

[Mr. Speaker]

Committee, namely:—

Shri Achal Singh, Shri Tarodekar Venkatarao Babarao, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri Biren Engti, Shri Brijraj Singh, Shri V. Shanker Giri, Shrimati Marjorie Godfrey, Shri Anna-saheb Gothkhinde, Shri Madhuryya Haldar, Shri M. M. Joseph, Kumari Kamla Kumari, Shri Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble, Shri M. Kathamuthu, Shri A. K. Kisku, Shri A. K. Kotrashetti, Shrimati T. Lakshmi-kanthamma, Shri Lalji Bhai, Shri Kumar Majhi, Shri Bhagatram Rajaram Manhar, Shri Mura-soli Maran, Shri Prasanbhai Mehta, Shri Mohammad Yusuf, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri Muham-med Sheriff, Shri Balakrishna Venkanna Nalk, Shri G. L. Nanda, Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey, Shri Prabodh Chandra, Shri Ram Surat Prasad, Shrimati Maya Ray, Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha, Shri Sangliana, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri Shan-ka Dayal Singh, Shri K. Subra-velu, Shri R. V. Swaminathan, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani Tiwari, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, and Dr. Karan Singh,

*The motion was adopted.*

13.0 hrs.

# OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) BILL—Contd.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dev Kanta Borooah on the 6th August, 1974, namely:—

“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.”

Shri Raja Kulkarni will continue his speech. 1½ hours is allotted for this. Five minutes for each will be quite sufficient. It will be guillotined after 1½ hours. Everybody who happens to be standing will be guillotined!

Now, Shri Raja Kulkarni.—Is he standing anywhere? No. Absent. Now, Shri Mohapatra.

**SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is intended to create a Fund for helping the exploration of oil as also helping the petro-chemical and other allied industries. It will also help the research and development activities in this field.

India is in very great need of crude oil. In 1972, India imported about 63 per cent of its total crude oil requirements amounting to Rs. 200 crores. In 1973 it went up to Rs. 500 crores and our estimation is that in 1978, it will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1400 crores. In 1984, it will reach a fabulous dimension.

Mr. Borooah, the hon. Minister has decided to bring this Bill in order to help exploration and also to increase India's potential for the production of crude.

In this connection I would like to point out that the Malaviya Committee had already decided to go in for more and more exploration of oil.

India's demand is more for crude. We should have more and more exploration in this field. The Arab world, because of its oil reserve, have become so rich that probably they have the strength to purchase the entire world. So, what we have to do is to go for intensive exploration to ring out crude. The whole world is suffering today from energy crisis. The money which the hon. Minister will get from the Consolidated Fund of India should be utilised fruitfully in this field.

Sir, Dr. Bhabha, the great scientist, twenty years ago had said;

"The world energy problem would be solved if a method could be found for generating electricity from the energy released from thermonuclear fusion"

Fusion research is something on which America is now trying. Not only America but many other developed countries are also trying to get away from the problems of petrol and are trying to evolve some other means by which they cannot do away with this menace.

Sir I appeal to the hon Minister with all dynamism at his command to evolve this fund for research and exploration which may lead to the solution of this problem in crude oil. Sir exploration and its development is something and aiding chemical and other industries is another thing. I am trying to suggest what the people in some countries did before the Second World war. In Germany and in Japan—Hitler in Germany and Tozo in Japan—they had gone in for the liquid fuel from the coal. This was the policy of Japan, where Japanese thought of exploiting coal for liquid fuel. You know Sir that Japan had conquered Manchuria—I am not trying to support the policy of the Fascists but I am only trying to hint at a point that with the coal research that we have in our country, we can probably go in for the liquid fuel as they did. We too can go in for the coal-based industries and also for the petroleum-based industries. In USA, USSR and China, they have 80 per cent of the coal reserves of the whole world where they have started thinking in this way. So, India, with all the research and development that we have in the oil exploration we can go in for the production of fuel oil from coal. We have to change our attitude in this regard.

We should try to solve the crude problem as much as we can. Iraq is

one of the intimate friends in the Arab world. They have assured us to help us as far as they can to meet the requirements of crude oil of this country. Dr Khena, Secretary-General of the OPEC came to India and had a long discussion with our hon Minister, Shri Borooah. He had assured us to help us to the limit possible. But, we are not aware of the extent upto which we have been helped. My own submission is that if we go in for the exploration of crude, I think India has large reserves. We can probably tide over the petroleum crisis and with the funds at our disposal we can help the scientists and can also help achieving the technical know-how by our Indian Engineers. They will be able to fetch more and more crude oil.

My last submission is that side by side with the exploration that we do, we should also make an attempt as to how to get over the energy crisis. The hon Minister may kindly ponder over this as to whether we can lay stress on manufacture of liquid fuel so that, instead of depending on more and more petroleum based industries we can switch over to a large extent towards the coal based industries.

श्री जनशक्ति प्रधान (गृहमंत्रालय) अध्यक्ष  
महोदय मैं तेल उद्योग (विकास) विधेयक  
का समर्थन करता हूँ।

प्रायः तेल उद्योग के विकास की बहुत आवश्यकता है। तेल आज अधिक मूल्यवान् एक उपयोगी है। तेल का हमारे उद्योग-व्यवसायों एक खेती के तरकीबों के लिए बड़ा महत्व है। सरकार को इसका महत्व बहुत पहले से ही समझना चाहिए था और इस विषय पर पहले से ही विचार करना चाहिए था किन्तु सरकार ने वह नहीं किया आज विश्व में तेल सकट है। समिति ने तेल उद्योग के विकास के लिए एक पृथक् एक स्वतन्त्र बोर्ड की स्थापना का सुझाव दिया था। इससे 48 करोड़ रुपये की बचत होगी। वास्तविकता यह है कि वर्तमान में 700 करोड़ रुपये बजट प्रशासन के व्ययगत मिल रहे हैं।

(श्री धनशाह प्रधान)

भ्राज देश में तेल उद्योग और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के विकास की आवश्यकता है। किन्तु पृथक तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड बनाने की आवश्यकता से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। इस नीति के अनुसार काम किया जाए इस बात से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। यदि इस नीति के अनुसार काम किया जायेगा तो भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय अपने लिए अलग अलग बोर्ड बनाने की मांग कर सकते हैं। भविष्य में खेती विकास बोर्ड, खाद्य विकास बोर्ड, बिजली विकास बोर्ड, आयात विकास बोर्ड, व्यापार विकास बोर्ड, शिक्षा विकास बोर्ड इस प्रकार अनेक बोर्ड की स्थापना की मांग विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों द्वारा की जाएगी। अतः मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। फिर यह सब अलग से इस चीजों पर कर लगाएँगे। इस प्रकार से यह अर्थहीन हो जायेगा।

हमारे देश में तेल उद्योग विकास की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है। इसलिये इसकी ओर भ्राज विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। भ्राज इसके लिए युद्ध स्तर पर काम करने की आवश्यकता है। देश में अनेक ऐसे भाग हैं जहाँ खनिज द्रव्य भण्डार हैं किन्तु भ्राज तेल की खोज का काम उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है जहाँ से राजनीतिक प्रभाव एवं राजनीतिक दबाव पड़ता है। उन्हीं स्थानों को तेल की खोज के लिए चुना जाता है। कुछ समय पहले सम्पूर्ण देश में खनिज पदार्थों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और प्रत्येक राज्य में कुछ न कुछ सम्भावनाएँ हैं किन्तु खोज के बाद भी कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए और न ही कोई कार्य कहीं पर किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ जहाँ सर्वे हुआ है जहाँ पर कुछ न कुछ प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है वहाँ पर सर्वेक्षण का कार्य किया जाए। हम देखते हैं जो भी मंत्री जिस राज्य से आता है उसी राज्य में विकास कार्य अधिक कर लिया जाता है और दूसरे राज्य उस कार्य से छूटते रह जाते हैं। इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध

