होगी। मजभा में काफी राक फास्फेट है और वहाँ पर भी फिटिलाइज्ड कारखाने की स्थापना की मांग है।

दूसरे आपने कोयले के आधार पर कारखाने स्थापित करने की बात कही है। आपने कहा था मालखर और रामगुडम का एकसपेरिमेंट कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका वह एकसपेरिमेंट अब तक पूरा हो गया होगा। उम एकसपेरिमेंट के आधार पर नैपथा के बजाए कोल बेस्ड फिटिलाइज्ड कारखाना कुछ अधिक उपयोगी होगा और कुछ कम खर्च वाला होगा। इस प्रकार के आंकड़े आज जो हमारे सामने आये हैं उनके आधार पर अगर हम यह करते हैं तो हमारे देश में तेल का संकट देखते हुए, इसमें काफी सफल हो सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे देश में कोयला उपलब्ध है। तेल की निरंतर कम उपलब्धि की तलवार हमारे मिर पर लटक रही है क्योंकि खाड़ी के देशों में कठिनाइयाँ चल रही हैं आपस के झगड़े भी चल रहे हैं, तेल की कमी निरन्तर चलने वाली है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि तेल की उपलब्धि हमारे लिये कठिन सी हो जायेगी। इस को देखते हुए जो कोल बेस्ड कारखाने की स्थापना अधिक उपयोगी है उनमें आप कोरबा की तरफ भी ध्यान दें जिसके ऊपर आपने 30 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है आपकी धीरे धीरे इस तरफ बढ़ने की दृष्टि को छोड़ कर तेजी से बढ़ना चाहिए। हमारे देश में सामाजिक उर्वरक की काफी आवश्यकता है, उसकी पूर्ति भी हमें करनी होगी। हमारे राजस्थान के अन्वर राक फास्फेट है, मजभा में भी उपलब्ध है और देश के अन्य-अन्य भागों में

भी उपलब्ध है। उसके आधार पर भी हम रासायनिक उर्वरक के नये कारखाने स्थापित कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि फिटिलाइज्ड कारपोरेशन के संगठन को चार भागों में बांटा गया है सुप्रबंध के लिए बांटा है लेकिन आज भी उसमें सुप्रबंध की कमी है। उम कमी के विस्तार में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए रासायनिक उर्वरक के नये कारखाने स्थापित कर सकें तो देश को बहुत लाभ मिलने व ला है। इस से बाहर से जो हम आयात करते हैं उससे भी हम निरन्तर घटा कर आत्म निर्भर उसे हैं उन सकेंगे।

बे कुछ बातें और मुझाव मैंने रखे हैं। मेरा विषयाम है मंत्री जो इन पर ध्यान देंगे।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers plays a very important role in the life of the people of this country. This Ministry deals with fuel for modern aviation and transport, diesel for running railway engines, trucks, tractors and pump sets for agriculture, kerosene for use in the remotest of villages. It also deals with life saving drugs and fertilizers for increasing agricultural produce. Of the petroleum products needed by this country, only one-third is produced in the country and two thirds have to be imported.

In view of this, it is necessary to look after the job of oil exploration with greater vigour. Of course, the hon. Minister is looking after it quite effectively but, even then greater effort is necessary. At present about two-thirds of our indigenous production of petroleum comes from Assam, Meghalaya etc. in the Eastern regions. There is much promise of oil in West Bengal. I do not want to go into great details in this regard as the time at my disposal is very limited. Sir, in reply to a question by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in 1969, the then Minister of Petroleum, Shri Triguna Sen has said that fluorescent sand mixed with oil have been found Diamond Harbour as a result of drilling. Analysing

those results, the Russian and American experts expressed firm conviction about the existence of oil there. The Russian experts particularly have opined that, Calcutta, the Sunderbans, my constituency Galsi in Burdwan District etc. are virtually floating on oil. Keeping this in view I will say that whatever work of oil exploration has taken place in the past in the Sunderbans, Galsi in Burdwan District, Bogra, Bakultala, Burdwan etc. have all been done in a half-hearted manner.

All the drilling in those areas were carried out with PD 13 rigs which cannot drill to any great depth. They were practically obsolete for deep drilling. According to many there might have been a conspiracy behind this, the object being that our country may not become self-sufficient in petroleum production. That was the reason why drilling was not done to a depth of 5000 or 6000 metres where finding of oil was certainty. Instead, drilling was done only upto 1500 or 2000 metres and then given up. Of course some time back, I along with Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, M.P. met the hon. Minister, and he has assured us that on shore and off shore drilling in the Bay of Bengal will be done to a depth of 5500 metres. I have no doubt that if you drill to a depth of 5500 or 6000 Metres you will strike oil. I will like the hon. Minister to assure us again in this regard when he replies to the debate. Sir, we, the people and the Government of West Bengal are grateful to the Centre for all the cooperation they have extended to us and we have got very good relation with the Centre. You all know that West Bengal is today passing through a severe power crisis. As a result, the people of Calcutta, Howrah and those living in the rural areas have all to depend on kerosene for lighting lanterns etc. The students are also dependant on lanterns for their studies. I will therefore request on behalf of the people of West Bengal that the quota for West Bengal in respect of kerosene, diesel

etc. may be substantially increased to tide over the difficult situation. There is acute shortage of these products as can be seen from the picture of long Q's published in the newspapers. I hope the hon. Minister will respond to our appeal and increase the quota for West Bengal. Sir, the eastern region of our country is producing one-third of our indigenous petroleum products. We are importing these items at a high price. Therefore a watch has to be kept so that the price of these commodities do not go up. A price parity should be maintained.

Sir, those who are in the management of public sector establishments like the ONGC, do not realise the human problems of those workers who are working in far off places under difficult conditions. This has resulted in difficulties and complications for the workers. Sir, in the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun, there are a number of employees who are working on daily wages for the last 12 or 14 years. Their services have not yet been made permanent. There were agitations and when Dr. S. N. Sharma, who is a leader of the scientific workers Association, tried to mediate he was suspended. Many more persons were suspended for trade union activities.

One more thing Sir, the Bureau of Public Enterprises is creating impediments in the implementation of bipartite agreements. A bi-partite agreement was signed in Balmer Lawrie and Co., Bombay. The Ministry as well as the Bureau of public Enterprises created obstacles to its implementation. I will urge upon the Minister that the Government should honour all bi-partite agreements and settlements in public sector undertakings, as matter of policy.

As the 'Caltex' Co. was nationalised all the privileges enjoyed by its employees were curtailed. The bonus that they were getting previously was denied to them. This matter should

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

be reconsidered and proper decisions taken.

Sir, we are importing life saving drugs for the good of our people. I support the drug policy announced by the Minister some time ago, but I want to point out that lot of spurious drugs are still being produced in the country. Although the production of sub-standards and adulterated drugs is on the decline, yet strong and deterrent steps have to be taken against this.

There are still about 31 multinational drug companies functioning in our country who hold over 40 per cent equity shares. Seven of them have been asked to bring down their foreign share holdings to below 40 per cent. So we see that efforts are afoot to Indianise these foreign multinationals. But I will urge that in our national interest, and with the view that our poor masses may get quality drugs at a cheap price, all these foreign drug and chemical companies should be nationalised.

I would congratulate the hon. Minister for giving his approval for the petro-chemical complex at Haldia. I will also like to thank him for his taking over the Bengal Immunity Co. and the Bengal Chemicals which is associated with the memory of Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy. Further steps should however be taken for their economic revival by providing raw materials and marketing facilities etc. These companies should not be handed over again to the previous management. Bengal was at one time pioneer in the field of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. These companies which date back to that age should be nationalised. I should also demand that the IDPL must pay more attention to the development of the drugs and chemical industries in West Bengal.

Now a word about fertilizers. Sir, we are still importing fertilizers. But if we can use of full capacity, then

production can go up considerably. About the Durgapur Fertilizer plant Sir, the union and myself had written to him about some drawbacks in its working. Although we have received a twenty two point reply, it does not solve the redressal of all the grievances. I will urge a proper enquiry in the affairs of experts. So we have to think of alternative arrangement from now itself. You have set up coal based fertilizer plants at Talcher and Ramagundam. I will therefore demand that coal based fertilizer plants may be set up at Raniganj coal belt when there is abundant supply of coal. Similar plants can be set up at Jharia also. Sir, the Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd. has its head office at Sindri. There are about 4000 employees in this organisation and it has capacity to construct about 900 tons of Amonia per day. They have acquired the technical know how to produce ammonia upto 900 tons per day. The four fertilizer plants that going to be set up West-Coast with Bombay gas is likely to be allotted to foreign multinationals. Where will these 4000 employees go? You are talking of producing 1350 tons of amonia per day there. If we buy the technical know how from foreign countries and hand it over to these people then that will be a big step towards achieving self sufficiency. I will therefore demand that, if not all the four, at least three of these plants may be handed over to the FPDIL. In one plant you may go in for foreign collaboration. In this concern Sir, there is no managing director for the last 10 months. Appointment may soon be made to this post to look after the affairs.

Sir, I demand that the Durgapur Fertilizer Employees Union which is the biggest union may be accorded recognition. With the coming of the Janata Party in power there has been a change in the political scene. This union has now become the biggest union and should be recognised without delay. Side by side the fertilizer

workers federation of India now represents more than 20,000 workers. 13 recognised unions are affiliated to this federation. I will therefore demand for the immediate recognition of the Fertilizer workers Federation of India. Sir, I had many other points to speak on, but since the bell is being rung, I will conclude now. I will only hope that you will direct the policies in a way that we may become self-sufficient in petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers in the interest of the whole nation, and you will strive for improving the human relations with the workers in your Ministry. The human problems of the workers should be sympathetically studied and remedied. If you can do that, I assure you fullest cooperation from our side also. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर (सीकर) : महापति महोदय, मैं अपने चुनाव-क्षेत्र और प्रांत के श्रमिकों के आधार पर मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों किस प्रकार से इस मंत्रालय के निर्णयों को प्रभावित करती हैं। वे हमें अपने देश में उपलब्ध खनिज सम्पदा का दोहन न करने दे कर अपना माल बेचने के लिए इस मंत्रालय को प्रभावित करती हैं।

इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि हमारे पांच यूनिट्स द्वारा जिक और कापर मेटलर्ज के मैनुफैक्चर की बाई प्रोडक्ट्स से 1 लाख टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का निर्माण 1978 तक होने लगेगा। राजस्थान में खेतड़ी के कापर के कारखाने और उदयपुर के जिक स्मेल्टर में इन दोनों मेटलर्ज को बनाया जाता है। इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पाइराइट्स, फ्रासपेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड काम कर रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ 3.79 से पता चलता है कि सलादीपुरा की पाइराइट्स की खानों के आधार पर सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बनाने के लिए एक पायलट प्लांट स्थापित करने के बारे में अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बनाने वाली कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों मोरारजी और जोर्डन आदि देशों से कच्चा माल निर्यात करती हैं। यह खेद की बात है कि हमारे देश में वह माल बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

चार साल पहले जब मैं राज्य सभा का सदस्य था, तो सलादीपुरा पाइराइट्स खान के बारे में मेरे प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया गया था, उस में उल्लेख यह एकीकृत किया गया है कि सरकार ने एक पायलट प्लांट बनाने का निश्चय किया है, जिसके आधार पर वह तय किया जायेगा कि क्या सलादीपुरा पाइराइट्स से

सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बनाना कास्ट की दृष्टि से ठीक रहेगा या नहीं। पायलट प्लांट के बारे में निर्णय लिये हुए एक साल हो गया है। इस बारे में जो कमेटी बनी थी, उसके सदस्यों से मुझे कुछ जानकारी मिली है। मुझे लगता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों सरकार के निर्णय को प्रभावित करती हैं, वरना कोई कारण नहीं था कि पायलट प्लांट को जल्दी स्थापित न किया जाता मंत्रालय ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि वहां पर 6 लाख टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बन सकता है।

मेरी जानकारी है कि दस बरस पहले भी इंग्लैंड की एक कम्पनी ने यहाँ आ कर सलादीपुरा की खान की जांच की थी और अपनी रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को दी थी। मालूम नहीं कि वह रिपोर्ट मंत्री महोदय के किस बस्ते में दबी हुई पड़ी है। अगर वह उसका निकाल कर देखें, तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि उस कम्पनी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि वहाँ पर जो सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बनेगा, वह चीपर होगा और सरकार को उसका काम प्रारम्भ कर देना चाहिये। हमारे देश में सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड की आवश्यकता है, मगर हमको दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। हमको कच्चा माल निर्यात करने वाले जो देश हैं, हमें उनकी नीति से प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में पूरी सूचना दें और बतायें कि वह उसको कब स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। वहाँ पर इसके आधार पर एक बड़ा भारी फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट भी लगाया जा सकता है। इंग्लैंड की कम्पनी ने इसका टेक्नो-इकॉनॉमिक सर्वे किया है।

जहाँ तक उदयपुर के प्लांट का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि जिक के प्लांट का उनके मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन वहाँ से जो सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बिकने के लिए आता है, उसका सम्बन्ध इस मंत्रालय से है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त करें कि किस प्रकार का भयंकर घोटाला उदयपुर में निमित्त होने वाले सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड के बेचने में हुआ है। वहाँ पर 1300 टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड बिना किसी प्रकार का टैंडर काल किये हुए चार पाटियों को 360 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से बेच दिया गया। जब कि उस समय मार्केट का अगर रेट देखा जाय तो वह 1 हजार से 12 सौ रुपये प्रति टन था। समाचार पत्रों में बाजार के रेट जो निकलते रहते हैं विभिन्न चीजों के उस में इस का भाव 1 हजार से 12 सौ रुपये प्रति टन था और फिर जिन लोगों को यह दिया गया वह कोई सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड को ले कर उस के द्वारा खुद कोई काम करने वाले नहीं थे। वह तो बिचौलियों थे और उन बिचौलियों ने जो एसिलियरी यूनिट्स वहाँ पर हैं उन को 800 रुपये प्रति टन के भाव से बेचा। इस तरह इनका मुनाफा उन्होंने तुरन्त कमा लिया जो कि सरकार की मिल सकता था अगर सरकार सीधे बेचती और मार्केट रेट से बेचती। यह प्रश्न पहले भी माननीय मंत्री जी की नजर में आया होगा लेकिन अभी तक भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एन्क्वायरी नहीं कराई गई कि किस प्रकार तीन महीने तक

[श्री अशोक प्रसाद साहब]

लगातार 13 सी टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड 330 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से बेचा गया। इस प्रकार से करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा इस विभाग के अधिकारियों ने दिया है। अब वह प्राप के विभाग के अधिकारियों के या स्टील एण्ड माइन्स के घे, यह मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का जहाँ तक सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी को भी चिन्ता होनी चाहिये कि उन के विभाग में काम में आने वाली चीज का इस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग किया गया और उस में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग की गई। जिन लोगों ने ऐसा किया है उनके ऊपर प्राप ऐक्शन लेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

अब मैं एक और महत्व के सवाल की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रदेश से भी सम्बन्धित है, मेरे अपने प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित है और मध्य प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित है। अभी प्रापका जो गैस का उत्पादन हो रहा है, तापती गैस और संतुल से जो गैस बन रही है और जो नये नये एक्सेलरीट्स कर रहे हैं उन के आधार पर जो खाद के कारखाने बनाए जाने की योजना है उस में अभी तक तीन महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर और दो गुजरात के अन्दर बनाने की सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी है। लेकिन प्राज जो गैस की प्रवेनेबिलिटी है, अभी एसोसिएटेड गैस 4 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर घाती है और फ्री गैस साऊथ बेसिन प्रायल फोल्ड्स के अन्दर 10 मिलियन मीटर प्रवेनेबल है; इस प्रकार से 14 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर गैस हम समय लाइकली टुबी प्रवेनेबल है। हम से और बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है। जिस प्रकार से अभी हमारे वैज्ञानिक इस को खोज में लगे हुए हैं उस से इस में और वृद्धि हो सकती है। एक खाद के कारखाने की दृष्टि से 1.5 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर गैस की आवश्यकता होती है। अब वह गुजरात में लगे, महाराष्ट्र में लगे, मुझे उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी स्वयं इस बात को जानते हैं कि खाद का जो उपयोग है उस उपयोग का क्षेत्र मुख्य रूप से गंगा और सिन्ध के बीच का मैदानी इलाका है जिस में पंजाब, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का इलाका आता है। खाद के उपयोग की दृष्टि से यह सब से बड़ा इलाका है। इस के अन्दर खास तौर से अम्बल कमांड का एरिया जो विकसित हो रहा है और राजस्थान कैनाल जो हम पूरी करने जा रहे हैं उस के बाद इन क्षेत्रों में खाद की जो आवश्यकता होगी उसकी पूर्ति इन कारखानों से नहीं हो सकती। उस दृष्टि से पाइप लाइन के द्वारा यह गैस इन जगहों में पहुँचाई जा सकती है और प्राप के पास गैस उपलब्ध है। प्राज भी जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, तीन मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर गैस बेस्टेज होती है क्योंकि उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है। उस बेस्टेज के बाजार पर माननीय मंत्री जी इस की पूरी योजना बनाने की क्योंकि प्राज अगर पाइप लाइन नहीं डालेंगे और गैस प्राप को मिल गई तो सिवाय इस के कि गैस जलायी जाये और कोई रस्ता नहीं होगा। प्राप के अपने प्रान्त में दो खाद के कारखानों को,

दो कारखानों की राजस्थान में और दो की मध्य प्रदेश में गुंजायश है। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में पांच बने हैं लेकिन उन का मौल हमारे इन प्रदेशों में पहुँचाया जा सकेगा और उस से इन प्रदेशों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो पाएगी, यह संभव नहीं है। खाद का कंजम्पशन जिस गति से गंगा और सिन्ध के मैदान के अन्दर हो रहा है और जिस प्रकार से यह सारा इलाका विकसित हो रहा है, जिस प्रकार से राजस्थान का विकास हो रहा है, जिस राजस्थान की पहले रेगिस्तान कहाँ करते थे, हमारी जनता सरकार के आने के बाद मैं कह सकता हूँ कि प्राज दो फसली इलाका वह होता जा रहा है, सारे इलाके की भौगोलिक स्थिति बदलती जा रही है, ऐसी स्थिति में जितनी खाद की आवश्यकता इन इलाकों को होगी उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए अगर माननीय मंत्री जी योजना नहीं बनायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले भविष्य की जो पीढ़ी होगी वह माननीय मंत्री जी को इस के लिए दौपी ठह्राएगी। इसलिए ये छः खाद के कारखाने—दो उत्तर प्रदेश में, दो मध्य प्रदेश में और दो राजस्थान में निर्माण करने का प्रयत्न वह करें। मैं समझता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत जल्दी करेंगे। इस विषय पर राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री प्राप से मिले भी हैं प्राप ने उन से आश्वासन भी दिया था कि इस बारे में मिल कर के प्रयत्न करेंगे। तो प्राप मिल कर के प्रयत्न करें, यह मेरा प्राप से अनुरोध है।

दबाइयों के सम्बन्ध में चावड़ा साहब ने भी अभी कहा है, मैं भी प्रापका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे उद्योग हैं उनके सामने बड़े उद्योगों के कारण से संकट आ रहा है। कुछ दबाइयों पर तो प्राप प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हैं और कुछ को फ्री छोड़ देते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में छोटे उद्योगों ने अपनी कठिनाइयाँ प्रापके सामने प्रस्तुत की हैं। मैं एक छोटी सी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि एल-बेस जो एक केमिकल है उसके प्राधार पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग पहले एंटीबायोटिक बनाते थे। 1960 तक तो मस्टी-नेशनल्स बनाते थे। इससे भी क्लोरमफेनिकॉल बनता है उसके बारे में प्रापने जो निर्णय लिया है, इसमें प्राप जो संस्वीकी देते हैं वह एण्ड प्राइकट पर संस्वीकी देने की बात जो प्रापने की है वह उचित नहीं है। इस पर प्रापको विचार करना चाहिये। दूसरी जो नितेनमाइट नामक बंस्पु है, इसको बनाने के लिए जो विटैमिन है, इसमें पहले यूरीसाइलोपाइड बनती थी लेकिन अब उसके ऊपर प्रापने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। पहले 50 कारखाने इसको बनाते थे और लगभग 90 रुपये के 0.10 में वह बन जाती थी। अब नई टेक्नीक अपना कर 2.50 करोड़ से जो प्राप बना रहे हैं, उसमें प्राप आयात करेंगे तो वह 30 रुपये के 0.10 में जो बन जाती था उसमें प्रापको क्या विकसत भी इसकी सफाई करनी चाहिये।

के
प्रापने जो दो मिनट और बिल उस लिए प्रापको
अनुवाद ।

*SHRI A. MURUGESAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

At the very outset, I would refer to the acute scarcity of kerosene in Tamil Nadu. In semi-urban cities of Tamil Nadu people are standing for hours and hours in three mile long queue for a bottle of kerosene. In rural areas for days together not even a drop of kerosene is available. In Madras city the people are appeasing their hunger by eating bread; they cannot light their stove for want of kerosene. When coal is also in short supply, the paucity of kerosene assumes serious significance. The hon. Minister has been saying that kerosene would soon be imported from Russia. He recently visited West Asian countries also. We cannot excuse ourselves by saying that imports of oil from Iran have stopped resulting in this unforeseen shortage. We should endeavour to meet the basic fuel requirement of crores of our people in the country. There is also diesel shortage in Tamil Nadu. I would like to request the hon. Minister to apprise the House of the steps he proposes to take to make available kerosene to the common people.

'Nutan' stove is being manufactured by the Indian Oil Corporation. This stove is available only in northern States. Whenever my friends come to know that I am coming to Delhi, they pester me for this Nutan Stove. I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that Nutan stove is made available in Tamil Nadu. I also demand that a factory should be set up in Madras for manufacturing this Nutan stove.

It is inexplicable to me why suddenly the oil exploration in Cauvery Basin has been stopped. On the off-shore of Coromondal Coast, parti-

cularly off the Karaikkal coast, oil exploration should be started with verve and vigour.

