

Mysore Government being a spectator. The Central Government being a sister Congress Government. I have my own doubts against the Mysore Government. May I know whether the Central Government is going to think in terms of boosting up this mineral production in Mysore State and bringing certain national mineral highways linking one mineral centre with another thereby linking the ports which are very important for export potential. Sir, as I said in the beginning, this is an important question pertaining to a national issue and not an issue pertaining to Mysore State only. There are two important areas, one in the Bellary-Hospet area where there are heavy deposits of mineral ores and from where through certain ports they could be transported, and the other is the Chickanayiganpalli area the ore from where can be transported through Mangalore and some other ports. There is necessity for national highways connecting these areas and ports. Will the hon. Minister give a categorical assurance that he is going to link these mineral areas and ports by national highways? Will he also assure that they will take Karwar Port as an important port for improvement? I would like to know from him whether a dock will be established there? What will be the assurance of this Minister so far as boosting up of mineral production is concerned?

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** Sir, mines and mineral development is a State subject. If the State Government wants assistance from the Centre it will be considered. We have not given any financial assistance. The National Mineral Development Corporation has taken up iron ore mines at Donapalai which are in Bellary and Hospet areas and also in adjoining areas. Regarding the development of Karwar, the question will arise when the Ramaadurg area is developed. I agree that Mysore contains very rich deposits of major minerals. It is the State Governments that take up development work.

**SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** What is the financial assistance you have given?

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** They have not asked for any financial assistance. No financial assistance has been given.

### ईरान से तरल अमोनिया का आयात

११५३. श्री हिम्मलसिंहका :  
 श्री निहाल सिंह :  
 श्री मोडालाल मोना :  
 श्री. १० के० देव :  
 श्री कु० मा० कौशिक :  
 श्री जुलफकार अली खां :  
 श्री एन० शिवप्पा :  
 श्री रा० कौ० अमोन :  
 श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :  
 श्री रा० बरुणा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ईरान से अमोनिया का आयात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तरल अमोनिया के आयात के लिए ईरान की सरकार से किये गये करार की शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ग) इसका प्रयोग करने के लिए उर्वरक कारखाना कहाँ स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या यह कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगा अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में और

(ङ) इस निर्णय का प्रस्तावित टाटा उर्वरक परियोजना पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Government have agreed to cooperate with Iran in the setting up of a joint venture in Iran for the production of ammonia, a greater part of which will be imported by India for use in the fertilizer industry. Pending the establishment of the said joint venture, the Government have also agreed to facilitate the sale of ammonia from the existing plant in Iran to Indian buyers.

(b) The quantity to be imported, the price and other detailed terms are yet to be determined.

(c) and (d). Ammonia to be imported from the joint venture in Iran is proposed

to be used in a public sector fertilizer factory. No final decision has been taken as to the location of this factory. As regards the import of ammonia from the existing plant in Iran by Indian buyers which India has agreed to facilitate, decision will be taken in individual cases on merits.

(c) In view of the above answers the question does not arise. The Tata Fertilizer Project is being considered separately on merits.

**SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** The production of fertilisers in the country is in very short supply and large quantities of fertilisers will have to be imported costing huge foreign exchange. In view thereof, what is the position now so far as the application of Tatas fertiliser project is concerned? Has it been shelved or is it going to be sanctioned? If it is shelved, what will be the effect on production of fertilisers?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** I have already answered this question in reply to part (c) of the Question. In view of the answer given, the question does not arise. The Tata Fertiliser Project is being considered separately on merits.

**SHRI HIMATSINGKA .** When is the decision going to be made?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** That will take sometime because all the projects are being considered, including the Tata Fertiliser Project.

**श्री मोठा लाल मोना :** ईरान से जो तरल अमोनिया का सीधा हुमा था वह इस शर्त पर हुमा था कि टाटा का फर्टिलाइजर कारखाना मोठापुर में लगाया जायेगा और वह उसमें काम आयेगा। जो शर्त रखी गई थी वह टाटा फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने को सामने रख कर रखी गई थी। अब उस टाटा फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने की योजना को कैसेल कर दिया गया है। अब तरल अमोनिया पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम में लाया जायेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब शर्तों में कुछ हेर-फेर हो गया है, क्या आपने शर्तों में कुछ फेर-बदल किया है?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** I have already given the answer. I have said that Tata Fertiliser Project is still under consideration. It has not been cancelled. The question that has been put is what is being done with regard to the import of ammonia. I said that the Government of India will cooperate with the Government of Iran for the purpose of establishing a joint venture for producing ammonia which will be utilised in the public sector project here in the fertiliser industry. As regards the ammonia that is produced in the petro-chemical complex in Iran, the import of that ammonia for each individual case will be considered on merit. That I have answered already.