करते हुए मेरा निवेदन है मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद)। अध्यक्ष जी यह जो आयल बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वह किस वास्ते बनाया जा रहा है। जो काम अभी हो रहा है उसको और तेजी से करने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है वरना इसकी ओर क्या मशा हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ भ्राज तक मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से तेजी से काम क्यों नहीं हुआ? जहाँ तक बोर्ड का ताल्लुक है आये दिन कहा जा रहा है कि रेल्वे बोर्ड नहीं होना चाहिए या दूसरे बोर्ड नहीं होने चाहिए फिर यह नया बोर्ड बनाने की क्या जरूरत है? मैं समझता हूँ बोर्ड को जितने अखिनयार होंगे उतने अखिनयार मिनिस्ट्री को भी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिनिस्ट्री का सेक्रेट्री होता है उसको सौ रुपया भी खर्च करने का अधिकार नहीं होता है लेकिन वार्ड के चेयरमैन या सेक्रेट्री बनेंगे उनको अधिकार होगा कि अपने एयर-कंडीशन्ड रूम बनाने के लिए रु० 5 लाख खर्च कर सके हैं इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बोर्ड बनाया जाएगा उसपर बहुत ज्यादा पैसा फिजल खर्च होगा।

बोर्ड की जो तारीख है जिस तरह से बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है उसमें एक लेबर का नुमाइन्दा रखा जा रहा है। यह कौन से लेबर का नुमाइन्दा होगा जिसको आप शरीक करना चाहते हैं? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ जिस दिन से लेबर का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव बोर्ड में बैठ गया उसी दिन से जो भी निर्णय बोर्ड में होंगे दूसरे दिन से ही यूनियन आफिस में उन सारे निर्णयों का पता चल जाएगा कि फलाने मेंम्बर ने ऐसा कहा और फलाने मेंम्बर ने ऐसा कहा और बँसी हालत में बोर्ड के मेंम्बरों का बेराव होने का इम्कान हो सकता है। इसके अलावा लेबर के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को चुनने के लिए आप क्या तरीका अखिनयार करने वाले हैं? आप आइएन टी यू सी का नुमाइन्दा लगे या कम्युनिस्ट यूनियन का से से

तो जो और इतनी सारी यूनिवर्स है वह नाराज हो जाएगी। किसी भी एक यूनिवर्स का आदमी आप सगे तो दूसरी यूनिवर्सों के लोग नाराज हों जाएंगे।

हमारे यहां तेलगू में एक कहावत है कि हनुमान हनुमान जी की मूर्ति बनाना चाहते थे लेकिन बाद में बन्दर बन गया। तो ऐसा ही आपका बार्ड भी बनने वाला है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि मेहरबानी करके आप जो लेबर के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव को लेना चाहते हैं पहले उसको ट्राय कर दीजिए। लेबर को पैसा देना हो तो दीजिए लेकिन अगर बोर्ड में उनके नुमाइन्दे को रखेंगे तो शुरू से ही सगड़े पैदा हो जाएंगे। बोर्ड की जिम्मेदारी आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन की होगी, उसका काम तेल का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का ही होगा। आजकल भारतवर्ष में एक हवा चल रही है कि लेबर को शामिल करके बोर्ड बनने से सभी कुछ अच्छा हो जाता है। आपने बहुत सी चीजों को नेशनलाइज किया है, बहुत ही चीजों को गवर्नमेंट ने टेक ओवर किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या कही पर भी लेबर खुश है। इतने तजुबों के बाद भी आप ऐसा क्यों करना चाहते हैं? आप इल्लोगल स्ट्राइक में लेबर को अच्युटी, प्राविडेन्ड फंड वगैरह सभी कुछ दे रहे हैं। इतने तजुबों के बाद भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता मंत्री जी क्यों पुराने तजुबों में लाभ नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मुझे इस बात पर आक्षेप है, मुझे इसपर बहुत एतराज है, अगर मंत्री जी मेहरबानी करके इस चीज को विदरा कर लें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा वरना शुरू से ही सारे सगड़े पैदा हो जाएंगे और जो भी काम आप करना चाहते हैं वह हन्ड्रेड परसेन्ट फेल हो जाएगा।

**श्री जगु सिन्धे :** (बाका) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक की जो मुख्य कल्पना है उस से मेरा सैद्धान्तिक विरोध है। बजट की जो भबडता होगी है, इटीगरिटी आफ दी बजट, वह इस में खत होने का मुझे

खतरा लगता है। अगर केवल आयल ऐक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए, खोज के लिए इस विधेयक को वह संमित रखते हैं तो मैं उन से सहमत होता क्यों कि तेल की खोज एक ऐसा विषय है कि जिस में किस्मत के ऊपर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। तेल कभी भिन्न जाता है। कभी नहीं मिलता है और बिल्कुल व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से अगर हम लोग काम लेंगे तो हो सकता है कि व्यापारिक कसौटी पर यह काम नहीं उतरेगा। इसलिए कमेटी ने नेशनल आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन फंड की कल्पना अपनी रपट में रखी थी। लेकिन आप ने पूरे तेल उद्योग को इस के अन्दर नाया। मैं मानता हूँ कि व्यापारिक सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर आयल ऐक्सप्लोरेशन का सवाल हल नहीं होगा। इस में आप से सहमत हूँ। तो इस की सफाई होनी चाहिए। मुझे डर लगता है कि कल कोल इंडस्ट्री यही कहेगी कि कोयला उद्योग के विकास के लिए हम अपनी लैबी अलग लगाएंगे। कल इस्पात उद्योग यही कहेगा, और हर एक विभाग इसी तरह अपनी अलग लैबी लगा कर काम चलाने का प्रयास करेगा तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या बजट नाम की कोई चीज बचेगी? इसलिए इस के बारे में यह गलतफहमी में न आये। मेरे सैद्धान्तिक विरोध का यह आधार है। इसलिए अभी भी यह पुनर्विचार करे और आयल ऐक्सप्लोरेशन तक इस को सीमित रखें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यँजो बोर्ड बनेगा इस से मुझे भ्रम है कि और नौकरशाही का इस में विस्तार होगा। जो भी विधेयक हमारे सामने आता है, इस सब में तो मैं देख रहा हूँ एक भी ऐसा विधेयक नहीं है जिस में नौकरशाही के विस्तार की योजना न हो। और इसलिए मैं इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करता। अध्यक्ष महोदय, खुद माल-बीय कमेटी ने प्रो० एन० जी० सी० के बारे में जो सिफारिश की है उस में कहा है . ये जो संक्षेप में सिफारिशों को दिया गया है उस के 55वें अनुच्छेद की और ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ :



[श्री मधु लिमबे]

"ONGC is burdened with a large army of unproductive or less productive labour. This is a serious problem. Government should take steps to absorb a part of the surplus labour force in some new industry."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसीलिए सरकारी विभागों में जब रैक्यूटमेंट की जाती है तो आगे की बात हम लोग नहीं सोचते कि कितना बोझ आयेगा और 5, 10 साल काम करने के बाद फिर एक मानवीय सवाल बन जाता है और उनको हटाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। यह आप को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है।

इस के साथ साथ में रिफाइनरी लाइसेज की बात यहां पर दोहराना चाहता हूँ। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था, मुझे याद है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन में इन से जब मुलाकात हुई तो उन्होंने मेरा परिचय कराया सोवियत डिप्टी प्राइमिनिस्टर के साथ, और उस समय एक टेक्नीकल एडवाइजर भी उनका आया था, और मैंने उनसे पूछा कि रिफाइनरी लाइसेज के बारे में क्या आप ने रूसी नेताओं से चर्चा की? तो उन्होंने कहा मैंने चर्चा की है। मैंने पूछा कि रूस की रिफाइनरी में कितना रिफाइनरी लाइसेज है तो डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा नेगलीजिबल और आप ने मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया कि एक रूस की टेक्नीकल टीम आ रही है और वह जांच करेगी और जांच की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद मैं सदन के सामने यह बातें रखूंगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज मंत्री महोदय इस हालत में हैं कि इस के बारे में कुछ रोशनी डालें? क्योंकि इस में करोड़ों की बचत हो सकती है। इसलिए उस का भी मैं खुलासा चाहता हूँ।

अन्त में एक ही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाम्बे हाई के बारे में, ज्योलोजिकल, सीस्मिक सर्वे के बारे में और हमारा जो प्लेटफार्म है, उसके बारे में बातें उठायी गई हैं। बीच में यह खबर आयी थी कि उस में कुछ खराबी हुई है और

प्लेटफार्म ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्ता "सागर सम्राट" की क्या स्थिति है और 1 अक्टूबर को जब बाकायदा मानसून खत्म हो जाएगा क्या तेल की खोज और खुदाई का काम तेजी से शुरू हो जाएगा? इन बातों के ऊपर अगर मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालेंगे तो हम लोग आभारी होंगे।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): This Bill seeks to create a Board under cl. 3 which will have under clause 15 funds raised by cess on crude oil and natural gas at its disposal. Under cl. 6, the Bill envisages the rendering of financial and other assistance for the proper development of the oil industry. Sir, we cannot have a policy of assistance until we have a policy of oil exploration, for we will not know whom to help for what.

