

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There have been occasions in this House when I have had to adjourn the House for five minutes or so because the Minister concerned with the matter under discussion could not be present. And therefore I do not want to break from that tradition to discuss anything where the Minister in charge is not there. Of course it is not his fault because nobody could anticipate that we would reach this item so quickly. It is not his fault. And therefore, we postpone discussion on this.

15.40 hrs.

OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) BILL—Contd

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How we come to the famous secret Bill, of Shri D. K. Borooah and I do not know whether we should.... (Interruption) Mr. Shahnawaz Khan, a bulky man, a prominent man is there; why don't you see him

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): How did he know that it will come at this stage?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Any Minister can take it up, it does not matter. I was only going to say, this is a famous and secret Bill and I do not know whether we shall discuss it in secrecy or we shall discuss it with our tongues in our cheeks or in whichever way you put it. I think we can take it up and discuss this....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Before that, let us have quorum. Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the quorum is there. Now, Mr. Shahnawaz Khan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. K. Borooah, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the development of oil industry and for that purpose to levy a duty of excise on crude oil and natural gas and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

श्री मधु लिवये (वाका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बरूआ जी ने आपको लिखकर दिया था कि उन की जगह पर यह बोलेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have understood what you said. We see the difficulty. The difficulty with me sometimes is that I have not only sympathy but also empathy; empathy goes much more than sympathy. We can read into the mind of a Member. It is a fact that Shri Borooah has not written to me. But, having regard to the exigencies of the situation in the House, I have exercised my residuary powers to allow the Minister of State to initiate the discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If you read it again you will find that it is a further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Borooah. He has already moved it and so, it is a continuing matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think he only moved it. I do not know whether he has made a speech. But, still, if he wants to enlighten this House by speaking on it. I think, we should welcome it.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Sir, it was a very innocuous Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it is innocuous, why do you call it 'Secret'. Secret is an unusual thing.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is innocuous in the sense that it only wants to impose a cess of Rs. 60.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I rise on a point of order. This is most irregular.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can make your point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट बोलने के लिये खड़े हो गये और मैं भी व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हो गया लेकिन आप ने मुझे एन्टीमिपेट कर दिया और अभी इस बीच में यह आ गये, तो श्री शाह नवाज खा का क्या हुआ, उनके भ्रमण का क्या हुआ ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, let us take it a little seriously. Now, it has been a very unusual day. These kinds of things never come frequently to Parliament. I think that this adds spice to Parliament. It also reinforces that Parliament is the real House. You have succeeded. I do not think the Opposition has ever succeeded so far as it has succeeded to-day. It has been able to scuttle the entire Supplementary Demands for Grants in General, you have scuttled the Appropriation Bill, you have also scuttled the Demands for Grants for Gujarat, you have scuttled the Demands of Pondicherry, you have scuttled the Demands of Railways. What else do you want? As very very vigilant watch-dogs of this nation, you have done your duty. But, it has been very unusual. Therefore, it was fortunate that the Minister of State happened to be here. I think he had some premonition or had some dream last night that something would happen and you might vote it down. The whole thing would have been scuttled if he would have got a well earned holiday. Let us take it this way. In the meantime the senior Minister has come. When the Minister of State makes his speech and the senior Minister comes in the meanwhile. The Minister of State has begun his speech. Then comes the senior Minister. Let all this be recorded for posterity.

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SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This is perhaps the only way our names can be recorded for posterity.

Sir, this Bill is basically a very innocuous Bill. As the hon. Members by now have known its main purpose is to impose a levy on the crude in order to provide funds for the development of the oil industry in its various ramifications. Before I go into the contents of the Bill, I would like to bring to your notice only one point which has aroused some degree of, if I may say so, doubt in the minds of the hon. Members, namely, why this Bill introduced as a secret Bill. As you know this question was gone into by the hon. Speaker and then he gave a general ruling that this Bill is a Finance Bill without being a Money Bill. Sir, our rules provide for a secret Bill. In fact, there is one precedent. Why it was introduced as a secret Bill, the reason being if you had imposed this tax and followed the regular procedure of giving notice of three to four days the people would have known that such and such tax was going to be imposed and there was some suspicion, that partially if not wholly, there would have been some evasion of this tax.

Ordinarily, that doubt should not have arisen because oil is mostly in the public sector. Four million tonnes of crude oil is produced by ONGC. So, there was no reason of ONGC avoiding tax. Three million tonnes of crude oil is produced by Oil India which is again 50 per cent Government and 50 per cent Burmah Oil Company. There also the chances of evasion are very very remote. But we have one small thing—Assam Oil Company—which has a small refinery in Digboi and there they process half a million tonnes of crude. The capacity of the refinery is about 48,000 tonnes. Supposing the movement they knew there was going to be imposition of Rs. 50 per ton and suppose they had put 48,000 tonnes from the pipe-

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

line into the refinery they could have avoided imposition of Rs. 60 per ton on 48,000 tonnes. I do not say they would have done it but, Sir, there was a possibility. This could have been done. There are various ways of evasion of tax. We cannot stop all the embezzlement by punishing people, but we can plug the holes so that we could prevent evasion. Therefore, we thought, as a measure of abundant caution, that we should take special steps so that there was no risk even a remote risk, of anybody avoiding this tax. That is why, it was introduced as a secret Bill. The moment it is introduced, immediately, collection of tax starts, so that there is no time gap during which somebody can draw out some crude oil and put it into the refinery. This is one aspect.

We considered this matter very seriously and we did not want to take any risk. Even if a small quantity was avoided may not be 48,000, but 10,000 or 5,000 it would have been open for the hon. Members to ask 'Why did you not take abundant precaution?'. It was only by way of abundant precaution, this was introduced as a secret Bill. Otherwise, there is nothing secret about it. Technically speaking, it may be called a secret Bill. This was done only in order to avoid delay in processing and bringing this Bill before the House. That was the only purpose. I hope, Sir, now it has become public. Technically, under the Rules, we may use the word 'secret'.

So, Sir, the main purpose of this Bill, as I said, is to generate some funds for the development of the oil industry, in all its ramifications. Sir, this arises out of what the Malaviya Committee had suggested that here should be a fund, which should be generated by levying a tax on the petroleum products. We thought that instead of levying a tax on the petroleum products where collection would be more complicated and the chances

of evasion would also be more, the best thing was to levy a tax on the crude oil itself so that collection would be easier and chances of evasion of tax would also be 'Nil'. That is why, instead of levying this tax this cess on the petroleum products, as suggested by the Malaviya Committee, we are levying this cess on the crude oil. This is the basic difference.

The second aspect is, how to utilise this money, the amount that will be collected on the basis of this cess. Today, we are producing 7 million tonnes or a little more than that. The amount that would accrue annually would be Rs. 60 per tonne x 7 or 8 million tonnes. How to utilise this money? The Malaviya Committee went into the question. They really went into the question of on shore drilling and they suggested that Government should provide adequate funds for it. Sir, because of the problem of non-availability of crude oil and the high prices the Planning Commission made an allotment of about Rs. 700 crores for drilling during the next five years. So, here is no dearth of funds for drilling. But, Sir, drilling means on shore drilling. On shore drilling would also be accommodated in that. The basic point is, the development of oil industry has to be undertaken in a comprehensive manner because it is not enough if we undertake drilling; it is not enough if we undertake exploration, but we must also draw the oil out of the holes put it in the pipeline and then get it into the refinery. Wherever we have struck oil, we must also provide for utilisation.

Therefore, we thought that this amount, in addition to the Rs. 700 crores already made available to ONGC, should be made available with a view to utilising the crude that we may be able to produce in this country.

I will give one example. Now we are striking oil not in a very big way

but in a substantial way—may be it might develop into a very substantial big way—at Galki. We have got a well there dug in collaboration with Russian experts. As hon. members may know, a Russian team headed by their Minister for Oil who himself is an expert visited the site there and said this is a very prospective area. We have struck oil there. The daily production would be 150 tonnes a day. The average in this country for our wells is only 20 tonnes a day, but here in one well at Galeki we are getting 150 tonnes a day. Our expectations are that we may get half a million, than one million and, may be, 2 million tonnes also.

The problem then would be how to utilise the crude. It has to be carried to some refinery or the other. For that we need pipeline. As you know, the present pipeline from Naharkatia to Barauni carries only 3 million tonnes. So if you strike oil in a big way, you must expand the pipeline. If you have to carry about 8 million tonnes, we need about Rs. 17 crores for expanding the capacity of the pipeline by having booster pumps, then the crude has to be air-conditioned because in winter it conceals in Assam and it has to be heated up to make it movable along the pipeline. Where to find the Rs. 17 crores? It is not enough to drill. We have also to get the crude on to the doorsteps of the refinery.

Then it may be that we will have to expand the refinery capacity also to utilise the oil. If members from Tripura were here, they would have told us that gas has been found there. The Minister of Mining had announced it even before I did in Rajya Sabha. We are getting gas 1,00,000 cubic metres a day, natural gas. That is enough to produce 10 megawatts of power. This is in one well only. We are drilling more. How to utilise the gas? It must be utilised in some shape or other. That investment will have to be made immediately; otherwise we will

have to flare the gas, wasting it. I am sorry to say in India, in Assam particularly, we have been wasting a lot of our gas because we do not have the resources or plans to utilise the gas. Today it is no longer possible to waste any asset which is a product of the petroleum industry.

Similarly, we are now striking oil in Bombay High. There has to be expansion of offshore drilling. Now we are drilling with only one rig. We are going to by one more, a big rig. Other companies are coming there. The oil has to be brought to the shore. We will have to buy tankers to carry the oil. If you strike oil, you must also make arrangements or utilising it by providing financial resources.

Therefore, we thought the utilisation of this money should not be confined to drilling, but the other processes after oil has been struck.
16 hrs.

Now gas is as valuable as oil. In fact, in many West European countries, they consider gas as more valuable than oil because it provides all the requirements of the petrochemical industry. In this country, we are producing fertiliser from naphtha. There are two plants, one in Nunmati in Assam and the other the Gujrat Fertilisers where we are using natural gas and converting it into fertilisers. we use it as feedstock for fertilisers. Suppose we strike oil or gas in a big way in Tripura we will have to put up a petro-chemical complex and even a fertiliser plant there. We are now drilling in Jaisalmer and we may strike gas. What shall we do? It has to be converted into fertiliser or petro-chemicals. These contingencies have to be provided for. It is not only a question of drilling for oil or getting oil; you must also provide for the utilisation of oil in all its manifestations. Gas is one manifestation of oil. What is the position today? Italy is buying natural gas from the Soviet Union and bringing it by pipeline. America is

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buying in a large way natural gas energy from Algeria, Great Britain and France too. Japan is buying from the Gulf areas. We must make arrangements for all our products. Today we are flaring very valuable natural gas in the oil fields of Assam. It is a sad sight for us to see.

