

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह गौर किया है कि भारत की रक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि असम मिलिटरी के सुर्द किया जाए, वहां मिलिटरी रूज कायम हो ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In the various statements and speeches, the hill leaders have always referred to other assurances given by the late Prime Minister. May I know what are the "other assurances" which are supposed to have been given by the late Prime Minister?

Shri Hathi: The assurances and the agreement that were reached at the meeting of the late Prime Minister have really been embodied in a formula and the appointment of the Commission is with regard to the implementation of that formula, which I may read out here. In the words of the Resolution:

"...The Government of India, after giving careful consideration to the needs of these areas and the necessity in the interest of the people of the hill areas themselves of enabling them to participate in the larger political and economic life of the State, have come to the conclusion that it would be desirable for the hill areas to have a full measure of autonomy subject to the preservation of the unity of Assam, the continuance of common legislature for the whole State of Assam and the maintenance of the Cabinet Government of the accepted form functioning on the basis of collective and joint responsibility to the State Assembly . . ."

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In order to allay the apprehensions of the hill people and also to preserve the unity of Assam, may I know whether the Government propose to constitute a regional committee on the pattern of Telengana Regional Committee in Andhra Pradesh so as to safeguard

the interests of the people and have their grievances redressed in a constitutional manner?

Shri Hathi: Actually the Sixth Schedule lays down as to what should be the set-up. Regional committees and district and town teams are there.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave an assurance to the hill people that some form of regional autonomy would be granted to them on the model of Scotland and if so, what stands in the way of expediting the fulfilment of the expectation raised in the minds of those people?

Shri Hathi: Actually that is one of the terms of reference, i.e., how that could be implemented.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that, in one of the districts, even now when many of the things are still to be done, all taxes are being charged from the people who are other than scheduled tribes?

Mr. Speaker: That will be a different question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This question has been before the Government for a pretty long time. May I know whether the leaders of the hill areas are co-operating with this Commission? If so, why is it that this formula which the late Prime Minister evolved has not yet been implemented?

Shri Hathi: As I said, Sir, this was discussed with the leaders. It is to implement this formula that this Commission has been appointed in March, 1965.

उत्तरकों का उत्पादन

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श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामंत :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री बारियर :
श्री प्रभात कार :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
 श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
 श्रीमती रेणुकाराय :
 श्री मा० ल० जाधव :
 श्री जेधे :
 डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
 श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री राम सेवक :
 श्री बासप्पा :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :

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

(क) देश में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है और देश इनके संबंध में कब तक आत्म निर्भर हो सकेगा;

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित किये गये; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कितने और कहां-कहां पर कारखाने खोले जायेंगे ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6430/65].

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो वक्तव्य सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है, उसमें बतलाया गया है कि तीसरी योजना का लक्ष्य 8 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन का उत्पादन था, लेकिन अभी तक केवल तीन लाख टन का उत्पादन सम्भव हो सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़कमी का क्या कारण है, हम अपने लक्ष्य तक क्यों नहीं पहुँच सके, और जो वक्तव्य में

बतलाया गया है कि चौथी योजना तक हम सेल्फ सेफिशेंट हो जायेंगे, उसके लिए मंत्री महोदय के पास कौन से कारण हैं यह बतलाने के कि वह उस लक्ष्य को चौथी योजना में पूरा कर ही लेंगे ?

Shri Alagesan: This has been explained many times on the floor of the House. The main difficulty has been that the private sector—I would not blame anybody—could not fulfil its programme. Several projects which were licensed to the private sector had to be reverted to the public sector and we had to make preparations at a late stage. There was also the difficulty of foreign exchange. There was also the question whether the fertiliser plant should be based on coal or naphtha. These are the reasons for the shortfall.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The second part has not been replied.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि चौथी प्लान में हम कर देंगे, आप कहते हैं कि कैसे कर देंगे। यह क्या सवाल है।

