

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

*90. **Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of ammonium sulphate at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory is far behind the designed capacity of the plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to maximise production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The production of ammonium sulphate in the Sindri Fertilizer factory has been as below:

	Unit Tonnes
1961-62	2,84,326
1962-63 (upto January, 1963)	2,68,746

At the present rate of production, the total production of ammonium sulphate will reach about 3,20,000 tonnes as against the annual realisable production capacity of 3,35,280 tonnes.

Production in 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 was much lower mainly because of non-availability of correct types of coal, deterioration in the quality of gypsum and wear and tear of machinery. The factory is now getting the correct type of coal and the other defects are being rectified.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government has assessed the value of this low production since 1959?

Mr. Speaker: The loss that we have suffered.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): In terms of money, we have to multiply the shortage by the price. I do not have the exact figure.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Two or three years back the Government appointed a com-

mittee to go into the working of the Sindri Fertiliser Factory under the chairmanship of Dr. Hussain Zaheer, and certain recommendations were also given to the Government by that committee. May I know what has happened or what has been the fate of those recommendations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Many of those recommendations have been implemented and some are in the process of implementation.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that more than 10 years ago the production capacity of this factory was estimated to be 3,65,000 tons—they said it would be 1,000 tons every day—how is it that this factory is still not able to reach up to that estimate that was made 10 years ago? What is more, they said that a lot of machinery had gone out of order, that they needed repairs and they could not be rejuvenated in time. Have they taken sufficient steps to see that all these repairs have been carried out and the machine has been rejuvenated?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The original capacity indicated was 3,55,500 tons working all the 365 days. But it is not possible to work all the 365 days, because maintenance is necessary. As a matter of fact, for 4 or 5 years, the full production for all the 365 days was produced but later on the machinery broke down. Therefore, we work only for 330 days now and the production capacity is 325,000 tons. That capacity has already been reached. I do not think we should attempt a higher production and bring about the breakdown of the machinery.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know what is the total requirement of ammonium sulphate in the country and to what extent it is met by the present rate of production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a specific question with regard to Sindri.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know what other fertilisers this factory is producing and how the production

targets compare with the actual production of those fertilisers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Two other fertilisers are produced here, namely, the double salt ammonium sulphate—nitrate and urea. As far as these two are concerned, we are unable to reach the targeted production, because of certain defects in the newly erected machinery and we have to be satisfied with the lower level of production.

Bokaro Steel Plant

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- *91. { **Shri Basappa:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Sarjoo Pande:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A. Team of Experts on Bokaro Steel Plant have made known their decisions to Government; and

(b) if not, when they are likely to do the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) By March-April, 1963

Shri Basappa: May I know what is the estimated capacity of the steel plant and the amount that will be spent on this?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): All that would become evident only when he report is received.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या सरकार इमर-जेंसी में लोहे की हालत को देखते हुए बुकारो प्लांट को बनाने में कोई उत्सुकता दिखाएगी ताकि वह जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार हो जाए?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to get the report before taking a deci-

sion. After we get the report, that decision will be taken.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that some British industries have offered to take up this undertaking?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not Bokaro.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाएंगे कि अमरीकन विशेषज्ञों को अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में इतनी देर लगने का क्या कारण है? पिछली बार भी यही कहा गया था और इस बार भी यही कहा जा रहा है। इसका क्या कारण है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: पिछली बार जो समय बताया गया था वही इस बार भी बताया गया है। उस समय में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है।

India-Indonesia Trade Agreement

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- *92. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Mantri:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashraj Singh:
Shri Kajrolkah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a long-term trade agreement between India and Indonesia has been agreed upon at the preliminary talks between trade delegations of the two countries;

(b) how far India has agreed to assist Indonesia by way of supply of goods, machinery and technical know-how; and

(c) whether a separate trade delegation is expected to reach Delhi to finalise the terms of agreement?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.