**श्री मोठा लाल मोना :** मैंने पूछा था कि जो सीधा पहले हुमा था वह टाटा फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने को सामने रख कर हुमा था। पहले वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में था। लेकिन अब वह अमोनिया पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम में लाया जायेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में पुरानी शर्तों पर क्या अमर पड़ा, क्या उनमें कुछ हेर-फेर हुमा है?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** The point is, that ammonia will be produced in a joint venture which would be established there in collaboration with the Government of India and the Government of Iran. The ammonia that would be produced there will be used in the public sector. So far as the ammonia which would be imported from the petro-chemical complex, Iran, is concerned and so far as the Tata fertiliser project is concerned, as I have already stated, the matter is under consideration.

**SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** Before I come to the question, I would seek your permission to point out that the die-hards in the Cabinet have always come in the way of improving our relationship with Iran...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That is not the matter before us. The supplementary should be within the ambit of the main Question and not beyond that. If it arises out of the main Question, it is alright; but you should not go beyond the ambit of the main Question.

**SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** It is a question of our international relationship. If there is a conflict of opinion in the Cabinet, how

can there be a unanimous opinion? It is only the background that I am putting through you to the Minister—whether there is unanimity or not. The dichords in the Cabinet have always come in the way of improving our relationship with Iran as is well known that there is a lobby working in favour of U. A. R. which does not want our relations to be improved. Is this Government aware of the fact that the collaboration between the private and the public sector in a form of assisting evolved in the case of Gujarat Fertiliser has worked very successfully? Is Government thinking of evolving the same type of machinery if ammonia is imported and used for manufacture of fertiliser and how soon?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** As I have said, the quantity to be imported, the price and other detailed terms are yet to be settled. That is concerning the import of ammonia from a private sector...

**SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** Both private and public sector. A policy has been evolved there.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** So far as import of ammonia from public sector is concerned, it has yet to be established by the Government of Iran and by the Government of India. The ammonia that will be produced there will be used in the public sector projects. So far as import from the petro-chemical complex in Iran is concerned, each individual party will be free to import that liquid ammonia and we will facilitate the sale of this ammonia to the buyers in the country.

**SHRI R. K. AMIN :** You know very well that the Government's policy in the beginning was not to allow the import of ammonia; it was only when Iran agreed to make collaboration with us that we agreed to import ammonia. When that agreement was discussed in the House, the Minister assured us that it would be a simultaneous collaboration—we would export salt and would establish a salt-based industry in Iran and Iran will give us the ammonia. Even in the Tata fertiliser scheme, the import of ammonia was linked with the export of salt; otherwise it was not economical to locate the plant even at Mithapur. In view of these facts, will the Government establish a collaboration

with Iran in so far as salt-based chemical industry is concerned and the import of ammonia will be linked, as conceived at that time, with the export of salt, and if that is done, will Mithapur be the best location?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** That is a suggestion for action.

**SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Not suggestion. Will you accept that policy?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** We may consider the suggestion.

**SHRI R. BARUA :** For the last few years there has been the debate going on whether liquid ammonia should be the feed-stock for fertiliser or naphtha, and as a result of that, production of fertiliser could not be proceeded with. We know it for certain that naphtha in India will be in short supply for years to come and, on the other hand, there is a glut of liquid ammonia outside. Will the Government take a firm decision to encourage production of fertiliser by allowing liquid ammonia on easy terms and thereby not allow Tata fertilisers to be bogged down?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** This question has been answered. The answer that has been given is this :

"The Government have agreed to co-operate with Iran in the setting up of a joint venture in Iran for the production of ammonia."

A greater part of it will be imported for use in fertiliser factories. Pending the establishment of the said joint venture, the Government have also agreed to facilitate the sale of ammonia from the existing plant in Iran to Indian buyers.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** May I know the total requirement of ammonia in our country, the amount imported from outside, and the amount produced indigenously? May I also know what scheme Government have taken up to make India self-sufficient in the production of ammonia and also whether it is a fact that in the Dhanbad Fuel Research Institute they have developed a method to prepare ammonia from coal and they have submitted the scheme to Government and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** About the coal-based plants, I have been telling repeatedly in this House that there are three projects under consideration of Government, one to be located at Ramagundam, another in Talcher in Orissa State and the third in Korba in Madhya Pradesh. All these proposals are under consideration of Government.

So far as the import of liquid ammonia is concerned .....

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** He should first give the total requirement of the country .....

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** That will depend upon how many plants will be based on liquid ammonia.