Some fertiliser units had come to a standstill for want of furnace oil. The use of HSD in the generators operated by private people has been prohibited. Yet, our hon. Energy Minister has stated that the Thermal Power Stations should start using furnace oil. I would like to know what steps are being taken to make available in substantial quantities the furnace oil for running industrial units like the fertilizer factories.

The duties on chemical fertilisers were reduced in 1979-80 Budget as an inducement for the farmers so that they can use more quantities of fertilisers. But on account of faulty distribution arrangements, the fertilisers do not reach the farmers, at the appropriate time. By the time the farmers are able to get the chemical fertilisers, they are also made to pay high prices because the middle-men eat away the concessions being given by the Government.

Two days before I came across a news item that the Government propose to import 100 tonnes of analgin. I wonder what has happened to the I.D.P.L. Could they not produce analgin or its equivalent? I would also like to know what steps have been taken to utilise fully the installed capacity of I.D.P.L.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री रामदेवसिंह (गिरिडीह) : : इस मंत्रालय के रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग ने 1978-79 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में उर्वरक उत्पादन, कार्टन एवं मूल्य स्थिरता के बारे में बहुत संक्षिप्त प्रकट किया है। इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इन चीजों के मुल्यां में उतार-चढ़ाव बहुत की हुआ है विशेष करे नाइट्रोजन, पी० पी० की वृद्धि इतनी हुई है, जिसके चलते इस वर्ष में 75 करोड़ रुपये की क्रीम एक्सचेंज की बचत हुई रुपये उपलब्धियां उर्वरकनीय हैं। इन समाज

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[श्री जयपाल सिंह]

चीजों और पेट्रोलियम के बारे में तो हम स्वावलम्बी अभी नहीं हो सके हैं। इस के लिए प्रयास जारी हैं और जैसा हमारे अन्य मित्रों ने कहा कि वेहातों की क्या हालत है? वेहातों की ही नहीं, मैं दिल्ली की बात कर रहा हूँ। इतने अधिक दामों पर कैरोसियन आयल मिल रहा है। गांवों में तो तेल का मिलना दुर्भर हो गया है। इस की व्यवस्था ठीक रूप में अगर जल्दी नहीं की गई तो जिन मकानों में बिजली नहीं है, उन की हालत बहुत दयनीय हो जाएगी। पहले ही उन की हालत दयनीय है और जहाँ बिजली है भी, वहाँ की हालत भाज देखिए। बिहार, बंगाल और पूर्वी क्षेत्र की जो हालत है, वह हालत आप के सम्मुख है लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक विशेष विषय की ओर से जाना चाहता हूँ।

एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल०, जिस ने सिन्दरी में अपने काम से ख्याति प्राप्त की है, एक साल हो गया, उस में अभी तक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। वहाँ के काम में इतनी गड़बड़ी है कि वहाँ की जो इंजीनियर्स एसोसियेशन है, 18 अप्रैल, को मंत्री महोदय को उस ने एक विज्ञापन दिया है जिस में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के विषय में उल्लेख करते हुए और उस को दुरुस्त करने के लिए आবেदन पत्र भी दिया है लेकिन मंत्री जी ने अभी तक उस का कोई भी जवाब नहीं दिया है। उन को उस का कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० और विशेष कर जो विदेशी कम्पनी है, जो बम्बई हाई में प्लांट प्रोजेक्ट करने जा रही है, उन के विषय में करीब चार महीने से भारत के हर एक पेपर में कुछ न कुछ आता रहता है चाहे वह साप्ताहिक पेपर हो और चाहे वह दैनिक पेपर हो। इसलिए उस तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है। उन पेपरों की सूचनाओं के आधार पर यह आभास होता है कि हमारे देश में कुछ व्यक्ति जो ऊँचे पदों पर हैं, वे विदेशी कम्पनियों की एजेन्सी करते हैं और हमारे देश में जो अच्छी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स हैं, जो संस्थाएं काम करती हैं, उन को हतोत्साहित करते हैं। इस दंग का उल्लेख समाचार-पत्रों में मिला है और उसी की तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

1965 से 1970 तक इस उर्वरक संस्था को विश्व कोष से कोई मदद नहीं मिली और एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हुई है और उस ने कई प्रोजेक्ट्स अपने डिजाइन किये हैं, प्लान किये हैं और उन को सफलतापूर्वक कमीशन किया है। दुर्गापुर, बरोनी, नामरूप, गौरखपुर, टोमने, नागल एक्सपेंशन और सिन्दरी मोडरेनाइजेशन जिन में से प्रमुख हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि प्रोजेक्ट्स का जो नो-हाऊ होता है, वह दूसरे देशों से लेना होता है और दुनिया में ऐसी कोई कम्पनी नहीं है जो इस का निर्माण सारे का सारे अपने यहाँ करती हो और इस ने भी नो-हाऊ उसी तरह से लिया लेकिन उस की कीमत कितनी देनी पड़ती है। जब सारी कोई संस्था बाहर के दूसरे देशों से एक्सपर्ट-हाऊ लेती है, तो उस में 8, 10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च

होते हैं। लेकिन विदेशी कम्पनियों को जब काम सौंपा तब वहाँ के लोगों ने 30 से 40 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया। 1971 में जब यह कम्पनी चल रही थी तो यकायक विदेशी बैंकों ने दूसरी मस्टी नेशनल कम्पनियों ने इस से छेड़छाड़ करना शुरू किया। 1970-71 में एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० के दो वरिष्ठ आफिसर जो उस समय मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के रूप में काम कर रहे थे—एक श्री के० आर० चक्रवर्ती और एच० एन० सेठना उनके विरोध के बावजूद भी प्रतिष्ठा और पानीपत का काम जापान की टोयो कम्पनी को सौंपा गया। उसके साथ दो, और कार-खानों सिन्दरी माडरेनाइजेशन और नागल एक्सपेंशन का काम देवी संस्था (FPDIL) को सौंपा गया। अब देखिए कि उन विदेशी कम्पनियों को ज्यादा खर्च पर काम सौंपा गया और उन्हें 27 महीने में काम खत्म करने को कहा गया। उन्होंने 27 महीने पूरे होने के बाद 36 महीने और बोन गये हैं लेकिन उन्होंने अभी तक काम पूरा नहीं किया। हमारे देश के इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों ने निर्धारित समय पर निर्धारित मूल्य के अन्दर दोनों कामों को समय से पहले पूरा किया और वे प्लांट चालू हैं। इस तरह से हमारे देश के अच्छे से अच्छे इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों को हतोत्साहित किया जाता है। दूसरे देश की कम्पनी वाले वहाँ के अधिकारियों को रिटायर होने के बाद विश्व बैंक में अधिक तंबवाह पर नौकरी देने का लालच देते हैं और इस तरह से हमारे देश के इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों को हतोत्साहित किया जाता है।

उस समय श्री के० आर० चक्रवर्ती मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर थे और एच० एन० सेठना चेयरमैन थे। श्री चक्रवर्ती फेटेलिस्ट रिसर्च के बहुत बड़े वैज्ञानिक थे। श्री एच० आर० सेठना का पदम श्री की उपाधि से विभूषित किया गया था। मगर इन दोनों अधिकारियों को ऐसा मजबूर किया गया कि श्री चक्रवर्ती और सेठना को वहाँ से नौकरी छोड़नी पड़ी। हमारे देश को यह इतनी बड़ी संस्था है जिसने कि बर्मा, सीलोन, आबूधाबी, फिलिपाइन्स में जा कर काम किया है और वहाँ पर एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० को ख्याति मिली है और इसका नाम इण्टरनेशनल कम्पनियों में आता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि उनकी काम न दे कर विदेशी कम्पनियों को काम दिया जा रहा है।

कहा जा रहा है कि गैस पर आधारित प्लांट बनाने में हमारे देश में क्षमता नहीं है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम 9-9 सौ प्रति दिन क्षमता वाले 6 प्लांट बनायें तो हमारा काम पूरा हो जाएगा। आपने कहा है कि 1350 टन तक क्षमता के आप चार जगह प्लांट बनाना चाहते हैं। आपके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों में अगर निश्चय ही कर लिया है तो मेरी बरखास्त है कि इन प्लांट्स का काम विदेशियों कम्पनियों को देते समय इसका प्राइम कॉन्ट्रैक्ट एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० को दिया जाए ताकि हमारी टेक्नोलॉजी और नो-हाऊ सुदृढ़ हो सके और एक साल के बाद या दो साल के बाद हमारे देश के लोग ही इस प्लांट को चला सकें। अगर

इनमें कोई खराबी भा जाए तो हमें विदेशों को न भागना पड़े और चीजों का इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े। बरौनी प्लाण्ट में एक कंटेन्सर टूट गया, तीन महीने से भी अधिक समय इटली से पार्ट्स मंगाने में लगा। तब तक प्लांट का काम बन्द रहा। अगर हम इस तरह से सभी पुर्जे विदेशों से मंगाले रहेंगे तो हमारे कारखानों का भविष्य क्या होगा? लोगों को काम कहा मिलेगा? आपने योजना में लिख दिया है कि हमारा लक्ष्य बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करना है लेकिन जितने काम हो रहे हैं वे बेरोजगारी को बढ़ाने वाले हो रहे हैं। मैं आप से दरबारास्त करता हूँ कि चार पांच बिषयों के ऊपर आप आयोग बिटाएँ, इन-क्वैरी गठित करें और जो बोधी व्यक्ति हैं उनको आप सजा दें ताकि आपो देश का काम सुचारु रूप से चल सकें ?

भारत के अधिकारीगण या अन्य लोग जो विदेशी कम्पनियों को भारत में आने के लिए, व्यापार करने के लिए दरवाजे खोलते हैं और जो देशी कम्पनियों हैं या पब्लिक अण्टरेप्राइज हैं उनको हतोत्साहित करते हैं या हमारे वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों को हतोत्साहित करते हैं और विश्व बैंक में या यू० ए० ए० आदि की किसी फर्म में ऊंची तनहवाह पर रिटायर होने के बाद नौकरी पा जाते हैं, उनके लिए आप एक जांच कमेटी बिटाएँ या इस आयोग को यह काम सौंपें।

इस आयोग को दूसरा विषय यह सौंपा जाना चाहिये कि एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० सिवरी को बम्बई हाई में सैक के काम के लिए प्राइम कांटेक्ट नहीं बनाया गया इसका पता लगाएँ। अब उसको आपने मल्टी नेशनल को दे दिया है और इस तरह से भारत में उनके काम करने का दरवाजा खोल दिया है। बोधी जो व्यक्ति हैं यह आयोग इस बात का पता लगाएँ और उनको सजा दे।

यह आयोग इस बात का भी पता लगाएँ कि जिन लोगों ने फटिलाइजर प्लांट्स के मामले में विदेशियों को भारत में काम करने के लिए बलाया है और उनके लिए दरवाजा खोल दिया है जिस का विरोध डा० एच० धार० चक्रवर्ती और श्री एस० एल० सेठना जैसे लोगों ने किया था और उनको रिजाइन करके भागना पड़ा है, उनको ऐसा किन परिस्थितियों में करना पड़ा है और उन पर क्या गुजरी है इसका पता भी यह आयोग लगाएँ।

श्री ओ० पी० खंगर जो चीफ इंजीनियर थे सिवरी में, उनको डेढ़ लाख रुपया नाजायज रूप से दिया गया है। जब कानून देने का नहीं था तो क्या आपने जानकारी दी है कि उनको क्यों दिया गया? इसका पता भी यह आयोग लगाएँ।

ये जो चार पांच विषय आज भारत में हर बुद्धिमान भावमी के मुँह पर हैं और जिनकी खर्चा दैनिक पलों में होती रहती है और उसका विश्लेषण भी हुआ है और आपको देश के जाने माने इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों ने लिख कर भी दिया है, उसकी उपेक्षा आप न करें और इन बिषयों के बारे में आप आयोग का गठन करें ताकि देशी कारखानों और हमारे देश के

इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों का उत्साह बढ़े, उनका मनोबल बढ़े और उनके उत्साह और मनोबल को बढ़ाने के लिए आप यथोचित कारगर कदम उठावें, यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Ministry is dealing with various sectors which have got a very prime importance in the over-all development of our economy and its performance has got a vital bearing on the industrial growth of this country and on the day to day social life of the people. Within the limited time at my disposal, I would just like to mention a step which the Ministry has taken regarding the decentralisation of the Corporation. I welcome that step. In the best interest and for the proper and efficient running of these industries, decentralisation is a must. While we welcome this decentralisation, as pointed out by my colleague, Mr. Saugata Roy, if we just review the whole utilisation capacity of these industries and if we see the figures for the last three or four years, we will find that it is not satisfactory. But what is the real problem regarding under-utilisation? It is a problem, which, I feel is entirely regarding the up-keep and maintenance and operation of the plant. The middle management has to be geared up, if you want proper utilisation of the plant. Provided the middle management fully understands the working and the operation of the plant, I think, the utilisation problem can be very easily solved. By taking this step viz., decentralisation, if the hon. Minister wants to achieve the object of this step, proper stream-lining of the whole, middle management regarding the up-keep and maintenance is quite necessary.

Then I come to the other problem regarding petroleum.

14.00 hrs.

As regards petroleum product, even though this year, we had a very anxious time regarding the whole energy problem facing the country, this

[Shri A. K. Rajan]

part of the energy in a problem which is really beyond our control unless we become self-sufficient in that. If we achieve self-sufficiency in this particular product, of course, we will be able to stand on our own legs. The OPEC is dictating its own prices with its own intentions. Fortunately, the Soviet Union, as usual, has come forward to our help. With the last visit of Prime Minister Kosygin to India, it is reported that they have offered a good amount of this product to us. But sensational reports are coming in the press and even today also it has been reported that we are facing a very bad situation. I hope, the hon. Minister in his reply will just clarify the position because the people should be made to understand what is the real situation regarding the petroleum product in the light of sensational reports appearing in the papers.

On the distribution side, we are facing a lot of difficulties, specially in my State of Kerala. Our State is a maritime State from where 90 per cent of maritime exports are made. The last report that we got is that more than 3000 motor boats plying in the sea could not go for catch because of the non-availability of diesel oil. Not only diesel oil but kerosene has also become a problem. Even though we have got a network of ration shops—we used to maintain a good public distribution system—still we are facing a problem regarding distribution of kerosene. This problem is to be tackled. I hope, as we are envisaging the public distribution network on a grand scale from 1st July, we will be able to find some rational way of supplying kerosene so that the people are satisfied and their requirements are met. It is the village people specially who are in need of kerosene. In most of the villages, the people have to depend on kerosene oil. I would request the hon. Minister to think over this distribution problem and to meet the requirements of the people.

As regards drugs, in a poor country like India, the performance of a pharmaceutical unit needs to be judged by the social utility of the product or package of products made by it rather than the increase in the value of its output. The Hathi Committee which was appointed five years ago to tackle the problem of evolving a suitable price policy for drugs had drawn up a list of 117 essential drugs whose production was to be permitted by the Government even while their prices were regulated in order to benefit the broad masses of people in the country.

There is an allegation that the drug policy that was announced last year and the Drug Price Control Order issued last month did not adopt the Committee's recommendation regarding essential drugs. It is said that the Government introduced a four-fold categorization of drugs. The first and second categories have been allowed price mark-ups of 40 and 55 per cent respectively whereas the third category has been allowed an attractive mark-up of 100 per cent and the fourth category has been left outside the purview of their control altogether. Why has it been out of the DPCO altogether?

An analysis of the new categories introduced shows that little over half of the drugs characterised by the Hathi Committee as essential have been placed in the third category, i.e. high priced and high-profit category, and thus, they have been made even more inaccessible to the poor. The question has come up and so much write-up has come up on this particular policy regarding essential drugs which have been recommended by the Hathi Committee have been included, according to the DPCO, in the fourth list and in the high-priced and high-profit list, as a result of which they are beyond the reach of the common people.

So, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify whether this particular issue raised through various media as well as by responsible quarters is correct, whether it is a deviation from the Hathi Committee's Report and, if so, on what grounds the deviation took place and whether that deviation really affects the ordinary, common citizen. Because this is in the larger interests of the Ministry and also in the best interests of the people, this has to be clarified.

Along with this, I would like to raise three or four points connected with certain industries in my State. I have already expressed my views in various ways in this House and also represented regarding the diversification of FICT Udyog Mandal. This Udyog Mandal is one of the oldest public sector units in Kerala, employing two thousand and odd workers. The plant is obsolete: it is quite out of date and is working at a loss of Rs. 50 crores (if I am correct). So, the production should be diversified. We have mentioned that a caprolactum project is a feasible one, for which we have enough market. I would like to highlight that problem at the present juncture because it is a very vital project, affecting the whole economic development as well as the employment problem of our State.

The second issue which I would like to highlight is regarding the petro-chemicals complex for which the project report has already been submitted by the Government of Kerala and the technical or expert study report has also been sent. If that project comes up, it will give an impetus to the over-all development of petro-chemical industries and it also has an employment potential for nearly 5000 workers, it is said. It will make a very valuable contribution to the over-all development of Kerala also.

Along with this, I would like to mention that, for some time, we have been able to keep good industrial relations in the fertilizer projects,

especially in Kerala. Fully knowing the present position in which the industry is, the trade unions as well as responsible workers are cooperating to see that the full utilisation of the machinery and the plant is maintained and there is no obstruction to production. But, unfortunately, in the FICT unit of Ambalamedu i.e. Unit II, there is a problem regarding bonus. I brought this up before the Minister earlier also. Two years back they made a 4 per cent *ex-gratia* payment but this year it is going to be deducted from the payments to be made.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Do you want to keep the factory running or not?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: It can run with the good-will of the company and the cooperation of the workers. For two years you made *ex-gratia* payments and they could produce more, and the utilisation has also increased; there is no industrial unrest. So, this 4 per cent should not be deducted: that is my submission.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): While supporting the demands of the Ministry of Petroleum I have to make certain observations. We have every sympathy with the Ministry which is trying to make India self-supporting in petroleum but then, there are certain observations which, even coming from this side of the House, should be voiced.

The Assam Oil Company which is private-owned, is producing not only crude but refining also. At one time it produced only petroleum and kerosene and paraffin. There was consensus in this House that perhaps the ownership of private oil industries should be taken over by the public sector. All the other oil undertakings have come under the public sector. The only joint venture is Oil India Limited with the Burmah Oil Company. But we have got sufficient control over it; though our Ministry should have been able to appoint a Chairman from our

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side in the last year and also this year for the Oil India Ltd.

The Assam Oil Company should not have been allowed to continue in the private sector. This should have been taken over. There was some discussion, some negotiation; but it failed. But I would expect that our Ministry would be able to take over this undertaking within the next twelve months or less, in the current financial year. With the taking over of that, the last vestige of the British legacy in India, in so far as oil is concerned, will have been removed. At the same time, Oil India should also purchase all the shares that are still held by the Burma Oil Company and bring the whole thing, oil exploration, refining and all that, under the public sector for the benefit of the people of India. No amount of profit made by these oil companies, oil interests, in India should go out of this country, and the resources should be built up within the public sector.

India is not lagging behind in the production of crude and oil. I find from the Report for 1978-79 that the crude reserves in India have increased by 7.07 million tonnes and the natural gas has increased by 8.28 billion cubic metres. In this way the production in India will increase. In a vast country like India, we may not be self-supporting in oil and particularly in petroleum products, but we can go a long way in meeting our own needs instead of depending on the Middle-East and North-African countries for our crude and purchasing it at a very high price. We have been producing oil but then we have still to think of rationing the use, curtailing the use, of motor transport which is very essential for the development of this country.

Another point is this. The ONGC and the Oil India Ltd., which are responsible for exploration of crude,

have conducted some surveys here and there, but I feel that the operations are not systematic. The north-eastern areas are oil-bearing. The ONGC and the Oil India should concentrate more than 50 per cent of their plant, equipment and manpower in order to explore more and more oil in that part of the country, so that we may know what are our total reserves. We are expecting to have more and more oil; it is also estimated that we have got considerable oil reserves. But the point is to what extent, what is the life-time so far as oil is concerned, for how many more decades or centuries we may continue to find petrol and petroleum products in India and we can conceive of developing our economy and our transport needs without depending on foreign countries, so that we can plan for the future. For that purpose, I should say that the ONGC and the Oil India Ltd. should concentrate their exploration in particular areas and estimate reserves for a few decades and then extend its operations elsewhere. Now they are doing everywhere; off-shore and on-shore in Bombay it is there and in other parts and also here and there in the north-eastern area.

Another thing is a strange phenomenon in India and particularly, in my area. We produce tea there but it is sold out side since there is no management. The centre for management is at Calcutta. Even the Tea Board is located in Calcutta. So also in Assam, oil is found but refining is done at Barauni or Bongaigaon . . .

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You are forgetting Gauhati.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am not forgetting. Digboi has a capacity of 0.50 million tonnes. When they wanted to locate a refinery somewhere in Assam people went to jail in protest. I have spoken about this also previously. Gauhati Refinery's capacity is below 1 million

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tonnes. It is only 0.80 million tonnes. Out of 2.70 million tonnes of crude produced in the North-eastern area, 2.68 million tonnes go out to Barauni refinery excepting 0.50 and 0.80 million tonnes refined in Digboi and Gauhati. The Bongai-gaon refinery is under construction and its capacity will be 1 million tonnes. Assuming we produce 3 million tonnes we will not be allowed to refine all the crude found inside our territory. There is an agitation by the people. Crude we produce but refining is not done here. Tea we grow but its business is somewhere-else. So whatever benefits the local people may get, and only few jobs they may get, that also they are deprived of. How much wage you pay? Rs. 5 a day. Is it enough for the workmen? But that is also not guaranteed. Our people are deprived of all these things and so there is a feeling of frustration among the people.

Another point which is important in this respect is the natural gas. I have also agitated in this House. For the last 10 years natural gas is flared away—not only in Assam but I have recently read in a magazine, in Gujarat also. In flaring away the gas, the Minister said that it is somewhat necessary. Sir, this natural gas has immense potential for generating power. I do not understand the technology of flaring it away. It can be used to produce power which can be the prime mover of industries. I hope the natural gas which is being flared away will be captured into pipelines and taken to areas where it can be used for the purpose of developing industries. In Assam they have tried and tea factories are being run with the help of natural gas but their difficulty is that it is not required for all the 12 months in a year. The suppliers insist that the consumption should be all round the year. Even with whatever constraints are there, it can be piped for the purpose of converting it into LPG which is very

much in want in India for cooking. 15000 applications are pending in Delhi alone for supply of LPG. Crores of cylinders of LPG are necessary for replacement of kerosene and fuel wood system of cooking and thereby we can improve the lot of our masses with our resources of gas. I think something will be done not only in Assam but also in Gujarat to convert this natural gas into LPG and from the west and the extreme north-eastern parts of the country cylinders will start moving into the metropolitan cities where it is necessary for the purposes of cooking.

