

पैदावार की कीमत कुछ और है लेकिन इम्पॉर्टेड प्राइज ज्यादा होती है और दोनों प्राइज को बराबर किया जाता है। फेक्ट्री का इंक मुताबिक कहीं-कहीं मुनाफा होता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक कास्ट का ताल्लुक है, उनको उसी कीमत पर दी जाता है जिस पर पहले दी जाती थी। उनमें मुनाफा कमाने का सबाल नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कास्ट आफ प्राइजेशन क्या है और किस कास्ट पर मन्वाई किया जाता है।

Shri Ranga: He asked one question and he gives another answer.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I asked him; he can give the cost of production and the cost at which it is supplied.

Shri Ranga: In regard to those specific manures.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहाँ तक अमोनियम सल्फेट का ताल्लुक है उसमें कास्ट 286 रु० है और पूल्ड प्राइज 366 रु० है। इसी ढंग से जहाँ तक यूरिया का ताल्लुक है, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन 479 रु० है और जो पूल्ड प्राइज है वह 610 रु० है।

Shri Ranga: Is it not profiteering—Rs. 470, Rs. 610 and so on?

श्री गुलशन : मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि मुनाफा नहीं लेते हैं, लेकिन यह मुनाफा खोरी नहीं है तो फिर और क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब आ गया।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Apart from giving a subsidy to maintain the present price-level even after devaluation, may I know whether there is any consideration before the Government to give a subsidy so that the fertilisers are available to the consumers at cheaper rates and at a reasonable level of prices?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहाँ तक मन्मिडी की बात है, अगर मन्मिडी दी गई तो वह इन लिये दी जायेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो उनकी कीमत है दसगुना उनको बनाये रखा जाये। अगर इसके लिये मन्मिडी दी जायेगी तो वह 53 करोड़ रु० के करीब होगी।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He does not understand what the question is.

Mr. Speaker: He said that the subsidy that has been given is to the price of the fertilisers at the same value even after devaluation; though this might have gone much higher, this subsidy will go to the consumers and the farmers.

Shri Ranga: It goes to their own manufacturers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has already admitted that. My question was whether they are considering to give a further subsidy so that the price of fertilisers remains at a reasonable level and may be available to the consumers?

Shri Alagesan: We do not have any such proposal under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Question 454. Question 453 has been transferred.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What about Question 453, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have said it has been transferred to a different date.

Establishment of Fertiliser Plants with Foreign Collaboration

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- *454. **Shri Firodia:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign firms which have come forward with the

proposals to set up fertiliser plants in India since the announcement of the policy of liberalisation for the benefit of foreign collaborations;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof with the number of plants proposed to be established with their locations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Two.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Firodia: May I know what are the prices communicated by the foreign firms for a 600 ton per day ammonia plant and 1,000 ton per day urea plant?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Only one of the parties—the Phillip Petroleum Company—have, not exactly quoted, but given an indication of the cost as 130 million dollars. In our opinion this is much too much. Our experts are having talks with the representatives of that firm to bring the cost to a reasonable level.

Shri Firodia: May I know whether the Government know that for a 600 ton per day ammonia plant, the same foreign firm quoted 17 million dollars for a plant to be located in Ceylon while for a plant in India they have quoted 34 million dollars?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know the price which they quoted for Ceylon. As I said, the price they quoted to us for a 600 ton per day ammonia plant and 1000 ton per day urea plant is in the region of 130 million dollars—much more than what the hon. member says.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Instead of putting a question, I would request the Minister to put up a fertiliser factory at Korba.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the World Bank attempted to revive a proposal for foreign collaboration for development of fertiliser industry on the basis of Bechtels and, if so, may I know the salient features of that proposal, and how it is different from the original Bechtel proposal?

Shri Iqbal Singh: There is a short notice question on that subject today, Sir.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: In Andhra Pradesh 80 per cent of the population is in villages and there is heavy pressure on the land, because there has been no industrial development in the last three Plans, according to the Planning Commission. The situation now is that 1 kilo of fertilisers is supplied for one acre. In view of this, may I know whether in the first year of the fourth plan the Government has any proposal to establish a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh just like they are doing in Madras?

Shri Alagesan: If all goes well, the Madras factory will be commissioned in 1969-70 or perhaps even later. There is a factory in Andhra Pradesh at Vizag which is going to start production sometime in the middle of next year, i.e. several years earlier than the Madras factory.

Shri M. S. Murti: In the international seminar held in Kiev in 1965, the seminar recommended that UN should help technically and financially all those countries which are coming forward to establish fertiliser factories. May I know whether our Government has approached the UN for help and what is their reaction?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think UN will be able to help us financially. They may help us in the technical field, but we have no necessity to go to UN because they are not going to offer any financial assistance and we are trying to develop technical talent in our own country and also purchase

processes from abroad so that we are able to be self-sufficient in fertiliser technology.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government has examined as to why even in regard to American collaboration there is difference in cost on which they want to establish plants with American collaboration between country to country; if so, what are the reasons why there is so much difference in cost between one fertiliser plant to be established in one country and another plant to be established in another under-developed country?

Shri Alagesan: Some small differences there are bound to be. For instance, we are trying to put up two plants one at Cochin and the other at Durgapur all in the public sector and of the same size etc. Even so there are some differences and one is slightly costlier than the other. As far as American costs go, naturally, import duty forms quite a big bulk in the cost of equipment.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Shree Narayan Das—

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, may I have the privilege of putting a second supplementary because my name is on the top?

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् दिल्ली

- श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बहूभा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० स० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में अन्तरिम महानगर

परिषद् के कायम होने तथा कार्य करने के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली प्रशासन में यदि कोई सुधार हुआ है तो उनका बोझ क्या है:

(ख) इस परिषद् के कायम होने से प्रशासनिक व्यय में कितनी वार्षिक वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है और उसे किस प्रकार पूरा किया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या उक्त व्यवस्था में कोई दोष पाये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण मभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् की स्थापना 1 मितम्बर, 1966 को हुई और 3 अक्टूबर, 1966 को इसने कार्य करना शुरू किया। अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् के स्थापित होने से मध्य राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के प्रशासन के संचालन में जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का पहिले से अधिक हाथ रहने की व्यवस्था हो गई है। परिषद् को कार्य करते केवल डेढ़ मास हुआ है। अतः इस बात का निश्चित अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन पर इसका कैसा प्रभाव पड़ा। इस व्यवस्था के कोई दोष मानने नहीं आये।

अनुमान है कि इस व्यवस्था के कारण प्रशासन के आवर्ती व्यय में लगभग 6.72 लाख रुपये का वार्षिक वृद्धि होगी जिसकी पूर्ति भारत की संवित्त निधि में से की जायेगी।

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली के प्रतिनिधियों और कार्यकर्ताओं को यह शार्दिक इच्छा थी कि दिल्ली में भी उनका तरह का शासन स्थापित किया जाय, प्रजातांत्रिक शासन स्थापित