For the time being, there are three projects which are to be based on imported liquid ammonia. One is by Occidentals at Visakhapatnam and the second is at Mithapur and the third is at Paradip. So far as Mithapur is concerned, for a period of seven years, the quantity required is 1.25 million tonnes; so far as the Occidental is concerned, I do not remember the figure. So far as Paradip is concerned, the quantity that is to be imported will be about 100,000 tonnes or thereabouts.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** He has not answered any of my questions. He has not answered my last question about Dhanbad. The Dhanbad Fuel Research Institute has developed a method for the preparation of ammonia from coal, and they have submitted that scheme to the Central Government. What is the reaction of Government thereto ?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** I have mentioned about that scheme already, and it is called the coal-based gasification scheme. I have said that based on the coal-gasification, there are three projects....

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I have come to know this from the persons concerned themselves. They complain that ammonia is being imported from outside, whereas they have developed an indigenous process. They have met me and complained to be that still ammonia is being imported, and Government have not taken any notice of it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** For how long is the hon. Member to go on like this ? The hon. Minister says that he has answered the question already and he says that he has fully satisfied the House.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** May I know the name of the party which has been granted licence for the setting-up of the proposed fertiliser factory at Paradip based on ammonia ? May I also know whether the import of liquid ammonia is going to start from the current year, that is, 1969-70, and if so, the total quantity of fertiliser to be produced, and what the position will be at the end of the year 1970-71 ?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** I have mentioned already that there are three proposals to be based on imported ammonia which are under consideration. The one at Paradip has been sponsored by Sahu Jains. That is also based on imported ammonia.

Regarding the fertiliser that is likely to be produced in the country, the target has been fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan, and the total installed capacity that is envisaged is about 3.7 million tonnes, and the production is likely to be about 3 million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan, that is, by 1973-74. We expect that there would be a shortfall of about 0.7 million tonnes by 1973-74, because the consumption would be about 3.7 million tonnes as against the production of 3 million tonnes.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Question Hour Over. Now, short notice question.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** The next question was very important and that was regarding the conduct of the Deputy Law Minister. That may be answered.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** प्राप्ते सरकार को इस सवाल से बचा दिया ।

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** We have submitted to you again and again that at least ten questions should be taken up every day. But we have been seeing during the last one week that only four or five questions are covered.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I fully agree with the hon. Member, but then hon. Members should co-operate with the Chair,

**SHRI M. L. SONDHII :** Ministers should be honest and straight forward.

**श्री रवि राय :** सरकार के दल के लोग सहयोग नहीं करते, हम क्या करें।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** घायने सरकार को इस सवाल से बचा दिया है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I have said nothing about it.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** You have saved the Prime Minister. It is a very important question and it should be answered.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, short notice question.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फॅक्टरी लिमिटेड,  
दिल्ली में अग्निकांड**

**SNQ. 1. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**  
**श्री प्रमदल शर्मा :**  
**श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :**

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फॅक्टरी लिमिटेड, दिल्ली के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने 2 जुलाई, 1969 को फॅक्टरी को आग लगा दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों की उचित मांगों को पूरा करने तथा फॅक्टरी के उपरवी कर्मचारियों को दंड देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (B. S. MURTHY) :** (a) to (c). On the demand of the workers of the company for the payment of dearness allowance at

rates paid to Central Government employees, a dispute arose between the employees and the management. This dispute was referred by the Delhi Administration to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication in January 1967 and is still sub-judice.

To press their demand for dearness allowance, large numbers of employees began to absent themselves from their place of duty during shifts from about April, 1969. In terms of the provisions of the payment of Wages Act, the management imposed wage cuts for such absence.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHII :** This wage cut is against the ILO convention.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) :** On 2nd July, 1969, after a gate meeting in front of the factory, a large body of employees and others forced their entry into the factory premises and are alleged to have committed arson and other criminal acts. As a result, the company suffered a loss of a little over Rs. 2 lakhs.

Certain arrests have been made of alleged offenders and the question of launching prosecutions is under consideration. On the question of dearness allowance, Government must naturally await the results of the legal and adjudication proceedings.

**श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** श्रीमन्, हमारे उद्योगों के मामले में कर्मचारियों और प्रबन्ध के बीच विवाद की यह बड़ी भयंकर घटना है, जो मैं समझता हूँ भारत में कभी नहीं हुई। मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया उसमें ऐसा मान्य पड़ता है कि वे इस घटना को गम्भीरता से नहीं लेते और न ही वे घटनाएँ जो घेतावनी दे रही हैं उनसे कोई सबक सीखना चाहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि इस फॅक्टरी को सन् 1966-67 में 6,77,000 का सुनझका हुआ और कर्मचारियों को लगभग 19-13 परसेंट बोनस दिया गया लेकिन सन् 67-68 में इस कम्पनी को 19,53,000 का लाभ हुआ और बोनस साढ़े 6 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं दिया गया। इसको