The present situation is really grave. The known oil reserves found in this country so far are 175 million tonnes out of which we have already consumed 60 million tonnes. The remaining we have are 115 million tonnes. By the end of the decade, we will be needing 40 million tonnes per annum. That means we will have reserves for not more than 2-2½ years on the basis of present known reserves. This requires vigorous efforts of oil exploration.

We have 26 sedimentary basins in this country out of which we have cast away 11, four on the ground that they are fresh water basins and seven on the ground that they are old and ancient basins and oil may have seeped and evaporated out of them. Our drills have not touched any of these basins. Out of 15 basins of marine origin and tertiary age, we have explored only seven and that too mainly anti-clinal structures. Of these, only 2 have been commercially profitable, namely—Cambay and Assam. I do not say that anti-clinal structures should be given up. They are very productive

structures. But in China, recently, fresh water basins have yielded very promising results, and there is no reason why should we not also take up and explore such sources. We cannot just condemn them to scrap.

For this, as has been suggested by the Review Committee, we should have an inter-basin policy supported by basic data collection. Our strategy should suit each basin and should be oriented to its geology, geophysics and its natural structure. For this, we need basic data. There has been a gross neglect of basic data collection. The Review Committee has said that the 'collection and interpretation of very basic data have been neglected in the ONGC which makes it extremely difficult to present any postulates'. Obviously, we do not have basic data for a sound policy.

As has been pointed out for seismic survey of Bombay High we had to rely on foreign countries. Even to-day we do not have a seismic survey vessel though it might have been ordered, we do not possess it even to-day. If we are to rely for the survey of such basic strategic resources on countries abroad it is a sad state of affairs. A vigorous effort should be made for data collection. The ONGC has been biased towards the seismic data. Data on gravity measurements and other relevant data have not been given their due importance.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D K BOROOAH)** What kind of data?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH** One should have magnetic data and refraction data and other data in respect of this. Not only has such data not been obtained but many sites have been released without proper data just because drills had arrived. Facilities for data collection have to be matched with the arrival of drills.

It is not only essential that we strike oil but equally important is how

we extract it. After striking oil if we do not properly extract it, we may run the whole field. In Ankleshwar fifty wells have gone dry in the last year. Two wells are drying every month. We are pumping water at the periphery of Ankleshwar fields so that oil may rise in the centre and we may pump it out. Some geologists suspect that the pumped water, unfortunately, is running in some rock structures faster than oil itself and thus is blocking the oil. It is a serious thing because we propose to do the same treatment in Rudrasagar and Nawagaum oil fields. We are compelled to fall back to the basic thing—deeper study of basic data of our oil fields.

In Nawagaum and Kalol not the high paraffin content is blocking our oil supply pipes but we are faced with the chilling realization that in many wells the core tubings have not in many of the wells reached the productive layers. That is the cause of insufficient oil supply. To add to it they have developed leakages. In Tarapur there was leakage. It is lucky we have struck the lime structure in Bombay High; these are the most high yielding structures. But the lime stone is structurally weak and it may develop leakage. We have to develop the necessary cement and the technology in our country so that we may be able to deal with such problems.

In Ankleshwar ten lakh tonnes of gas per day is obtained. Most of it is used for fertilizer and power production. Yet there is scope. By sending it to Baroda for commercial and domestic use.

I should like the hon. Minister to keep these points in mind. In the end I welcome this Bill as it is expressive of a new awareness of the problems. I hope under the dynamic leadership of our Minister we will evolve a flexible and dynamic policy of oil exploration that will meet the challenges ahead.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल पेश किया है उन्होंने, इस के उद्देश्य और कारणों को जब मैं पढ़ता हूँ तो पहले वाक्य में उन्होंने लिखा है कि क्योंकि इस तरह के राष्ट्रीय कारण ऐसे आये हैं जिन की वजह से अपने देश में पेट्रोलियम की खोज के लिए हमें ज्यादा मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी, इसलिए यह सेंस लगाया है। अगर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कारण नहीं आते, तो इनको अपने देश में पेट्रोलियम के स्रोतों की खोज की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। यह एक बहुत ही आस्थास्पद स्थिति है। यह सरकार बाहरी दबाव या बाहरी प्रेसर का वहाना बना कर के अपने देश की जनता से पैसा वसूल करती है और इसी के नाम पर उन्होंने 60 रुपया प्रति टन क्रूड आयल पर सेंस बढ़ा दिया और 48 करोड़ रुपया की आमदनी एक झटके में उन्होंने अपने खजाने में कर ली और उस पैसे का यह क्या करेंगे। यह एक बोर्ड बना लेंगे जो खोज करेगा कि कहाँ कहाँ पेट्रोलियम मिल सकता है और किस तरह से पेट्रोलियम का उत्पादन देश में हो। और उस बोर्ड में कौन होंगे? बोर्ड में आम तौर पर वही नेता होते हैं जो कि चुनाव में हार गये हों या फिर उस में वे नौकरशाह होते हैं जोकि इन की चाटु-कारिता करते हैं। इस से पहले भी ऐसे ही बोर्ड चलते रहे हैं और आयल के लिए भी एंजलमेटी वर्नी थी जिस का नाम मालवीय कमेटी था। ये मालवीयजी वही नेता थे जो कि चुनाव में हार गये थे। उन को वहाँ भेज दिया गया और उस के बाद उन को रांची भेज दिया गया किसी कारखाने में वहाँ का इन्तजाम देखने के लिए।

**श्री देवकान्त बरुआ :** तेल के बारे में वे बड़े विद्वान् हैं।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** इस तरह से जो चुनाव में हारे हुए नेता होते हैं, उन को ये तेल के बारे में या रेल के बारे में या किसी और मिनिसट्री में जो बोर्ड या कमेटी बनती है उन का चेयरमैन बना कर

भेज देती है। इस तरह से सरकार चुनाव में हारे हुए अपने नेताओं को कभी रेलवे मिनिसट्री और कभी वहाँ भेज देती है और वे उस के विद्वान् बन जाते हैं और वह किसी न किसी बहाने को लेकर ऐसा करती रहती है। आप का जो रेलवे मिनिसट्री का बोर्ड है, उस की क्या दुर्दशा है। उस को देखते हुए मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि आप विकास के नाम पर, तेल उद्योग के विकास के लिए जो बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं उस से आप का तेल उद्योग भी उसी दुर्दशा को प्राप्त हो जाएगा। जनता से तो आप पैसा ले लेंगे लेकिन उस बोर्ड में आप कोई श्रमिकों की प्रतिनिधि नहीं रखेंगे और यदि रखना भी चाहेंगे तो अपनी मर्जी के श्रमिकों के नेता को रखेंगे। तेल उद्योग में जितने श्रमिक हैं, उन की तरह से आप उस बोर्ड में उन का प्रतिनिधि क्यों नहीं रखते। नं० 2 बात यह है कि तेल का उपयोग है जैसे कि टैक्सी वाले हैं, तेल का दाम जब कभी बढ़ता है तो सब से ज्यादा वही मारा जाता है क्योंकि या तो वह नाँकर है या फिर वह टैक्सी किराये पर ले कर चलाता है।

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

सुझाव यह है कि चार, पाँच, साल पहले जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा था, तो वही टैक्सी वाले प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर जिंदावाद के नारे लगा रहे थे और वे सोच रहे थे कि इस से हमारा रोजगार चमक जाएगा। लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद क्या हुआ। आज दिल्ली शहर में ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी पेट्रोलियम के भाव बढ़ने के कारण अपने अड़्डों पर खड़ी रहती हैं और टैक्सी वाले अपनी तकदीर पर रोते हैं। उनके किसी प्रतिनिधि को आप बोर्ड में रखने को तैयार नहीं होंगे, क्योंकि वहाँ पर वह आदमी अपना हक मागेगा तो सरकार का हक छिनने लगेगा। इसलिए न तो आप