About paraffin wax, I find from this Report as also from my personal knowledge, that candles are made from out of the paraffin wax. They are very much in need in areas where there is load shedding, especially, in West Bengal. It is in those areas where candle is absolutely necessary. Instead of kerosene, the poor people can use candles made out of paraffin wax. For that purpose, the paraffin wax that is produced here is not sufficient and so we have to import it from elsewhere and supplied at the pooled price fixed by Government. I hope the Ministry will take some action to see that more and more paraffin wax can be produced in the refineries at Bongai Gaon and Assam Oil Refinery at Digboi. In these refineries the Ministry should see that enough of paraffin wax is produce for the purpose of making candles to be used by the poor people.

Last but not the least is about the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in our country. For the last two years or so, I had the honour to serve on the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a Member. Our Committee examined many employers in the Oil and Petroleum Ministry. We found that these backward people—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—had not been trained out to take to

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Class II and Class I posts in the Indian Oil Corporation and other public undertakings. I hope that in the Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities near where crude oil is found, some course in oil technology may be introduced for the purpose of training these people and other youngmen in Oil Technology.

For that purpose, I had placed my demand earlier also. But no response has come from the Ministry for introduction of such courses of studies. I not only confine my demand to my region but also to regions in Gujarat—in Saurashtra University—or wherever there is oil production. There the local people may pursue the courses of study in the oil technology.

Thank you very much for extending my time to enable me to make a few observations, in respect of certain demands that we are making from the backward region. I hope the Minister will accept them and see that some more improvement is made in the field and in the development of our regions.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):
Mr. Chairman, the Minister is in charge of very important items like the Petroleum Products, Fertilisers and Chemicals. These are very important for agriculture, for industry, for transport and in every walk of life.

I am happy that the Ministry's working during the course of this year is satisfactory; there is improvement and I hope that next year, there will be further improvement. The hon. Minister is a very dynamic person and he has got many qualities with his sweet tongue. And he can get the work done by anybody because of this. In all these items, the country is not self-sufficient; the country has to spend a huge amount, say, about Rs. 2,500 crores in import of these items. According to me, of Rs. 2,500 crores, fifty per cent of the country's export earnings, out of which, about

Rs. 1,800 crores, are being spent on the import of crude oil only.

As far as crude oil is concerned, as a matter of fact, the country has sufficient capacity for refining the crude that we need and also more of capacity is being added. So, we have not to depend on others for refining purpose but as far as crude oil is concerned we have to depend to a great extent on the imports. Sir, when the supply of this vital material is in the hands of a few suppliers, it becomes difficult for the hon'ble Minister to maintain the supply. Therefore, I would like to say that it is very essential that all attention should be given to increase the production as well as control the consumption. It is only by attacking this problem from both sides that this problem can be solved. It will take some years before we can solve this problem and become well-sufficient.

Sir, at present our total consumption of petroleum products is about 28 million tonnes out of which 12.50 million tonnes are being produced in the country and the rest 16 million tonne are being imported for which we have to pay such a staggering amount of Rs. 1,800 crores. No doubt, ONGC are doing their best yet on the exploration side the working should be speeded up. In this connection, I would like to know if there is any plan with the Government as to how this exploration can be speeded up. The hon'ble Minister must be knowing that many of our youths are working in the same field in foreign countries and during my recent visit abroad I came across some friends who are heading the petroleum products decisions in other countries. All such experts should be induced to come back and take up the work of making our country self-sufficient in this field. One of the difficulties to be faced in this connection is that our scales are very low. We do not pay more than Rs. 2,000/- p.m. to an expert whereas outside they are getting 2,000 dollars per month. For these technicians and specialists higher grades should

be introduced so that they can come back and work here and also help the country in increasing the production which is very badly needed.

Mr. Chairman, the second point that I would like to make is about wasteful consumption. There is wasteful consumption of petrol in transportation of coal by road and so also fertilisers, cement and steel. Lot of diesel oil gets consumed in transporting these items. We can save a lot of it if they are transported by rail. Therefore, it is very essential that such consumption should be restricted and stopped.

Now, I want to make a point about fertilisers. We are also importing fertilisers to the tune of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores in a year. This thing can be avoided. If proper action is taken, certain things can be avoided and they should be avoided.

I wish to point out that the total installed capacity of fertilisers, of nitrogenous phosphates in the country, is about 43 lakhs tonnes. The production is 72 per cent only. That means that the capacity utilisation is only 72 per cent. In the Report of the Ministry, the capacity utilisation of the individual units has not been shown in respect of fertilisers. In the Report of the Petroleum Ministry, the refining capacity of the individual units has been given. But I fail to understand why the capacity utilisation of the different fertilizer units has not been shown.

I know that there are different units which are running with only 40 per cent capacity utilisation. Nearly 60 per cent capacity is remaining idle.

Sir, if the capacity utilisation is increase then, in that case, we can avoid the import and we can save lot of foreign exchange also. I am sure the hon. Minister is trying to do his best to improve this capacity-

utilisation. I hope that he will explain what action he has taken or he is going to take for better utilisation of capacity all round. Whatever imports we make, they should be properly planned. In Bombay port, certain fertilisers came during monsoon time and they all got washed away due to the rains. Those fertilisers were wasted. What I wish to point out in this. If it is necessary for you to import, import it in time so that the farmers can get them and utilise them and there will be no wastage. I believe that in future there will be proper planning in these matters. I don't think that import of fertilizers is necessary, but if you think that import is a must, you please see to it that whatever you import is not wasted so that the farmers may take advantage of these things.

Then I come to my next point, and this is regarding the chemical industries. Here also you find that there are large number of items which are still being imported. In this connection, I would like to know as to what are the reasons due to which no new units are coming up. Why is capital so shy? Why are no new units coming up so far as Caustic Soda and Soda Ash etc. are concerned? All these things are still in short supply. But we find that in the past two years, no new units have come up. So, in this connection, something should be done so that production can increase and we can meet the increasing demand of our people. Long-term planning is required in this respect.

Then I wish to say something about drugs. There is fall in the production of a sulphur drugs. Their production is going down. I wish to ask the hon. Minister: What are the reasons? I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this important point. While replying, I request the hon. Minister, to give reasons for the low production of sulphur drugs in the country and to tell us what is it

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that he is doing to increase their production.

With these words I conclude my speech and I hope that the hon. Minister will reply to all the points which I have raised. Thank you.

श्रीधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): यह बहुत बड़ा और महम महकमा है। हिन्दुस्तान की इकोनोमी और इंसानी जिन्दगी इस पर बेस्ट है। दवाइयां तेल पेट्रोल सब इसके जिम्मे है। फटिलाइजर यह बनाता है। अगर फटिलाइजर न हो तो खुराक जितनी हम पैदा कर सके हैं, अनाज जितना हम पैदा कर सके हैं हम नहीं कर सकते थे। सब से महम बात यह है कि यह हूबी वाटर भी बनाता है जिस की हमें सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है तो उस के लिये हमें कितना मोल देना पड़ता है उस को तो आप छोड़ दें हम को खलीब भी होना पड़ता है और कौमी इज्जत को भी ताक पर रखना पड़ता है। इस के लिए हमें बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। हूबी वाटर की पैदावार और ज्यादा आप बढ़ाएं। दूसरी चीजें थोड़ी कम भी हो जाएं लेकिन इसकी तरफ आप जरूर ध्यान दें क्योंकि यह न्यूक्लियर पयूल के काम में आता है और कभी अमरीका से और कभी फ्रांस से ...

श्री बीमल राव (बीरकपुर) हूबी वाटर एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर आता है।

श्रीधरी बलवीर सिंह: आपकी अभी शादी हुई है और आप भूल गए हैं कि यह नंगल का जो प्लांट है वहां बनाता है। वहां फटिलाइजर फीकटी है उस के साथ ही प्लांट है नंगल में जहां यह बनाता है, गुजरात में भी बनाता है। इस को बढ़ाने के लिए जितनी आप कोशिश कर सकते हैं करें।

सौगत राय जी बीबी से आप हैं उन की बीबी की आंखें खराब न हो जाएं इस वास्ते जितने भी हमारे मिडल क्लास या लोअर मिडल क्लास के लोग हैं और गरीब लोग हैं उन को आप गैस के कनेक्शन दें। बड़े लोग जिनके घरों में नौकर रोटी पकाते हैं और नौकरों की जिन के घर में फौज है और जिन को घर में खाना बनवाने की फ्रिक भी नहीं होती है, बाहर से जिन के लिए आ जाता है उन को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। जिन के घरों में बीवियां रोटी पकाती हैं और बस खाने वाले और आ जाते हैं और वहां अगर गैस का साधन नहीं है और सक्की बगैरह जलाई जाती है तो उस के धुएँ से आंख खराब हो जाती है। श्री सौगत राय के लिए भी आप गैस की कोशिश करें और निचले लेवल पर भी आप गैस देने की भी

ब्यवस्था करें। दिल्ली में बहुत ज्यादा लोगों के पास है। दूसरे जो शहर प्रायि हैं जहां पर कर्क प्रायि बेचारे काम करते हैं या उन से नीचे के लोग हैं उन को आप गैस के कनेक्शन दें। टाटा को आप ने बम्बई में दिया है। वह क्या बनाएगा। और क्या नहीं पता नहीं। सारी की सारी गैस बम्बई में गरीब सोपड़ी वालों तक आप पहुंचा दें जिन को जरूरत थी तो यह जनता पार्टी की एक बहुत बड़ी शचीवमट होती जब श्रीमती इंदिरागांधी गद्दी पर बैठी थीं तब डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि मैं तब समझाया कि एक औरत गद्दी पर बैठी है और वह औरतों का ख्याल करती है अगर कोई ऐसा बूल्हा बन जाएगा जिस से धुंधा न निकलता हो। गैस का जो बूल्हा है इस से धुंधा नहीं निकलता है। इस को तरतीब से रख कर और इस्तमाल करके घर में जगह को भी बचाया जा सकता है, बहुत ज्यादा जगह की उस के वास्ते रसोई घर में जरूरत नहीं होती है।

बड़े बड़े घरों में तो रसोई घर है। उन के यहां किचन अलहदा होती है। लेकिन एक गरीब के यहां तो एक ही कमरा सब कुछ है। टूक दूसरी तरफ हटा कर उस पर दरी बिछा दी जाती है तो वही तखतपोष हो जाता है। और उन को हटा कर उनके नीचे और ऊपर चारपाइयां दे दें और बच्चे उन के नीचे लेट जायें तो वही उनका बेंडरूम बन जाता है। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के लिये भी सोचिये। उन के लिए गस की सुविधा आप मुहंया करा दें तो आप जनता पार्टी के फंस को निखार सकते हैं। मेरी दरखवास्त है कि लोगों को कम से कम यह सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये। म

अब मैं अपने इलाके की बात करना चाहत हूँ। ज्वालामुखी में तेल निकालने के लिये ड्रिलिंग हुई वहां खोदा गया है तीन बार खुदाई हुई लेकिन उसे बीच में ही छोड़ते रहे। इस बार फिर उन्होंने छोड़ दिया था। एक रूस का ऐक्सपर्ट आया और उस ने कहा कि अगर ड्रिलिंग करनी है तो 5000 फीट के नीचे कीजिये तब जा कर तेल मिलेगा। उनकी रिपोर्ट आपको मिल गई होगी। वहां एक बार तय हो जाय कि गस है कि नहीं। मेरा ख्याल है कि वहां गस जरूर है जिसका सबूत वहां की ज्योति है जो बराबर चलती रहती है। वहां आपको कुछ तेल भी मिलेगा। सनातन धर्म वाले कहते हैं कि यह ज्योति देवी की यह शक्ति का चमत्कार है। तो मैं किसी की धार्मिक भावना को ठेस नहीं पहुंचाना चाहता, लेकिन मेरी राय में वह गैस का ही चमत्कार है। इसीलिये वह ज्योति जलती है। और जब वहां ड्रिलिंग हुई तो गैस निकली है। लेकिन कर्मशायल तौर पर नहीं निकल सकी। तो रूस वाले ने कहा है कि यहां गैस और तेल का भंडार है और इस के लिये 500 मीटर के नीचे ड्रिलिंग करनी होगी। अब अपने साईटिस्टों से तजुर्बा कराइये।

हमारे देश में पेट्रोल की कमी है लेकिन गन्ना और शीरा बहुतायत में होता है। इस से ऐलकोहॉल बना कर पेट्रोल में शामिल कर के उसको इस्तेमाल कर सकें तो अच्छा रहेगा। खाने के चूल्हे में वह काम आ सके तो अच्छा है। किसी ढंग से उसका कोई तनासूब बनाया जाय जो मोटर में काम आ सके जैसे कि बाजिल में है तो अच्छा रहेगा। आज गन्ने वाले किसान अपना गन्ना जला रहे हैं। क्योंकि गन्ने से हम इस की कमी को पूरा करें। अभी तो कूड बाहर से मंगाने में काफ़ी पैसा खर्च करना होता है। यहाँ जो चीज बहुतायत में है उस को हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इस बारे में रिसर्च होनी चाहिये।

अब मुझे दवाइयों के बारे में कुछ कहना है। दवाइयाँ सब के लिये जरूरी हैं और खास कर आपकी उम्र के लोगों के लिये। किसी बड़े फिलासफ़र ने कहा था :

Those who fall sick are scoundrels.
Criminals break the law of the land
and the sick man breaks the law of
the Lord.

तो दवाइयाँ आप के पास हैं। लेकिन जब किसी डाक्टर के पास मरीज जाता है और जब डाक्टर पर्ची पर लिख देता है कि यह दवाइयाँ ले आओ और उस पर्ची को लेकर मरीज जब केमिस्ट के पास जाता है और वह कहता है कि 539 रु ले कर आइये.....

पर्ची लेकर दवाई लेने जाने वाला यह देखता है कि यह 539 रुपये बचा लूँ या उसकी जान बचा लूँ, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। अगर हम दवाई की कीमत कम नहीं कर सकते तो हमें सस्ती दवाइयें बनाना चाहिये। मैं आपकी कमेटी का मेम्बर भी हूँ, कीमतें जिन हालात में आज चल रही हैं इसके बारे में वहाँ भी बात चली। मल्टी नेशनल्स के बारे में वहाँ आपकी बेबसी देखकर कई बार तरस भी आता है। मल्टी नेशनल्स आपके लाइसेंस की परवाह नहीं करते, वह अपनी मर्जी से बनाते हैं, इंस्ट्रक्शन्स को रद्द कर के अपना काम करते हैं और आप वहाँ हैल्पलैस हैं। यह आज भी चल रहा है और कायेस के राज्य में भी चल रहा था। आप इसको तरतीब से बनाने की कोशिश कीजिए, इन पर रोक लगाइये और जहाँ तक हो सके सस्ती दवाइयाँ मिलें, इनके लिये कोशिश कीजिए। जितनी देर तक वहाँ बनने वाली दवाइयाँ सस्ती न मिल सकें, उतनी देर तक आप दवाईयों में सस्ती दवाइयें कीजिए।

उदाहरण सरती हों, या मैडिकल इन्वयॉरेंस हो, लेकिन मडिकल इन्वयॉरेंस की आपके यहाँ कोई स्कीम या महकमा नहीं है। दवाई स कीमत पर होनी चाहिये जिससे आम आदमी उसे खरीद

सके। आज दवाई इतनी महंगी है कि खरीदने वाला बराबर सोचता है कि 500 रुपये की दवाई लेकर एक मरीज की जान बचा लूँ या जो बचे हुए लोग घर में हैं, उनकी रोटी का साधन कलें। इन्सान की जिन्दगी तराजू की तरह चलती है जिसमें एक तरफ एक आदमी की जिन्दगी है और दूसरी तरफ महंगी दवाई खरीदने के बजाय रुपये बचा कर परिवार के दूसरे लोगों की जिन्दगी चलाने की बात होती है। इसलिए वह सोचता है और इधर मरीज इन्तजार करते-करते मर जाता है कि डाक्टर की दवाई लेकर आता होगा।

मेरा निवेदन है कि महकमों को तरतीब देने की कोशिश कीजिए, जो मेरे तुच्छ सुझाव हैं, उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश कीजिए तभी हम जनता पार्टी द्वारा बताये कामों को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): I am very happy to participate in this discussion, particularly so because this is one of the few Ministries which, I consider, has done its job properly. That does not mean that much more does not remain to be done; yes; a lot more remains to be done; but so far, they have done the work properly. (Interruptions)

For example, production has improved in regard to fertilizers. They have expanded the area of exploration for oil. They have completed the laying of the pipeline in the sea connecting Bombay and Bombay High. In regard to drugs, they have evolved a new policy to ensure the availability of drugs to the common people at reasonable prices. In all these aspects they have done a good job.

But when somebody does a good job, normally people expect him to do a better job. I compliment the Minister and other people also who are working hard in our outlying areas e.g. in the exploration work and particularly the scientists for evolving new methods of production and who are doing very intelligent research. I want particularly to make this point and I expect Mr. Bahuguna will openly congratulate his team of staff and scientists, because there is hardly any occasion when such people get a good word from the Ministers. Many of the latter in-

[Shri B. K. Nair]

dulge in condemning them or insulting them and saying that they are working for money.

Our scientists have done an excellent job, and they deserve all encouragement and support. In any case, they are doing a much better job than many of us politicians here and others outside. They are building up the nation; they are the people who have sustained the nation. While I am paying compliments, I want to draw your attention to the drawbacks and the jobs that still remain to be done. Many friends have raised their voice of criticism about the under-utilization of capacity. At the same time, we are importing fertilizers. For example, the capacity utilization is only some 60—80 per cent; and at the same time, we are importing fertilizers on a large-scale. That is a ridiculous paradox. Why should we not put all our efforts to increase capacity utilization to the fullest extent? Many industries are doing it. I hope next year the Hon. Members will be able to report to us that cent per cent utilization has been accomplished.

Fertilizer is the key to all our progress. We are laying more and more stress on nitrogenous fertilizer. Hereafter we have to turn to phosphatic and potassic fertilizers also. These are two fields are not still explored to the full extent. Nitrogenous fertilizer, of course, is there, but the other fertilizers have to be utilised to a larger extent. I feel that they have not been given the importance that they deserve. Sir, our fertilizer factories are located in areas where they are at all not required. In our State, we have plantations, tea, rubber, cardamom, coffee, coconut and paddy. All sorts of agricultural crops are grown in Kerala. At the same time, we are at the consuming end. Our own production so far as fertilizers are concerned is limited. We have to get them from Madras, Tuticorin,

Mangalore and Bombay. It means a colossal waste of money in transportation and improper use of the materials like petrol. Why not have new factories to be set up at places where they are not located in adequate number so far? Even now, there is a lot of scope for the production of fertilizers; and putting up one or two more units in Kerala will not be above the requirement; even they will not be able to meet our needs fully but they will help us to some extent.

As for modernisation and expansion, I hope the hon. Minister will give proper attention to the launching of the working programme for the modernisation and expansion of the FACT unit. In regard to oil exploration, as I said they have been doing a very fine job. But this is the time to explore our own resources, not to exploit them to the full. Our slogan should be "to explore, not to exploit" because our resources in this respect are limited. They may not last more than 20—30 years. Even the western Asian countries they say that their resources may be exhausted within 50 years. We have no explore our resources to the fullest extent possible. And as far our current needs they have to be met more by import, even if it means spending some extra money.

There was some talk of exploring the Kerala coast. It appears that the project has been dropped, after the last monsoon although we were assured that it would be resumed after some time. But, so far, no step has been taken in this direction. I do not say that in every bit of our coastal line should be explored. But if it is possible, we should try to explore the area in Kerala.

Looking to the broad features of the producing areas like Arab countries, I am just making a suggestion that Rajasthan area is worth exploring. It has not been adequately

covered. Even areas in Sahara Desert has begun to yield crude oil and Saudi Arabia desert is also yielding it. That is one of the biggest centres of crude oil. So, Rajasthan may be explored. But it is a matter of high technology and mine is only a layman suggestion. There are some specific points which I should like to mention, first about fertilizer production. I refer to two units. One is the SPIC in Tuticorin. Yesterday there was reference to the mismanagement that was going on there. Crores of money had been invested and a lot of hopes were raised. I remember that it was started at the same time as the Mangalore Fertilizers. While Mangalore has gone into commercial production, SPIC is still limping; they are getting on, mainly with distribution of imported fertilizers. Enquiries should be made whether mismanagement has actually taken place and how it can be improved.

The other is Ramagundam; it was essentially an experimental effort and as Bahugunaji said being an experimental affairs, it should not have gone in for it on such a big size. But it is no use now thinking on those lines now. There, progress has not been satisfactory. It is still far from the point of take off. Some production units have been completed; some remain to be completed. Even those completed units are not working to the full, in the proper way. Breakdowns are common. At the same time, the foreign technicians who are there, it seems, are keeping away and they are dictating their terms and charging exorbitant fees. Our own fertilizer experts in the FPDIL do not seem to be adequately equipped to complete the work. So, I suggest, even if it means spending some more money, why not get it going. Time is important in Ramagundam, not money. On Ramgundam depends the fate of Talchar and other units. We are at an advantage in

Ramagundam, it is based on low quality coal of which we have abundant supply. Ramagundam is worth all the risk which we can take. Now that it is in the take off stage, why not speed it up. It was expected that production would start in July or August; it is much too optimistic now to say that it would start even in January. So all efforts should be made to speed up commencement of production in Ramagundam.

I was talking about research. Even today, this morning, news has appeared about alcohol being used along side with petrol for Motor car. If you give our scientists enough encouragement and facilities, they should be able to do a good job of it and that will put us in a position to cover a substantial portion of our petrol shortage by the production of alcohol. We are in a position to produce alcohol from various sources, not only from bagasse but also from wheat, potato and other agricultural produce. Enough attention should be paid to production of synthetic alcohol so that our petrol shortage may be covered up.