The question is how will the money be utilised? This money will be collected and put into the consolidated fund of India. It will come under the control of the Board and the Board will use it according to its discretion and certain norms which will be fixed by the Government. Such expenditure will be scrutinised by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and his reports will be submitted to Parliament every year. It will thus be under the financial control of the Public Account Committee and Parliament.

The Board will consist of thirteen members. Clause 3 deals with the composition of the board not more than three members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent the Ministry or Ministries of the Central Government dealing with petroleum and chemicals, two members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent the Ministry of the Central Government dealing with the finance; not more than five members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent the Corporations, being Corporations owned or controlled by the Central Government engaged in activities referred to in clause (k) of section (2) that is, production of fertilisers and petro-chemicals not more than two members to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who, in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge or experience of oil industry, one secretary to the Board. The Central Government will appoint one of the members representing the Ministry or Ministries of Petroleum and Chemicals as the Chairman of the Board.

There has been a complaint that with this Bill the Minister had abdicated all powers. As regards financial allotment, it is only meet and proper that the Minister should not be there. I find that in such matters it is better. There are representatives from the Ministry of Finance as well our Ministry, there are also five representatives from corporations who have experience in these matters such as the ONGC, Indian Oil Corporation, Fertiliser Corporation of India, Petro-Chemical Corporation, etc. We have two petro-Chemical Corporations, one in Assam and another in Gujrat. There are more corporations of this type and we can have five from them. Two of them would be nominated by the Government of India. As a gesture to the working class, I thought one of them should represent workers. One of the leaders of the trade union movement should be included because I want that the workers should be involved in the development of this country. It is a question of absolute social necessity. In this country the major part of the wealth is created by labour because we do not have the technology which the western countries have. Just 8 per cent of the people grow the food for the entire people of America and they export it also. Here 70 to 80 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture. So in this country we can develop only with the close collaboration and cooperation of the working class. If labour theory value has any application in any country, it is here. Therefore, labour should have a high place in the management of our industries.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South). It should be a labour, not labour leader. Leader may be an MP who may not know anything of the industry. If he is unconnected with the industry, he may even spoil it.

SHRI D. K. BOROORAH. We are in Parliament because people have elected us. A labour leader is one in whom

the working class has confidence. My experience has been that labour has co-operated with us and we have been functioning without a hitch. I am only giving an assurance here that out of the two to be nominated, one will be closely associated with the welfare of labour.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagpur): You want Rs. 1700 crores for expansion. But you are asking for only Rs. 48 crores. Why so low?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We have already been allotted Rs. 700 crores for oilfields.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: When you need Rs. 1700 crores, Rs. 700 crores is nothing. You need so much money.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is not a question of allotment of money. The capacity to utilize that money has also to be taken into account. We will have to build up that capacity. We have to build up mechanical, engineering, drilling and pipe-laying capacity. Therefore, whatever we can set our heart to in the development of oil industry in all its ramifications, we will be able to manage within this. I would like to hasten slowly. This is in addition to what has already been allocated. I would be grateful if the hon. Members vote more money. This is only a beginning. I have to take into account the over all picture, the technical capacity, the possibility of fabricating equipment, the possibility of importing equipment. If we find we can go faster, certainly the House would not grudge any money, because this forms part of the strategy of survival. But, as I said, we must take into account our capacity, which is of a different nature our industrial capacity, the capacity of man-power and various skills, because oil industry is a very complicated industry where you require from welders to drillers.

Therefore, I would sum up by saying that our effort is to build up an Oil Development Fund, to be administered by a Board of experts in which the Minister need not be involved. Secondly, whatever allotment of funds is there, it has to be done according to certain norms. Whatever money is spent, it has to be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and it would be subject to scrutiny by this House and its instrument, namely, the Public Accounts Committee. Therefore, I would suggest that the hon. Members might consider the acceptance of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the development of oil industry and for that purpose to levy a duty of excise on crude oil and natural gas and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments to this motion. Are they being moved?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the development of oil industry and for that purpose to levy a duty of excise on crude oil and natural gas and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely, Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri M. C. Daga, Shri Darbara Singh, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri Piloo Mody, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsai, Shri Vayalar Ravi, Shrimati Maya Ray, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri R. K. Sinha and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (54).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board for the development of oil industry and for that purpose to levy a duty of excise on crude oil and natural gas and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of twelve members, namely, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri C. K. Chandrappan, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri Jambuwant Dhote, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Niral Enem Horo, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, Shri Janeshwar Mishra, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra with instructions to report by the first day of the next session" (55).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI The hon. Minister said that in the Board 40 members would be taken out of which five would be representing the Central Government. I want to know whether those five are from the technocrats from the Ministry or the general administration people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER He will reply when he replies to the debate.

Shri Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am in full agreement with the purpose for which the Bill has been moved by the hon. Minister.

Broadly speaking, the Bill seeks to set up an Oil Board and an Oil Industry Development Fund for the development of the oil industry as a whole in our country. Both these are provided with a view to achieve self-reliance in matters of oil and other raw materials in the country. But I am not very enthusiastic in welcoming this Bill because the way in which this Bill provides for the Board and its approach to the prob-

lems of oil exploration and oil industry, it is not very much acceptable.

16.16 hrs.

[**SHRI VASANT SATHE** in the Chair]

First of all, the hon. Minister, while speaking in the House has made a welcome assurance that there will be representatives of the workers in the Board which he is visualising to be constituted under the Bill. But regarding the Board I have certain doubts. If the hon. Minister will be able to convincingly explain, then I will have no quarrel about it. As regards the Board, as it is visualised by the Bill and the powers the Board will enjoy I have every reason to believe that it will be a highly bureaucratic set-up. It has got enormous powers. I could have understood, if in the other part in relation to the functioning of the Board the Government were more clear, then, perhaps this danger of bureaucratic functioning of the Board could have been avoided. By that what I mean is that the Bill seeks the development of the oil industry as a whole, while the hon. Minister has sufficiently explained that point, he has not emphasized that there will be prospecting, that there will be off-shore drilling, on-shore drilling, etc. Apart from that, he visualises the development of a big complex of oil industry in our country which will take us to the goal of self-reliance.

I am not an oil expert. But I try to understand what happens in matters of oil exploration in other countries. He himself said that the Soviet Union is one of the countries which has developed oil industry in a very big way. Their exploration in Siberia; one can say, it is classic in itself, the way they have done it. If he has the chance to read the book called "Glimpses of Siberia" which is available in our Library, he will understand how great emphasize they have laid on the ques-

tion of oil exploration, prospecting and drilling of oil, oil exploration as such with all the other surveys. That has later proved to be one of the most vital aspects of the development of oil industry. I am not underplaying the other aspects of developing the industry. But, first of all, when you plan to develop the oil industry, the oil utilisation in our country, you must be able to locate where the oil is available, you must be able to explore and drill the place where oil is located. Only then the other question will arise, whether you are going to utilise the oil properly. I think, in this aspect, this Bill is extremely weak. That is my first criticism.

Here, certain questions which may not be strictly relevant but nonetheless relevant should be brought to the notice of the House. You spoke of the new attempts being made by Government to explore oil. We all understand because we have been hearing Government's policy declarations every day. In the recent period Government have heavily leaned on the multinational corporations for oil exploration and prospecting in our country. It is one of the most dangerous aspects which is developing in our economy because oil plays a vital role in the development of the economy as a whole. In the recent period we have witnessed, in several parts of the world, a move against multi-nationals in this field. Our friendly oil rich country, Iraq, the country with which we have deals in crude oil and other things, has nationalised the oil industry. That means, they have kicked out the multi-nationals from the oil scene. It created an uproar in the international oil world. But, strangely enough it is in that very period, when the multi-nationals were thrown out of the developing oil countries, India has opened its gates and has welcomed with red carpets the multi-national corporations to our country. My surprise is this. Personally also, I feel, the hon. Minister should not have

been the person to lay the red carpet welcome those multi-nationals to our country. I tried to understand, within the limitations that I may have, as to what were the conditions under which he was inviting the multi-nationals. How 'dangerous' are the conditions? I would not use more harsh words. I do not say you have leased our country to the multi-nationals. But it is very near to that. Look at the long term agreements—30 years or even more, the Minister can correct me. 60,000 kms. of Indian atmosphere will be under the surveillance of the multi-national corporations under the agreement that you have signed. It means a lot. Multi-nationals never came for oil exploration alone. It is invariably and inherently connected with espionage and sabotage. It happened in countries like Chile. In the name of helping the country develop the economy, the neo-colonials, in the shape of multi-nationals, entered the economy. I must warn you, about the experience of Chile where the multi-national Corporations were in the field of copper. That experience should not have been forgotten. But the forgetting is very costly. I think you have forgotten that.

Then again, coming to the Bill, how is it relevant to the Bill? I understand the Government will argue that they went to the multi-nationals because they did not have the technical know-how and the money. These are the two arguments. There, I say the Malaviya Committee's report was more forthright and more correct in its understanding. They visualised the development of oil exploration in a very different manner. This Bill is drafted basically basing on that report. They said in their report was that emphasis should be on the prospecting and drilling of oil. It is a fact and I do not deny the fact which the Minister placed before the House while he said at that time the concept was only to have an intensive exploration of oil on the on-shore and now what is add-

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

ed is the off-shore drilling and intensive efforts in that line. There comes, may I use the expression, the cat out of the bag. It is out because the entire off-shore drilling has been sold away to the multi-nationals which should not have happened. It will not happen if this Bill itself would have had another concept, the concept which was rightly stressed in the Malaviya Committee's report which said that we should give emphasis to the drilling, prospecting and other aspects of the development of crude. Here, by bracketing exploration and prospecting with oil industry, another sin you have committed also and that should be told to the House. That is the petro-chemical industry or any other industry connected with oil. It is just like any other industry like steel, mining or any other industry which can develop on its own legs. It can compete with their industries. I will not agree with you if you say, 'No'. It can compete on its own legs and it can show the merit. It can present its case even before the Planning Commission with a claim. It is an industry which is prospering. So, it can claim money from the various governmental bodies including the Planning Commission. But oil prospecting and exploration is not like that. I am sure the hon. Minister will agree with me when I say that this is a highly risky venture, oil exploration, because you may explore in the Arabian coast, but no result. But you have to do that if you want oil and you have to drill every possible sedimentary basin or the possibility to see whether oil is available or whether some little bit of crude or gas will be available there. The expenditure is inevitable. The result is not certain and there is so much of uncertainty. If you go by the experience of countries which have developed their oil industry, it is more interesting than reading an adventure novel the way in which it was done. This aspect has been lost sight of.