श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि को इस बोर्ड में रखना चाहेंगे और न तेल उपभोक्ता के प्रतिनिधि को इस में रखेंगे और जो आप की चाटुकारिता करने वाले नौकरशाह हैं या हारे हुए नेता होंगे, जिन को आप कहते हैं कि हैं तेल के आलिम-फाजिल हैं और बहुत विद्वान् आदमी हैं, उन को ही आप उस में रखेंगे। हम उन को माना पहचाने वाले नहीं हैं।

48 करोड़ रुपये का उप-कर हिन्दुस्तान की उन ग्राम जनता से तेल उद्योग के विकास के नाम पर आप ले लेंगे। वह रुपया आप लेंगे किस के लिए? नौकरशाहों को मजने के लिए और हम ऐसा समझते हैं कि यह बहुत ही नाजायज बात कहलाएगी।

**श्री बबकान बहारा :** क्या आप आलिम-फाजिल को माना नहीं पहचानेंगे।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** जो चुनाव हार जाय क्या वही आलिम-फाजिल होगा? उसके अलावा भी तेल उद्योग का आप किसी को विद्वान् मानते हैं? मालवीय साहब को आपने रांची में भी नियुक्त किया। वहां तो तेल उद्योग नहीं था। खनिज पदार्थों के वह विशेषज्ञ हो गए? यह अच्छी प्रवृत्ति नहीं है।

पेट्रोल का खाल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गुन्थी में फंसा हुआ है जिनके भय से बरखा साहब भी आक्रांत हैं और सारे देश को भी आक्रांत करना चाहते हैं। जब अरब देशों की लड़ाई छिड़ी तो उस समय दुनिया के जो दो बड़े लुटेरे हैं उन्होंने चाहा था कि उनके पेट्रोल के स्वार्थ इस लड़ाई के ही चलते हल हो जाएं लेकिन लड़ाई खत्म होते ही अरब देशों के लोगों ने डकें की चोट पर कहा—अरब देश एशिया के मुल्क हैं, रंगीन मुल्क हैं—कि हम अब अपना शोषण नहीं होने देंगे और उन्होंने चनौती दी गोरे मुल्कों को जो लगातार आज तक उसके पेट्रोल का शोषण कर रहे थे और उससे हम को प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिये थी। हिन्दुस्तान में भी बहुत से चाय वागान बगैरह हैं जहां अब भी विदेशी कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तान तथा

हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों का शोषण करती हैं और उनको अपने कबजे में करना चाहिए था लेकिन आपने कोई प्रेरणा नहीं ली। कारण यह है कि आपकी नीति क्रांतिवारी नहीं है, तेजस्वी नहीं है। इसीलिए आपने मोचा क चलो जनता पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ा दो। अरब देशों ने जो हरकत की उसके प्रगतिशील कदम को, किसी रंगीन मुल्क के हिम्मत वाले कदम को उस तरह से आप लोग दम करने का काम लगातार करते रहें और मैं उसको पसन्द नहीं करता हूं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गुन्थी में इस समय पेट्रोल फंसा है और इस गुन्थी से आप इसको मुक्त करने की कोशिश करें।

आप 48 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं ऐसे के नाम पर। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि पेट्रोल से जितनी चीजें पैदा होती हैं, जैसे खाद है, सावुन है, कारोसीन आदल है तथा और चीजें हैं उन सबके दाम बढ़ेंगे। इन चीजों के लिए पहले से ही लोग परेशान हैं। दिन भर के लाइनों में लगे रहते हैं और शाम को उनके घरों की दिवरी फिर भी बुझी की बुझी रहती है। 48 करोड़ के टैक्स बढ़ा कर गरीब लोगों के घरों की दिवरी बुझाने की साजिश आप लोग कर रहे हैं, किसान की फसल को मुखाने की कोशिश आप कर रहे हैं, यह मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं।

बार बार कहा जाता है कि भारत में बहुत से पेट्रोल के कुएं हैं, रिफाइनरीज जा आप ने तैयार करने की योजना बनाई थी उनको अभी तक आप तैयार नहीं कर पाए हैं। जैसलमेर के कुआं का काम डीना है। मथुरा की जो शोध शाला है वहां काम शुरू नहीं हो रहा है। क्या यह तब तक शुरू नहीं होगा जब तक चुनाव नजदीक नहीं आ जाता है और प्रधान मंत्री या कोई मंत्री वहां उद्घाटन करने नहीं चला जाता वोट बटोरने के लिए? सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन आपने किसानों की ले ली है पहले से ही जिस में वह खेती भी नहीं कर पाता है। जहां से श्री भागीरथ भवर आते हैं,

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

झाबझा से उस जिले की खंगारा तहसील में फायफेट का कारखाना खोलने के लिए सबे पाटी गई थी। उस पाटी की रिपोर्ट है कि बहा फास्फेट निकला है। अब क्या सेठी साहब उसको तब तक चलने नहीं दगे जब तक श्री भागीरथ भंडार वहां से चन कर आते रहगे या बोट लेने की बात आएगी और चनाव का समय आएगा और प्रधान मन्त्री या कोई सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर बहा जा कर उसका उदघाटन नहीं कर देगा ? अपनी राजनीति को रिड्ड करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की ग्राम जनता से आप पैसा लेना चाहते है। इस वारते मै कहूंग कि यह मदन डम 48 करोड के टक्म को चोरी की मजा दे और एक कोड़ी भी न दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told there has been an earlier decision that only 1-1/2 hours should be allotted for this Bill. At the end of that time, I will act as the hatchet man and apply the guillotine. If I use that faithfully, I think I will have to guillotine the Minister himself. We have already taken 40 minutes. We will try our best to accommodate as many members as possible, if each one of you take five minutes each.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, firstly I would like to know whether the Oil Development Board which we are going to create is a super body holding company like SAIL. Today we already have the IOC, the ONGC, the Assam Oil Company and the various companies that we have taken over. The new Board which we are going to establish with huge funds at its disposal, what type of Board is it going to be? Is it a holding company?

The original idea of the Malaviya Committee was that oil exploration has to be given great importance and priority. As it is, today there is a gap of 14 million tonnes which we are importing. If we have to curtail imports, we must make maximum

efforts to find oil internally. At present from a reserve of about 130 million tonnes we are extracting 7-1/2 million tonnes. On that ratio, we need a reserve of 220 million tonnes to extract 14 million tonnes. All our energies and resources will have to be concentrated on oil exploration.

But, that does not appear to be the specific task of this Board, because you have defined "oil industry" to mean not only exploration but also refining, processing, transportation, storage, handling, marketing, mineral oil production, the production of fertilizers, and petro-chemicals and all activities directly and indirectly connected therewith. For all this the money that you are going to give will be sufficient. So, in the Board that that you are going to create there will be forces which will try to pull in different directions and try to divert the money that you are going to give for various purposes.

What will be the result? You will create capacity in the Mathura Refinery, the pipelines, fertilizer plants and so on while your oil exploration will be starved by the very inherent incapacity to give so much attention by the Board. Since you will not have sufficient oil internally, these very interests will pressurize you for import of more crude and we will again be subservient. This is my fear because of the past experience.

Kindly see the composition of the Board. Since the Minister is not accountable, he should not be associated with it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The Minister is accountable. Why not?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You say that the Public Accounts Committee will examine it, the reports will be placed before the House and the Comptroller and Auditor-General will audit the accounts. We know the fate of the reports of many boards which are presented to the House. Who will manage this Board? This Board will

be managed entirely by the bureaucrats. The Chairman of the Board is going to be a bureaucrat as also the others. I have nothing against the bureaucrats. They are excellent people for administrative tasks. But we should not use these bureaucrats in an area where technical knowledge and expertise are required. Have you ever said that the Chairman of the Board will be a technocrat? Have you ever said that the technocrat will choose his colleagues? In the entire Board out of 13 members 11 are bureaucrats. Out of the two one will represent labour. Even in that case it is nomination and not election. I can understand an election. I do not know how you are going to select him. When there is nomination there is bound to be some conflict.

I would say that more attention should have been given to exploration. Why not think in terms of coal, which can be used for making synthetic crude? You have got tremendous resources of coal. Can this money be used for the development of coal? Because of the definition of "oil industry" you will not be able to use that money for making synthetic crude oil from coal.