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): We have already explained to the House the steps that we have taken, especially in the last sixteen months or so, by which a definite programme has been laid down and we expect to fulfil the Fourth Plan target well within the date. Certain steps have been taken; the evidence of this is that, though today the installed capacity in the country is 400,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen, another 700,000 tonnes are under actual construction and approval has been given for 600,000 tonnes. 1.7 million tonnes are thus already approved, of which about 1.1 million tonnes are under construction and by the end of 1967, we shall have a production of over a million tonnes.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्लान तीसरी योजना के

दौरान में और अन्त तक चालू किये गये हैं या किये जा रहे हैं, इ कहां-कहां बिठाये की कैबिनेट क्या है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: During the Third Plan, the plants which were approved were as follows. One was in Assam in Namrup, and for a number of reasons over which we had no control that could not come up, because the area is a seismic area; a site had been originally selected, but when actual construction was going to begin it was found that the soil would not take those loads; this kind of factors cannot be known till actually the digging starts; and we had to undertake drilling in that area to find a suitable site. This was one of the plants. There was another in Gorakhpur where also construction has now been taken on hand. As regards Korba, as my colleague has mentioned already, it has been deferred. Then, in Trombay, the plant has been constructed, but just as it was about to be put into commission it was found that there were certain technical defects due to certain columns which had come with a certificate of workability being found defective. I could give the whole list. In fact, I propose to make a statement in this House very soon on this subject.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In reply to part (b) of the question, may I know the names of the two more units and the expansion schemes which are expected to come into production by the end of the Third Plan, and the amount that would be produced?

Shri Alagesan: As regards Trombay, the production will be 96,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen; then in Neyveli, it will be 70,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen; and FACT at Alwaye; its production will go up by 40,000 tonnes of nitrogen after expansion.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : विवरण बतलाया गया है कि बरोनी में फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट अंडर कंसिडरेशन है तो क्या मैं जान

सकता हूँ कि यह अंडर कंसिडरेशन कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think on another occasion I had already mentioned about Barauni. The intention is to set it up with Soviet collaboration. There is no question of consideration so far as the construction of the plant is concerned. The consideration is only about the date. As I have said before, it may go into production in 1970-71 or a year later or it may be a few months earlier.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that some of these projects which are said to have been approved in principle have been inordinately delayed because of governmental and bureaucratic delays, and if so, what the reasons are for this delay, and what the projects are which have been approved in principle and which are being held over for one reason or another?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would submit that the delays have been due not so much to bureaucratic delays as because of difficulty of foreign exchange and the failure of certain private parties to find the necessary rupee finances. We had sanctioned one scheme in Rajasthan, in which I know that my hon. friend is very greatly interested, some years ago, but the party concerned could not produce evidence of its capacity; even then we accommodated the party by shifting the site, and we have given them time, and we have been extending the time for them. The moment they give a certificate of their creditworthiness, the licence will be issued.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : हमारी सरकार नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर्स पर ज्यादा प्रेशर दे रही है जबकि इस नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर्स का बड़ा खराब असर मिट्टी पर पड़ता है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर्स के बजाय फौसफैटिक फर्टिलाइजर्स बनाने की कोई स्कीम है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend has made two assumptions in

his question. The first is that nitrogenous fertiliser is bad for the soil. That is not the experience anywhere in the world.

Shri Vishram Prasad: I said 'continuous application of nitrogenous fertilisers'.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In fact, a proper balance of fertilisers is necessary. If my hon. friend had mentioned that there should be some support of phosphatic and potassium fertilisers, I would have accepted that statement. But in the form in which he has put it, it is quite incorrect. So far as phosphatic fertiliser is concerned, schemes are in hand, and most of the new plants will be producing mixed fertilisers. So far as the target of one million tonnes in terms of the phosphatic content, that is, the P 205 content is concerned, that will be assured by 1971.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I find from the statement that one of the plants which is mentioned in the list of those which have been approved in principle is one mentioned in Kanpur. May I know whether this is the plant which has been reported in the press as something which is going to be one of the biggest plants with foreign collaboration, and if so, may I know the parties concerned on both sides, and at what stage this stands and on which basis it has been approved?