As a result of that, what happened now is that the oil development fund will be claimed by the petro-chemical industry and various other industries connected with oil and only one of the claimants will be the ONGC for prospecting and exploring oil.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA
Please give me five minutes more
There may not be many speakers

What I was trying to tell was that the ONGC will be one of the claimants along with the fertiliser industry, the petro-chemical complex and all that. They will claim that they have made wonderful performance and profit is there. After all, these are judged on the basis of profits. I am not casting any aspersion on it. What happens is this. Even the Planning Commission will ask what is your performance? What is the result? If they say, we have drilled the whole of Arabian Sea, no result, they will say, don't drill next year, no fund next year. That will be the sort of answer they will get. This sort of bracketing of industries with ONGC was wrong. But this Bill give emphasis to that thing. The Malaviya Committee report rightly warned Government that it should not be done like that. This is another point. You talk about lack of fund. But whenever fund is provided, what is the result? We find Government is keeping itself away from taking sufficient and proper initiative. I am not making any local issue. We feel very strongly on these points. Government should have taken more programmes for oil exploration. Take for example the Western coast, the Kerala coast. Just now my friend was telling about Tamilnadu. There are reports to Government regarding possibilities of oil exploration. The same is the case in Tripura also. So, that is there. So

many claims are there. So many possibilities are there. Government is not in a position to spend for that. So, the Government will say, we will give you another priority, not top priority. But my feeling is, most of these should have been given top priority keeping in view that you want primarily crude oil, and visualise a stage where we will be self-reliant in oil. If we have enough oil then there are many ways open to our friends for developing the oil industries and work for their development.

Regarding workers representative I have moved an amendment to that effect. But if you move an official amendment to make it clear that there will be a workers' representative, to make way for workers' representation, I think, it would be much more than an assurance that you will be given to this House, because, the hon. Minister Mr. D. K. Borooah is good. He has a feeling for the workers, I know but may be, another Minister will come, who may not have the same feeling.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I request the Minister to include that clause in the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you to make that point when your turn comes, your name is already there in the list.

SHRI D. K. BOROAH: So far as that point is concerned,....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Similar points may be raised by others too. You can reply to all of them at the proper time instead of replying every time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There is one amendment in my name, seeking that this Bill should be sent to a Select Committee.

I know that with all the technicalities that the Government is facing,

they have put that Bill before us a few days back. Otherwise it will not come into operation and it will create a difficulty. Considering the fact that we are dealing with a vital aspect of our economy, if we have a little more study, it would help the Government. We are not speaking in the spirit of opposition for opposition sake but it would help the Government if it is sent to a Select Committee; I do not know whether the Minister can concede that point.

Lastly, you may, in your reply, explain how you are going to eliminate the bureaucratic functioning of this Board. This is a point which I raised at the beginning. Malviya Committee visualised a Committee. If this is done, the whole constitutional set up of the Committee would have been different. He visualised a Committee headed by a Member of the Cabinet rank. Here I am not saying that this Minister or that Minister makes a difference. It can make a difference only if a bureaucrat sits in judgment. Here the Bill seeks to create a Board where men like the Secretary of a Ministry will sit in judgment over everything and I do not think that will create a congenial atmosphere.

These are some of the reservations that we have about this Bill and about the purpose of the Bill for achieving self-reliance. For achieving that purpose, to set up a Board and also to raise a fund is a welcome proposal of the Government. I hope that the Minister will try to explain these points, particularly, about the multi-national Corporation at least in the long run as to what is his idea about eliminating the Multi-national Corporation from the sphere of oil industry.

श्री सिधनाथ सिंह (मंझन): सभापति जी, यह प्रायल इंडस्ट्री डेवलपमेंट बिल जिस भावना से यहाँ पेश किया गया है, उस भावना से कार्य रूप में लाया जाय, तो जरूरी है।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

इसमें एक प्राशिका जरूर है कि इस तरह से हम हर इंडस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट के लिये यदि सेम नगाना शुरू कर देंगे तो पब्लिक को हम किनना टक्स करते जायेंगे, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में और तमाम दुनिया के अन्दर जो तेल का सकट है और इस तेल के सकट को मीट आउट करने के लिये अग्र देश के रिमोसिज को बढ़ाया जाय, और हमारा तेल का प्रोडक्शन बड़े और इसके लिये अग्र सरकार सेस लगा कर अपने रिमोसिज को बढ़ाती है और अपने फंड्स का इकीज करती है, तो हम इसको एक स्वागत योग्य कदम कह सकते हैं।

इस बिल के मसल में मैं दो तीन बातें छोटे रूप में आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल में आपने यह रखा है कि एक बोर्ड का कास्टीट्यूशन होगा और बोर्ड के अन्दर जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है कि नेबर के आदमी हो सकते हैं। क्लॉज (डी) में आपने यह रखा है कि दो आदमी ऐसे होंगे जिन को गवर्नमेंट एपाइन्ट कर सकती है। किसी एक्स्पर्ट्स को वह एपाइन्ट कर सकती है और नेबर के आदमियों को भी कर सकती है। इस मसल में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अग्र आप का नेबर को रेप्रेजेंटेशन देना है, ता सही रूप में आप उस को रेप्रेजेंटेशन दीजिये। इस क्लॉज को रखने से नेबर के दिमाग में यह प्राशिका उत्पन्न हो सकती है कि उनके आदमी रखे भी जा सकते हैं और नहीं भी रखे जा सकते हैं। इसलिये जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें तो यह बतायें कि अग्र इस वक्त अग्र ऐसी क्लॉज नहीं है, तो एमेन्डमेंट के माफक ऐसा कोई स्पेसिफिक प्रोवीजन बने इस में रखें, जिन से उनको रेप्रेजेंटेशन मिल सके। आप एक ही सदस्य नेबर का इसमें रखें लेकिन इस के लिये सोचना चाहिए कि यदि आप नेबर को

इसमें एसोसियेट करना चाहते हैं, तो आप इस में साफ तौर से रखिये ताकि उनमें यह भावना जागे कि उत्पादन में उनकी उपयोगिता है और इस तरह से आप को उन का सही उपयोग करना चाहिए। अग्र आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो उनका सहयोग आप सफलता पूर्वक प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। आपने इसमें ता मिनिस्ट्री के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव रखे हैं फाइनेंस के रखे हैं और मैन्युल गवर्नमेंट के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव रखे हैं। यह सब ऊपर का मिलसिला है और जा मजदूर बहा पर काम करते हैं उन लोगों को इसमें सतोप नहीं होगा। इसलिये फुल रेप्रेजेंटेशन उन का मिले इस बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभार्षित महोदय अब मसल जा खाम तौर पर आबजेसन नजर आता है वह इस बिल की क्लॉज (6) पर है। इस क्लॉज (6) के अन्दर यह रखा गया है कि जितना भी फंड इस बोर्ड के पास होगा जो डेवलपमेंट फंड के रूप में होगा उसको आप किसी का एडवांस कर सकते हैं। इसमें यह दिया गया है

“(a) making grants on advancing loans to any oil industrial concern or other person who is engaged or is to engage in any activity referred to in clause (k) of section 2;”

इसमें आप मसल (2) के क्लॉज (F) को देखिये ता इसमें साफ तौर पर लिखा है कि किसी भी प्राइवेट इन्डिबिजुअल को, जो आपन का काम करता है उसका एडवांस या लोन मिल जायेगा और मुझे प्राशिका इस बात की है कि इसमें जो यह क्लॉज रखा गया है, उससे धन का दुरुपयोग होगा। इस क्लॉज को सख्त रूप में मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और उसका जो आबजे-कनेबिल पार्ट है, वह यह है

हम पब्लिक को टैकम करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हम को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जा घन हम हम तरह में प्राप्त करें उसका दुरुपयोग न हो। जितने फइज हम प्रायल इंडस्ट्री के डिबेलपमेंट में प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं या हम को प्राप्त होंगे कही ऐसा न हो कि जो लोग प्रायल की मार्किटिंग का काम करते हैं उनको हम में से रुपया दे दिया जाए। इस तरह में धन का दुरुपयोग होगा। हम क्लाइंट से धन के दुरुपयोग की आशंका हो सकती है। फटिलाइजर की कीमते बढ़ी। प्राइवेट कंसर्न्स का डमक पहले से आभास हो गया था, उनको मालूम हो गया था कि दाम दुगुने होने वाले हैं, यह भी ठीक है कि गार्मेंटीरियल जो हम में इस्तेमाल होता है उसकी कीमते भी बढ़ी हैं लेकिन उतनी नहीं बढ़ी हैं जितनी फटिलाइजर की बढ़ी हैं और उन्होंने फटिलाइजर का बहुत भारी स्टॉक इकट्ठा कर लिया। आवर नाइट हांड बन गया और जैस ही कीमते बढ़ी, हम फटिलाइजर को उताना बड़ा हुई कीमता पर बेचना शुरू कर दिया और इस तरह में फराडा गया कमाय। पर पुराने भाव वाला फटिलाइजर नए भावों पर उन्होंने बेचा। आप इस पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर सके, पुराने स्टॉक को पुराने भाव पर बचने की आप व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके। यह चीज आपको देखना चाहिए थी लेकिन आपने देखी नहीं। यहाँ भी आपने कोई फूल प्रूफ सिस्टम नहीं अपनाया। जो फइज प्राप्त हो उनका दुरुपयोग न हो पाए इसके बारे में आपको प्रावधान करना चाहिए था। आपने बताया है कि जा पैसा आएगा वह किस तरह से खर्च होगा और उसके बारे में आपने क्लाइंट 18 रखा है। आपने कहा है कि एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए प्रायल प्रोडक्शन के लिए इसका उपयोग होना चाहिए। साथ ही आपने मार्किटिंग एण्ड अपर