Therefore, I would submit, these are the lacunae. Accountability should be the test. In your entire Board, the one man responsible, whoever he is, is the Chairman for what you are going to do. That is not the structure of the Board. It is a typical bureaucratic set-up. Do you think you will be able to achieve your object? You may or may not be. The Board is a typical bureaucratic set-up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, by imposing a cess or by forming a Board, you cannot possibly solve the oil problem.

According to the latest survey, 100 million tonnes of oil reserve is only in two States, Assam and Gujarat, excluding the off-shore oil that has been

found. Out of 100 million tonnes, your production is a meagre 7-1/2 million tonnes. So, that gives an account of your ability. No exploration, no estimate, for other areas has been done.

I know, in one area of West Bengal, in Bodra, a few oil wells were dug at a considerable cost and, for unknown reasons, it was suddenly given up. I can well realise that that must have been done under pressure from the tycoons, specially the foreign monopoly capitalists who are very much against the growth of our oil industry.

Now, 63 per cent of the crude requirements have to be imported, bringing complete bankruptcy to the country. In 1974, the total import is to the extent of 50 per cent of the total import value. The foodgrains and oil importation will take away the entire money that you may earn by under-sale of your products. That is the condition to which they have brought this country.

You will be glad to hear that this crisis has not touched the socialist countries. In China, 100 million tonnes of oil products have been produced. They are now exporting. The hon. Minister might be knowing that.

In West Bengal and Kutch, the possibility of having off-shore drilling is very promising. They are the best areas for that. But what they have chosen to do is that they have given it to the Yankees. What had the former Chairman of the O.N.G.C. said? He has opposed the idea tooth and nail. The O.N.G.C. could have easily done it. Instead, they have given it to a firm called Carlsberg Co. I am told, it is nothing but a fraudulent financial company. It has nothing to do with oil. Is it an oil Company? Can you vouchsafe for that? Is it not a fact that it is one-man show? They have not done any exploration at all. They are pouring in black money for concessions. They will re-sell the product at a premium. One Mr.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Menon is the local agent. Does not Mr. Borooah know that Mr. Menon is the ESSO man? He knows it very well. He was the Marketing Manager of the ESSO. He is a very affluent and rich man. The ESSO drilled 15 wells in West Bengal. They could not find any oil because finding oil there could have gone to their disadvantage.

The other Company, Reading and Bates is also a bunch of crooks. In Burma, what did they do? They sabotaged all the oil platforms. I am sure, they will do the same in Kutch, even the ESSO operates in Kutch area. They under-invoiced the money of jute exports to the United States. Tapwiah of Maclean Company is the main hero. Black money is flowing like water. I regret to say that the officials connected with the ESSO take-over, very senior officials of the rank of the Secretaries, almost about that rank, are deeply involved in this. There are serious charges of corruption. The offers have come State-owned Companies, from Japan, France and Italy. They have been suppressed and ignored. We want to know the reasons for the same.

The Agreement concluded means only 1 million Dollars—it is a very meagre amount. But no oil has been guaranteed. The only guarantee is, money to the tune of 1 million Dollars. The O.N.G.C. can easily make that much of income with Rs. 100 crores as they have. They could easily take up the matter.

What about the Malaviya Committee had opposed the take-over? The Arabs are demanding from the Whitesmen 50 to 60 per cent participation. Here, we are very generous—Mr. Borooah has love for those people—it is only 10 per cent. If the foreigners are given business, they will pay no income-tax. (Interruptions). What I am saying is that the exploration in two States has shown that we can do upto 100 million tonnes. We are

doing at the moment only 7-1/2 million tonnes. We have not yet surveyed the other States. The two rich off-shore areas have been given to the foreigner.

The J. C. Bose Committee submitted its report years ago. I would like to know from Mr. Borooah why this was suppressed. They have revealed certain things that it could easily give 66,000 tons of smokeless domestic fuel, 65,000 tons of char for blending for production of coke, 120-125,000 tons of motor fuel, 2000 tons of phenol and 40-45,000 tons of road tar. It could be coal-based and the investment for the whole thing was only Rs. 20 crores. In spite of this, the Ministry unfortunately has not done anything. I do not want to attack Mr. Borooah because he has been very much under the control of foreign oil monopolies. Therefore, they will keep on crawling all the time, will remain in babyhood and will never make a proper start, and the country's economy will be sabotaged.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought with the idea of establishing a Board for development of oil industry and for the purpose of levying a duty of excise on crude oil and natural gas. But, generally, it is seen that the Boards are most ineffective, such as, the Railway Board, the Electricity Boards etc., which have most failed in discharging their functions.

The Board which is proposed in this Bill should be effective and should function properly, and the members should not think that they are the bosses; they should think that they are public servants and should work with zeal.

It would have been better if the terms of office and manner of filling vacancies and other procedures as well as their functions had been defined and elaborated in this Bill so that we could discuss it in more details and could suggest some more



ideas. I am of the opinion that the Board has been given very vast powers. However, it would be better if the Chairman of the Board is a Deputy Minister, instead of an I.A.S. officer; that would help in the healthy functioning of the Board.

I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by giving the Board such vast powers as constituting *ad hoc* committees for exercising the powers or discharging the duties of the Board by persons who are not members of the Board as mentioned in Clause 4 of this Bill. These *ad hoc* committees are not necessary at all and would be a sheer waste of public money without any responsibility.

I am glad that the hon. Minister. Shri Borooah, has agreed to appoint one person to represent the labour employed in the oil industry. This is also one of my amendments. I would also request the hon. Minister to appoint one person representing the oil industry, which would indeed prove very useful. The Secretary to be appointed to the Board should be a technical person, a qualified person, an expert in oil industry.

Regarding the appointment of consultants by the Board, Indian consultants should be appointed and no foreigners should be invited unless there are special circumstances. You know, Sir, our Indian consultants are erecting huge steel plants in the country. Why can't the Oil Ministry find brains in India?

Before rendering any assistance to any oil industrial concern or other persons, the Board itself should do the screening of all the applications received, so that bogus concerns or persons do not take undue advantage. And it has happened in the distribution of steel quotas and in other industries. This selection of applications should be done directly by the Board and not by any *ad hoc* or any other Committee.

The chances of fraud would be less if the Board would directly supervise and scrutinise and take important decisions, itself, where crores and crores of public money are involved. The Government should be very careful in dealing with and investing money in foreign oil producing countries, however friendly they may be to-day. No plant should be supplied unless full security is given by foreign oil producing countries and all such agreements with foreign countries must always have an escalation clause or when any contract is entered into. For example, in the wagon supply contract with Yugoslavia, the Government of India may have to lose Rs. 27 crores to-day because there is no escalation clause. So, we must learn from our past experiences.

Regarding the prospects of any oil industry or other person is concerned, where it has been attached, the property may be released in part, if there is no risk, in certain extraordinary circumstances, if it is not possible to release the whole property and the party concerned may not be put to any unnecessary harassment and loss, further complicating the matter and opening the doors for further litigation. I have also given an amendment in this respect.

Coming to the penalties and punishments to persons found guilty, under Chapter V, 'Miscellaneous' of the Bill, the Government should not take a lenient view and the rigorous imprisonment should be not less than one year or two years and a fine of at least Rs. 2000—5000. The penalties as well as the imprisonment and fine imposed should be the maximum under this Bill. Otherwise, if the culprits are fined only a few hundred rupees or only a few months, they will not learn a lesson. Why a culprit should not be sternly dealt with, when caught?

With these words, I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I see a lady getting up. We have to complete the whole thing by 2.30 p.m. If



[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

I give the Minister 15 minutes, we have then just 15 minutes left for consideration.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA (Khammam): I want only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want only two minutes, you can have them.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: I welcome this Bill. In the statement of objects and reasons it is said that this Bill take us a step further towards achieving self-reliance in petroleum.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister only one or two things about my own State and also the south. Whenever oil exploration is taken up, it is mostly concentrated in the northern region. In the south, in my own State, the Godavari valley is very rich in oil and that is what the reports made and surveys conducted by foreign experts say. Further, the Soviet team has submitted a report that oil is available in the Godavari valley. They have also given an extensive picture as to where it is available and also details have been worked out, but nothing has been done. Every-time, even for sanctioning a rig or some drilling machinery they have been hesitating, all due to politics either in the ONGC at that time or wherever it is. Members have represented about this matter time and again for several years to the Ministry. So, whether it be a Board or ONGC, justice should be done to all the regions of the country. Sometime ago, there was a report in the press that in Masulipatnam, when people were digging a well, flames erupted and it continued for days together.

