

safety of these refugees. Whatever is in their power, they are doing. They are trying to do their best and we on our part have maintained strict supervision upon the running of the camps. Whenever it is found necessary, we issue necessary instructions to the State Governments.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कुछ ऐसे परिवारों की भी सूचना मिली है जो कैम्पों के कुप्रबन्ध के कारण, जल के अभाव के कारण या बच्चों की मृत्यु के कारण अथवा उचित जगह न मिलने के कारण फिर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Have some of them gone back to East Pakistan or have they only moved from one place to another?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is a fact that some families have gone back to Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because of this difficulty?

Shri Bade: This is a very important question. Have they gone back because of these difficulties or due to other reasons?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether because of the difficulties enumerated by the hon. Minister himself some of the families have gone back to East Pakistan.

Dr. M. M. Das: Many families which had left their lands and belongings in Pakistan came here leaving some members of their families there, with the hope that some more lands will be given to them here. But when they found that the prospect of getting lands was not very bright here they thought it better to go back to Pakistan.

Dr. Ranen Sen: From the statement given to us I find that in the contiguous States of Bihar and Orissa, there is only a small number of camps and refugees, whereas in the distant areas like those of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil

Nad etc., the number of camps and refugees is rather quite big. May I know what prevented the Government from setting up camps in the contiguous areas of Bihar and Orissa so that a greater number of people may be rehabilitated or re-settled there?

Dr. M. M. Das: Before January last, that is, from 1950 up to December, 1963, about 41 lakhs of East Pakistan refugees have crossed to India. About 35 lakhs of them are in West Bengal and the rest have found their accommodation or rehabilitation in the bordering States which the hon. Member has mentioned. Those border areas are now quite full, and there is no further space, and so, the refugees are being taken to distant parts of the country for their rehabilitation, where lands are available.

Import of Tractors

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*484. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to import tractors for reclamation of forest lands where East Pakistan refugees can be settled:

(b) if so, how many tractors are required immediately for this purpose; and

(c) whether the necessary foreign exchange has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Tractors are required for the enlarged programme of reclamation in States where land has been offered for resettlement of the new migrants, besides Dandakaranya. In view of the urgency, tenders have already been invited for the import of 15 Grawler tractors from U.S.A. for which foreign exchange has been released. The number of additional tractors required would depend on the area of land available and suitable for reclamation. Land surveys are

being made and approximate requirements of additional tractors are being worked out. The tractors will have to be obtained from D.G.O.F. or imported from abroad depending on availability and foreign exchange resources.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know the total area of these various pieces of land, which are sought to be reclaimed for this purpose, and whether it is for agricultural purposes?

Dr. M. M. Das: Up till now, 1,64,000 acres have been made available to us or offered to us by the different State Governments. Our estimation is that out of this, 1 lakh acres will be reclaimable, that is, will be fit for agriculture. Our programme is that every year, during the working season for tractors, that is, from the end of rains to the beginning of rains, 60,000 acres of land should be reclaimed. The existing 12 units of tractors which are working in Dandakaranya have a capacity of reclaiming only 36,000 acres of land during one working season. For the rest of the land, we have to find new tractors.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has Government's attention been drawn to the reports that the number of tractors which was considered immediately necessary for this purpose by the Ministry of Rehabilitation could not be imported because the Finance Ministry has refused to sanction the necessary foreign exchange?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not a fact. Tenders have already been invited for one unit of tractors: that is, 15 tractors which make one unit. The Ministry of Finance has sanctioned the necessary foreign exchange.

श्री इन्द्रजित गुप्ता : अमरीका के घसाला जाओ हमने मन्कों से ट्रैक्टर आ रहे हैं, जैसे पोलैंड से, चेकोस्लाव्हेकिया से, या रूस से, वे बहुत सस्ते हैं, आया कीमत पर आ रहे हैं, क्या उन देशों के साथ भी बातचीत की गयी है या सिर्फ अमरीका के साथ ही बातचीत की गई है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: It depends upon the foreign exchange available and the advantages that the other countries are prepared to give to us.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Is it a fact that a number of tractors are lying idle in Dandakaranya? If so, why?

Dr. M. M. Das: Tractors cannot be operated during the rainy season. I do not know if he has...

Shri Mohammad Elias: Not rainy season, but they are idle the whole year.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that the hon. Member might have gone there during the rainy season.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the DGOF is in a position to supply tractors to the Dandakaranya Development Authority. Is it not a fact that because of a certain hitch in the Rehabilitation Ministry about the working of these tractors, they are not being taken? If so, will the expert committee report in this connection be taken into account and tractors manufactured by the DGOF taken?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think the information received by the hon. Member is pure imagination.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a discussion in this House and it was said that tractors supplied by the DGOF were proved to be useless by the DDA. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna was the Minister in charge at the time. Then an expert committee with Admiral Shankar as chairman was appointed to go into this matter and they said it was proved that they were useful. So I am asking on the basis of facts.

Mr. Speaker: Then too I would make a request to the hon. Member. When he finds that the answer given is not correct and according to facts, he has just to write to me and I will find out where the mistake lies.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I object to the word 'imagination' which he used.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Which is the State which has given the largest area and will priority in reclamation be given to that area of that State?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Maharashtra Government has offered us 80,000 acres of land.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: How much of it will be reclaimed?

Dr. M. M. Das: The area is being surveyed and until that is complete, we cannot say.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये ट्रैक्टर कब तक आ जायेंगे कितने आयेंगे और कब तक काम चालू हो जायेगा ?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have invited tenders. It is difficult for me to say what exactly will be the time taken for the tractors to arrive.

Durgapur Fertiliser Project

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- *485. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1249 on the 29th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision on the report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India about the proposed Durgapur Fertilizer Project; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) It has been decided, in principle, to establish a fertilizer factory in Durgapur in the public sector and entrust its execution to the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) The factory, estimated to cost Rs. 34.50 crores will produce 100,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 108,500 tonnes

of P205 in the form of ammonium phosphate sulphate.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the fertiliser produced in this factory be cheaper than that produced in other units in the country?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: When will this factory go into production?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, the project report has been prepared and it is under consideration by a committee of the board of directors of the Fertiliser Corporation. It has not yet been submitted to Government.

श्री गुलशन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जो बतायेंगे कि यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायगी ?

वेङ्कटेश्वर और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर): जैसा अभी बताया गया यह रिपोर्ट अभी फरटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स के सामने है। वह जब अपनी सिफारिश के साथ उस को गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजेंगे, उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट तय करेगी।

Shri Mohammad Elias: When will the construction be done?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That will depend on when the proposals have been received and accepted.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is there any truth in the newspaper report that this fertiliser factory at Durgapur is not going to be established and that it will be shifted somewhere else?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir. There is no truth in that report.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Am I to understand that the whole matter is under the consideration of the Fertiliser Corporation, and Government has received no specific proposals from the Fertiliser Corporation or, are they in touch with the West