एक्टिविटीज भी रखा है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि मार्किटिंग एण्ड अपर एक्टिविटीज पर यह खर्च होना चाहिए आप यह टैकम एक एक्सप्लोरेशनरी टैकम के रूप में लगा रहे हैं। यह साधारण टैकम नहीं है। जिस तरह में एक्सप्लोरेशन इयूटी बढाई जाती है या लगाई जाती है उस तरह में इसको आप नहीं बढ़ाया लगा रहे हैं। यह स्पेशल टैक्स है और स्पेशल नोटिज को मीट आउट करने के लिए आप लगा रहे हैं। यह इसको भी बरदाश्त करने के लिए नैयार है लेकिन जिस मुद्दे को पूरा करने के लिए आप इसका लगा रहे हैं, उसी मुद्दे पर आप इसका खर्च करने की भी व्यवस्था करे दूसरों पर न करे।

प्रायल डिबेलपमेंट का जहाँ तक मबाल है इसमें कैरोसीन प्रायल आता है, फटिलाइजर आता है पैट्रोल आता है डीजल आता है। अब आप प्रायल इंडस्ट्री पर सैस लगाने जा रहे हैं। गावों में लोगों के दिमाग में मजदूरी के दिमाग में आशंका उत्पन्न हो गई है। वहाँ पर लागू को कैरोसीन प्रायल भी नहीं मिलता है नालटेन या डिबरी जलान के लिए, राशनो तक करने के लिए, माप और बिच्छू आदि से अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए। जिनका कैरोसीन प्रायल पैदा होता है उसका दमवा हिम्मा भी गावों को नहीं मिल पाता है। महीनों महीनों तक वहाँ इसके दर्शन नहीं होते हैं। कहा यह मिलता है, दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास कलकत्ता आदि बड़े बड़े देश के शहरों में आप देते हैं। वहाँ इसकी कजम्पशन होती है। अधिकतम हिम्मा बम्बई को दिया जाता है। वहाँ अच्छे अच्छे लोग रहते हैं। वहाँ राशनो करने के लिए इसकी जरूरत नहीं होती है साथ ही बिच्छू का डर नहीं होता है, रमाई पकाने के लिए, उनको कैरोसीन प्रायल चाहिए होता है, इस वास्ते चाहिए होता है कि कोयले से या लकड़ी से खाना पकाने

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

वहा उनकी बहू बेटियों के हाम गदे हो जाते हैं, उनके स्वच्छ और साफ कपड़े गदे होने नहीं चाहिए, इसलिए उनको घ्राप कैरोसीन आयल देते हैं और किसान को घवेरे मे रखते हैं। स्टेट्स का तेल का कोटा घ्राप कम करने जा रहे हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कैरोसीन आयल की व्यवस्था घ्राप गावो मे भी करे, उनको घ्राप प्रायमिकता दे, इसका डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन वहा पर भी करे।

अन्त मे मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि घ्रापने फटिलाइजर को कोमते आ बढाई उसके साथ साथ घ्रापको यह भी देखना चाहिए था कि जो पुराना स्टॉक फटिलाइजर का पडा है वह पुराने दामो पर ही बिके। स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट इसको कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाई। घ्रापे से मैं चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कोई विशेष कानून के जरिये हो लेकिन घ्रापको यह देखना चाहिए कि जब कीमते इस तरह से बढाई जाती है ता जो पुराना स्टॉक होता है वह पुरानी कीमता पर ही बिके, इसकी व्यवस्था घ्रापको करनी चाहिए। पुराने स्टॉक पर बढो हुई कीमते का लाभ घ्राप प्राइवेट कंसर्न्स को मन जाने दीजिए।

घ्रापने बोर्ड मे सभी गवर्नमेन्ट आफिसर्स रखे हैं, कोई एक्सपर्ट या पब्लिक के आदमी नहीं रखे हैं। अफसरों के प्रति देश मे जागो के दिनों मे जिस प्रकार की भावनाएँ हैं वे किसी मे छिपी हुई नहीं हैं। एक वृणा की भावना है। पब्लिक के आदमी, चुने हुए आदमी अब तक बोर्ड मे नहीं लाए जाएंगे बोर्ड का फकशनिंग ठीक नहीं होगा। फाइनेंस, पीट्रोलियम एण्ड कैमिकल्स तथा दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज के अफसर घ्रापने इस मे रखे हैं। उनके प्रति देश से मद्भावना का वातावरण नहीं है। उस मे पार्लियामेन्ट और असेम्बलीज या जो लोकल पब्लिकमैन हैं, उनको भी

घ्रापको रिप्रेजेंटेशन देना चाहिए था। जहा कही घ्राप पब्लिकमैन की अतिस्टेंस लेते हैं वहा घोटाला कम होता है, गड़बड़ी कम होती है और काम ठीक होता है।

घ्रापने स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज का भी प्रावधान रखा है। बाई के कुछ मैम्बर हो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के मैम्बर होगे। इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज मे एक्सपर्ट लोग होने चाहिये, वह एक्सपर्ट बाडी होनी चाहिए। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का जो भी राय होगी आखिर को वह बाई के पाम हां तो जाएगी। इस वास्त बाई को जा भी राय स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से मिले वह एक्सपर्ट प्रोपिनियन होनी चाहिए। इस वास्ते घ्रापको चाहिए था कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी मे एक्सपर्ट लोग रहते।

इस बिल की भावना का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। कितना चूक घ्राप सरकारी अफसरों पर रख पाएंगे और कौना काम कर पाएंगे उसी से इस बिल को हम जज करेग।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (सरगोल): यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इसका उद्देश्य जो है वह अच्छा है। उद्देश्य मे घ्रापने यह कहा है

"It is, therefore, proposed to levy by way of a cess duties of excise on crude oil and natural gas so as to create an Oil Industry Development Fund. This Fund would be used exclusively to provide financial assistance to the organisations engaged in development programmes of the oil industry in all its aspects from the exploration for, and the production of, crude oil to its refining, further down-stream processing..."

यह ज़रूरी तो प्रकृत है। इस में यह भी कहा है कि आयल इण्डस्ट्रीज में जो संस्थायें हैं उन को मदद देने के लिए 60 खर्चें टन का सस लगाया है। लेकिन अभी माननीय चन्द्रप्पन जी ने कहा—जो मल्टी नेशनल इण्डस्ट्रीज होती हैं, जो गवर्नमेंट की कारपोरेशन में कम्पिट करती हैं जिन में फारेन-पैसा लगा होता है, उन को इस में से क्यों मदद देना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके बारे में विचार करे।

प्रापने बोर्ड के बारे में कहा है—

"The Board shall consist of the following members, namely—

"not more than three members to be appointed by the Central Government....

"not more than five members to be appointed by the Central Government....

"not more than two members to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have special knowledge or experience of oil industry".

प्रापने कहा है कि ये जो दो मेम्बर्स हैं ये मजदूरों के व्यक्ति होंगे—यह प्रकृति बात है, लेकिन दो ही क्यों रखे? आप ने यह भी कहा है कि इन में से एक व्यक्ति ऐसा होगा जो यूनिवर्सल का होगा, लेकिन दूसरा व्यक्ति कहाँ से लेंगे? मेरी दृष्टि में तो ज्यादा रखना चाहिए—आपने स्वयं क्यों नहीं रखा—इस का कारण क्या है? मेरे विचार से तो आप कैबोर्ड का कांस्टीचूशन ठीक नहीं है, ऐसे प्राथमी इस में ज्यादा होने चाहिए।

इस में प्रापने कहा गया है—

"where an oil industrial concern or other person, in breach of any agreement, makes any default in repayment of any loan or advance or any instalment thereof or in maintaining its or his obligations in relation to any other assistance rendered by the Board or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the agreement with the Board or where the Board requires in oil industrial concern or other person to make immediate repayment of any loan or advance and the concern or other person fails to make such repayment, then

इसमें जब प्रापर्टी की हाइपोथिकेशन हो गई है तो प्राप कहते हैं :—

"without prejudice to the provisions of sec. 69 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. any officer of the Board generally or specially authorised by the Board in this behalf may apply to the court for one of more of the following relief, namely:

"for an order for the sale of the property—pledged, mortgaged, hypothecated or assigned to the Board as security for the loan or advance;

"for an *ad interim* injunction where there is apprehension of the machinery of the equipment being removed from the premises of the oil industrial concern or other person without the permission of the Board".

यह जो अनलिमिटेड प्रचारिटी रखी गई है कि कोई भी आफिसर कोर्ट में मूव कर के अटैच कर सकता है—यह तो उचित नहीं है। इसमें किसी रिबीजन या एग्जेट प्रचारिटी का प्रावीजन नहीं है, सीधे कोर्ट में जा कर नीलाम करा देंगे, इस के बारे में प्राप को विचार करना चाहिए। इस में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि एग्जेट प्रचारिटी

[श्री अर० श्री० बाबे०]

उस पर विचार करे और वह मन्जूरी दे तब कोर्ट में जाना चाहिए ।

क्रूड आयल के बारे में आप ने कहा है—

'Crude oil' means petroleum in its natural stage before it is refined or otherwise treated but from which water and foreign substances have been extracted"

इस डेफिनीशन के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि इसमें पेट्रोलियम शामिल है क्या ? आप ने जो 60 रुपये टन का सेस लगाया है क्या इस का पेट्रोलियम और क्रूड आयल पर असर पड़ेगा । मैं तो यह समझ पाया हूँ कि इस का असर जरूर पड़ेगा, ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे जो काश्तकार भाई हैं जो डीजल और क्रूड आयल का उपयोग करने हैं उन के लिए बहुत महंगा हो जायगा । आप ने इस में वही भी नहीं बताया है कि इस का असर काश्तकारों पर कितना पड़ेगा । आज किसानों को डीजल मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है और अब जब कि आपने सेस बढ़ा दिया है उनके लिए बहुत ज्यादा कठिनाई हो जायगी ।

फर्टिलाइजर भी महंगा हो जायेगा । वह कितना महंगा होगा, उस पर क्या असर पड़ेगा—यह भी आप ने नहीं बताया । फर्टिलाइजर का दाम बढ़ने से भी गरीबों पर असर पड़ेगा—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह असर कितना पड़ेगा ? यदि कोई भी असर पड़ता है तो मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ ।