Nothing happened to it afterwards. There was so much of commotion that oil is found out. Further exploration was not done. Even without that they just brushed it aside saying it

is not oil. In Ellore and some other region also this oil is available. The Minister should kindly make it a point to see that this Board consists of people from all over the country, especially some representation to south also should be given and you should do justice to southern regions also about exploration of oil.

14 hrs.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH Chairman of ONGC is an Andhra.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: He is an Andhra. I am very glad.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: He is a Khamma too.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: One difficulty is, once they are there, they feel, if they do anything, what will the others feel. That is the thing and that sort of feeling should not be there. We should make way for equal, proportionate development of all regions of the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Borooah, may I suggest that you take 15 minutes and then we will take up clause-by-clause?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Half an hour..

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना)  
उत्पादन महान , मुझे भी एक-एक मिनट  
बोलने दिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After that clause-by-clause consideration is there.

The Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (Shri D. K. BOROOAH): I will try to be as brief as possible. And I hope the hon. Members who made very wise and useful contributions will not misunderstand me if because of shortage of time I may not be able to reply to all the points raised.

This Bill is unusual in character. It deals with the oil industry in all its ramifications. Many hon. Members have raised very many important issues relating to the Bill. They also relate to the fundamental character of development of the oil industry in this country. So, therefore, they need very special consideration.

In my brief explanatory speech I explained the reasons why this fund was necessary and why this development was necessary. I also explained that this relates not basically to exploration but it only assists exploration because for exploration we have separate fund of Rs. 675 crores allotted to the ONGC by the Planning Commission. That amount has been allocated. This relates to only additional assistance that is necessary for that purpose. In fact Malaviya Committee suggested that oil exploration fund should be Rs. 400 crores for 10 years. We have got from the Planning Commission, and the Government of India has accepted this Rs. 675 crores for ONGC for 5 years. This amount is in addition to the other amount for 5 years. That is to say, it will get another Rs. 260 crores or so and this amount is in addition to what the Government of India has already allocated for ONGC.

Why is it so? When Malaviya Committee went into the question, at that time, the price of crude was only 2 dollars per barrel and the availability of crude was unrestricted. In fact, it was a buyer's market for oil. In 1970 from 2 dollars a barrel of oil, it has come down to one dollar and twenty cents per barrel. Rebate was also available then. When we are discussing the problem of increasing the production, we should think about the price of crude per barrel. To-day it is more, more than 11 dollars per barrel of crude oil. At the time when I joined this Ministry, that is in the first year of my joining this ministry, the total bill was only Rs. 200 crores. This year it would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,200 crores. Therefore, it has become doubly urgent that we do not spend more on this. The Malaviya Com-

mittee, the hon. Members would have seen, mentioned mostly about the off-shore drill. But, they did not suggest what should be done. Whatever they suggested, that was for on-shore drilling. We could have got oil from outside without a burden on the availability of foreign exchange. But, after the price hike, there is a difficulty in money availability. And the whole character of oil industry has undergone a change. We have to be self-reliant and for that, we have to produce as much oil as we could. That is our strategy now. First thing is that we have to expand our on-shore drilling. Also we have to expand our off-shore drilling. Not only that. The utilisation of oil is also there. To-day we produce gas. We have also to use that gas.

I shall give you two examples. We know that in Assam oil fields we were producing about 3 million tonnes but in Gujarat, we were producing about 4 million tonnes. Whatever we are producing we should be able to utilise it. The difficulty with us is this, Whether it is an end-product or if it is crude oil, it has to be brought to the rest of the country by pipelines. At present the pipeline capacity is only 3 million tonnes. For example, if we want to utilise the oil from Barauni, we must have a pipeline. This will mean we may have to spend Rs. 22 to 23 crores. Therefore, we have seen to it that whenever oil is produced, utilisation of it is a must. Therefore, we must have money first. The delay has to be cut short wherever it occurs. Take for example Tripura. There we have 100 thousand cubic meters of gas per day. That is enough to produce 16 m.w. of power. If you do not utilise that gas, that goes waste. In Assam, for example, we have gas. We do not use the gas. We have to put a stop to this because to-day as crude oil. In many countries, gas is more valuable than crude oil. So, utilisation of the product is a must. So, wherever we strike oil we have also to transport it to the nearest refinery. We have to expand the refinery if we have

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

ललित नारायण मिश्र के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं होती है, क्योंकि इन को प्रधान मंत्री का संरक्षण है जो स्वयं भ्रष्टाचार की गंगातरी है, आदिवात हैं,—गंगातरी मैं नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि वह पवित्र शब्द है,—आदिवात हैं। और यह शक इसलिए और मजबूत हो जाता है क्योंकि अम्बाला में स्वयं अपने को ललित नारायण मिश्र के साथ और बंशीलाल के साथ ब्रेकेट किया है, अपने में किया है कई कांग्रेसी सज्जन मेरे सामने अभी भी बैठे हुए हैं, वे मुझ से कहते हैं कि मधु जी, आप की यह कोशिश बेकार है, ललित नारायण मिश्र के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि जो भी वह करते हैं उसमें 75 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी होती है। इसलिए आप लाख चिल्लाएं, ....

(व्यवधान) ....

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Sir, is it all relevant to the question of privilege? Would you like it to go on record?

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** She has bracketed herself with the Railway Minister.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is there to object to? She herself has said it.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** The speech should be confined to the privilege issue.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह खुद उन्होंने—अम्बाला में कहा है। .... (व्यवधान) .... देखिए, आप इस बात पर भी सोचिए कि मुल्क की प्रधान मंत्री जब अपने को खुद ब्रेकेट कर लेती हैं तो अब मेरे भाषण के ऊपर आप आक्षेप क्यों उठा रहे हैं ?

अब ललित नारायण मिश्र के बारे में इस तरह के दावे लिखने के लिए 'प्रतिपक्ष' क्यों मजबूर हो गया ? अभी मेरे पास चार टाप सीक्रेट डाक्यूमेंट्स हैं। .... (व्यवधान) .... यह पील मोदी ने कहा है, पील मोदी की नोटिस

में प्रधान मंत्री आदि वात हैं यह बात है।

(व्यवधान) .... मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय विलकुल रेलीवेंट हूँ। इन लोगों को हमेशा मेरे भाषण से तक लीफ होती है। ....

(व्यवधान) ....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर प्लीज। जो प्रिविलेज के भाषण पर और बहुत सी चीजें ला रहे हैं, इसी पर ही तो झगड़ा है, और आप भी साथ मैं और एंड कर रहे हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये चार टाप—सीक्रेट डाक्यूमेंट्स हैं जो कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित हैं। कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री में जाच करने के बाद चार एव्यूजज पकड़े गये हैं—ये सारे एक्स—कारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्टर के कार्य—काल में हुये हैं ....

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** How is it relevant?

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich):** The only point before the House is whether the Privilege Motion tabled by the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody, should be referred to the Privileges Committee or not. Under the garb of discussion on that issue, he is bringing extraneous matters.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** He should be stopped. Extraneous matters are being brought.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Limaye, if you bring in all these matters, it will take the shape of a censure motion, and we cannot convert this into a censure motion.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं अब केवल कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री तक ही अपने को सीमित रखूंगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मानहानि का सवाल क्या है ?

मैमोरेण्डम किस को गया ? उसको मैनिपुलेट करने में किस का हाथ रहा—ललित नारायण मिश्र का हाथ रहा ....

cussed with him. He showed me the equipments and told me that they are doing well. I also met the American experts there. It is a nice thing and it is a pleasure watching our young men learning work very quickly.

Of course, the name itself is wrong. It should not be Sagar Samrat. The days of Samrats are gone. The point is, we are hopeful about this. ONGC Chairman who is a very well known scientist told me that certainly we will be able to do much better than we expect. It may be that before long, we will be able to succeed.

Then, the question was raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye about refinery loss. In this country, our refinery loss is about 7 per cent which is fairly high. We made enquiries on our own. He raised this question. We are aware of the problem. When Mr. Madhu Limaye raised this question in the House, it struck me that it is a very important point. We discussed this point with the Russian Engineers. We also discussed this point with the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, who is also an oil expert.