My State, Kerala, is a backward State, industrially; it is one of the most backward in this respect even though it has enough water, land, electricity and skilled workmen. Shri Bahuguna's department can play a leading roles in helping us in this regard. Because in the absence of raw materials like coal, chemical industries have vast scope, chemicals, fertilizers and drugs. They have got a state unit for drugs; it is successful but it is small. It requires a lot of expansion. When we think of industrialisation of Kerala, it is this Ministry that can be of help. I fervently hope that Bahugunaji and his Ministry will come to our help.

15.00 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Gandhinagar): Like what I did last week when I was speaking very briefly on the Ministry of Commerce demands, I am afraid, I am taking

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

the same risk of speaking on too many things in too many short minutes. But nonetheless I thought I should take the liberty and the occasion of speaking on these matters because they concern not only the interests of my own State, but what is more important the interests of the country at large.

This is a very important Ministry and my friend Shri Saugata Roy talks about this—that this is like an empire. I would say it is not like an empire, it is more than an empire!

15.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

It only depends upon two things. One is, who is presiding over the empire? What is his attitude and whether he is able to control the persons sitting in the empire to do the job in time and on the basis of national interest and as per the concrete projects and programmes available with regard to national development of economy. With these words I feel I ought to say that the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers which Shri Bahuguna is presiding these days is a very important Ministry which is concerned with many vital interests and crucial decisions. Because it is concerned with many vital interests and crucial decisions, I want to suggest in the very beginning that time factor is important. Unless decisions are taken on time, crores of rupees worth loss can be incurred and I do not think that should be allowed or tolerated.

Shri Bahuguna is known as an enterprising and energetic Minister. He has an art of being very articulate in not only presenting his point of view, but disarming his critics, partly by facts and partly by his charm! Therefore, this Minister has become not only *bahurupi* but also *bahuguni* and *bahumukhi*.

Now, Madam Chairman, my question is: what about Bombay High gas? I am sure he will give sometime in expressing this in detail as to what is happening. There is a feeling in my State, and I share that feeling, that Bombay High gas which was to be supplied to Gujarat through marine line at the appointed time of May 1979 is not being done. To ask us to wait for three, four, five, six years and then say, first give us your requirements and then we will give you gas is not fair, all the more when you have given gas to Bombay and industries around Bombay. I am not sorry that you have given gas to Bombay. It is good that you have given it to Bombay. You kept the target of May 1978—from Bombay High off shore to Uran, near Bombay. Then why could you not keep the target date for Gujarat, which was May, 1979? At least give an assurance that the line placed will be somewhere located in Gujarat and you will do it very early. I am sure Bombay High is on priority list, and it is something which you must deal almost on a war footing, because you cannot afford to have such a tremendous waste of important natural raw material which, fortunately, we have got in abundance in the whole country.

The Minister knows and, perhaps, the House knows and yet, it needs repetition that Gujarat has already claimed through various representations to the Central Government, its needs for the gas supplies in terms of million cubic metres daily. At Hajira, near Surat, two new fertilizer plants will require three million cu. metres daily. For the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Corporation which is gas based, it will require 1.5 million cu. m. Gujarat State Petro-Chemical complex will require another 150 and the existing units in Gujarat, which are finding deficit in terms of gas supply their need is 0.80. It means a total of 6.8 million cu. metres daily requirement of gas is already there. Why is he,

then waiting for this kind of argument—that first show us the demand needs and then we will give you the gas. In this there is a natural and genuine feeling of suspicion or doubt—that you do not mean business or that you are not in earnest. I am not saying that. But that is the feeling in my State and that is what I have to say about you, and it is no use having this feeling continue for a long time, especially when Janata Government is in power in Gujarat, Janata Party is in power at the Centre and my esteemed friend, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Babubhai Patel comes repeatedly here and he has sent very many representations to Government of India on all these matters and so I would like the Petroleum Minister to go into this question very quickly. The question of royalty on crude oil is also something which bothers us and harasses us completely. At one time, on 15th October, 1962, the then Prime Minister gave an award fixing the royalty at Rs. 15 per tonne. On 8th September, 1966 before the ten year term was over, the royalty was raised to Rs. 42. Now the demand of Gujarat is that the royalty should be fixed at a level which has got some rationale based on the prices of crude in the international market. I do not know why the Government is not taking a decision on this matter. They are saying, we will do it when the term is over. But I believe the term was over on 31st March, 1979. If that is so, I would like the Government to consider the case of Gujarat for a proper and just share of royalty on crude oil.

Coming to ONGC, there are many operations of ONGC in my own constituency of Gandhinagar, beginning from Sabarmati via Shertha upto Kalol, which is, of course, not part of my constituency but Miss Maniben Patel's constituency. So, the operations of ONGC are there. About the price of gas you are charging to private industry, it is a terrible hike. You started with a price of Rs. 74.71 in 1968. In April, 1978

the price was allowed to rise to Rs. 504. The argument given is that this calculation is also based on coal. Coal supply for Gujarat is difficult. The distance is long and wagons are not available. Therefore, if we get coal by transport, it will cost us much more, apart from the fact that petrol is misused. So, some sympathetic thought should be given to this problem of giving gas to private industry at reduced price and not at such a fantastic rate.

About ONGC Recruitment, I do not say that at the top or at medium level or managerial level, you should do anything in terms of a compromise at all. You must appoint people who are qualified and you must go strictly on merit. But at lower levels of watchmen, chaprasis, mechanics, etc., at that point where not much intelligence or technical skill is required, why don't you apply the theory of the sons of the soil? I am not parochial minded at all and I have never felt like that temperamentally.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I agree with you on that point.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad to hear that. A number of people from my constituency have told me that they gave land and other things, but in return they are not getting any employment at all.

About petrol, the Minister went to Libya recently and I am sure he will get some success. But it is not his responsibility alone. International prices and conditions, are there, and therefore, prices will be increased still further. But will he not go into the question whether in India there is scope—I believe there is scope—for minimising the use of petrol and other oils by avoiding unnecessary wastage? Why can't you get more petrol supply by avoiding these avoidable wastages?

About the Indian Oil Company and other companies of that nature dealing with supply of cooking gas to

[Prof. P. G. MAVALANKAR]

various consumers, in Ahmedabad only yesterday I was told by my friends that the shortage is acute and for the last two months, trucks are not coming from Baroda, not only to Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat but even to Madhya Pradesh, because the Indian Oil Company is not giving a proper and a proportionate rise in price for transportation. If transportation costs have gone up, the trucks owners cannot be compelled to accept the same old rate, when prices of everything have gone up, especially that of petrol. I hope he will understand there is a case for it. Today the waiting list in Ahmedabad is as large as 20,000, and you are telling the people to wait. I can tell the House in all sincerity that I have never tried to jump the queue saying, "Because I am a Member of Parliament, you should give me earlier". But there is a limit to waiting also. You cannot expect me to wait for two months. Then we had better not have the gas and go back to coal. But if there is gas, then people should not be made to wait for two or three months like that.

Only two more points and I have done. Of course, he has said many things about drugs. Only last March, he had announced the drug policy. The objectives and aims that he announced then are all wonderful. Nobody will disagree with him on that point. But the question is whether self-reliance is an objective which you can really achieve even in the near future. I believe that self-reliance in these matters is a distant dream at best. Therefore, what is required is a proper and an intelligent coordination between the Indian companies and foreign multinationals who are allowed to work here and to ensure that these foreign multinationals in drug companies are not encouraged to drain off India's money abroad. That he must do. We want that policy. If that is so, then the Hathi Committee recommendations, I

am afraid, are not, in spirit, accepted by the Government. I do not say that this is my charge but certainly I would say this is my criticism. It is for the Minister to tell us whether I am right or wrong in this criticism.

Lastly I would say this. I hope I can say this, and I trust that I will not be misunderstood for saying this. I started by saying that this Ministry is more than an empire. Now, I get a feeling from a distance. I never meet officials. As a Member of Parliament, one should not meet the officials but one should only meet the Ministers and representatives of the Ministers and talk the matters out in Parliament or publicly on the platform. But I get a feeling that there is some kind of an agreement or collusion between a large number of officials in his Ministry in various Departments with the Indian as well as foreign multinationals and nationals and moneyed people and, therefore, decision are either not taken or are allowed to be taken at a particular advantage to the multinationals or the moneyed people concerned. I do not think that such a charge need to be even for a day allowed to remain there in practice. Of course, if you ask me to give proof, I must tell you in fairness that I cannot give proof. But many things need not be given proofs about yet many things are right. This is one point where, I feel, he will have to be very careful. The honesty, uprightness and integrity specially of those who are in charge of making crucial decisions in his Ministry should be so above board that not only they should like Caesar be above suspicion, but they should be more than Caesar in being above suspicion, so that multinational companies and the monied people should not take advantage of poor people. Why should the poor people in India suffer in terms of life saving drugs by paying high price? And why should the rich people be given more drugs at higher price and even with them make them die? We find that poor people also do not live by

getting more drugs. But the point is that the poor people and their health depend upon essential drugs and life saving drugs. I feel, therefore, that there is a case for going into this matter.

I referred in the beginning to the point of the time factor. It is here where the things get bogged down. If this is not taken note of, then there is greater scope for corruption and bribery. I hope, he will deal with it effectively and strongly so that he will earn the blessings of the poor people and middle class people of this vast country.

श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते (शहडोल) : मन्त्री जी, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ जो आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

मही मायनों में अगर देखा जाये तो कृषि, उद्योग, रक्षा, परिवहन से सम्बन्धित जिस मंत्रालय के हाथ में हो और वह मंत्रालय यदि सजग हो तो वह देश का विकास बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से कर सकता है। मैं आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में परिस्थिति से गुजर रहा है कि मिट्टी के तेल का बड़े बड़े व्यापारी लोग धकेलते हैं। अधिकतर गरीब व अम्य पिछड़े लोग देहातों में रहते हैं। गरीब लोग जिम का उपयोग करते हैं वह चीज तो उनको ग्रामानी से मिल जानी चाहिये। जब सीजन होता है तो मिट्टी का तेल न जाने कहाँ चला जाता है थायद बड़े बड़े व्यापारी स्टोक करके इसको ब्लैक में बेचते हैं जिससे ग्राम लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल प्राप्त नहीं होता है। दूर दरज के इलाकों के लिए अलग से मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी प्रावधान करें ताकि जन और जुलाई के महीनों में वहाँ लोगों को यह तेल ग्रामानी से मिल सके और बरसात के दिनों में वे इनको जला कर रोगानी में बैठ सकें।

मिट्टी तेल, डीजल, पेट्रोल आदि की व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। इनकी एजेंसियाँ बड़े बड़े पंजीपतियों को मिलती हैं। जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार शान में आई है तब से आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को कोटे देने की व्यवस्था ढंग से कोशिश की है। लेकिन पिछले तीस बरस में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई थी और यही कारण है कि आदिवासी और हरिजन तेल की एजेंसियों को नहीं ले सके थे और सामान्यतः नहीं हो सके थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक एजेंसियों इन जातियों के लोगों को दी जाए ताकि ये भी बड़े बड़े लोगों से अधिक क्षेत्र में कुछ मुकाबला कर सकें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जैसा तीस बरस तक होता रहा है वैसे ही होता रहेगा और छोटे लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाएगा।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि घाई डी पी एल जो दवा बनाने का कारखाना है उसको मध्य प्रदेश में भी खोला जाए ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को दवाइयाँ आसानी से प्राप्त हो सकें।

मैंने देखा है कि डीजल और पेट्रोल पम्प मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक जिलों में नहीं हैं। जहाँ पर ये नहीं होते हैं वहाँ परिवहन ठीक तरह से नहीं चल पाता है। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भारत के प्रत्येक जिले में डीजल, पेट्रोल पम्प की व्यवस्था हो और लोगों को यह आसानी से प्राप्त हो। बड़े-बड़े पूंजी-पतियों को नहीं बल्कि गरीब व ईमानदार लोगों को दिया जाए। प्रत्येक की सुविधा के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। अक्सर देखा जाता है कि जिसका सोर्स होता है, जिस की सिफारिश होती है उसको यह मिल जाता है। यह अन्याय है। ग्राम लोगों को महज में पेट्रोल, डीजल, प्राप्त हो, इसकी व्यवस्था भी आप करें। उनको पेट्रोल पम्प भी प्राप्त हो सके, इसकी व्यवस्था भी आप की तरफ से की जानी चाहिये।

कीट नाशक दवाइयाँ खेती की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। अगर ये दवाइयाँ निम्नस्तर की होती हैं और इन से कीड़े नहीं मरते हैं तो किसान को भयंकर क्षति उठानी पड़ती है। मैंने देखा है कि जिन लोगों को दवा बनाने और कारखाने डालने के लिए विविधा जिले में लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं उन में से बहुत से प्राइवेट कारखानों में घटिया किस्म की दवाइयाँ बन रही हैं। उनकी जांच सरकार करे और दोषी पाने पर दण्डित करे जिससे भविष्य में किसी प्राइवेट कारखानों में गलत दवा न बन सके। ऐसे कारखाने डालने वाले लोगों को शानक द्वारा दंड दिये जायें और जांच की जाये जिससे दवाई अच्छी बने और गरीबों को फायदा हो।

मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस और भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में बम्बई हाई से कोई अभी पाइप लाइन नहीं दी गई है जिससे सम्बन्धित उत्पादित होने वाले कोई भी कल कारखाने स्थापित नहीं हो पायें हैं। ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाए जिससे मध्य प्रदेश जैसे आदिवासी बाहुल्य प्रांत का भी उत्थान हो और लोगों को सुख सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

एक बात और कहना चाहत : कि इस मंत्रालय में जरूर गड़बड़ होती है और यह कि गैस नहीं मिलती है। इसके लिये लोग 6, 6 महीने, साल, दो दो साल तक लटके रहते हैं। जिसका सोर्स है उसको एक महीने में ही गैस मिल जाती है। क्या कारण है कि जिसको डाक्टर लिख कर देता है उसको भी गैस नहीं मिलती है। मैं खुद गया मंत्रालय में और एक अधिकारी से भी मिला, उसने सीधे मना कर दिया। इसलिए मंत्री जी अपने मंत्रालय की थोड़ी खिचाई करें और लोगों को ठीक तरह से गैस मिल सके इसकी और ध्यान दें। बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है।

श्री अहसान जाम्करी (अहमदाबाद)
सभापति महोदय, मैं बोड़े वक्त में ही अपनी बात

[श्री महसान जाफरी]

कहूंगा। बहुत सी बातें गैस और गुजरात के सिल-सिले में माननीय मावलंकर जी ने कही हैं, उनमें से कुछ बातों के बारे में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। या तो यह बहुत बड़ा सा झगड़ा है, लेकिन आप यह नहीं मानते हैं। My right is there to dispute. इस पर डिस्प्यूट करने के लिए मौजूद हूँ, और डिस्प्यूट आपके सामने आये हैं। बहुत अच्छा काम चल रहा है, लेकिन कुछ दुश्चारियाँ भी सामने आयी हैं और उनको हल करने के लिए सभी ने कहा है, और मैं भी कहता हूँ कि आप उसमें काफ़ी तबज़ूह से काम को पूरा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन बाज़ जगह कहीं आपके सैट अप में ही खराबी है। देहरादून में ओ० एन० जी० सी० इतने बड़े काम को नहीं कर पाता है। उसकी आवाज़ें उठ रही हैं। और माननीय सौगत राय ने कहा....

श्री राजनारायण (रायबरेली) : महोदय, मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ इनक्वियरी चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it a point of information or point of order?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय आ जाफरी साहब बैठ गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम लोगों के यहाँ जो दवाइयाँ बनती हैं, इयम विदेशी कम्पनियों शामिल होती हैं, और जब फ़ॉरेन मिनिस्टर हमारे रोड ही बाहर जाते हैं तो क्या हमारे मंत्री जो उनको भी कुछ सलाह देते हैं या नहीं हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. He will answer when he replies. But you won't be here to hear the reply. So he need not reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue, Mr. Jafri.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं इस राय का हूँ कि विदेश मंत्री ओं कुछ को बना दीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण : सन् 1942 के आन्दोलन में जिन्होंने भाग न लिया है और जो जेल से भागे हों, 1 मिनिस्टर मत बनाइये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You write that to the Prime Minister. He appoints the Ministers.

श्री महसान जाफरी : माननीय सदस्य ने सुबह आपका ध्यान इस तरफ खींचा था कि नेशनल एमर्जी कमीशन की जरूरत है और इतने ही को-आर्डिनेशन की जरूरत है या तो जो आपको सलाह देते हैं या जिनकी सलाह पर आधार रखते हुए आप

पालिसी बना कर यहाँ और इस सबन के बाहर बताते हैं उममें खामियाँ नजर आती हैं।

गैस के मामले में बारहा गुजरात का सवाल आया, आपने कहा कि गैस कीमती चीज़ है, इसका इस्तेमाल फर्टिलाइज़र और पैट्रोकेमिकल्स के लिए करना चाहिये। आपको इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन जब कि गैस का इतना बड़ा जत्था हमारे गुजरात में जलता है, आपके नाम से रोशनी के मीनार चारों तरफ जलते हैं, उसको देख कर लोग आपको याद करती हैं। चाहे बड़ीदा चले जाइये या गुजरात में कलाल, महसाना चले जाइये आपको रातों रातों रोशनी के मीनार नजर आते हैं और उसे देखकर लोग आपको याद करते हैं।

जब आपके मंत्रालय से यह बात निकलती है कि यह बहुत ही कीमती चीज़ है तो बाम्बे हार्ड की गैस बम्बई के अन्दर राजीना 4 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर जलाई जा रही है जब कि इसकी डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा है। गुजरात में अभी मावलंकर जी ने कहा कि काफी जगहों पर इसकी डिमांड है। हमने कहा कि गुजरात में फर्टिलाइज़र की कम्पनी को इसका इस्तेमाल करने दीजिए, उसके विस्तृतीकरण के लिए हमने इसका इस्तेमाल करना चाहा, गुजरात में कितने ही पैट्रो-केमिकल्स और दवाइयों के कारखाने हैं, उनमें गैस की मांग है। कुल मिला कर आपकी सरकार में 6.8 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पर डे की मांग की गई, तो यह कहा गया, कि इसको इस्तेमाल करने के लिए अभी बचत नहीं है, इसकी दूसरे काम के लिए हमें जरूरत है, इसका अलाने के लिए नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बताइये राजाना जो 4 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर गैस जल रही है, इसका क्या फायदा मिल रहा है ?

थोड़े समय के बाद, जैसा कि आपके मंत्रालय ने बताया कि सितम्बर, 1980 तक गैस का उत्पादन 2.8 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पर-डे होने जा रहा है और साउथ बैसिन और महिम में जो गैस का इस्तेमाल होगा वह 10 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पर-डे होगा उसकी बजाय 20 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पर-डे होने जा रहा है। इतना ही ज्यादा कूड आयल निकलेगा, उतना ही एसोसियेटेड गैस की भी उत्पादन-शक्ति होगी।

जब हमारी इतनी क्षमता होने जा रही है तो इस गैस का फौरी तौर पर से इस्तेमाल करने के लिये और बेतहतरीन यूज करने के लिए फर्टिलाइज़र और पैट्रो-केमिकल्स के लिए इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये। जब हम 2, 3 बरस में इसकी क्षमता बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं तो हमें इसका सही इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। आज जहाँ इसकी डिमांड होती है, वहाँ नहीं देते हैं तो हमसे क्या होने वाला है ?

गुजरात की तरफ से बारहा कहा गया कि हूँ दीजिए। लैण्ड फाल के सिलसिले में कई बार मांग की गई, यह कहा गया कि 1979 में होगा, लेकिन

आज तक कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है कि लैण्ड फाल कहां नक्की किया जायेगा। यह गैस पाइप लाइन द्वारा सी गोर तक कब लाई जायेगी और कब उसको इस्तेमाल करने दिया जायेगा। नये कारखानों की मांग आ रही है। यही हालत चलती रही तो एसोसियेटेड गैस जो 25 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पर डे 1980 में हो जायेगी। अगर यह सच है तो इसके इस्तेमाल के लिए कोई प्रोग्राम बनना चाहिये लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं बन रहा है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि जो देहरादून में प्रापके साहब लॉग बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे यह पूरा काम, इतनी बड़ी सस्तनत संभन नहीं रही है। अगर वह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से गैस चारों तरफ जल रही है, और काम में नहीं आ पा रही है तो क्या फायदा अगर इसका इस्तेमाल हम फर्टिलाइजर और पीट्रो-कैमिकल्स में करें तो फायदा होगा।

अगर यह कारखाने, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, यूपी में बनाये, और आज की तमाम फर्टिलाइजर कारखानों की जो शक्ति है, उसको डबल करें तो हम नमाम गैस को इस्तेमाल कर पायेंगे और वह डबल करने के लिये कम-से कम 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत पड़ती है। अगर इतनी बड़ी रकम की जरूरत पड़ती है तो क्या हम अनकरोब में इसे कर लेंगे? कहा जाना है कि 15, 20 माल दरकार है तो मैं विनती करूंगा कि जो गैस स्वामस्वाह मुफ्त में जल रही है, इसका बन्द करें और आप इसका इस्तेमाल एज ए फ्यूल करें, इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिये और जो स्टेट इस काबिल है कि इसका इस्तेमाल कर सकें, उनको यह दी जाये। इस डिमान्ड में कुछ सच्चाई है और इस गैस का प्रापर इस्तेमाल ही मकता है, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गुजरात फर्टिलाइजर्स कॉर्पोरेशन के विस्तार की योजना को मंजूर करें। इसी तरह वह गुजरात नर्मदा वैली फर्टिलाइजर्स कॉर्पोरेशन को नैप्या के बजाये गैस को इस्तेमाल करने और गैस-बेस्ड एक्सपेंशन करने का मौका दें।

सरकार से बारहा बम्बई हाई के लैण्ड-फाल को तय करने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन अभी तक उसको तय नहीं किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जल्दी फ़ैसला करें।

मैंने मुना है कि बम्बई में पाइपलाइन के जरिये तीन लाख गैस कनेक्शन देने की बात चल रही है। अगर यह बता सही है, तो मैं सरकार को बाहवाही दंगा। गैस को फ़ालतू जलाने के बजाये पाइपलाइन के जरिये सारे शहर को सप्लाई करना बेहतर है। लेकिन क्या यही इन्तजाम अहमदाबाद शहर के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है। बड़ौदा में ऐसा किया गया है। अहमदाबाद में कितने ही कुओं का गैस ऐसे ही जल रहा है। वहां पर कैलिको मिल की पाइपलाइन से गैस दी गई है। इसलिए, अहमदाबाद शहर को भी पाइपलाइन से गैस मुहैया करने की बहुत जरूरत है।

जो कारखाने नैप्या और फ्युअल प्रावल इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, उन्हें गैस इस्तेमाल करने की परमिशन देनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा दूसरे मित्रों ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसमें उनके साथ शामिल हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय को दवाओं के सिलसिले में ख़ास ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज मल्टी-नैशनल लोगों का शोषण कर रहे हैं और दवाओं की शार्टेज पैदा कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय को उनकी तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इन अलफ़ाज के साथ मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स की टाईद करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर गौर करेंगे और गुजरात के लोगों की समस्याओं की तरफ़ ध्यान दे कर उनके बारे में फ़ैसला करेंगे।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
(Mangalore): Madam, Chairman, this Ministry deals with three subjects viz., petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers. I know my limitation that I cannot do justice to all the three subjects within the short time at my disposal. So, I will confine myself to some points only.