मैं पिछले दिनों अपने क्षेत्र में गया किसानों ने कहा कि 60 रुपया टन सेस लगाने से डीजल और क्रूड आयल ज्यादा महंगा हो जायगा । हम ने कहा कि शासन

ने सेस लगाया है और यह पास भी हो जायगा, लेकिन मैं कह नहीं सकता कि इस का कितना असर पड़ेगा । आप ने अपने भाषण में यह नहीं बतलाया है कि इस का कितना असर पड़ेगा ।

अन्त में मुझे यही कहना है कि आप का उद्देश्य अच्छा है, लेकिन इस का नतीजा जो होने वाला है, वह खराब होगा क्योंकि किसानों को इस से बहुत कठिनाई होगी । इस देश में किसान ज्यादा रहते हैं उन को ही ज्यादा कठिनाई उठानी पड़ेगी । इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) - महापति जी, आयल और नैचरल गैस कमीशन के काम में आप का मन्तोष नहीं हुआ इस लिए आप ने बोर्ड की स्थापना करने का निश्चय किया । सब से पहले तो यह देखना है कि बोर्ड पर खर्चा कितना होगा—इस के बारे में आपन कुछ नहीं बताया । मैंने मांगे बिल को पढ़ा है उस में यह नहीं बतलाया है कि बोर्ड का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडिचर कितना होगा । आयल एण्ड नैचरल गैस कमीशन पर कितना खर्च होता था और इस बोर्ड को बनाने के लिए कितना टैक्स लगाया है और उस पर कितना खर्च पड़ेगा ? आप ने मिर्फ इतना कहा है कि सरकार का पंख यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस प्रकार की शीघ्र करे कि कहा कहा पर तेल या गैस मिल सकती है । मबाल एक्सप्लोरेशन का था, चाहे जैमलमेर हो या दूसरी जगह हो—कितनी गैस कहाँ से मिल सकती है और इस लिए आप को ज्यादा धनराशि चाहिए, 700 करोड़ रुपया लेना चाहते हैं । मैं पूछता हूँ—आप इतने सालों से क्यों चुप रहे ? आज हम कह रहे हैं कि हमें तेल का एक्सप्लोरेशन करना है, गैस निकालना जरूरी है, लेकिन इतने साल क्या करते रहे ?

आप ने अपनी स्पीच में एक बात ऐसी कही है जो मुझे बिलकुल अच्छी नहीं लगी। आप कहते हैं कि मंत्री को वित्तीय मामलों में अलग रहना चाहिए—इस क्या बात है? आज कल शासन करने का एक नया तरीका निकला है जिस में कहा जाता है कि मंत्री महोदय को वित्तीय मामलों में अलग रहना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को वित्तीय मामलों में शामिल रहना चाहिए। हमारे शासन में एक काम अवश्य हुआ है—जहाँ जहाँ मंत्री लोग काम नहीं कर सकते, वहाँ बोर्ड और कारपोरेशन बना देने हैं। आप ने इतने सारे डेलिक्टीसिटी बोर्ड बनाये हैं, सब घाटे में चल रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि आटोनामस बोर्ड है, इनके मामले में हमें दखल नहीं देना चाहिए। आप के पास हर साल रिपोर्ट आ जाती है—बस काफी है। वे क्या करते हैं, क्या नहीं करते हैं—कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। जहाँ काम नहीं करना वहाँ बोर्ड इन्स्ट्रिक्शन कर दिया जाय पब्लिक में ऐलान कर दिया जाता है कि आज में बोर्ड बन गया है, इस लिए गैस का एक्सप्लोरेशन ज्यादा हो जायगा। यह बात मेरे दिमाग में नहीं बैठती है। मेरे विचार में तो मंत्री महोदय को खुद देखना चाहिए। मैंने देखा है कि आज भी 78 परसेन्ट हमारा रेवेन्यू इन्कम एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होता है जो कुछ आप कमाने है। जो भोगना चाहते हैं उसमें यही होना है कि नौकरियाँ कैसे बढ़ाई जायें, आखिर वह क्या सलाह देते हैं? आप को एक सेक्रेटरी चाहिए, एक बोर्ड का चयरमैन चाहिए, फिर 13 मम्बरो का टी एंडी ए का खर्चा, फिर स्टीपरिंग कमेटी उसके सेक्रेटरी की पोस्ट—इन सारी बातों में ही खर्चा हो जाता है। इस सेक्रेटरी की जगह डूड लो, एक चैयरमन की जगह डूड लो पाच हजार रुपए वाली लेकिन मैं इसको ठीक नहीं मानता। आपका एक ही है कि प्रायव्हाट एक्सप्लोरेशन हो। तो प्रायव्हाट इन्डस्ट्री

के बारे में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? जैमलमर में क्या हो रहा है? वहाँ जो काम करने वाले हैं वह जाधपुर में रहते हैं। हाइली वह साल ने दार्जीलिंग में बर्क करके है क्योंकि उन पर कोई ध्यान देने वाला नहीं है। आप कहते हैं जैमलमर में बड़ा शोध हो रहा है लेकिन वहाँ शोध मराना ही नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ पर उनके रहने के लिए मकान है और न दूसरी सुविधाएँ हैं। वह मुश्किल में साल में तीन महीने ड्यूटी पर जाते हैं और उनको सारा पैसा मिलता है।

आपने एक नई यात्रा बनाई है कि एक बोर्ड की स्थापना की जायेगी, लेकिन सारे बिल में एक खूबसूरती यह है कि स्टेटमेंट आफ प्राइजक्ट्स वही नहीं लिखा है कि बोर्ड की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। आपने कहा है जो अमेटर्स हैं वह एप्रूव्ड स्कीम पर गूटिलाउज होंगे। आपने कही भी नहीं लिखा है कि हम बोर्ड इन्स्ट्रिक्शन कर रहे हैं जिसकी ड्यूटीज यह होगी। बोर्ड का रैसा फार्मेशन होगा उसके फवशन और ड्यूटी क्या होगी यह नहीं लिखा है। स्टेटमेंट आफ प्राइजक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में कही नहीं लिखा है कि बोर्ड बनाना जरूरी है क्योंकि वामीशन फेन हो गया है पहले जो मशीनरी थी वह काम नहीं कर रही है।

फिर बोर्ड पर जितना खर्चा होता वह नहीं लिखा है। मैं बस आप देखें उसमें बोर्ड का फार्मेशन लिखा है लेकिन उसमें कौन चैयरमैन होगा जो टेक्नीशियन नहीं होगा। मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि जो टेक्नोक्रेट्स हैं, जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं उनको आप इपराइव कर देते हैं। जो बोर्ड का फार्मेशन है वह क्लाज (3) में आप देखें

The Central Government shall appoint one of the members referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (3) as Chairman of the Board?

[श्री मूल संघ उपाध्यक्ष]

मैंने कहा है,

why not appoint a person from among the above who in the opinion of the Central Government has special knowledge and experience of the industry?

लकिन आपने कहा

"Not more than three members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent the Ministry or Ministries of the Central Government dealing with petroleum and chemicals".

What about these experts who have not expert knowledge in the industry?

आप चाहते हैं जो टेक्नोक्रेट्स हों, जो आपल के एक्सपर्ट्स हों वह चेयरमैन न बनें। मैंने बार बार कहा है—लेकिन आपने लिखा है

"not more than two members to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who, in the opinion of the Central Government, have special knowledge or experience of oil industry."

यह बर्डा अर्जाब बाट है कि जो आपल के एक्सपर्ट्स हैं वह शासन में न आये। एक तरफ तो आप कह रहे हैं वह बड़ा अच्छा कर रहे हैं। लेबर की रिप्रेजेंटेशन देना चाहते हैं फिर जो आपल एक्सपर्ट्स हैं उनको आप चेयरमैन क्यों नहीं बनाता चाहते हैं? जो उस काम को जानने नहीं हैं उनको आप चेयरमैन क्यों बनाना चाहते हैं? जो टेक्नोक्रेट्स और एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, जो उस काम के लिए अपनी जिम्दारी देना चाहते हैं उनको आप ऊपर क्यों नहीं लाना चाहते हैं? हमारे बहा तो जो एक काम को बही जानने बही ऊपर आकर बैठ जाते हैं और वही टेक्नोक्रेट्स पर और एक्सपर्ट्स पर हुकूमत करते हैं। इसलिए मैं प्राबन्त कर रहा हूँ कि यह क्या हो रहा है। एक छोटी सा काम है लेकिन पंज नहीं मालूम। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का क्या भयंज होना। एक छोटी सी

कमटी है, एक बोर्ड बनाया है और उसके लिए आपने लिखा है स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को बर्क इन्स्ट्रुक्शियां जायगा। क्यों किया जायगा? आखिरकार हम लोगों को समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आखिर जो स्टैंडिंग बर्क हो वह आप चेयरमैन को इन्स्ट्रुक्शियां दें। जिसको आप फुल टाईम सैलरी दे रहे हैं उसको यह काम आप क्यों नहीं देते हैं, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को स्टैंडिंग बर्क देने की क्या जरूरत है।

लेबर रिप्रेजेंटेशन के बारे में जैसा आपने कहा है उसके लिए आप एक क्लॉज्ड नार्इय या इन्वेन्ड-मेंट कीजिए। आपने जो एग्जोरेस दिया है कि बोर्ड का एक मेम्बर लेबर का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होगा तो मैं समझता हूँ आपका यह एग्जोरेस काम आयेगा। एक नयी बात होगी। एक बात और है कि इसका चेयरमैन कोई और बन सकता है तो फिर आपही क्यों नहीं बन जाते। अगर आप नहीं बनना चाहते तो बोर्ड क्यों बनाना चाहते हैं। बोर्ड की जरूरत ही क्या है। मैं फिर कहता हूँ जब आप इतना रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं, 700 करोड़ आप को प्लान से मिलेगा, और रुपया भी आप लेना चाहते हैं तो बोर्ड बना कर आप खर्चा क्यों बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ आप को ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, the Bill even today has come almost in a secret way. None of us was prepared for this subject today but, after the collapse of some important items on the Order Paper, it has descended upon us much too suddenly, probably to the advantage of the hon. Minister.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: To the disadvantage of the Minister, because he was not here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In the first place, I would like to say that it is against the recommendations

of the Review Committee in a very important matter. The Review Committee had recommended that a cess be levied on petroleum products and that all the accruals from the cess be transferred to a national fund for oil exploration. That was the specific recommendation of the Review Committee. The rationale behind this special fund for oil exploration was that in this industry there were high risks and uncertainties involved. The risks in other industries are not comparable. But it beats me why all these things are being lumped together indiscriminately. Why should there not be a specific fund for research and development in every industry? That is what is done when there is a good progressive management for any industry. Of course, oil exploration stands in a different category and on a different footing. It is a special kind of industry. If it has to stand in the queue, competing with other claims, it is obvious that this industry would suffer immensely, and the future of oil exploration in the country would not be very promising. We attach, naturally, a great deal of importance to the development of oil in our country.