Sri. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu raised the question of bitumen production, whether we can have distillates, middle distillates or more fuel oil and all that. This is a very important problem. We have discussed this and we have asked the Russians to send a team. The team is coming on the 9th September. This is a large team consisting of top most people and the team will be here for six weeks. They will go round the oil refineries and give us a blue print, on the basis of which, we will proceed further in the matter.

I am not an engineer at all. But, I know about this problem, having been the Chairman of the first oil refinery in this country. The problem is of production pattern. If we have more middle distillates, then, we have less fuel oil. If we have

more furnace oil, if we want to have more petrol, then again, there is a change in the pattern of production.

Now, as far as oil is concerned, if Mathura refinery use hydrocracker, we can get 51 per cent of middle distillates. Hydrocracker is being used extensively in America and Soviet Union. Ordinarily, we get about 44 per cent of middle distillates, kerosene, diesel and crude oil. In regard to the Mathura refinery, we have decided that it will produce feedstock.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. It has been said that Mathura refinery is so situated that the fumes there will tarnish the Taj Mahal. Have you gone into this question?

SHRI D K BOROOAH. We have gone into this question. But, if you raise it now, I will not be able to answer. We have worked out that we can have 57 per cent of Kerosene and diesel, which will help common people. Around Mathura, there will be four fertiliser factories, at Bhatinda, Pampat etc. We have to provide fuel oil to it. If we reduce middle distillates, fuel oil gets reduced. We have to provide fuel oil. So, we cannot use hydrocracker. We have to utilise catalytic agent, where production of middle distillates will be 57 per cent. All these factors have to be gone into. The Russian team which is coming here will look into it. They will come here on 9th September.

Sri. another question was raised by Mr. Singh. It is a very scientific question about Ankleshwar. When the wells dry up, then there is a system of what is called secondary recovery by injection of water and injection of gas. There are various methods. There is also a method called Reserve level engineering, how to keep the flow of oil continuing, even where the oil gets diminished by introducing other elements. In Ankleshwar as regards secondary recovery, we are trying to deal with the problem of

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

water cutting. It is very specialised kind of engineering. I suppose we will be able to sort it out.

The other problem which he raised of locating water cutting layers is being looked into. We are aware of it.

Then for off-shore drilling, we must know what is in the sea-bed. For that seismic surveys are necessary. We do not have a seismic survey ship. We used one from the Soviet Union. The data have to be interpreted and understood. Therefore, our men have to be trained in it. The first thing I did when I joined the Ministry was to order a seismic survey ship. It is coming in January or February 1975 and then we will be able to have a quick survey which we will complete as early as possible.

Another thing. We are now drilling upto 200 metres. Now in America and other countries they are drilling upto 1800 ft. It is not only the continental shelf but also the deep waters are utilised for this. So we have to be prepared for this. With the passage of this Bill, we will be able to collect enough and adequate resources because this Bill provides also facilities for training our people. We can train people in different branches. This is a very scientific and sophisticated technology about which we have no knowledge or awareness. But I am sure we can get these people trained in different parts of the world in different fields of activity in the oil industry. I am sure we will be able to do much better than we have done in the past.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Your money will be dissipated in so many things instead of being concentrated on exploration.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH:** The ONGC has already Rs. 675 crores for drilling on-shore and off-shore. This is

an additional activity which will be needed urgently. Suppose we strike oil. We have to have a pipeline. Where is the money with the ONGC for this? That is the idea.

Then although it is a bureaucratic body in the sense that there will be no public men, Minister or otherwise, there would be two others. One would be an expert who is most likely to be one of the petroleum engineers of whom we have many. In fact, I am almost tempted to mention his name. It is a very well known name in this country. Basically, it is going to be a financial and disbursement body. They will understand and study problems and then sort out what is to be given on the basis of priority. But they are not entirely independent. Any time Government want, they can issue directives. Under cl. 22, the Board shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Central Government for the efficient administration of this Act. It is not as if they have all authority and can be questioned only once a year by the Auditor General. We can also do so and we can keep a close watch on their activities.

I am thankful to hon members for patiently listening to me. I would have liked to reply to some more points raised by hon. Members. Shri Bosu said something about Carlsburg and Reading and Bates. I have got the full records here. I can place them at his disposal. These are companies which are working in that same line. Naromis is working in the main group. Carlsburg is working in Indonesia. Reading and Bates are working in Burma. He said they destroyed some property. Two platforms were destroyed because of gales. But it was their own property; it was not public property. When they drill, they will bring their own drill. If they lose any property, the loss will be theirs, not ours. The transfer agreement and other matters—as far as they are concerned we discussed with certain

persons; hon. Members want to see them I shall be too glad to place them before them. The Petroleum Industry Weekly which is one of the most authoritative organisation of oil industry says that our terms were better than the terms offered to other countries. I hope that the hon. Members will be good enough to give their support and that any misgivings there might have been about this Bill would have disappeared by now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The first thing that we must record is our failure in regard to this particular item to keep to the time limit. Now it is 226 We are yet to take up clause-by-clause consideration. Now let us do our best. We have been trying our best. In spite of that we did not succeed. I shall now put the amendments of Shri Chandrappan and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 54 and 55 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is—

“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.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause 2. Are any amendments moved?

*Clause 2—(Definitions)*

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am moving my amendments to clause 2

I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22,—

for “mineral” substitute “crude” (31)

Page 2, line 22,—

omit “refining, processing” (32)

Page 2, line 23,—

for “mineral” substitute “crude” (33)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन यह है कि ‘मिनरल्स’ की जगह पर आप ‘क्रूड आयल’ क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। आप इस बिल में देखिये कि जगह जगह पर मिनरल्स लिखा हुआ है। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि आप इसकी जगह पर ‘क्रूड आयल’ क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। इसमें मंत्री जी को क्या ऐतराज है।

श्री देवकान्त बरधवा: इसमें कोई खास बात नहीं है। “क्रूड आयल” रखना है तो इसमें दूसरी चीजें नहीं आएंगी। यह जानबूझकर किया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री इनका क्या क्या होने वाला है ?

श्री देवकान्त बरधवा जब आप नहीं थे, तब मैंने इसके बारे में बताया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I shall now put these amendments to the vote of the House

*Amendments Nos. 31, 32 and 33 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3.—(Establishment and Constitution of the Board)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause 3.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I move my amendment No. 2. I beg to move:

(Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

Page 3, line 25,—

add at the end—

“and one member elected from among the recognised Labour Unions of the oil industry” (2)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I move amendments Nos. 28 and 29 I beg to move:

Page 3, line 19,—

for “five” substitute “three” (28)  
Page 3,—

for lines 27 and 28, substitute—

“(4) The Board shall elect one of the members referred to in clause (a) of subsection (3) as the Chairman of the Board” (29)

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I move my amendment No 42

Page 3, line 27 and 28,—

omit “one of the members referred to in clause (a) of subsection (3) as” (42)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I am moving amendment Nos. 43, 44, 54 and 46.

Page 3, line 28,—

for “(a)” substitute “(d)” (43)  
Page 3, line 34,—

for “constitute Standing Committees or ad hoc Committees” substitute—“delegate to the Chairman of the Board authority” (44)  
Page 3, line 36,—

for “them” substitute “him” (45)

Page 3,—

omit lines 37 and 38. (46)

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am moving my amendment No. 66. I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 23 to 25, substitute—

“(d) two members of whom one shall be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who, in the opinion of that Government, have special knowledge or experience of oil industry and the other shall be appointed by that Government to represent labour employed in the oil industry;” (66)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Resolution. Congress party had a brute majority in Gujarat Assembly. But due to factional fight in the ruling party for power they never had any time to look into the problems of the workers, peasants and the people in general. Gujarat people rose unitedly like one man and organised a historic movement against food, price rise, unemployment and against limitless corruption of the ruling congress party and for the dissolution of the Assembly and for democratic Government. Gujarat fight is a product of limitless Congress factional quarrels. The events in Gujarat have many lessons for our country, for the ruling elite, and for the functioning of our party system. When the people as a whole are unitedly behind a particular demand it is difficult for the administration to resist it on the ground that it cannot be made to act under the public pressure or coercion.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री उपाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार की तरफ से यह कह, गंध है :

“Not more than 5 members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent the Corporations”.