Madam Chairman, you know that a few days back, the hon. Minister has stated on the floor of the House that the country must learn to live with the available oil. I understand the difficulty of the Minister, but not the philosophy behind his sayings like this. Is it the policy of the Janata Government to tell the people that we have to live without any growth in the country? It is the duty of the Government to give the people sufficient food, to give them education and to provide them everything they require to the extent possible.

My point is, because there is difficulty in importing petrol or diesel, should the Government keep silent or sleep over the matter? The Government must provide sufficient quantity of petrol and diesel oil to the people of this country. I am not talking about the rich community, but about the villagers and the poor people of this country. They require kerosene. I may also mention that shortage of diesel has hit the fishing industry. Kerosene is not available to the villagers and at some places, it is not at all available, leave alone the question of making it available at

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

reasonable prices. What is the duty of the Janata Government? It is the duty of the Government to provide kerosene in sufficient quantity to the poor people. In the Report, it has been stated:

"A scheme for subsidy for kerosene sold in remote and hilly areas has been under consideration of Government..."

Definitely, we can commend and we can applaud and say that the Government is proceeding in a certain direction. But at the same time, what J & K and 4 each in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa..."

"Under this scheme, the oil companies will be establishing 29 Taluka Kerosene Depots at various places. There will be 14 depots in U.P., 6 in Himachal Pradesh, 1 in J & K and 4 each in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa..."

I am sorry to say, not in a sense of confrontation but with a sense of sorrow and pain, that in other States, particularly, in Karnataka, because your Janata Government is not there, you are meeting out a step motherly treatment. Why? Is it your argument that there is no hilly area in Karnataka? I am representing Mangalore constituency. A part of my constituency is a hilly area. There is Malnad area in Karnataka. There are hilly areas like Shimoga, Markara and Chikmagalur areas in Malnad. If once again an election is going to be held there, they will say, "We are going to improve the Malnad area." At the time of election in Chikmagalur, the Minister of Industry, Mr. George Fernandes came there and said, "We are going to set up a steel plant at Mangalore." When I asked a question here, the hon Minister of Steel and Mines, Mr. Biju Patnaik, stated that there is no such proposal.

Is it a political gimmick? I am asking, what harm has the Karnataka

people done to you? Am I not justified in saying that you are meeting out a step-motherly treatment to the people of south and, particularly, to the people of Karnataka because the Janata Government is not there?

Further, I submit, about setting up a petro-chemical complex in Karnataka, our Karnataka Government has come out with a proposal. I know the hon. Minister, Mr. Bahuguna, is an efficient man and about his capacity, my hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar, has vividly described it. I also endorse his views. But one thing is clear. He wanted to extend his co-operation so far as a petro-chemical complex in Gujarat is concerned but when our Industry Minister wanted to have his cooperation in the setting up of a petro-chemical complex, on the floor of the House, he stated, "I am not going to do it." Why? Is it not a step-motherly treatment to Karnataka? When the Gujarat Government came forward with a proposal, he wanted to extend his cooperation. That has been completed. Now, they are going to have another Rs. 900 crores project in Gujarat and he has already stated that he is extending his co-operation. Why the same cooperation is not extended so far as Karnataka is concerned? That is my point.

So far as our people of Karnataka are concerned, there are people in my constituency who have been clamouring for a petro-chemical complex at Mangalore. They wanted to have a oil refinery at Mangalore. I am told that some survey work has been taken up in the past. But nothing has been done. As you know, Mangalore is coming up. Mangalore Harbour project is there; Kudremukh Iron-Ore project is there; Mangalore Chemical Fertiliser Co. is there. In view of all these things, we have been clamouring for oil refinery at Mangalore because it is closer to Arab countries and it is also closer to Cochin. There is already raw material available in Kasargod on the west coast. So far

as the off-shore oil drilling at Kasor-god is concerned, it is said that at the end of this year, the oil drilling work will be taken up. I humbly appeal to the hon. Minister to start the drilling work immediately, as soon as possible, and take up the work in right earnest. The Members of Parliament who were Members of the Hathi Committee, and Hathi himself, were unanimous in recommending the take-over of foreign drug firms. But, unfortunately, the officials were still under foreign influence. The former Secretaries Bhoothalingam Ranganathan etc. who are now aiding foreign drug firms, appended a note of dissent without assigning any reasons. In reality, the appointment of the Hathi Committee was the result of strong feelings expressed by Members of Parliament about the unhealthy monopoly of the drug industry by foreign firms in our country. There are about 40 foreign drug companies operating in our country, which include 19 American and 10 British. Out of Rs. 450 crores of production by the industry in 1973, foreign firms controlled more than Rs. 261 crores. The Hathi Committee never recommended a ratio of 1:5 for foreign firms. The remittances of foreign firms to the principals in the name of dividends, royalties etc. amounted to Rs. 20.50 crores while the import of raw materials amounted to Rs. 15.12 crores. Capital goods import and assets created in our country were of the same amount. When the take-over of foreign drug firms was recommended by the Hathi Committee, there was unanimity among Members of Parliament belonging to different Parties, but the versions of the Ministry was that take-over was possible only after their flouting the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Now, is there no material so far as flouting or violation of any regulation is concerned I know you have got much material to show they were violated but, still, you are not taking action. Why this delay? You should take action. The Hathi Committee had

also unanimously recommended that drugs and pharmaceuticals should be removed from Appendix I but, in the name of high technology and low technology, bureaucrats want to play further mischief.

Industries which are not included in Appendix I are required to bring down their foreign equity to 40 per cent, but even then the general provisions of the FERA are not applied to them.

So, my submission would be that it is better to take over the foreign drug firms.

Now, coming to the commission given to petrol dealers, you are giving 1 paise per litre to the petrol dealers. When petrol was sold at 56 paise per litre there was a margin of profit of nearly 7 per cent but after the increase in petrol price, that margin has been reduced to 1.3 per cent. But still you are denying them an increase in commission. Why so? After all, all the dealers are not rich people. Some of them are dealers under self-employment schemes also: you should have given some encouragement to them by increasing it, but you are not doing it. During your election speeches you had been stating that your Government is going to reduce petrol prices. But, unfortunately, after the budget you have raised it by 52 paise. So I request you and appeal to you to increase the commission at least by one paise per litre to the petrol dealers.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Madam Charman, I am very happy that the hon. Minister, Mr. Bahuguna, has taken some interest to explore the Oils by ONGC particularly in the coastal line of Andhra Pradesh, but I am not happy about the activities of his other Departments. In his empire as was said by some other Hon'ble member without the Minister's knowledge, behind his back, something is happening. I want to bring to his notice one thing, about

[Shri K. Sunyanarayana]

Andhra Pradesh. Some time back, the Minister Shri Bahuguna promised—and he had also written to me—that no project concerning IDPL, no office, would be shifted from Hyderabad. But only yesterday they have complained to me at Hyderabad that the IDPL Engineering Department at Hyderabad, which has given machinery for nearly a hundred projects of the Government of India, is proposed to be shifted from Hyderabad to Gurgaon near to Delhi; they are planning to accommodate it in the Second Floor of the new building under completion in Gurgaon. This is going on behind the Minister's back. The Chairman and Managing Director—I do not know whether he is in the official Gallery or not—is doing all these things. There are certain complaints against this gentleman. They have recruited people from Hyderabad and now they are proposing to shift the whole department to Gurgaon. It is said that Government want to decentralise everything. But an office already established in Hyderabad is proposed to be shifted to Gurgaon! People are not happy about this. These are the further developments after the hon. Minister had given an assurance that he would not shift any office from Hyderabad. Even though a number of letters were written to recruit more staff, the Chairman and Managing Director does not care at all; on the contrary, he is reported to have said; 'As long as you sit at Hyderabad, how can you expect people to be recruited? He has said that, unless the office is shifted from Hyderabad to Gurgaon, they cannot expect to have people. They always recruit people from a particular place and then shift these people from Hyderabad.

So, I want to make this request, that the entire Engineering Department may be shifted immediately to Hyderabad. Then only everything will beset right.

Coming to my particular district, West Godavari, the entire coastal belt should be exploited by ONGC. Now the ONGC is doing its operation only in Narsapur. But all the officers are staying 50 miles away from Narsapur, in Rajahmundry. They are not staying in Narsapur even though they have facilities to stay there. Even the Ministers from Centre, when they come to see the progress, get down at Rajahmundry and are taken from there to Narsapur. Every time they have to spend petrol for going from Rajahmundry to Narsapur. In order to save petrol, especially in these hard days, these officers should be asked to stay at Narsapur where I can arrange for accommodation, if there is any difficulty.

One more thing about diesel. Of course, it is not entirely in your hands. Mr. Minister, the Finance Department also comes in the picture. Only the price of diesel has come down. Last month, for two or three days, in my home-town, Eluru, no petrol was available, no diesel was available; all the lorries were held up.

There is a demand from the dealers of Petrol and other Oils for increasing their commission. This demand has been there for several years. Even though the prices of all the things have gone up, the commission of dealers has not been increased. Our request is that the demand of these small dealers may be considered sympathetically and their commission may be increased.

Mr. Anandam, Member, Rajya Sabha, has brought to the Minister's notice about the gol-mal that is going on in his ministry: some lakhs of rupees are being given as compensation to private company or agency after the nationalisation of Caltex. The company which was dealing with the agency of L.P.G. calgas or something like that have changed their name; they wanted to take the several lakhs of rupees cheating the Government. Mr. Anandam has written a et-

ter to the minister in this regard. I do not want to go into all those details though I have them with me here. Mr. Anandam, MP of Rajya Sabha himself an auditor who knows the trucks of accounts has written to you Government want to give compensation. After your nationalisation policy of Caltex has been declared, in this way your officers are colluding with the company and they want to give the company more compensation which they are not entitled to.

About fertilisers, only one word I want to say. I do not know whether it is under your control or it comes under Agriculture Ministry. There is a stock of imported fertilisers in my district. It was imported 5 years back—some 2000 tonnes. It is there stored in one rice mill godowns and they are paying a rent of Rs. 6000. The unit involved is the Rashtriya Chemicals Ltd. and I think it is under your control. They have demanded vacating the godowns and the shifting of the fertilisers to other places where there is a demand for them. Out of these stocks, not even 200 tonnes have been sold and you are paying a rent of Rs. 6000. This is the way things are going on. To facilitate the work, they have constituted 3 or 4 limited companies for fertiliser distribution. I wanted to mention only these 3 or 4 points. Behind your back same thing is going on. You were there in the Congress and I am also there. I warn that the same thing may not be repeated. Otherwise you will not be there, and I will not be here. Please take care of that regarding official manipulations.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Our Minister, Mr. Bahuguna has many qualities and one of his qualities is to exact and extract praise from the Opposition. I am sorry I cannot join that chorus.

Madam Chairman, this Ministry of many qualities is dealing with many quantities. One is fertiliser, another

is petroleum and the third is drugs and each is of vital importance and having some respectable assets. Fertiliser is having Rs. 1149.7 crores, standing fourth in the assets of the public sector. Indian Oil—Rs. 707 crores and ONGC—Rs. 526.7 crores are standing as the 6th and 7th. Such big institutions are there and some of my friends have said it is an empire. It extends and involves both solid, liquid and gaseous states. It deals with gas, it deals with fertiliser and it deals with petroleum.

I would like to propose firstly the name of the Ministry should be changed. Instead of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, its name should be Fertiliser, Petroleum and Chemicals. Fertiliser must be the central point and the focal point of the entire Ministry and focal point of our economy. I think all our industrial endeavours, all our basic industries and everything—as all roads lead to Rome—they should also all lead to fertiliser.

One thing. We have got a Minister who has the misfortune of being misunderstood as a progressive Minister. His performance has dispelled his illusion. The thing is that both in qualitative terms as well as in quantitative terms, it has failed. I say it is just a record of dismal failure. The whole direction is wrong. Madam, Chairman, you will find that elsewhere he said that there was 1.8 lakh tonnes increase in fertiliser production at some place. But, what I find is that the rate of increase is only the minimum. In the recent years, for example, in 1975-76, the production of nitrogenous fertiliser was 15.35 lakhs tonnes; in 1976-77, it was 19 lakhs tonnes; in 1977-78, it was 21 lakhs tonnes but in 1978-79, it was only 21.8 lakhs tonnes. That means the rate of increase has only decreased. This is one of the dismal failures. It is much more painful to us. Those who were associated with the Fertilizer industry think that this is an industry where India can attain self-sufficiency.

[Shri A. K. Roy]

It is in this industry in which we can produce a completely sophisticated fertiliser plant; we have got all the raw materials; we have got our technical personnel; we have also got our know-how; and we have got our catalysts. There is no reason why in this industry we should lag behind? Not only are we not in a position to export all our technology to other countries but our policy also has been a suicidal one. Our rate of progress has slowed down; our rate of self-reliance has slowed down. We are becoming more and more dependent on others. I would like to ask the Minister as to what was the reason for this and what was the compulsion under which he went in for a super-fertiliser plant to foreign collaborators. It is a shame. I would like to impress on you that this is a shame; it is no confidence in the work our engineers and chemists are doing in the P&D and now the A.P.D.I.L. Madam, Chairman, one or two points and I have done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude Mr. Roy. You asked for a little more time. The time was given. I have given some more time. Don't misuse it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am not misusing it. What did he do with the Sindri? When we are now thinking to have a coal-based plant, in the coalbelt field, they are making it a naphthabased plant which is completely in opposite direction. I would like to know as to what he will do with the Sindri Fertiliser Plant which has already been built up.

You will be surprised to know that the coke oven plant, this Ministry, is going to sell to the B.C.C.L. He is not only running an empire but he is actually presiding over the liquidation of his empire also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to suggest to the Minister that the coke oven plant is a good one. And that plant may be transformed into a chemical plant. In that way, a chemical complex may be set up. That coke oven plant will not be good for nothing after the naphtha plant comes into operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roy, now you conclude. I have called the next speaker, Mr. George. You speak now.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): Madam, I wanted to be considerate to my other colleague. I am extremely glad to be happy to note that you have given me a few seconds—I do not mention a few minutes...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't waste that time. You continue your speech by taking these few minutes.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Madam, according to me, this ministry is one of the most vital economic ministries in the country. The other two are the Steel and Industry. During the past two years, the Janata Rule has given it the name of mismanagement and is under closest scrutiny of its integrity.

The Industries Ministry is not a solid ministry, it is a gaseous ministry because of talk and because of people's taking their breakfast, lunch and dinner only. There is also a feeling even in the Prime Minister's mind that something more is to be done to find out whether the ministry is running well or not. I was putting a lot of hopes on this ministry because I never had pinned my hopes on the other two ministries.

16.00 hrs.

I was pinning my hopes on the Commerce Ministry and the Petroleum, Chemicals and fertilisers Ministry. Two years ago when the Commerce Ministry was handed over we had not only a growth rate of 27 per cent but also a trade surplus of Rs. 81 crores. During the last two years it has come to a situation where not only exports have come down but

also we are going to have an adverse balance of trade to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores.

Now, I come to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and fertilisers. After all Shri Bahuguna is a Congressman and naturally he will have common sense. Over the past two years I was pinning all my hopes on that. I have not yet lost my hopes. It is a ministry of 'Srishti, Sthiti and Sanhar'. All the three stages are in this Ministry. I am sorry to note that in spite of the Rs. 5,122 crores foreign reserves that we have, there is a shortage of diesel, kerosene and LPG. I think our dynamic Minister will take early steps to see that at least within the next two weeks these basic items are made available in this country especially when lakhs and lakhs of our people are working abroad and the Finance, Commerce & Petroleum and Chemicals ministries are in a comfortable position of having foreign exchange reserves. At least that foreign exchange which our poor people are earning in deserts should be used to remove the shortages of these items.

Now, Madam Chairman, let me come to fertilisers and there I speak with a little more than the knowledge of a layman. I started my life as a worker in a fertiliser industry, viz., FACT Ltd. With this little knowledge at my command I would like to say that it is high time that we thought of changing the feed-stock for the fertiliser industry. Let us remove the misunderstanding, apprehension and doubts about the coal-based fertiliser projects. Ramagundam might have had teething troubles but ultimately in the context of this country it is the coal based fertiliser industry which is going to succeed. There are always teething troubles whenever any innovations are made but let there be no lingering doubts as to whether we will succeed or not. I am sure Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba will ultimately succeed as a coal-based industry since our country's main raw-material source is that.

Also since now we are having good prospects of having gas I may suggest that the feed stock must be based on gas.

Now, Madam Chairman, I come to the fertilisers. I know the Minister is very intelligent and dynamic. I will only suggest that he must have a closer scrutiny in respect of FACT Ltd. There is lot of smoke-screen and paper curtain there. It is true it is one of the oldest fertiliser industries as it started in 1943 but as I have worked there myself I know that the machinery there is more than 30 years old. During the past six to seven years we have been clamouring for product diversification, that is, caprolactum, methanol, ammonia sulphate and ammonia phosphate. I would suggest in the Udyog Mandal unit the Minister and the officials must think of changing the old machinery, otherwise they will not be able to make profit. Recently there is lot of publicity as to this unit having made profit or there is reduction in loss but I may repeat that there is lot of smoke-screen and paper curtain. It is only because of the capital re-structuring that the industry was able to show a reduction in loss. I quite appreciate the point. Regarding Udyogmandal, we should have a closer look at it. May I ask the hon. Minister that he should have this closer look at it? What is the licensed capacity of the plant and what has been the actual production achieved? We have to see as to what has been the position last year and year before last in terms of the licensed capacity and what is its present production. As you know, this is the touchstone to judge the success of any plant. The Cochin Division cannot say that their machinery is old. They can't say that because they are having new machinery. I may say that Phase II of the programme of this Cochin Division has been a colossal failure. The plant of Udyogmandal and of the Cochin Division have been failures in this respect. I will not go into the details. This is not the time

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for that. I hope that the hon. Minister will take this clue and that he will have a deeper look, a penetrating look, and an X-ray look into these aspects. I request him to have this close look because we should not end up by closing down of the units. This is my request.

Now I come to the consumer industries and here, may I request the hon. Minister to think of commercial exploitation of all the gases that are available in this country? With the present change in policy, even forest firewood is not available to the people. Kerosene is not available. The middle-classes go more and more for LPG, but there are many constraints in this respect. There are many difficulties faced by the consumer in regard to the bottling and in the distribution of the LPG. There are many cases where pilferages have taken place down the line. These things should be avoided. Diesel, Kerosene and LPG are the three most important things which are needed by the consumers, and unless immediate steps are taken within the next two or three weeks, I am afraid, the whole economy will collapse. For the past two years of course we had been in a comparatively comfortable situation in the matter of petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers, but now we are facing enormous problems. We must understand that many industries are based on fertilizers, petroleum and chemicals. Diesel is needed for agriculture. Petrol is needed for the entire economy, to keep all our industries going. These are very essential things for the economy of any country. This is the Ministry which controls the life-nerve of the entire economy of this country. And if this Ministry fails, it will be most unfortunate for the whole country. Already steel prices are soaring high. The Industry Ministry is sustaining only on gas—I mean, the speeches of the Minister! The Commerce Ministry, has ended up with a deficit trade balance about which I

mentioned already. I do hope that the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers will thrive and will survive as a healthy Ministry.

Once again, I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention for having a thorough probe into the problems of FACT, into their problems of diversification and modernisation, especially the caprolactum and methanol plants. The old units of FACT have to be scrapped and diversified for production of caprolactum and methanol. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I am indeed beholden to the hon. Members of the House for having participated in this particular Debate which relates to the Deands for Grants of my Ministry, and for having given their wise counsel on different counts.

I appreciate the anxiety of the House in relation to the implementation of the Drug policy of the Government. I also appreciate the anxiety of the House with regard to the need for self-reliance in the field of Drugs, Petroleum, Fertilizers and Chemicals. I also appreciate the anxiety of the House to justify the apprehensions whether the Government and the Corporations under it are not working in full command of the situation. But I must at the outset make certain preliminary observations before I come to the points raised or talked out about the Department which I have the privilege to head here. At the outset, I must pay tribute to a large number of working force both in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Oil industry in the Fertiliser Industry and those in public and cooperative sector, our scientists and technocrats who have contributed to whatever good while they have been in the Ministry and I admit if there have been some slippages, the reason therefor will have to be found primarily elsewhere. I must also congratulate both the management and the

workers for the excellent labour relations which they have, except for a very unfortunate strike in one unit of the IDPL. I must also try to take the House into confidence and say that this Ministry has a certain name which is often times misleading. When we say this is the Ministry of Petroleum, it appears to everyone of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament as well as the people at large that it is perhaps not only for exploration, exploitation and refining of crude oil and petroleum products but the whole marketing, that A to Z, of every petroleum product is in the hands of this Ministry. Now, this is far from truth, be it the distribution of fertilisers or be it the distribution of petroleum products, be it the question of looking to the quality control of medicines, it is more a business of many departments of Government of India as well as the State Governments.