The second thing that strikes me is that there is much less in common amongst the industries that are being joined together almost in a kind of forced marriage. What is the commonality between exploration, refinery, fertiliser, petro-chemicals, the chemical group of industries? The only commonality is the personality of the Minister. But about that also, I am a little doubtful whether he will have an effective say as the things are going. This is bound to affect every industry individually.

Oil exploration is based on Earth Science—Geology, Geophysics, Drilling Technology, Crude production technology. The discipline or science and technology required for refinery, fertiliser and other industries are

completely different. To put these dissimilar things in the same basket would, to my mind, be doing a great deal of damage to all these industries individually. One would not understand the other and yet have a say in the other. The member concerned with one industry will not know what the other industry is about. Yet, he will be poking his nose into the other industry. So, an ignorant man would try to have his say in an industry in which he is not concerned in an expert way. Therefore, my submission would be that the hon. Minister should think even at this stage whether this kind of a forced and disparate marriage should be brought about of all these industries.

There seems to be the Holding Company idea in another form. It may not be called a holding Company as such. But in essence, it represents the Holding-Company idea. It is the SAIL many times over. We have had the taste of SAIL, our experience with regard to SAIL has not been very happy. To say the least, it has acted in the least beneficial way so far. We have yet to see the result. The same person happens to be the Head of the SAIL and the Secretary in the Ministry. The Holding Company idea is good on the whole. If one asks me whether the holding company idea is good, theoretically I will say that there is nothing objectionable about it. But it helps only if there are other companies competing with each other. That is what happens in Italy. There are other companies in competition. This would not be the case here. Therefore, if the hon. Minister is adopting the holding company idea in one form or another, he has to bear in mind that it may not work in the same way in which it has been working in countries like Italy.

Why do I say that it is virtually a holding company idea? Its function is so wide-ranging that it is nothing short of a holding company. The

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Bill speaks of its power to dispense "financial and other assistance" for the promotion of such measures as are in its opinion conducive to the development of oil industry. Apart from its wide financial powers, one does not know what "other assistance" means. So, its functions are very wide-ranging and sprawling. Therefore, I make bold to say that it is a holding company idea and its results are bound to be such as may not be in the interest of all the industries.

Then, it is clear that the stranglehold of the Board on the Companies is going to be total. I have no doubt that by such an arrangement, the flexibility in action would be very much jeopardised. It would be very much a centralised body. Its amplitude for expertise and experimentation would be curtailed. The autonomy in management would be very much diluted. That appears to me on the face of it when I go through the scheme of this Board. This centralisation, therefore, I repeat, is bound to stifle the voice of real men who know their job, who know their business.

It appears that the Head of this Board would be again a bureaucrat. I do not have a special dislike for bureaucrats because a Minister also seems to function many a time much worse than a bureaucrat. I really do not know whether the Minister has, by this time, picked up sufficient knowledge in order to make his influence sufficiently felt on the bureaucrats.

So, with these few remarks, I hope that the hon. Minister would persuade himself to agree to the idea of the Bill being referred to a Select Committee. The Bill requires a much deeper consideration than what we are able to bestow during the course of 1½ hours. It is rather

ridiculous that during 1½ hours, the House should be expected to do justice to such an important measure. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether he would, even at this stage, agree to the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. At the same time I would like to make clear my own mind as well as that of the hon. Minister, so that the fear of ghosts which this country has been having is dispelled.

My first point is about the constitution of the Board as such. The Chairman of this Oil Industry Development Board, as provided in Clause 3, is going to be your Secretary or Joint Secretary or one of these people who will be nominated by the Central Government. If he is going to be a member of the Ministry, I do not see as to what are the disabling conditions today for him to function effectively in the matter of oil exploration and development, what are the handicaps, what are the obstacles, that will be removed soon after he goes on this Board as a nominee of the Government and starts functioning as an extremely good Chairman in charge of the development of oil industry. I have neither any special preference nor any special dislike for bureaucrats. But the question is whether, in a field like oil exploration, we should have people who have come through the entire process of regulated thinking. Actually, oil is one such industry which, either in the East or in the West, has been taken as a special field or a sort of play-ground of these people who believed in *laissez faire*, free enterprise, except, as was stated by Mr. Chandrapan, that the whole of Siberian coal and oil-fields are being explored today—with whom are the Russians collaborating today—with the Japanese. With the

Japanese. With the Communist people. I do appreciate that the multi-national corporations have done almost a tremendous mischief in the economic world particularly the poor countries much more than the hon. Member has contributed in both the positive and negative sides. I would say that they have done it. But, in which country? South America. And through whom did they do it? Through the Chilean Army. This country after all had only been subjected by another multi-national corporation. That was called the East India Company, which virtually, for a hundred years controlled this country. I have no fears about the capacity of a multi-national corporation or any Western company to play any mischief in this country. As long as the Indian Army is what it is, as long as the patriotism and loyalty of our soldier, our sailor and our airman is there to defend the freedom and integrity of this country, I am not going to be worried that a General Electric General Manager or an Exxon or Texas Oil Company, these Johnnies will be in a position to interfere with the Indian democratic processes as long as the people like us, the hon. Members are in charge of Indian politics. We hold no fears about the Western capitalist managerial talent trying to come and subvert it. We can tell them. 'We want your expertise, not your advice and guidance as how to run our State.'

This ghost of multi-national corporations in this country has been overplayed. I would request you to take special cognisance that the multi-national corporations are being opposed in this country not only by our leftist political groups but they are also being opposed by the Indian capitalists themselves. The Indian monopoly capitalists and the Indian leftists are united on this one ground that we should have no entry to these multi-national corporations in this country.

At a time when we are dealing with the multi-national corporations, let us also have a look at our multi-State corporations in our own country. The amount of mischief from State to State where the multi-State corporations in this country have been causing is immense. Under the circumstances, if it is going to give us the capital and know-how, import of technology—even in that behalf, we may not be wanting—but it is the import of sophisticated instruments, capital equipment and machinery, as long as we can discipline them, I should personally feel very different about these multi-national corporations, because when we are thinking in terms of a sixty crore investment, is it not a fact that some of the oil companies in the West have made 60 billion dollars as their annual profit? I think Texaco's net profit is Rs. 60 crores multiplied by so many times. It is nearly 60 billion dollars which gives a fantastic sum of Rs. 35,000—36,000 crores of profits. It is simply unbelievable. But it is there.

I would like to submit one more thing for your consideration. Now, the Arabs have come in this oil world. Is there any provision for this Oil Industry Board to make use of the tremendous amount of petro-dollars. The hon. Minister has made a deep study of these Arab countries. Since they do not have the capacity to absorb and they are not ready to invest it in the banking structure of the Western countries on the basis of long-term investment and the Western banking system is unable to absorb them because the moment they draw cheque, the bank's financial condition is in trouble what are we going to explore as a possibility of the investment of the oil kings and sheikhs. There are tremendous amounts which are accumulating at a fantastic rate. Is there any scope for us in the case of our investment whether in this country or with our friendly Arab

[Shri B. V. Naik]

countries? The Persian Government or the Iranian Government has shown interest in some of our projects like Kudremukh for the exploration of iron ore and processed ore. The strategy of our economic development will have to change. They have to be given assurance that we will not do like what Col. Gaddafi, the Libyan strongman did, namely, taking over the oil industry, saying, we will pay the bill when the time comes. This is the position. A country's basic policies are based on that country's own enlightened self-interest. We should explore the possibility of investing of funds from outside sources. This again raises another controversy namely the sea-bed controversy. I had more than once tried to draw the attention of the Minister of External Affairs and the Minister of Petroleum to this aspect.

Will we be hold in clearcut terms what will be our compromise formula? There are vast sea-bed areas which lie within the sovereignty of particular country. That may be, according to international law, upto a distance of 1061/2 kms. Now China has raised the controversy that this should be extended to 200 kms miles. It is not today's problem, it is a futurist problem. Whether we agree with China or not, the Arabian Sea is considered to be such a storehouse of wealth, that I am reminded of this story in our *purana* where it is said, the sea-bed is the abode of the Lord of the Wealth, Kubera. He has got his abode under the sea. That is to say, the sea-bed is the biggest storehouse and it is going to be a storehouse not only for petroleum but for so many other things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you are not going into the *puranic* aspect of *samudramanthan* as an oil exploration.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Even that could

be relevant. I prefaced my remarks by saying this is not present day problem; it is not only for the present day, but we have to be relevant also with all time to come and this is precisely what my endeavour is today.

Therefore, what I am trying to submit is that if the Chinese Sea as well as the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal are extremely rich, I think it would be right for this country to back up completely the Chinese stand on the sea-beds. Otherwise, we see here that our own Multi-National Corporation would like to change this and, there would be a tremendous amount of pressure in trying to parcel out from the international scene in the world to see to it that they become their areas of development. In the latest Twentieth Century, later half, they will be the hunting ground of the Multi-National Corporation.

I would now say that let us approach the Multi-National Corporation and the rights backed by them tooth and nail at the U.N. And let us back China. Their position and posture for a flexible response depends upon our own national interests. These are three things that I want to urge on the hon. Minister who, with his detailed knowledge and with his familiarity with the subject, would be able to enlighten us at the time of passing of the Bill.

I support this Bill.

***SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Oil Industry (Development) Bill, 1974, I rise to express my views.

At the very outset, I would refer to Clause 15, which provides for a levy of cess as prescribed in The Schedule. The maximum rate at which duty of excise may be collected is Rs. 100 per tonne of crude oil and Rs. 50/- per thousand cubic metres of natural gas. But, to begin with, it is proposed to recover by way of a cess in the form of a duty of excise

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

of Rs. 60/- per tonne on crude oil alone. If the creation of such a Development Fund is so essential, I do not understand why no cess has been levied on the natural gas as mentioned in the Schedule. I am also unable to understand why only Rs. 60/- per tonne of crude oil is being levied, while the maximum rate proposed is Rs. 100/- per tonne of crude oil. Is it the intention of the Government to levy the remaining amount of Rs. 40/- per tonne of crude oil at a later date by issuing a Notification behind the back of this House? While I welcome the legislative effort of the Government for developing oil industry, I do not appreciate the manner in which the Government have proposed to levy the cess. The Government should have been explicit with this House.