मैं चाहता हूँ कि “5” की जगह पर “3” कर दिया जाये और आगे सब-क्लाज (4) की पंक्ति 27 और 28 है, उसको हटा कर



मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जो सशोऽन है उसको रखा जाये। इनमे सभी आपने यह रखा है

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

यानी आप चाहते हैं कि जितने मेम्बर हाथ उनमे से एक को चैरमैन नामीनेट कर दिया जाये। आप तो जनतंत्र प्रेमी हैं। यह अधिकार आप अपने हाथ में क्यों ले रहे हैं। जब आपने मेम्बर चुन दिया, तो उनको यह अधिकार दे दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे अपने में से चैरमैन स्वयं चुन लें। आप ऐसे आदमी को नामीनेट कर दें जो कि रबड स्टैम्प की तरह आपकी बात कहने वाला या करने वाला होगा। जब आप जनतंत्र की बात बोलते हैं, तो मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि आप वहाँ पर नामीनेट करें। मैं जनतांत्रिक पक्ष के लिहाज से कह रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि 5 की जगह पर आप 3 रखिये और अगर वह आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम उनको यह अधिकार तो जरूर दीजिये कि वे अपना चैरमैन खुद चुन लें।

श्री बी० बी० नायक जी आप कह रहे हैं वह तो कंपेटेलिस्ट सिस्टम के बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट की बात है।

श्री रामाबठार बास्त्री कौंटेलेलिस्ट सिस्टम क्या है, आप नहीं जानते हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि आप उनको अधिकार दीजिये। इसमें यह बात तो नहीं है कि जिन को आप नामीनेट करेंगे वे बहुत अकलमन्द आदमी होंगे और जिनको वे मिलकर चुनेंगे वह अच्छे नहीं होंगे और योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं होंगे।

SHRI M C DAGA (Pali) The clause provides that:

"The Central Government shall appoint one of the members referred

to in clause (a) of sub-section (3) as the Chairman".

But I want that instead of "(a)" it should be "(d)" because the persons mentioned in (d) are experts who have special knowledge and experience of the oil industry and I want that one of them should be appointed as the Chairman. That is what the report of the Ma'aviya Committee also says

Then why do you have a sub-committee when there is already a board? If you have to entrust any work, entrust it to the Chairman of the Board. That is what I have sought to provide by my amendment No 44

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI I have given an amendment for labour to be represented on the board. This principle has been accepted by the Minister and he has moved amendment No 66 to this effect. I am thankful to him

SHRI D K BOROOAH So far as Mr Shastri's amendment that the Chairman should be elected instead of appointed is concerned I submit that it is a very important matter. They will be handling Government money. There is nothing democratic involved in it. They are not elected representatives of the people. They are appointed by us. Alongside with their appointment, we appoint the Chairman also. He has to be selected carefully. It is not a purely technical body. It is a financial body also. A person could be an administrator, he could also be a technologist. That will depend upon his suitability, taking into account all the aspects of a person's career as well as his qualities. Therefore, I would like it to be left in that form

I want to accept Mr B V Naik's amendment No 42. I would request the hon. Members to withdraw their amendments except Mr Naik's amendment which I accept.



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I first put Amendment No. 42 moved by Shri B. V. Naik to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 3, lines 27 and 28,—

omit "one of the members referred to in clause (a) of subsection (3) as" (42)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I see another amendment No. 66 in the name of the Minister. I put that to the House.

The question is:

Page 3,—

for lines 23 to 25, substitute—

"(d) two members of whom one shall be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons who, in the opinion of that Government, have special knowledge or experience of oil industry and the other shall be appointed by that Government to represent labour employed in the oil industry." (66)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendments moved by Shri Swaran Singh Sokhi, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri and Shri M. C. Daga to Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2, 28, 29 and 43 to 46 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment in the name of Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi. He is not moving it

The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Functions of the Board.)

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 41,—

for "twenty-five years" substitute—

"twenty years". (30)

Page 5, line 39,—

for "mineral" substitute "crude" (34)

Page 5.—

omit lines 43 and 44. (35)

Page 6, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "and such other measures as may be prescribed" (36)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrapan's Amendments are the same as those of Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri

Now, I put the Amendments moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 30, 34, 35 and 36 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** There are some Amendments to Clauses 7, 8 and 9. They are not moved. There is no amendment to Clauses 10 to 14.

The question is:

"That Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 to 14 were added to the Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Clause 15, There is an Amendment in the name of Shri Raja Kulkarni. He is not here.

The question is:

"Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Crediting of proceeds of duty to Consolidated Fund of India).

**SHRI M. C. DAGA:** I beg to move

Page 11, line 15—

after "Board" insert—

"such sums of money" (51)

Page 11, line 16—

omit "such sums of money as it may think fit for being utilised exclusively" (52)

आपने कहा है कि 48 करोड़ रुपये से आप डिबेलपमेंट का काम करना चाहते हैं। यह रुपये कमालिडेन्टेड फंड में जाएगा। उसमें से बाद में कितना मिलेगा आपने कहा है कि इसके बारे में सोचा जायेगा।

In Clause 16, it is said:

"..... and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf, so provides, pay to the Board from time to time, from out of such proceeds, after deducting the expenses of collection, such sums of money as it may think fit .."

Why do you have these words 'as it may think fit'?

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**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH:** It is a minor amount.

**SHRI M. C. DAGA:** Why do you say 'as it may think fit'? That means, they can deduct more.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH:** That is the usual phrase.

श्री मूल चयन डगा : आपने कहा है कि सारा पैसा डिबेलपमेंट के काम में खर्च होगा। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि आप सोचेंगे और जैसा उचित समझेंगे करेंगे। ये दोनों बातें कंट्राडिक्टरी हैं।

श्री हेमकांत बरूआ : सारा रुपया कमालिडेन्टेड फंड में चला जाता है और जितना जरूरी होता है उतना निकालते हैं। कोई सवर्च वाली बात नहीं है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने इसकी जांच कर ली है। कोई खतरा नहीं है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I now put the Amendments moved by Shri M. C. Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 51 and 52 were put and negatived.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Grants and Loans by the Central Government.)

**SHRI M. C. DAGA:** I beg to move:

Page 11, line 20,—

for "the Central Government" substitute—"it" (53)

[Shri M. C. Daga]

Here you have said:

"The Central Government may also, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board by way of grants or loans such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary."

Why don't you say, "...as it may consider necessary"?

The words 'Central Government' may be substituted by 'it'.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It arises out of the demand of the House and also the responsibility of the Ministry which must not be scuttled. If any big amounts are given, the Government should be consulted. This is only to vindicate the feelings here as well as in the administration. The responsibility of the Government should not be altogether scuttled. They have got the autonomy, but that must be under the close supervision of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put the Amendment moved by Mr. M. C. Daga to Clause 17 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 53 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 22 were added to the Bill.

Clause 23—(Penalties)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 13, line 1,—

for "six months" substitute "one

year" (37)

Page 13, line 2,—

for "one thousand rupees" substitute—

"five thousand rupees". (38)

धारा 23 की तरह 24 में भी मेरी सिमिलर एमेन्डमेंट है जो आगे आने वाली है। आपने इसमें सजा की व्यवस्था रखी है, पेंनेल्टी की रखी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सजा को कुछ और कड़ा कीजिये। आपने तीन महाने और छ. महाने की बात कही है। जहाँ आपने तीन महाने की बात कही है वहाँ मैं सोचता हूँ कि छ. महाने कर दिया जाये और जहाँ छ. महाने की बात कही है वहाँ एक साल कर दिया जाये। साथ ही जहाँ जुर्माने वाली बात है वहाँ एक हजार के बजाय पाँच हजार जुर्माने की व्यवस्था आप कर दें।

आपने जा सजा रखी है उसको हम थोड़ा और ज्यादा चाहते हैं ताकि गलती करने वाला थोड़ा और डरे, अभी से ज्यादा डर उनके अन्दर पैदा हो और गलती कम करे, जा अगर रकड़ें मांगें उनमें छिपाये नहीं, सही बात बताये। इसलिए मेरा इतना ही मतलब है कि सजा थोड़ी और अधिक कीजिये जिसमें वह घबराये और इसमें आपको कोई हर्ज नहीं होना चाहिये, इसका आप मान लीजिये।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have no objection to this at all. In fact, I feel that we should have an exemplary punishment for those who indulge in these nefarious activities. If the House is agreeable, I will certainly like to accept the amendments.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will agree to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

Page 13, line 1,—

for "six months" substitute "one year" (37)

The amendment was adopted.