Now, I must pay a tribute and appreciate the arrangements made by the Government of Kerala with regard to the distribution system of kerosene oil. Now, kerosene oil is something which is entirely within the competence of the State Governments to distribute to the people. We have depots, we have certain whole-sale distribution centres which we have appointed. But the entire retail distribution of kerosene oil is done by the State Governments. They appoint the retailers, they oversee its functioning and it is also correct because in a country of our size, it cannot be possible for a man sitting in the Capital without any field organisation—this Ministry has just no field organisation—to be able to control its distribution unless the State Governments play their part. Now, we have shortages and I will come to that later on. But the Kerala Government's distribution system has withstood the pressures and the difficulties, the like of which it has not been possible to do elsewhere. Hon'ble

Members had been asking for adequate quantities of products being supplied to the States. Generally the impression is that the supply has not been made properly or it has been made less than what was supplied last year. In spite of the basic difficulties of availability of crude and other petroleum products due to international situation, factors beyond control of this Ministry, happenings in Iran, decision of the OPEC countries to sell oil in a particular manner, decision of the OPEC countries to reduce their production, reducing thereby the total availability in the market, we have yet been able to manage to give to various states quantities of products, both high speed diesel and kerosene oil higher than the last year. If I may say so, it will take me hours to read the whole list, but as the hon. Member from West Bengal Shri Halder has raised the point as also the hon. Member from Karnataka, Shri Poojary and some other hon. members, I will read figures pertaining to a few states to prove how it has been our endeavour to help the State Governments to overcome their current difficulties. I would take West Bengal first. I would leave the question of motor spirit that was of course given much more than the last year. I come to high speed diesel. West Bengal got in the year 1977-78 3,31,028 metric tonnes; in 1978-79, they have already received 4,36,871 metric tonnes. This is in spite of the shortage that we have been facing. But if high speed diesel is called upon in this country to take the load of coal, to take the load of failure of the State Electricity Boards to generate power. I am afraid, I am being asked to perform the impossible. And, I cannot promise, because promising that will mean promising the impossible.

The percentage variation in short supply of products with us is 14.7 per cent higher than the last year, but we have seen to it that the

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West Bengal State does not suffer because of the flood, because of the special situation, not because it is a friendly or unfriendly Government to the Centre. I am very sorry to say that the hon. Member from Karnataka, Shri Poojary talked of friendly or unfriendly Government. May I tell him that this is far from my consideration or the consideration of the Janata Government? He would be happy to learn that with all this friendship of thirty years between the Centre and the Karnataka State, where the Governments were of the same Party, a Party to which once I had also the honour to belong, Bangalore did not have a product depot and I decided to give to Bangalore one product depot which is going to be opened in the last week of this month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He confined himself to Mangalore you are talking of Bangalore.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: If there was no depot in the capital of the State, what would be the situation in the other areas?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: He is interested in M, not B.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am also deeply interested in M's, not B's though my name starts with B. I am interested in Muslims, minorities. I am not interested in Brahmins. That point is very clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: M stands for madams also.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Madam I am deeply interested and concerned about you always.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: In so far as my state of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the allotment has been 7.8 per cent higher than the last year. I am not trying to say that I have not been partial but I want only to say that India cannot run with this type of chauvinistic approach. Pet-

roleum and petroleum products have got to be moved to different areas. It is not a question of one area or the other; this is a natural product an essential product, energy which has to be given to the right people in the right manner and right time. We have tried to follow that example, I have not tried to follow any other example. I am also willing to quote figures to prove that in the matter of product-wise total we try to maintain things at last years level--and more, but I want to give a very--if I may say so prayerful warning. This country, I repeat this country has to learn to live within its resources Hon. Member Shri Poojary was good enough to say: 'with so much of foreign exchange, why do you bother about buying more?' Hon. Member Shri Damani was good enough to say that our bill was already nearing 50 per cent. It is not 50 per cent yet. Nevertheless has was warning me about the size of our imports--which we have done.

Now, we have been helped by our Arab friends, to keep things going. There is a great deal of argument about OFEC prices. I know, we have been hit hard but I must tell you that we must put ourselves in the place of those people and then find out how it goes with them. Oil-producing countries are selling crude, with dolar as the only currency. They do not have any other currency. In 1973-74 hon. Borooah was perhaps the Minister of oil it was then that the first price hike came And I am a lazy man--I have not reacted to that hike till to-day. Mr. Borooah was a very, very quick-footed person. And he made a quick reflection of the hike in the petroleum product prices. I am sorry I must apologize to him for my laziness and apologize to the House also, for my laziness. I propose to do it soon. But the dolar has lost its value. Some friends told me in Iraq when I went there, in Abu Dhabi when I went there and in Libya when I was there, that the purchasing power of the dolar was sliding down. And

what they really found was that their imports from the developing countries were costing them very high. These people live mostly on oil. Their economy is totally linked to oil. Has the world treated these people well? Has the world been careful about them? Have the troubles of these people been solved? Has anybody bothered about these people having nothing else but oil? Did anybody raise his voice about these people? India did? Mahatma Gandhi raised his voice, Jawaharlal Nehru raised his voice. This nation raised its voice whenever the Arab cause was suffering. We continue to raise our voice even to-day; but the point is that it is not a question of the infinite capacity of India to purchase any amount of crude and oil or else, order about nations to keep their prices at a particular level. This is just not possible and India must learn to understand the implications of this particular situation. Therefore we cannot import any amount.

I am grateful to those Arab countries especially to Iraq, Abu Dhabi and Libya who have helped us in a big way in tiding over this crisis. It is not only a question of money to-day. You cannot get oil for money. European countries have cut down their production of fuel. They have no options. I cannot order Arab countries also to keep their rate of production at a level at which they can go on meeting the world requirements. They say: "we will live long with our oil. Therefore, we must produce less." All these things are there, and yet we have been able to manage things so far. But I must tell you, and I have told a meeting of the Secretaries of Civil Supplies and a letter to the Chief Ministers has gone from me, and also from the Prime Minister—that the situation is not an easy one. Therefore, certain things have to be done by the state Governments: One: they have got to introduce some sort of supervision, if they would like to

call it informal rationing they are welcome to call it. If they want to call it general supervision, they are welcome to call it so. It is for them to fix priorities. Today, what is happening is this: if a railway wagon is not available, a transport vehicle is available. Therefore, if you don't have a railway wagon, please use a transport vehicle. How do you do it? Some people were telling me and here also some hon. Members say that if the kerosene is not there, if the coal is not there, why can there not be LPG? My reply is that it reminds me of the famous French story when the Empress said: "If the people do not have bread and they are marching in the streets, why can they not eat cakes?" The coal which is abundant in this country is not available, we are asking for a scarce commodity which is just not available.

Therefore, every State will have to learn to live at the last year's level. The most I can do is to give 5 per cent more than last year. I cannot give more HSD. I do not distribute it. Let the State Governments choose to whom they should give first; whether they want to give it to the agriculturists; let them fix the priority whether they want to give to a particular section of the people or a particular sector of industry. But it is for the State Governments to decide and we have communicated to them in writing about it. Similarly, so far as kerosene oil is concerned, it appears as if I am the man in charge of kerosene oil. I must tell the Chief Ministers of the States that they must take the responsibility to govern—while they are ruling their States—to distribute this product. Centre cannot do anything except to provide the bulk kerosene. The distribution has to be done by them. Let them decide whether they want to go right into the rural areas and refuse it to the urban people or they want to give it partly to the urban people and partly to the rural people. It is not my business, just not my business.

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I will go along with them. I even told the State Governments when they asked me about this. The Karnataka Chief Minister asked me the other day about it. So, did the West Bengal Government and some others. They asked me: "Supposing we take over all the retail things." I said, "very well, please do what you want, I am not coming in your way." I will not come in the way of the State Governments as to how they are going to manage the situation; it is for them to manage it; and I hope they will manage it.

After having made these general observations, I should like to say that lot of points were raised by hon. Members. There is another unfortunate controversy, basic controversy. Therefore, I should like to talk of that first before I go and talk of something what we have done. The hon. Member Prof. Mavalankar and another hon. Member Mr. Jafri from Gujarat were kind enough, were good enough to refer to the controversy that is a rising in the minds of the people of Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are interested in the minority.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA. Thank you. I must make one humble submission. It is my misfortune that Gujarat should misunderstand me. They are trying to see in me more power than I possess. The first thing that I should like to tell them is that this gas is a scarce natural resource and the Minister by himself has just no power to decide on what is going to be done about the gas. Whatever happens to this natural gas or the associated gas, free gas or the associated gas, will be decided by the Cabinet as a whole. Therefore, Gujarat needs have no apprehension about it. I cannot take the whole Cabinet for a garden ride. I cannot. They must appreciate that the Cabinet is composed of people who know their business and I am more than sure that they will not be unfair and unjust.

The second point which I should like to submit in this connection is that I am lucky to announce that our availability of gas has increased very much during the last one year. What we thought of the based in field to have gas was at the rate of 10 million cubic metres of gas a day. I am happy to say that, as the recent structure has indicated there is another 17 million cubic metres of gas which makes the total availability of free gas to 27 million cubic metres a day. Therefore, there is enough gas. There was an apprehension in the minds of some hon. Members this side and on that side and also in the mind of Prof. Mavalankar, who, I must say, is a very knowledgeable Member of this House, who is an asset in every discussion, to him, I should like to say only this much. To him, I should like to say, that he may permit me to correct him only on a minor point. There are two types of gases available in the Bombay High areas. Bassein gas is all natural gas, non-associated, free gas; that means that the gas is neither burning nor flaring; nothing is happening about that gas; it is in the womb of earth and we can take that in the manner and in the degree we like; that is in our hands, that means if we want to take out 27 million cubic metres a day we can do; if we want to take only 20 million cubic metres we can do so. But so far as associated gas is concerned, suppose you take a barrel of oil out the associated gas also must and should come out. What has been brought from Bombay High to Bombay is associated gas, not free gas; either it is brought or flared on the Highseas. We have therefore decided to bring it. I must concede that if in 1974, when we were blessed with this find, we had started certain things like the gas plant at the shore, petro-chemical plant at the shore or the fertilizer plant at the shore, based on that gas so that every part of that gas was used, it would have been a welcome thing. Some hon. Members suggested that this gas should be given as LPG. I am sorry that LPG is only a small part of the

big gas; that big gas has many components the major component is methane which has got to be converted into fertilizers. The second major component consists of other heavy chemicals which are to be used as petro-chemicals. The smallest component is LPG. The whole Bombay High gas from those oil fields will give us 1,76,000 tonnes of LPG per annum.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: A good chemistry class.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am helpless; a layman is running a very technical ministry and in the hands of the hon. Members I am trying to sell my thing in the belief that it will be accepted.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We are glad that at least your ministry is not like the industries ministry, full of gas.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: This ministry has plenty of gas, I can assure you; only some part is free and the other is associated.

Therefore, I was saying that Gujarat need not fear about wastage of gas. The hon. Members, Shri Balbir Singh referred to a matter last year and also in this year's discussion, and Shri Mavalankar also; and asked what we are doing with Bombay High associated gas which we are bringing to the shore. Firstly the total gas from Bombay High is not coming out because we are not working all the Bombay High oil fields. It is only 95,000 barrels a day, because our platforms are not there. Some of our friends—I will not name them—from a friendly country whose leaders were in India sometime back told me; we are told that you are conserving your oil and you want oil from our fields; you are a very wise man. The fact is we are straining ourselves. I am committing a very foolish thing; I should admit it to the House. I am straining all my resources to the maximum only because I know that oil is just not avail-

able around the world and unless we do that with all our effort, we may perhaps find difficulty; therefore, we are doing it. But the availability of equipment which can take out oil from Bombay High is such that we cannot take out more than 95,000 barrels a day. Therefore, the gas that is coming out is not that full 4 million cubic metres, which would be there when we take out twelve million tonnes of oil per annum. That is at that level. It will come in 1981-82. Therefore, even the Bombay High Gas is not coming out fully. It is coming out partly. Very small amount is coming out and we are using it. But is it not true that the Government of India has given to Gujarat itself a large amount of gas to flare even to-day? With Tatas it is a temporary arrangement. I said it earlier. I am repeating it again. With Tatas the arrangement is only till such date as I can make use of that gas for purposes of conversion into goods. That is, because my end users are not ready, therefore, I am falling back on Tatas, to let him have a little bit of this gas instead of coal, and charging him that coal price. I am not charging him any other price and the arrangement is that we will give you gas only when there is a shut down in our plant and when fertilizer plant will start taking all the gas, Tatas will just come to a halt. It might be in another few months time.

Trombay complex will start taking gas for producing fertilizer but much more than that we are putting the gas fraction-a-tion plant there also and we will have L.P.G. We will be having heavy chemicals. Methanol will go. Currently, we are using whole sugar cane, putting that in the cup to sweeten the cup. I want to have molasses, sugar bagasse to produce papers, alcohol and sugar for sweetening purposes. That will happen when gas fraction-a-tion plant will come in 1980-81. We are doing it. There was a talk of self-reliance. In all

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humbleness I may say that this Ministry has done its best to have more self reliance than thought of. Gas fraction-ation plant was proposed to be given to some multi-nationals. I decided in the Ministry to give it to Engineers India Limited. But they too want to have a back up from outside. They cannot do 100 per cent. by themselves. They will have to learn in the process more and we will try to do like that.

When it comes to Gujarat's turn, why do we not say 1979, 1980-81? I had a long discussion with the Hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat in the presence of the Prime Minister just recently and we have cleared every point with him. I had assured him that I cannot say anything because the Parliament is in session. But I will make my suggestions before the Parliament. We are at a stage when we can quite say certain things only—first to lay these pipeline right now and open that gas field for a small amount of gas for which there are uses right now in Gujarat, we will be doing injustice, for the investment will be of a very high order, as the pipe will have to be such that it will bring 27 million cu. metre of gas a day to this side. If I put that type of pipeline, it will cost a lot. If I put in a huge amount and it remains idle for four years, what do I do about it?

You have talked about certain things where you are ready to make use of it. We are already giving gas. Are we not giving gas for Baroda town for use, the only town in the country which is getting it?

Someone has said you are going to give to Bombay. Maharashtra Government is asking for it. We have not decided. But that may be L.P.G. That may not be Gas even, that may not be whole L.P.G. because the whole nation has a share in it and so as Bombay.

My point is, we are proposing to put up two fertiliser plants right now in Gujarat. That was the earlier thinking. I have told my Department, in view of this new gas find, let us have one more plant there. We have done so in consultation with the Railways because that is the last straw on the camels back. Railways say that even for the Third Plant, we will have to give them between Rs. 25 to 40 crores to strengthen their lines to move the fertilizer to North West Area. Gujarat will not be able to consume it. Whatever Gujarat produces goes to the North West. Therefore, these fertilizer plants—two earlier and one more, in view of the large gas find, we have said we will give Gujarat three plants, strengthen the railway line and bring the fertilizer plant, but also lay out pipe line from Gujarat after it has reached Gujarat and Gujarat requirements are met. This we are thinking, loud thinking, no decision has yet been taken. But the Ministry currently is doing exercise on what the hon. Laxminarayan Pandeya and some other members said from Madhya Pradesh and some hon. members from Rajasthan, that if there is surplus gas which we can bring, whether we can bring it to other areas at a cost, which will not be prohibitive, which will be economic? Gas and oil are natural resources belonging to the nation. The nation cannot make an investment in them which will not be capable of giving a correct return and which will not be economically viable. Therefore, it is not a question of pleasing every State, as if giving something to everybody. My hon. friend, Shri Poojary was very angry and said, why should Karnataka not have something? I am trying my best to find oil and gas by the side of Karnataka shore. If I get it, certainly Karnataka will have it. But if it does not have it, I cannot ask for gas in UP, etc. Certainly we are going into the whole basins. I can tell you what basins we are going into.

Gujarat need not have any fear. As far as I am concerned, I am for a

petro-chemical complex in Gujarat. I am for a petro-chemical complex in Maharashtra. I am for a petro-chemical complex in South India at the appropriate place. I am for one in Barauni. I am for a petro-chemical complex somewhere based on the Mathura naphtha when it comes. (Interruption). Bengal has already got a petro-chemical complex, the day Janata Government came into being—Bengal was trying for 10 years . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the position now?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Ask your Government what is the position. They have to finalise it. How do I know about it? I have given the licence and promised them every support. Haldia has one. Bongai-gaon has already one. Certainly it is a long way—there is a group on that consisting of Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture etc. The Agricultural Ministry gets very very upset when we talk of a petro-chemical complex. They feel as if cotton will be replaced. This country has plenty of capacity. What is after all our consumption of cloth? If the duties were removed, man-made fibre would be cheaper than the cotton cloth. If the turnover is more and if the excise duty is reduced to 25 per cent, the poor man would be able to wear more of cloth made from man-made fibre. Anyway, I will try to sell it and I will require all the support of this House to persuade the Planning Commission and everybody else to do it. But I want to put up an economic plant, not a small plant, of 250,000 Ethylene capacity. Certainly I would ask Gujarat Government's preference, whether they would like to go the Bengal way or they would let us do it. The option is more with them than with me. This is my loud thinking. Nobody should tell me later that the Government was committed to this. I am saying, this is my loud thinking. This is how I am trying to sell the idea to the Government as a whole. I

hope this Ministry will succeed in trying to sell the idea because the high aromatic content of Bombay gas, of Assam oil and of Gujarat oil should not go waste. We must make the best possible use of this particular scarce raw material and try to build our entire industrial complex on that basis.

I must on this occasion congratulate all our engineers, technicians and scientists who have produced a very wonderful institution IPCL, the petro-chemical complex at Baroda. It is one of Asia's most prestigious sort of industries and it has been done on a great deal of self-reliance. Process package everybody takes. There is some thinking here as if everything can be done by us. At no point of time will you be able to do everything. In a number of fields, process packages are taken by everybody. When I come to fertiliser, I will show how China, Russia and East Germany have all taken process packages from others and even got turnkey projects from others in the field of fertiliser. There is an unnecessary provocation in the minds of some people on that score. I will come to that later. But very frankly, we have tried to be as just and fair as possible.

The question of pricing has been raised by Prof. Mavalankar. In the whole world, the prices of oil and oil products are going up. He is asking for the impossible when he asks me to reduce them. Everybody should thank the stars if the prices are not revised further. The current level of prices cannot be disturbed. So far as royalty is concerned, that is a common question between Assam and Gujarat. Thank God, the Bombay High is far off from Maharashtra, otherwise I would have trouble with them also. The matter has been seen time and again at the highest level. The Prime Minister himself has candidly told Babubhai, the Chief Minister of Gujarat and the Chief Minister of Assam, Mr. Barbor, that this just cannot be done now. You have to wait for the period when the award

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is given some time in '80s. It is only at that time that Gujarat and Assam can raise their claim for higher royalty.

Having made these general observations I want to take the House into confidence as to what we are doing really in the field of self-reliance or finding more oil resources in our own country. As against 18 structures in 1977-78 we drilled 26 structures in 1978-79. That only shows that this Government is vigorous about it. A false propaganda is released outside that we are not trying to do anything in the public sector. Here is a case where we have done and achieved results. I am happy to say that both the years, 1977-78 and 1978-79, have not been barren. From the standard of the oil-rich countries, my finds are very poor. In the two years we have been able to add to our known reserves by 2 million tonne per year of oil and 17 million cubic metres of gas. What is the number of structures that we have gone over both off-shore and on-shore?—13 structures off-shore and 13 structures on-shore we have gone over. We have also gone to North Gujarat and the Bombay High. We propose to go far away. We are proposing to take exploratory work all round every possible basin where we feel that there is oil. According to the prognostic studies made, the oil is 2/3rd off-shore and one-third on-shore. The on-shore areas are Arunachal, Tripura, Nagaland, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa. The Mahanadi Basin, Andhra, Kerala West and East coasts, West coast of Karnataka, North and South Tapti plus Narsapur and Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh. There we are trying to find oil. We are trying to deploy more parties both for seismic survey for exploratory drilling and for developmental drilling than we did before.

I have no time to go into the whole question one by one. But I would like to say that so far as even

ONGC is concerned, we recruit SC and ST people and then specially train them also further because we have to lower down our standard while taking and then we go on training them. This is generally true of the fertiliser sector also. I am willing to give figures. I will write to every Member of Parliament as to how many agencies we have given to Scheduled Castes people. But I cannot give agencies according to the choice of the individual. I was surprised and shocked when the hon. Member, Mr. Dalpat Singh Paraste, said that richer people get it. There is a rule in my Ministry that anybody who has anything to do with the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertiliser i.e. suppose, somebody is having a kerosene dealership, somebody is having a fertiliser dealership, we will not just give him either LPG on oil pump. I have reduced, this Government has reduced, the quantity of LPG which a man can handle for a city like Bombay or Calcutta. Now people come and tell me that they cannot run it economically. While they were earlier having 50,000 or 60,000 connections, we have reduced it to a maximum of 6,500 connections. This is the standard which we have fixed. We do not want all the money to go to the rich people. In fact, even the State money is being invested in it, and some investment has got to come from the banks. We are willing to support people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. We have told them "do not take partners, we will help you to get money from the banks, the oil companies will help you to get finance from banks under this particular type of loans". In this particular case, for example out of 78 places, 28 places have gone to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I cannot do more. I do not think that is a bad performance. So far as employment is concerned, we did something.

So far as royalty is concerned, I have talked about it. I do not want to rub that point, though I can read

out how much is going to Gujarat or Assam. We propose to continue that.

Regarding new discoveries and achievements by ONGC, the new thing which they have done and for which I want to congratulate the scientists are the following. The Institute of Reservoir Studies during the year 1978-79 has identified suitable Polymer for pilot flood to enhance oil recovery from Sanand oil field; new diverting agent for acidisation in Navagam field to increase oil well production rate; development of effluent disposal for Navagam oil to prevent pollution of irrigated land by oilfield waters and gas list for Kalol field.

In this large area plans have been made towards self-reliance. Though we have a large number of consultants even today, they are only consultants. I do not claim all the privilege for the present position of the ONGC. This is really due to the far-sighted policy of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that we decided, against the advice of a number of foreign companies that there is no oil in India, we decided in the year 1951-52 that we should have this type of organisation to find oil in this country. The result is that from 5 lakh tonnes which we were getting in 1950-51, we have today reached 11.5 million. So, it is good progress. But in terms of world achievement, it is nothing because our fields are very small, because our recovery is very small.