Sir, I wish also to point out that Clause 3 refers to the establishment and constitution of the Board. According to the provision, all the Members of the Board are going to be nominated by the Government. The Government will be nominating 5 bureaucrats as the Members of the Board. The remaining Members of the Board will be representatives of the oil industry. Though in his introductory speech, the hon. Minister of Petroleum stated that there will be representation of workers on the Board, yet there is no specific mention of this in the Bill. The entire House would have appreciated if it had been specifically mentioned in the Bill itself.

In spite of this deficiency, I welcome wholeheartedly the proposition of the hon. Minister in the matter of giving representation to the workers on the Board. I only wish that the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri Gureshi, follows the footsteps of Shri Borooah and gives representation of the workers on the Railway Board. Shri L. N. Mishra, the hon. Railway Minister, who was just now sitting

next to Shri Borooah, has left the House. I am sure that almost all the problems being confronted by the Railways would be solved if Shri L. N. Mishra gives representation to the Railway workers on the Railway Board. I hope that such a happy day comes about in the very near future.

Here, I would like to make a pertinent point. I would not be happy if such a representation of the workers is confined to Indian National Trade Union Congress, which is controlled by the ruling Congress Party. In fact, INTUC is just the labour wing of the Congress Party. The representation of workers on this Board should be broad-based. Since Shri Borooah has made this pioneering proposition, I hope he would also set the pace for giving representation of workers from recognised bodies like All India Trade Union Congress which also has a large number of workers on its rolls. Instead of limiting workers' representation only to INTUC alone, the proposed Board should also have representation of workers from trade union bodies like AITUC. Then alone this Board will bear genuine representative character of the workers.

This Bill refers to the cess in the form of a duty of excise. When it is so clear that the collection of excise duty will constitute this Development Fund, I do not know why the Government should fight shy of saying that this is a taxation measure. Nobody can dispute that this cess is an indirect taxation. In the recent past, we have seen the steep rise in the price of petroleum products. While the upper middle class people have stopped the use of their cars because of the prohibitive cost of petrol, the Government have got plans to produce small cars and they also give encouragement to the production of small cars like Maruti. I wonder whether there will be any market at all for these small cars in

[Shri J Matha Gowder]

view of the steep rise in the price of petrol I refer to this because, if as a result of this development less the price of petroleum products goes up still further, the country will be wasting its production capacity in manufacturing small cars. If through this less the oil industry develops and the price of petroleum products comes down, then some worthwhile purpose would be achieved. Otherwise, if the price of petroleum products continues to rise, there will be less and less demand for petroleum products, which will also indirectly affect our country's economic growth. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any long-term plan has been chalked out for augmenting the indigenous production of crude oil and for gradual reduction in the price of petroleum products.

Here, I would like to know whether the Government have got a concrete plan for covering the entire coast-line of our country in regard to off-shore prospecting of oil. In Tamil Nadu we have the longest coast-line from Madras to Kanya Kumari. It is not enough that prospecting is done in the off-shore of Bombay coast. We should become self-sufficient in oil by prospecting for oil on the entire coast-line of our country, especially in the long coast-line of Tamil Nadu. We should have concrete proposals for reducing our dependence on foreign countries like Iran or Iraq in this matter. I want to know what steps have been taken in this direction by the Government.

Sir, it is reported that this Bill is based on the recommendations of Malaviya Committee. Malaviya Committee has also recommended that the powers which are concentrated in the hands of Oil and Natural Gas Commission should be decentralised. The Committee has also quoted the instances of Drilling Engineers having to wait inordinately for the sanction of the ONGC even if they want to drill one foot more in the bowels of

the earth. Naturally this delays the prospecting of oil within the country. I want to know what steps have been taken by the Government to decentralise the powers which are now with the ONGC.

We heard recently that oil has been struck in the offshore with the help of Sagar Samrat. It is also reported that two or three more Sagar Samrats would be required to cover the entire offshore on our long coast-line. I would like to know whether this Development Fund will be in a position to finance the purchase of two or three more Sagar Samrats, so that indigenous production of oil could be augmented substantially.

In the end, I would like to have a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that this less will not lead to further increase in the price of petroleum products. I would also like to know from him whether the Government have formulated any long term programme for the development of oil industry, simultaneously with the creation of this Fund.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा (नागौर) : महापति जी, यह बिल जो बरुआ साहब ने इस सदन में पेश किया, इसके पीछे जो भावना है और जिस तरीके से इस उद्योग का विकास करने की देश को आवश्यकता है उससे मेरी महमति है। पर जिस तरीके में बिल के लाये, एक सीक्रेट बिल, क्योंकि रूल्स में प्रोबिजन था कि सीक्रेट बिल छाना चाहिए, उसके जो उन्होंने सभी रीजन्स दिए, कि चार मिलियन टन तो उत्पादित होता है जो एन० जी० सी० के जरिए बाकी उत्पादन होता है कुछ इंडियन आयल के जरिए और 48,000 टन उत्पादन होता है बर्मा जोर के जतिता बढ़ शायद कुछ गड़बड़ कर दें इसमें, टैक्स इन्वेज्शन हो जाता इसलिए प्रोटेक्शन के तौर पर सीक्रेट बिल बहू लाये। उनकी यह दलील हमारे गले उतरती नहीं। जिस ड्रामा के साथ बहू इसको लाये उसकी आव-

शक्यता नहीं थी। आप सुबह कम्पनी के पाम अपना एक आदमी भेज कर दिला देते वह देखता क्या स्टॉकम हैं और उसका पता लगाकर आप यह कर सकते थे। यह बहुत सिम्पल चीज थी। पर सामने ड्रामा किया। और जो भी आपके आर्गुमेंट्स हैं वह ऐसे बढ़िया आर्गुमेंट्स नहीं हैं जिनसे कि हम को मन्तोष हो जाये। वह हमारे गले उतरे नहीं। खैर, वह स्टेज तो चली गई।

अब इस विन के जरिए जो आपने कहा है कि एक बोर्ड बनायेगा और उसकी रचना कैसी होगी उसका आपने विवरण दिया है। दूसरे आपने एक टन पर 60 रुपए टैक्स लगाया है। कुल मिलाकर आपको 48 करोड़ रुपए मिलेंगे। मानवीय कमेटी की ज. मशा थी, उनके पोछे भावना थी कि पेट्रोलियम प्राइवेटम पर आप मंग लगाये तो उसका एकाउन्ट बड़ा बनता। पेट्रोलियम प्राइवेटम बहुत है, उस पर आप एक दो पंसा भी लगाते तो उसमें इन्वेजन की गुंजाइश भी नहीं थी और वह रुपया तादाद में बहुत बड़ा होता। ज्यादा रुपया की आपको जरूरत भी है आपने बनाया 1700 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की गुंजाइश है क्योंकि आपने कहा है कि गैस निकली है, कुआ खोदा है फिर उसको गैस के काम में लाना है या नेल निकाले तो उसको पाइपलाइन में जोड़ना है और फिर रिफाइन करना है। यह लम्बा प्रोसेस है जिसके लिए रुपए की जरूरत है। अगर उस तरीके में आप लगाने तो ज्यादा रुपया आपको मिलता पर आपने एक सिम्पल तरीका रूडा। खैर जो तरीका आपको सूझा वह आपने किया क्योंकि आपने भी देखा कि बहती गयी है मैं भी हाथ धो लू। देश में एक हवा बह रही है कि आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है इसलिए चल्हाण साहब भी घ्रा गए, मिश्रा जी भी घ्रा गए और आप भी घ्रा गए कि हम देश के विकास के लिए आर्य हैं, समस्या हल करने के लिए आये हैं पर मुझे यकीन नहीं होता, रुपया आप लेते हैं, अभी आप कह रहे थे कि बड़ी

मूसीबत है, हमारे पाम यह नहीं है, वह नहीं है, हम खर्चा नहीं कर पाते हैं। आपके मन्त्रालय से हमें विशेष तौर से शिकायत है कि फटिलाइजर का जो प्रोडक्शन चौथी योजना में होना चाहिए था उसमें आप मिजरवनी फेल हुए हैं। आपके जो कारखाने शुरू हुए, उनको जिम टाइम पर खत्म होगा था वह अभी तक भी बनकर तैयार नहीं हो पाये है वह पाचवी योजना के मिडिल या अन्त तक तैयार होंगे। इसलिए आपके मन्त्रालय के प. फ. मॅन्स से मुझे बड़ा असतोष है। सदन के और कितने लोगों को असतोष है, मैं कह नहीं सकता। मैं समझता हूँ आपके लिए रुपए की कोई प्राब्लम नहीं है, आपकी प्राब्लम है आपका काम करने का तरीका, आपका उलको आडिनेशन। आपके सारे तौर तरीके जो हैं, आपका जो काम होता है उसमें मनी प्राब्लम नहीं है बल्कि काम करने का तरीका ही प्राब्लम है। अभी आप 48 करोड़ रुपए के माय यह शब्द लेकर आये हैं कि बोर्ड बनायेगा। बोर्ड बनायेगा किन लोगों का? तीन आपके मन्त्रालय के, दो विन मन्त्रालय के, पाच वापॉरेशनस के, एक के लिए आप लेबर पर जोर दे रहे हैं और फिर एव कोई और हो जायगा जिसको भी आप बना देंगे। मेरी मसल में नहीं आना यह बोर्ड क्या गैशनी करेगा? मुझे यकीन नहीं है आपके वांडें। यह किम तरह वा बोर्ड है, किस तरह का ढांचा है, किसको चैयंगमें बनायगे, क्या दफ्तर होगा क्या खर्चा आयेगा, यह मार्गरेराफने लिया जो है मैं समझता हूँ आप इस पर खर्चा बढा देंगे। जो 48 करोड़ रुपया आयेगा वह कंसालिडेटेड फंड में चला जायगा। उसमें किन्ना आपको मिलगा, बोर्ड क्या योजनाये देगा—वह तबशा हमारे सामने नहीं है। इससे आयल की बढोतरी होगी या नहीं, पता नहीं। इतनी कम्पनिया कापॉरेशन और इतने एक्सपर्टमें होते हुए हलाकि पेट्रोलियम का उत्पादन बढा है पर न के मुकाबले में पर आज जितनी जरूरत है उसके मुकाबले में आप भी मानते हैं वह कुछ भी नहीं है—मिर्फ एक जिहाई है। पेट्रोलियम के