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member's assumption is correct. The ICI have come forward to erect this factory in the private sector. The capacity will be 225,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know the parties on both sides, that is, the collaborators from outside and the local people.

Shri Alagesan: The ICI has proposed that their existing company, namely the Indian Explosives Ltd. will undertake the construction of this project; and the parties will be Indian parties to the extent of 49 per cent, and ICI propose to give to themselves 51 per cent.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I have asked for the names of the Indian party. I know that the Indian Explosives Factory is there, and that is the ICI company.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no Indian party as such. As we have said, it is in the private sector, and, therefore, they will float shares in the market and there will be hundreds of Indian parties.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: क्या यह सही है कि थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में फारन एक्सचेंज की डिफिकल्टी की वजह से यह नहीं लग सके थे यदि हां, तो फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान का जो टार्गेट है उस में उस दिक्कत को हटाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That was certainly one of the factors. That is, shortage of foreign exchange was one of the factors, but, as I have mentioned earlier, and as my colleague has explained in detail, that was not the only factor. In the Fourth Plan, we are trying to safeguard against that by demanding the highest possible priority for the production of fertilisers within the country.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any proposal to sell home-produced fertilisers to our farmers at subsidised prices that equal the cost of the imported stuff?

Shri Alagesan: Already, there is that arrangement. Nitrogenous fertilisers are sold through the Central pool. That price is equalised as between the indigenous cost of production and the imported price. So, there is an element of, subsidy even now. The grant of further subsidy also is under the consideration of Government.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Minister of Planning who had been to East European countries recently is supposed to have made a statement after he came back that Austria and Hungary have also shown their interest in setting up

fertiliser factories in this country but the proposals have yet to take shape, and if so, whether the proposals have come forward from them or whether any definite proposal has emerged out of those talks?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No definite proposals have been received so far. As to whether such a statement was made by my colleague, I cannot say; he should be asked about it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी तिवारी जी के प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सन् 1971-72 तक बरौनी में फटिलाइजर प्लांट का प्रोडक्शन सोवियट कोलैबरेशन से होगा, मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि बरौनी में होगा लेकिन बिहार की जनता को यह शर्त हो रहा है मंत्री जी की नीयत पर कि वह उसे हलदिया ले जायेंगे, बरौनी में नहीं ले जायेंगे और इसीलिए यह 71-72 की बात करते हैं तो क्या मंत्री जी सदन में बिलकुल साफ़ तौर पर इस बात का एलान करने को तैयार हैं कि बरौनी में वे फटिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने वाले हैं ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered that question. My hon. friend has raised the question of intentions. He certainly cannot see anybody's intentions. Nobody can find out what the intentions are. Actions can be proved, and the assurance of Government is there that the Barauni plant has been accepted; the question of date only is under discussion.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : यह जो नाइट्रो-जनस फटिलाइजर्स के कारखाने लगाने की बात की जा रही है तो इसके बजाय क्या सरकार ने इस बात की भी कोई जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की है कि देहात के लोगों के पास क्या ऐसी कोई चीज पड़ी हुई है कि वे खुद अपने तौर पर यह खाद तैयार कर सकते हैं ? क्या ऐसा कोई इंतजाम गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member is giving some information that private parties in rural areas have some method of manufacturing something which is like nitrogenous fertilisers. I shall be very happy to have that information.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know when the factory at Haldia is going to start, and whether the foreign exchange position is going to hold up any of the new units or whether there is going to be a priority for these in any case?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have answered the second part of the question already. As regards Haldia, it is part of a complex, and when the complex goes into production, the fertiliser factory will go into production, roughly about one year after the refinery.

Shri Basappa: Has any representation been received from Mysore for starting a new fertiliser factory there, and if so, what is the position?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are very much interested in trying to secure a fertiliser plant for Mysore, and discussions are continuing.

Fertilizer Plant at Korba

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- Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daji:
*182. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 771 on the 7th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the project report of the fertiliser plant proposed to be set up at Korba; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?