Our scientists and engineers are having, I am happy to say, a degree of self-reliance so much so that they are in need in other countries. They are taking exploratory and development work in Iraq on a contract basis. They have done it in Iran and they are doing it in Tanzania. Another order has been given by Tanzania. Speaking for myself, I have a little less money. If I had more money, I could have gone round, taking licences even from the Arab world and starting exploration for

oil. I am more than sure that India will have to do it, if we want really to go ahead, because our development of technology in the field of oil exploration and exploitation is a very advanced one, which should of course be made use of and extended further to friendly countries.

Then, as I have already said, we are doing geo-physical surveys in the sedimentary basins like Cambay basin, Assam-Arakan basin, Rajasthan basin, Himalayan foothills, Cauvery basin, Kutch basin, Saurashtra basin, Pubhab basin, Ganga basin, West Bengal basin, Mahanadi basin, Krishna-Godavari basin, Pranhita-Godavari basin, Palar basin and Kerala basin. I am mentioning all this because Members were asking what we have done in their States. So, I wanted to say how many States were covered by our efforts. Whereas we are trying to find gas in the Jawalamukhi area. Hon'ble Balbir Singh Ji will appreciate that we have been there for more than 8 years and we have spent more than Rs. 10 crores there, we have not found commercial gas there, but we are again trying to reprocess the data which we have got so far, be it Jaiselmer, be it Jwalamukhi, we have not given them up. We are only re-assessing and re-evaluating the data to find out what type of more locations can be released and which depths should we go to. There was an impression in the minds of the hon. Members from Bengal that we do not go 5000 metre deep and therefore, we do not find oil. I promise them . . .

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What is the criterion for exploration?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am going to West Coast of Karnataka also. That is our test. Our test is, wherever the sedimentary basins are promising from aero-magnetic surveys, seismic surveys, we find out these things first and then we find that these are the basic structure which are such and such old, therefore they might be having a particular type of

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]
thing. These geological studies have to be done by geo-physicists and there is no political recommendation on this.

श्री सुरेश बिक्रम (साहजहापुर) : प्राप ने हमारे यहां तो बन्द कर दिया है जो गैस निकल रही थी साहजहापुर में ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. You can ask all these questions at the end. No interruptions now.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Madam, so far as off-shore is concerned, we have done our best, we have developed a lot of indigeneous capacity. I am happy that Mazagon Dock has started building the platforms, but I only hope that, the working class there will appreciate that strikes and go-slows will really make us lose the real time-frame within which we should do that work. I only hope that things will be all right there also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Regarding West Bengal....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The employers can appreciate the workers' demands also.

(Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am coming to that. I will take up drugs in the end. I have a lot to say on that. But I do not know if I have time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Oh yes, you have got time.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Madam, on fertilizer industry I want to say two things. Points were raised by hon'ble Mr Damani and many other friends saying that capacity is not being achieved. Shri A. K. Roy is a very knowledgeable Member of this House who has been connected with the Sindri organisation earlier....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am glad you are paying him a compliment.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:.... who is an engineer and a very kind engineer, (Interruptions) because if he used all his knowledge of engineering against me. I would be nowhere! Therefore, two things have been said,

One is that we should be self-reliant and there is enough self-reliance in the country. Another is, why these plants are not working to full rated capacity? Another one is why is X or Y plant running to full capacity and not all the plants? Why is Kalol running and why are not Numrup, Barauni, Durgapur, Cochin I and II running to full capacity? Then there has been some discussion about the competence of this nation.

One hon. Member from this side also raised this question whether we are destroying our competence. One that I would like to say something, Madam, about India's capabilities in the field of fertilizers and also say something about what we have done. Hon'ble Shri Roy said: "Your plants have not worked well, the production has not been more, it should have been more." Do I run the plants as the engineers do on the plants? Have I come in their way of producing more? Have I not sorted out every question including wages? Has there been any trouble excepting in Durgapur and sometimes in Barauni so far as the fertilizer plants are concerned? Then, why has there been this struggle? Why has it not been done? Not because the workers are not there, not because the scientists are not there, but, for that appreciation which the hon. Member on this side made for PDIL, really we are paying the price of self-reliance. When these plants were put up, we did not have all the knowledge. They tried to do more than they could have done at that point of time. Therefore, technologically and equipment-wise, they are giving us trouble. Nevertheless, we have been able to increase the growth rate of nitrogen by 8.5 per cent and phosphatic fertiliser by 15 per cent.

17.00 hours.

Shri N. K. Shejawalkar in the Chair

The public sector produces 54.4 per cent of the total capacity the private sector 39 per cent and the co-operative sector 6.6 per cent. In these.

there are different types of plants. There are some plants which are stabilised there are some which are not stabilised, and therefore they have different rates of capacity. In Category I of stabilised plants, the capacity utilisation has increased to 83.4 per cent, in plants not stabilised it is 48 per cent. Even in old plants it is 57 per cent, and in new plants it is 38 per cent. Capacity utilisation in stabilised and old plants improved in 1978-79, and the loss of production is due to many reasons. I would like to take the House into confidence by telling them what really happened in these plants and why they produced less.

Mechanical breakdowns in 1978-79 accounted for 230,000 tonnes of lesser production of nitrogen compared to 296,000 tonnes in 1976-77. I am comparing it with the emergency period. Power breakdowns, compared to 1976-77 of 32,000 tonnes, was 36,000. You want me to have full capacity, but I cannot control power supply. Then, input limitations. Coal accounted for 10,000 tonnes of lesser production in 1976-77 and 30,000 tonnes in 1978-79. Lack of naphtha due to shortage and due to the international situation accounted for 22,000 tonnes of lesser production. In regard to labour, I am happy to say that as against 32,000 tonnes in 1977-78, we had a loss of only 6,000 tonnes, and that is why I thank them for their co-operation. They have been very co-operative. Therefore the total loss in 1977-78 of 370,000 tonnes was reduced to 360,000 in 1978-79. So, I can only say that there has been an improvement over 1976-77, though one might say the rate could have been still better and certain things could have been avoided.

There are lots of things in the minds of hon. Members with regard to FACT. Lots of things have been said, that it is an old plant etc. That old plant is doing very well this year, much better than it did in 1976-77, but I may assure Mr.

A. C. George, the hon. Members from Kerala and the people as a whole that we will not let FACT die out. FACT and FEDO are jewels in our fertiliser industrial set-up and we will see if diversification and other things can be introduced. We will keep in mind also the suggestions that have been made here.

So far as the discussion about our going to foreign technology as against indigenous technology and the talk about gas-based plants are concerned, I would not like to say that there is not a single plant beginning with Sindr. and Nangal, Rourkela, Trombay, Baroda, Kota, Kanpur, Durgapur, Cochin, Barauni, Namrup, Tuticorin, Vizag, Nangal expansion, Bhatinda and Panipat which was based on total indigenous capability. There is not a single plant which is based on total indigenous capability. Process packages have been purchased in each case from outside. All these plants were given much before the Janata Government came to power. Process packages were given out and rightly so. I do not say why? Russia had to do the same; China had to do the same; East Germany had to do the same. There are a number of plants in these countries which are greatly self-reliant compared to us in technology and in science and they have had to go to these people because these are specific technologies which are patented and which have got to be had from different people.

What we are going to take in for 1350 plants? The Janata Government is the only Government, the first Government, which told FPDIL "Please erect, construct, on the basis of your own knowledge 600 tonne gas-based fertiliser plant in Namrup." I decided that they shall do it. But what is their response? They want Haldor Topsoe on every ground. They cannot do 600 tonne plant on their own. This Government did not tell them, "We want to purchase technology from outside." In fact, I made a number of scientists come together and to tell

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those people where they were asking for more. I cannot say whether they were asking for more. They came forward, not at the top level; they talked at all the levels and we had a meeting with the lower officers also so that engineers will not say that the top man betrayed them. They told us, "We will make our design and our process. But Haldor Topsoe will have to that it is right and the guarantee will be that of Haldor Topsoe. What is this? Then you better have Haldor Topsoe. I checked them out on many grounds. They are not confident of doing 600 tonne plant by themselves. I would not have said this. But there have been a lot of unnecessary doubts created as if 1350 plants are a conspiracy. The whole world is going to have 1350 plants. There is a saving of Rs. 60/- per tonne if the efficiency is all right. We are not going to take anything more than what we have taken for older plants, be it 900 tonne plant.

So far as this point is concerned, the FPDIL capabilities were seen by Dr. Sethna himself and one Mr. Chakravarty. There was the Sethna Committee which went into it. I have neither praise nor condemnation for anybody. Dr. Sethna is one of our eminent scientists. The Government of India constituted the Sethna Committee, the outgoing Government which believed in self-reliance, the leader of which talks even today, a great deal, sheds tears, about self-reliance. They constituted the Sethna Committee, not this Government; so that Mr. Stephen will not have any doubt about the personnel of this Committee. The Sethna Committee went into the Indian capabilities in the field of fertiliser industry, technologically wise.

I would like to read out from that Committee's report as to what the Sethna Committee evaluated and said:

"If one were to study the leading foreign engineering companies in the fertiliser field, it would be found

that it is essentially in process and systems design and project management that they are specialists. These would cover areas, such as, design of catalytic reactors, gas absorption, absorption equipment, heat exchangers for the fluids met within the fertiliser field, economic utilisation of energy, instrumentation and controls, etc.

"They have gained experience in project expertise and designing systems or sustained operations for easy and quick repair and maintenance. The systems design also attempts for maximisation of energy."

It goes further and says this. The Sethna Committee itself observes that "in the field project management and execution, FPDIL's past performance related to project cost, time schedule, and reliability has not been good . . ."

It is not my judgment. I say, and I am proud of that, that FPDIL and FIDO know more about fertiliser industry than any Asian country does. Therefore, what we have decided is this. The details will go right upto the Cabinet. I do not know what the Cabinet will accept or reject. But my view is like this. I will not accept any technology which cannot be absorbed by us *in toto* and which is not a proven technology. I will not go the Namrup—, Barauni—, Durgapur—, and Cochinway where the proveness of technology was not even considered when technology was borrowed. Proven technology means plant running in operation on the basis of that technology. Number two, we will go in for a technology which permits the maximum utilisation of indigenous capabilities of vendors. The equipment-purchase will have to be mostly like this. Therefore, in order to make them be a World Bank loan sort of project, we will have to do international biddings. So, we have constituted a Committee with the Indian vendors, my Ministry and

everybody, to help them prepare for that type of a situation so that cost-wise and efficiency-wise they are better, they are chosen, they are selected. But I have no doubt in my mind that, in that large degree of equipment between 900 and 1350, there will be very little difference. Even if it is 900 tonne, almost the same—I am not saying a hundred per cent—almost the same type of dependence from outside would have to be there. But if I can produce a little cheaper thing . . .

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): If this is the philosophy, may I know what will happen to Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNNA: Fama-gundam, Talcher and Korba will run as they are running. We are not changing them. We are not changing that philosophy. In fact, Mr. George raised the question of feedstock and he was wanting us to go back to coal. I do not propose to go back to coal. I propose to use, for a while, gas and till that time use these few plants which are on coal-based feedstock and work them in such a manner that our expertise, by the time the gas reserves are over, will have reached a point where the coal-based thing can be done economically. Right now, the most economic way of producing fertiliser is gas-based plant. Even naphtha is not comparable to that. Nothing else is comparable to that. Therefore, we have decided this. The feedstock policy has been announced in this House. Government went into the whole question. We have said: gas first then naphtha if there is a disposal problem inland on coal. But that does not mean that Madhya Pradesh's claim for a gas-based plant or other fertiliser plant will be overlooked. We do not want to overlook. The Railways will not be able to carry all the load, whoever be the Railway Minister. Therefore, we want to take the fertiliser plants to the consuming centres, and to that extent, the hon. Member from Rajasthan made a very good

suggestion that we should see whether Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, these three States, could have fertiliser plants based on the feedstock gas after the maximum has been done in Gujarat because Gujarat is the closest to the shore and after that comes Maharashtra.

Therefore, on the technology question. I would like to make it very clear. When the newspaper people and I confronted the EPDIL people said this, went against even all rules with some of those press people who wrote stories on this type of technology affair. And I showed them the whole thing I said. I make a bold offer. Whatever can be done by India shall not be given anybody else. Whatever cannot be done by India, shall be learned by India and repetitively not be given to anybody. We want to produce these plants and, thereafter, to the extent we can, without infringing the patent rights, do things ourselves. We will do it ourselves. That is a very clear thing.

Now, what are the things that really can be done? There are certain things which cannot be done even for 900 tonne plant. For instance, Heat exchangers in convection section of primary reformer. I am saying this for the good use of our eminent engineer friend, Shri A. K. Roy. This cannot be done by FPDIL. I am willing to be corrected because it is on record. I am willing to be corrected. He can go through this and I am willing to discuss the whole thing with him in my Chamber in the presence of FPDIL people or in the presence of Dr. Sethna or any expert he likes. Then, the other equipments are secondary reformer, process gas boiler, all high pressure vessels, ammonia synthesis converter, high pressure boiler feed pump and solution circulation pump. Now if these equipment are going to be done outside, what are we going to do? We cannot produce them here. Here the

(Shri H. N. Bahuguna)

basic engineering for that will be done but it will be a total transfer of knowledge and FPDIL will be the recipients and let FPDIL develop self-confidence. I want to make an appeal to the engineers of FPDIL here through this House. FPDIL's location at Sindri—I am not saying that that is not a correct decision. I will not say that as my Bihar friends will get angry with me. But you cannot have a company doing business with the whole world at Sindri as it will hardly be able to do it from Sindri. But I am again repeating that I am not shifting it. But its business representative will sit here in Delhi contacting the whole world. I want him to go round the world. Somebody said that they are doing business round the world. Which world they went to—FPDIL? FPDIL till now has done no plant outside the country. I want them to do outside the country also but let them do first in the country itself. Now there are 6 or 7 tenderers. I do not know how many are there. But when the things come to me, one of my conditions will be the total transfer of technology. They will do the basic thing but the totality of engineering will be done here. They will have to fulfil certain conditions and all these

conditions they have to undertake. FPDIL, FEDO and everybody—all these three organizations have got capabilities and they will grow in a manner unprecedented and go round the world and do the job.

So far as the question regarding technology imports is concerned, that is going to be the supply of an engineering design packet for the primary reformer, secondary reformer, ammonia synthesis converter as per agreed time schedule. According to this arrangement, FPDIL has the option to use its own basic engineering... I am sorry this is about 600 tonne...

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Why not there be a division of labour between these three organizations?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: FEDO has expertise in some branches. We will use that. But FPDIL is really the main body. But FEDO has certain expertise in certain branches and we will strengthen them further. They will also help us. What I am saying is that what we are going to take from outside—that has also been imported by even China and USSR—the totality of technology for their ammonia and urea plants from the following international firms:

China	Ammonia	— from Toyo Engineering Corporation, Japan. P. Kellog & Co. USA.
	Urea	— Toyo Engineering Corporation, Japan. Stamicarbon, Holland. Monteclison/Snam, Italy.
USSR	Ammonia	— from Toyo Engineering Corporation, Japan. P. Kellog & Co., USA.
	Urea	— Toyo Engineering Corpn., Japan. Stamicarbon, Holland.
GDR	Ammonia	— Toyo Engineering Corpn., Japan—on a turnkey basis.
Italy	Ammonia	— Topsoc, Denmark.

My point is that we are going to do nothing more than absorb the developed technology through the instrument of FPDIL and I want to make an appeal to the engineers of FPDIL to get over the Sindri culture

and develop an industrial culture. That is a rural area. We are still having an agrarian culture and I appeal to my Bihar friends also to help us get over that culture and get into an industrial culture where our

engineers will be really able to contribute their best. Therefore, I need not say anything in so far as that is concerned.

Now, I would come to drugs. Many apprehensions have been expressed. Now my difficulty is that, on the one hand, there was a complaint that the multi-nationals are looting this country. There the Government is soft to multi-nationals. I do not know where it was found out that we are soft to the multi-nationals.

I shall give you two examples of our approach to multi-nationals. The multi-nationals made representations against price reductions. It was said that we have not made any price reduction; prices are going up. This is the only department where prices have been reduced; in fertilisers, prices have been reduced; in drugs, prices have been reduced; in pesticides, prices have been reduced in spite of the fact that the input cost has gone up. And we stand by it. We have reduced the prices of drugs. Even the terramycin capsule's price which was priced at Rs. 63/- for a carton of 25 strips each containing 4 capsules was revised to Rs. 51/-, that is, 19.02 per cent less than it was before; doxycycline capsule was priced at Rs. 10.17 per pack of 4 capsules, we revised to Rs. 8.06; vivocycline capsule was reduced from Rs. 4.94 to Rs. 4.03 per pack of 2 capsules; the price of genticyn injection which was priced at Rs. 21.30 per 1.5 mili-litre ampule was reduced to Rs. 7.70. What I have done is that the excise people are asked to see that those prices are printed before they go out of the medicine producing unit. We have got the letters from the Drugs Controller and from the people concerned that they have seen and checked and found out that these prices have been marked so that everybody knows what the costs are. There are a number of packages in which we have reduced the prices—it is a very large one; who

have been affected? Mostly the multi-nationals have been affected such as Pfizer, Roche, Burroughs Wellcome, Glaxo, Ciba, Fulford, Parke Davis, Geoffery Manners These are the companies who have been affected by the reduction in prices. They made representations for the first time in the life, not a single representation was accepted. Every representation was rejected. They went to courts, in one case. The court had said something. We had to obey it. We have treated them like this. About licensing, there was a great deal of fear expressed here. Some persons were afraid that the new investment was not coming. When the Hathi Committee's recommendations were received, on the basis of that, Government—the Janata Government—gave its final view on the 29th of March, 1978. Fears were also expressed all over the country that doom is the order of the day. No doom has come. Everybody produced more than what he was producing and more licences had been asked and we have given the licences and Letters of Intents. In what manner? The total number of applications from the foreign companies was 29 which were with us as on 29th March, 1978. This was when the policy was announced. What did the multi-nationals do? They made 17 applications. Out of 17 applications, we gave Letters of Intent only for three because they are a high-technology area. And we are convinced that there was something which needed to be done. So far as applications received from the Indian Companies are concerned, 124 applications were received from the Indian Companies, thirtynine were pending as on 29th March, 1978; 85 more applications were made therefore, presently, we have applications pending with the Government which are only fifty. Seventyfour had been disposed of. Fiftyfour Letters of Intent licences have been given and 20 have been rejected because there was no scope or some other reason being there.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

17.24 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair].

So far as sales are concerned, whether it will be by the multi-nationals or by the Indian Companies, I do not want to go into that. I am only saying this that the new Drug Prices Control Order had come only after eight years. In 1970 the order was issued—an omnibus order was issued—leaving loopholes and leaving a chance to loot. In 1979 I have plugged the holes. My fault is that I have plugged the hole and if that is my fault, I plead guilty to the charge.

Now, Sir, I will say a few words about the new drug policy. The 1970 Drug Price Control Order in regard to the definition of formulation gave rise to certain legal problems which hon'ble Members know, for example, Protonex. Something became food today and medicine tomorrow. Now, we have plugged the loopholes and made such products subject to price control provided they are made and sold as medicines. Similarly, in 1970 order prices of only about 100 bulk drugs were fixed by Government whereas we have now to fix the price of every bulk drug giving into price controlled formulation. Further, the importers of bulk drugs are obliged to see permission of the government for fixing the price. Earlier they could fix the price whereas they cannot do it now. Earlier all the three sectors—small scale sector, Indian sector and the foreign sector were looting the country. (*Interruptions*).

I want to tell very frankly that the drug producers and nobody else will be hurt. If there is any reason to believe that there is any possibility of being hurt we will certainly go into this. I requested Mr. Chavada three or four days ago to give me a note where he feels that the Drug Price Control Order will hit the nation or the small scale sector or any sector unreasonably. I will certainly go into this. Neither I nor my officers are infallible but we will not

leave any loopholes consciously. I will merely say that for Depson the medicine required for leprosy the price fixation was done on a mark up of 330 per cent. I have said it should be reduced to the mark up permitted under DPCO '1979. I have also said that you cannot have a margin of more than 40 to 50 per cent in respect of essential drugs. Then somebody charged me and Mr. Chavada speaking feelingly said about the availability of these drugs. He said that if it is not profitable then it will not be produced. It is true we have reduced the margin of 330 per cent in case of the drug required for a man suffering from leprosy. That was the rate during the previous Government. We have reduced it now. Is that our fault? If it is to be considered our fault, well, I feel guilty of the charge. But I am not going to change the Drug Price Control Order in any manner in which the poor and the sick will have to pay through their nose, I will try to make prices reasonable. Profit will be there. We will certainly see this. If under our basic policy postulate there has to be a net return of 'X' per cent, if it is not forthcoming, then, we will review the matter. But that will require in depth study.

SHRI K S. CHAVDA: I pointed out that the small scale sector gets less than 0.3 per cent whereas the multinational companies get 15 per cent post-tax and 45 per cent pre-tax rate of their turn-over. That is why I said that the small scale sector should be protected.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: They all combined together. When Mr. Chavda read the telegram it was not on behalf of the small scale people only. It was on behalf of the multinational organisation as well. I said, multi-nationals, Indian Companies, small-scale, all combined together to tell me this. But I am happy Mr. Chavda is with me in saying that multi-nationals need further looking into for reduction of prices. I am happy

he is making such a suggestion through oblique. I am willing to go into that also. We will continue to see how much we can make prices of medicines cheaper. A fear was expressed by hon. Members saying, how are you going to have this investment, you promise to make so much of bulk drug, you promised to make so much of formulations, from where are they going to come and so on and so forth. In that regard we are taking a number of steps. I can assure the House about this. It is true that the products of both bulk drugs and formulations are coming out primarily through the public sector and the Indian sector. When I am talking of the Indian sector, I will say this. Though legally any one having 40 per cent direct foreign equity is Indian sector, yet, it will be my endeavour to see that Indian sector means Indian sector. We will try to help the Indian sector rather than other sector.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about indirect equity?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: My friend Mr. Chavda is raising the question of indirect equity. I will not hide it. The Industrial Policy Resolution of the Janata Government is to be seen in that context. I have raised the question with my colleague the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister—not the present Finance Minister but the outgoing Finance Minister during that time. I wrote to them letters saying about indirect equity. They said, technically, it is just not possible. Therefore, under FERA, only direct equity has to be taken and indirect equity shall not be taken. However I am still pursuing the matter. I don't know what will happen. But today the position under Industries Department is this that they are bound by this Industrial Policy Resolution which supersedes every other consideration in any Ministry and every Ministry. So, I cannot have my own law and my own sort of views, whatever they are.