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा]

जो और प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, जैसे खाद है उसकी आज़ देश में कमी है। इसमें बोर्ड कोई नयी रोज़गारी करेगा, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई बिल आप लाये हैं लेकिन प्रगर आप 48 करोड़ रुपया ही लेना चाहते थे तो और तरीके से भी ले सकते थे। इस बिल को इतने पैराफर्न-लिया के साथ लाने की क्या जरूरत थी? आप कहते 60 रुपया ज्यादा लगेगा और उसके लिए आप एक क्लाइज ही ले आते।

इसलिए यह जो बोर्ड बन रहा है, इसमें कितने टेक्निकल आदमी होंगे या नहीं होंगे क्यों। यह सारा काम टेक्निकल है पर आप सि. आर. को बिठा देंगे। आपने कहा मंत्री टमसे प्रलग रहेंगे, क्यों अलग रहेंगे मंत्री जी की तो मन्त्रिमंडली जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन आप रहेंगे अलग, बन्दूक रखेंगे दूसरे के कंधे पर और आपको चनायेगा कोई तो यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। मेरे खयाल में इस बोर्ड से इस देश की बड़ी समस्याएँ हल होने नहीं जा रही हैं। आपके मंत्रालय पर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। रुपया होते हुए भी उनको नहीं निभाया गया है — आज तक का यह हमारा तजुर्बा है। बांड के जरिए कैंमे इसको निभायेगे इसका मुझे पता नहीं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह रुपया कनाल डेपेंडेंट फंड में जायेगा आपके हाथ में कितना आयेगा यह भी नहीं कह सकते। वह तो देश की जो प्रायर्टीज है उनके साथ जुड़ेगा। आ. मांगें ना आरका भा दस करोड़ मिल जायेगा। कनाल डेपेंडेंट फंड में जाने के बाद वह रुपया विकास में ही लगे इस बात की क्या गारन्टी है ?

खास तौर से उधर बैठने वाले एक साथी ने जो मोशन दिया और उसके साथ मैं जो अपनी दलील भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको एक ही चर्चा सगा रहा है। आपने भी कहा कि रूस वालों ने हमारी बड़ी मदद की। गैस निकल गई, कुये बना रहे हैं तो वह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। रूस वाले हमारे दोस्त हैं, आप उनके लिए भावते

हैं तो मैं हूँ भी समझते हैं कि पर दुनिया के एक बड़े विशाल क्षेत्र में जहाँ लोगो के पास नालेज है जहाँ धन है जहाँ ताघन है अपनी अकल से उनका बूज करने की क्षमता रखते हैं उनके पीछे मननेसेसरी डर होना—वह भी आपकी यह कालेक्चर में देखने की प्रवृत्ति का होना इस देश के लिए घातक है और मैं उसका भी बहुत धोर विरोध करता हूँ। इसके लिए मैंने काफी कह दिया और ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

आप इस बोर्ड में मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि बढाना चाहते हैं तो मजदूरों से हमारा कोई बैर नहीं है पर जैसा डागा भी ने कहा हमारा तजुर्बा बहुत खराब है। जैमलमेर में एक कुशा ने 12 बैठे कब में कह रहे हैं वहाँ तेल है पडोम में तेल निकला है तो हमारे आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन की हालत बिल्कुल खराब है। आपके सभी लोग जोषपुर में पड़े रहते हैं। तीन चार महीने आपका कोई मजदूर रिज पर नजर नहीं आया। आप उनकी तारीफ कर रहे हैं हमें भी खुशी है आप बोर्ड में मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि बैठाकर इस देश का भला करे तो उसपर कोई एनराज नहीं है। पर जैसा शिबनाथ मिश्र जी ने कहा गाबो में एक एक बोटल मिट्टी के तल के लिए रोते हैं। जनता का कोई आदमी आप बोर्ड में रखे जिसको ज्ञान हो और वह आपसे मवाल पूछ सके लेकिन आपने तो व्यूराकॉर्ड्स का भ्रमला बनाकर खडा कर दिया है जिससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मेरा मत है कि इसके कम्पोजीशन को ठीक करने की जरूरत है। आप जिम्मेवारी लीजिए। प्रगर आप अलग ही जायेंगे तो वह गैर-जिम्मेवारी की चीज होगी। आप इसके बेयरभैंन बने ताकि हम आपसे पूछ सकें कि इस बोर्ड में क्या काम किया है। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भावना हमारी भी वही है कि इसका विकास आप करें क्योंकि आज दुनिया में फाइसिबल हूँ

क्या है एनर्जी का। वंसा बह रही है आप बोलें से मत चुको आप भी करो। और ज्यादा करो। पर काम आप का खराब है और उस को ठीक करने के लिये अब तक आप खद प्रयत्नशील नहीं होंगे सारा मामला इंटरनेशनल बिजनेस ट्री का बिकड़ा हुआ रहेगा। यह मैं आम तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ।

*SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have carefully listened the speech of hon. Minister wherein he was detailing the objects of this legislative measure. I have also heard carefully the preceding two speeches of the hon. Members belonging to the Congress party. A few days ago the hon. Minister had given us to know about the scheme of exploration of the oil resources of the country with our own resources. Unfortunately the ideas of the hon. Minister do not find a proper reflection in the present Bill. I would like to say it very clearly that the Soviet-Japan Cooperation is just one thing and keeping in view the prevailing economic situation in the country, it would be altogether a different thing if we invite the multinational companies to our country for the purpose of exploration of the oil resources. It may be that with the assistance of these multinational companies we may be benefited a little but in the long run there is no doubt that our independence and the national interests are bound to be put into jeopardy. In this world today, no one bothers for the weak. The hon. Members from the Congress party have already stated that the members of the Board which this Bill proposes to set up, will not care for anyone and there will be no direct parliamentary control on them. In these circumstances we cannot rule out a situation where these multinational companies will develop and exert an all pervading

influence and use these members as their own tools and make them work against the interest of the nation. We have already even how these multinational companies have gone to the extent of changing established Governments in the different parts of the country and also how they have succeeded in installing puppet Governments into power which served their own interests. I would therefore, very strongly oppose the views of the hon. Congress Members who were trying to champion the cause of the multinational companies and I would urge that it would not be a step in the right direction and not in national interest. In view of all these, it would be prudent, right at the very outset to be cautious and to move carefully in this matter.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the provisions of this Bill. Sir, the hon. Minister had stated that gas has been located in Tripura and that a Central team will be sent there. I had a talk with the Chairman of the ONGC. First he said that he did not get the report about the discovery of gas in Tripura. Of course, there was a lot of bungling in the administrative set up of the ONGC in Tripura, and I must acknowledge with gratitude that the hon. Minister had taken steps to remove the project manager from there. The Chairman had stated that the gas found at Tripura can be exploited on commercial basis and if it is done then the entire cost of oil exploration can be met out of that earning.

*SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So you are supporting the Bill.

*SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Yes, I support the Bill but while doing so I would like to tell him that some provisions should have been made in the Bill which would have helped the backward States of Tripura and

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Biren Dutta]

Assam, which are oil rich, to get some positive benefit out of the earnings that is contemplated in this Bill but unfortunately no such provision is there. I would request the hon. Minister that the difficulties of these backward States, which contribute substantially in catering to the oil needs of the country should be kept in view and suitable provisions for financial allocations for oil exploration etc. may be made in the Rules when they are framed.

While introducing the Bill the hon. Minister has spoken about the need for soliciting workers' cooperation in running the Board and he has categorically stated that at least one workers' representative will be there in the Board and I must congratulate the hon. Minister for this. Though the Bill itself does not provide for this, the hon. Minister will introduce this provision through his own amendment. Now the question is who will be the representative? Which category of workers he will represent? These questions have also been raised by my friends in the Congress benches. The whole controversy and uncertainty could be eliminated if it was made clear in the amendment, the categories of workers who would be eligible to choose their representative to be represented in the Board. But we are keeping it vague. Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly stated that aided by workers' cooperation, the working of the Board would become very easy. But I am sorry to say that the officials of ONGC do not equally share his view. Even when the recognition is given to an union, the local officials ignore it and create obstacles.

*SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Which Union you are talking of?

*SHRI BIREN DUTTA: There is only one Union in Tripura. They have been recognised by the ONGC.

at Dehradun but the local authorities at Tripura, do not appear to respect the authority and orders of the head office at Dehradun who has not recognised them. I have personal knowledge about the working of this Union. So far there have been any strike and the worker members are all imbued by feelings of national interest and they sincerely want and they are, in fact, trying their best to push up production. In these circumstances, I do not understand why the local ONGC authorities should try to ignore the recognition which has already been given by the head office of the ONGC. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into the matter personally and set right the things and fully enlist the workers cooperation which is so essentially needed now.

Sir, according to an Oil India publication there are many areas in the country which have prospects of oil resources. In many of these places, oil exploration work was taken in hand but unfortunately they were withdrawn just when a little more progress, would have yielded positive results. This was so in West Bengal and in other places too. I would therefore urge upon the hon. Minister that he may please make suitable provisions in the rules so that priority should be given to these areas which have been identified as being a perspective oil bearing area and where preliminary work was undertaken and make suitable financial allocations so that the exploration work which remained unfinished, are undertaken once again, and completed successfully.

With these words, Sir, I would conclude my speech.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): Sir, I no doubt welcome the Bill. The step that has

been taken in creating a fund and having a new machinery in the form of a Board is no doubt a very right step at the right time. The oil industry, in its development, has to fight both at the international level and at the national level. At the international level, for the last 2 years, we were struggling not only on the question of price but also on the question of availability. Fortunately, with the efforts of our Petroleum Ministry and the Minister in particular—to whom I pay my compliments—we have been able to get into Government to Government level agreements. Within 18 months, we had

three or four international agreements with the Middle East countries and the question of availability is resolved to a large extent. Not only here but even in the Middle East countries, we have entered into agreements for offshore exploration.

MR CHAIRMAN: He may continue on the next day

18 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 3, 1974/Bhadra 1896 (Saka)