So far as the Hathi Committee report is concerned, this has been implemented by the Government. In my department, so far as the implementation of the report is concerned, we have gone through the process. DPCO (Drug Price Control Order) is itself a part of that particular recommendation. But I will also tell you what we have done. The first thing is this. There are number of cases in which prices have been reduced in the year 1978. The total was 383. In the year 1979 in another 296 cases prices have been reduced. That means, in about 10,600 formulations and basic medicines which we have in this country, we have brought prices down in respect of 383 plus another 296. We have brought such prices down and they are medicines like Terramycin capsules, gentamicin injections, chlorostrap medicines etc, in which these multi-nationals are concerned. There are a number of things which involve many other Ministries. The Company Law Ministry goes into the question of the abolition of sole selling agents. This is one sector where sole selling agencies have been abolished. This will taken note of by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in price determination. We have also taken another step. We have set up the high-powered technology committee. They go into the profits of these multi-nationals. They will be submitting their report to us. After all it has been only one year after which I am coming before you.

With regard to the Hathi Committee Report and the new drug formulations, I am very happy to find that the other side is also talking about more vigorous implementation. From 1975 to 1977, this report gathered dust; I took it out from the shelf and this Government implemented that and we are continuously taking steps in that direction. I can say that the Hathi Committee recommendations, by and large, are in the process of implementation. The Industries Development and Regulations Act will have to be amended, the Drugs Act will

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

have to be amended; and I think, six or seven legislative steps will have to be taken by different Ministries before we can really implement every part of that recommendation.

So far as foreign equity is concerned, pure formulators have been ordered to go to 40 per cent and the Finance Ministry and the FERA section are going into this. We have sent them all the details and they are at it and I hope they will do it as quickly as the House expects them to do.

A point was raised about analgin. It was said that though indigenous capacity was available, we were yet importing one hundred tonnes of analgin. Analgin is produced by small scale sector people; IDPL also produces it. If I remember correctly, about ten small scale people produce analgin. IDPL reported that there would be shortage of analgin this year to the extent of about 135 tonnes. They took into account their production and the production in the small scale sector. We consulted the small scale producers; we sent our Project Adviser (Drug) to their units. He went to perhaps three or four units to find out what more they can do in this respect. Whatever analgin is produced by these small scale sector people, I assure them that we will take that. We have done this as a sort of safety valve, but I am giving an open offer to the indigenous producers; let the small scale sector people produce any amount, we will purchase that, IDPL will purchase that. But we do not want to take any risk.

Some hon. Members mentioned about the use of alcohol for meeting the shortage of petrol. A group has been constituted to study this matter. We want to really do something like this. We want to produce 100 per cent pure alcohol from sugarcane, so that these sugarcane growers are also

helped, they are already in difficulties. This group is an inter-ministerial group. They are working on the technology, methodology, how it should be done and all that. The alcohol for this purpose has to be with 100 per cent purity. All to be distilleries that produce alcohol is only with 98.05 per cent purity. We have to see as to within what time we can do it, whether the engine and other machinery require some modifications. We are trying to borrow the knowledge also. There is some knowledge already available in India. During World War II, the British Government had done some mixing of alcohol with petrol, but the distilleries then were producing 100 per cent pure alcohol, today no distillery in India does that. In fact, some distiller have come to us to find out whether they can do so. We are looking into this matter in consultation with DGTD, Home Ministry, Agriculture Ministry etc. and as soon as the matter is finalised, we shall take necessary steps in this regard. In sum, this is what we have tried to do in this Ministry arrears have been cleared. New horizons have opened, new finds of oil have been there; possibilities of building self-sufficiency in the field of technology--in the field oil, gas and drugs of are there. I have been told by some friends from Hyderabad that an organization is being transferred from Hyderabad. I am opposed to too much of centralization of anything. I will certainly look into that again.

I was asked whether more gas connections to the poorer people would be given. I think this House is privileged, in the sense that hon. Members of this House recommend things concerning only small men, and normally, I respect their recommendations, except when I find that the thing is not available right then. Then, I refer it to IOC. But I can say this, that to-day, more peons of the Government of India, more drivers of the Government of India, more clerks of the Government of India—I am

talking of the poor men in the city and the urban areas, only as an instance have got it than they have ever got it before. But I do not want to say that we can take it to every village.

There was a suggestion that if there is a town in which there are 100 people stealthily taking gas from a place which is 100 miles away, I should open a shop there. 100 gas connections will not make an economic activity for anybody. It has to be at least 2500, because investment is there on the storage capacity and delivery system.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:
What about Hoshiarpur?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: About Hoshiarpur, I have already said that I am with Mr. Balbir Singh.

A question was asked: "What are we going to do with the gas?" Gas will be converted into petro-chemicals and fertilizers; gas will be converted into LPG; LPG will be distributed to the people. But the distribution will have to be equitable. It cannot be only in one area. I have been thinking whether rural areas can really be given, but the whole problem is one of communication, one of delivery and one of being able to do it. Right now, the company feels that it will not be possible; but so far as diesel is concerned, I am happy that the Punjab Government have taken upon themselves the task of opening petrol-diesel pumps in the rural areas. I make the same offer to every State Government. If we go, we go for economic size pumps. But if the State Governments want to do it inside their *mandis*, or inside the place where agriculturists come for all types of purposes in the block headquarters, and if the State Governments want to run it through their organizations or through some cooperatives, they can do it, if they give me the backing in respect of loss or profit, because I cannot take that responsibility; and the Government

of India will be linked to it. So far as prices are concerned, I am scheduled to meet the hon. Finance Minister; and the good news will come to the House about petroleum and petroleum product prices. But I can assure you that they are not going to remain the same. They cannot remain the same, when the prices of crude have gone up 100 per cent or 50 per cent. Product prices have gone up 100 per cent.

Somebody asked me a question about some countries. I will not discuss about what X, Y or Z has done. I will again say only one thing, viz. that we expect every country to keep its promise. We expect people to honour their contracts with us, and I do hope that they will be honoured.

So far as the future is concerned, our search for oil will continue till we become self-sufficient. And with these words, I seek the cooperation of this hon. House; and I once again thank all the employees and all the workers serving in different organisations connected with this Ministry—scientists and technocrats—who have made this Ministry's work what it is to-day.

With these words, I commend the acceptance of these Demands to the House.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I made a specific suggestion; and the Minister was kind enough to agree that the FACT at Always right now is not viable. And naturally, the diversification of its products will have to take place. I requested him that the pending proposals regarding Caprolactum and Methanol may be considered. He has not given an answer. Otherwise, that unit will not survive.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is not possible to name all the things, what will be done. I said that diversification of FACT was on hand and we shall see that the organisation does not die out.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): You are importing resin

[SHRI K. T. Kosalpam]

from outside the country but at the same time for the past two years one unit, PRC Arumuganeri has been completely closed. What are you going to do with that? Are you going to introduce rationing for diesel and Kerosene? Diesel scarcity is so much.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I will talk about Tamilnadu. When I was talking about kerosene he was not here, when I started my speech. Tamilnadu cannot expect me to give them more than what we really can give, what we have in the national kitty, what has been the share of Tamilnadu. We gave them in 1977-78, high-speed diesel oil, 5,88,047 tonnes. For 1978-79 we gave them 6,43,632 tonnes; that is more than what we gave them in 1977-78.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Then how this scarcity comes?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is not my business; I have already said about this; on kerosene oil and diesel I have written to every Chief Minister. Distribution is the total business of the state governments; I cannot run the state governments.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am grateful to the esteemed Minister for correcting my mistakes; I stand corrected. About cooking gas I requested him to find out why in a place like Baroda where gas is available, simply because of problems of transportation, due cost not being given to the trucks to transport it from Baroda to Ahmedabad and other places, why it has not been done?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Baroda has two systems, LPG and gas supplied by the pipeline. LPG must be causing concern in Ahmedabad. So far as LPG for Ahmedabad is concerned, if I am correct, it is true the transporters have been causing problems. They first tendered for a rate and then they start pressurising IOC. If I were to succumb to their pressure every time, it would be difficult.

They make a tender; it is a contractual agreement between them and the IOC. What did the Maharashtra Government do? When they threatened, in a similar type of situation, the Maharashtra government said; we will issue an ordinance and take over your transport system. The state government in such cases should come to our rescue. Having agreed to transport at a particular rate, on a particular date, they cannot ask me to revise it every three months. Whenever it comes we certainly try to see that the reasonable thing is done. I made a declaration: I said, will revise your rates with effect from a date, previous date, but do not go on strike. A number of them went on strike. Kerala handled it efficiently; Maharashtra handled it efficiently. I hope Gujarat also handled that situation well.

SHRI A. K. ROY: With regard to FPDIL I have two questions: one, the absence of the managing director to give leadership, and the second: reduce the capacity of the super fertiliser plant from 1350 to 900 and give at least some of it to Indian engineers.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am obliged to the hon. Member for his two questions; when he stood up I thought he would put many more questions. He is quite right when he says that I had not answered the question about the managing director. I do not want to complain but the system really needs some change. We select our things through the Public Services Enterprise Board; that goes to the ministry, the ministry processes it and it goes to the appointments committee of the Cabinet; all that is taking time; I am ashamed of the delay, in that particular thing and do accept failure on that; I will not try to hide this, if we have not been able to do it for many reasons.

So far as reducing the size is concerned, Namrup is a challenge to

FPDIL 600 tonnes. I assure you even in 1350 FPDIL will have a lion's share and total transfer of technology to them. Let them rush up 900 to 1350, put through the game Commission but their main trial is at Namrup III, 600 tonne plant.

श्री चम्पल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे डीजल का दाम 1.40 रुपये कर देंगे? अगर वह यह कर दें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से भी हमारी प्रार्थना है कि आप भी उन्हें इस का दाम 1 रुपये 40 पैसे करने को कहें।

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : मैं माननीय सदस्य की सिफारिश प्रधान मंत्री जी और उप प्रधान मंत्री जी तक पहुंचा दूंगा।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मैं रसायन मंत्री जी की तर्क क्षमता का बहुत कायल हूँ। लेकिन एक बात समझ में नहीं आती कि सोडा एश क सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय का जो दखल होना चाहिए वह नहीं है। मैंने पांच महीने पहले सोडा एश क सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न उठाया था लेकिन जैसा कि कहा जाता है कि ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया, उसी प्रकार सोडा एश की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सोडा एश की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी को देखते हुए क्या वे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे। मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि सोडा एश चार बड़े घराने ही पैदा करते हैं। मैंने पहले भी प्रूफ के साथ आपको दिया था लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। मैं इतना ही इस के सम्बन्ध में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी इस के सम्बन्ध में कड़ी कार्यवाही करेंगे ताकि उसकी कीमतें कम हो सकें?

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : कीमतें कम हुई हैं। लेकिन यह सही है कि जितनी कम होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी कम नहीं हुई हैं। हम न कीमतें सस्ती की है। इसे हमने डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में डाला है, कुछ कोऑपरेटिव में डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। चार घराने अगर इस को नहीं करते हैं तो हम भी कर रहे हैं। हम ने दक्षिण में एक सोडा एश कारखाने का लायसेंस दे रखा है और हल्दिया में लगा रहे हैं। अगर इस से भी कुछ नहीं हुआ तो और उपाय सोचेंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I thank the Minister for taking over Bengal Chemicals and Bengal Immunity. I want to know whether he has any proposal for nationalising them.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: They will be nationalised.

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : बरीनी में लगातार गड़बड़ी की वजह से हमारी प्रोडक्शन में कमी आ जाती है। क्या आप वहां पर कोई मुस्तकिल ऐसा

अर्रेजमेंट करेंगे जिससे कि वहां कोई गड़बड़ न हो और प्रोडक्शन में कमी न आये? हमारी प्रोडक्शन में कमी का मेजर गेभर बरीनी का है। अगर वह गड़बड़ की जगह बन गयी है तो उसे किसी और जगह से जा कर कोई मुस्तकिल अर्रेजमेंट करें जिससे कि प्रोडक्शन में कमी न हो।

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : 1 दिसम्बर, 1978 से अब तक बरीनी का कारखाना बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है, सी पीसदी अच्छा चल रहा है। मैं वहां के मजदूरों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारी बात समझ कर मामले को हर हल कर लिया है।

श्री मदन तिवारी (राजनन्दगांव) : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कोरबा रसायनिक बाघ के कारखाने के बारे में आश्वासन दिया था। वहां काफी खर्चा करके भी वह चालू नहीं है।

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोरबा का हमारे दिल पर बोझ है। हमारी पूरी कोशिश होगी कि वह बोझ हमारे दिल पर से उतर सके।

श्री बीठालाल पटेल (सवाई माधोपुर) : राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की और वहां की पब्लिक की भी यह मांग रही है कि वहां पर प्राकृतिक गैस क स्राधार पर फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना स्थापित हो। यह मांग वहां से सदा से आती रही है।

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : उस के बोल दिया है।

श्री बीठालाल पटेल : इस के लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any member wants to withdraw his cut motions.

Shri Kosalram—cut motions Nos. 1 to 4, 8 and 9. Are you withdrawing?

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking you whether you are withdrawing your cut motions.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I am withdrawing them.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 4, 8 and 9 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A. K. Roy—cut motions Nos. 16 to 21, 68 to 71 and 73 to 80. Are you withdrawing your cut motions?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut motions Nos. 16 to 21, 68 to 71 and 73 to 80 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now take up Cut Motion Nos. 22 to 49 and 62 to 67 by Shri R. P. Das. Since he is not present, I will put them to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 22 to 49 and 62 to 67 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now take up Cut motion Nos. 50 to 61 by Shri Mukunda Mandal. Since he is not present, I will put them to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 50 to 61 were put and negatived. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS					
69.	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	18,89,000	..	94,42,000	..
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	23,61,54,000	16,68,56,000	118,07,67,000	83,42,81,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	43,82,32,000	56,38,60,000	244,11,59,000	281,92,99,000

17.56 hrs.

****DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1979-80—Contd.**

MINISTRIES OF COMMUNICATIONS,
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, FI-
NANCE ETC. ETC.

MR. SPEAKER: I have a slight problem. The guillotine can be only at 6 p.m. unless the House permits it earlier.

SHRI B. SHANKAR ANAND (Chikodi): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow the point of order upto 6 p.m.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: My point of order is not about your guillotining the Demands. My point of order is under Chapter XIX, rules 206 and 208, dealing with the Demands for Grants of each Ministry. Today you are going to guillotine the Demands relating to the Ministries of Communications, Education and Social Welfare, Finance, Health and Family Welfare, Information and Broadcasting, Labour, Law, Justice and Company Affairs, . . .

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is not the first time it is happening.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let him hear me fully before he makes any comments. There are the Ministries of Shipping and Transport, Steel and Mines, Supply and Rehabilitation and so many others. But out of these Ministries I do not find many of the Ministers present. They should remain present in the House, I do not know whether this is the respect they are showing to the House. If the Ministers think that they can take this House for granted and even in their absence we will grant their demands, I think this is unfair. I find today that the Minister of Health and Family Welfare is not present here; so also the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the Minister of Shipping and Transport.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right; they should have been present. But it is not a point of order. I cannot allow it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please listen to me. I will take only a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. It is a point of courtesy; nothing else.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Even though those Demands are not taken up, they are required to be present here during the debate; especially when the Demands are guillotined today, they should remain present here. They cannot take it for granted

18.00 hrs.

that their Demands will be passed. We have to set up standards.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:

(1) Demands Nos. 14 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Communications;

(2) Demands Nos. 25 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare;

(3) Demands Nos. 32 to 43 relating to the Ministry of Finance;

(4) Demands Nos. 44 to 46 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(5) Demands Nos. 62 to 64 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

[Mr. Speaker]

(6) Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour;

(7) Demands Nos. 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;

(8) Demands Nos. 75 to 78 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;

(9) Demands Nos. 79 to 81 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines;

(10) Demands Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation;

(11) Demands Nos. 85 to 88 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;

(12) Demands Nos. 89 to 93 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing;

(13) Demands Nos. 94 to 96 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;

(14) Demands Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Culture;

(15) Demand No. 99 relating to the Department of Electronics;

(16) Demands Nos. 100 to 102 relating to the Department of Science and Technology;

(17) Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Space;

(18) Demand No. 104 relating to Lok Sabha;

(19) Demand No. 105 relating to Rajya Sabha;

(20) Demand No. 106 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and

(21) Demand No. 107 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1979-80, in respect of the Ministries of Communications, Education and Social Welfare, Finance etc., etc., voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS					
14.	Ministry of Communications	41,28,000	2,19,67,000	2,06,42,000	10,98,33,000
15.	Overseas Communications Service	2,23,43,000	1,67,80,000	11,17,19,000	8,39,02,000
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	116,83,28,000	..	584,16,42,000	..
17.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	43,09,63,000	..	215,48,15,000	..

1	2	3	4
18. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	67,31,03,000	.. 336,55,13,000

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

25. Department of Education	₹ 31,82,000	..	1,59,07,000	..
26. Education	36,03,26,000	14,86,000	184,66,27,000	74,20,000
27. Department of Social Welfare	10,16,03,000	..	43,75,12,000	..

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

32. Ministry of Finance	5,84,05,000	22,50,000	29,20,24,000	1,12,50,000
33. Customs	6,44,70,000	85,00,000	32,23,54,000	4,25,00,000
34. Union Excise Duties	8,19,90,000	..	40,99,47,000	..
35. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	8,49,20,000	..	42,46,02,000	..
36. Stamps	5,10,39,000	18,67,000	15,51,94,000	93,38,000
37. Audit	10,86,67,000	..	54,33,33,000	..
38. Currency, Coinage and Mint	6,79,12,000	3,88,71,000	33,95,61,000	10,43,57,000
39. Pensions	6,91,67,000	..	34,58,33,000	..
40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	32,64,46,000	16,57,000	9,42,99,000	₹ 82,₹ 8,000
41. Transfers to State Governments	176,31,53,000	..	536,92,27,000	..
42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	28,34,94,000	59,39,53,000	141,74,67,000	296,97,61,000
43. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	14,59,67,000	..	60,98,33,000

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	16,76,000	..	83,77,000	..
45. Medical and Public Health	35,09,05,000	11,88,17,000	175,45,28,000	59,40,86,000
46. Family Welfare	21,25,55,000	17,000	106,27,77,000	83,000

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

62. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	14,32,000	..	71,59,000	..
63. Information and Publicity	3,43,96,000	32,94,000	17,19,77,000	1,64,72,000
64. Broadcasting	11,53,14,000	3,49,25,000	57,65,69,000	17,46,26,000

1	2	3	4	5
MINISTRY OF LABOUR				
65. Ministry of Labour	14,17,000	..	70,83,000	..
66. Labour and Employment	13,99,26,000	6,13,000	69,96,32,000	30,62,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	2,13,02,000	17,000	10,65,10,000	83,000
63. Administration of Justice	6,55,000	..	32,72,000	..
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	52,22,000	..	2,61,10,000	..
76. Roads	19,77,32,000	18,55,94,000	98,86,59,000	52,79,70,000
77. Ports, Lighthouses and Ship- ping	10,92,57,000	38,19,78,000	54,62,82,000	190,68,62,000
78. Road and Inland Water Transport	23,33,000	2,73,13,000	1,16,67,000	13,65,62,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES				
79. Department of Steel	2,49,59,000	58,06,82,000	12,47,93,000	26,03,34,07,000
80. Department of Mines	6,50,000	..	32,50,000	..
81. Mines and Minerals	8,62,01,000	11,29,49,000	43,10,05,000	56,47,44,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION				
82. Department of Supply	3,80,000	..	18,98,000	..
83. Supplies and Disposals	1,24,78,000	..	6,23,92,000	..
84. Department of Rehabilitation	4,13,33,000	2,12,32,000	20,66,67,000	10,61,58,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
85. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	9,12,000	..	45,59,000	..
86. Meteorology	3,35,11,000	49,41,000	16,75,57,000	2,47,07,000
87. Aviation	4,58,13,000	6,87,61,000	22,90,62,000	34,38,02,000
88. Tourism	84,19,000	1,74,35,000	4,20,93,000	8,71,76,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
89. Ministry of Works and Hous- ing	21,10,000	..	1,05,49,000	..
90. Public Works	13,73,18,000	4,83,82,000	78,65,91,000	24,19,07,000
91. Water Supply and Sewerage	13,69,50,000	..	68,47,50,000	..

1	2	3	4	5
92. Housing and Urban Development	6,29,32,000	9,15,92,000	13,46,58,000	45,79,59,000
93. Stationery and Printing	6,86,08,000	..	34,30,37,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
94. Department of Atomic Energy	9,01,000	..	45,04,000	..
95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	15,46,82,000	12,60,76,000	77,34,09,000	63,03,79,000
96. Nuclear Power Schemes	19,12,54,000	9,41,23,000	44,92,67,000	47,06,13,000
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE				
98. Department of Culture	1,98,54,000	..	9,92,67,000	..
98. Archaeology	1,16,08,000	..	5,80,40,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
99. Department of Electronics	2,00,48,000	1,10,68,000	10,02,42,000	5,53,42,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
100. Department of Science and Technology	5,45,29,000	18,33,000	27,26,43,000	91,67,000
101. Survey of India	3,67,50,000	..	18,37,50,000	..
102. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	8,52,68,000	..	42,63,39,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
103. Department of Space	6,90,95,000	5,44,04,000	34,54,72,000	27,20,20,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.				
104. Lok Sabha	94,60,000	..	4,52,62,000	..
105. Rajya Sabha	35,23,000	..	1,76,14,000	..
106. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	4,19,000	..	20,92,000	..
107. Secretariat of the Vice-President	93,000	..	4,65,000	..