

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

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- * 456. श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री प्र० च० बहूभा :
 श्री भाग्यलाल झा आजाद :
 श्री स० च० 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 ब्योरा 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 जो जनता के शासन स्थापित किया जाय, प्रजातांत्रिक शासन स्थापित

किया जाये जैसा हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, जिसमें अर्द्धसैनिकी पर्यन्त सव हा ? में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि उसके स्थान पर एक मैट्रोपॉलिटन काउंसिल की स्थापना की गई है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें यह नहीं आ सकता है ।

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : इच्छा थी क्या ? यदि थी तो उसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल है उनमें से जो सप्लीमेंटरी एग्जम्पल हो सकता है वह किया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैट्रोपॉलिटन काउंसिल जो बनाई गई है इसमें जन प्रतिनिधियों को क्या संतोष हो गया है, यदि नहीं हुआ है तो उनको संतोष दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अधिकतर जनप्रतिनिधियों को इस बात में संतोष है ।

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : अधिकतर को तो है, शेष की क्या इच्छा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बता तो दिया है कि अधिकतर को संतोष है । अब आप दूसरा सवाल करें ।

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : चीफ कमिश्नर के आफिस को लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर का ओहदा बना देने के फलस्वरूप, उसके स्टाफ में, कर्मचारियों में और उसके कार्यों और उत्तरदायित्वों में क्या कोई अन्तर पड़ा है और इस कारण से क्या सरकार के व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है ? क्या उसके अधिकारों में भी कोई वृद्धि हुई है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जो लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर बनाये गये है चीफ कमिश्नर उनके काम में कुछ कमी ही हुई है, ज्यादा कुछ वृद्धि नहीं

हुई है । ज्यादा काम अब मैट्रोपॉलिटन काउंसिल को दे दिया गया है । कुछ रिजर्व सर्वजेंट्स हैं जिन का लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर देखते हैं और वही काम उनके पास रह गया है । बाकी जितना काम है वह सब काउंसिल के जिम्मे कर दिया गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah—

Shri P. C. Borooah: I have no supplementary to put.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad—

An hon. Member: He is not in his seat at the moment.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Samanta—I will not call a Member who does not rise in his seat even though his name might be there.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What would be the amount of non-recurring expenditure that will be spent after the establishment of this Council and may I know whether it will also be met from the Consolidated Fund?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The estimated expenditure for 1966-67, from 1st September to 31st March, is about Rs. 6 lakhs out of which Rs. 3,46,000 is recurring and Rs. 2,53,000 is non-recurring.

Dr. M. M. Das: In the statement that has been laid on the Table in reply to this question the Home Minister has said that annually there will be a deficit of about Rs. 7 lakhs for running the administration and the *kamadheru* that is, the Consolidated Fund of India, will have to pay for it. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any possibility in the near future for this unit to be economically viable or will the Government of India continue for ever to pay for the political luxury of the Delhi people.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would advise the hon. Member to read the

statement carefully. We have nowhere said that there is going to be a deficit of Rs. 7 lakhs annually.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But the Consolidated Fund of India will be paying Rs. 7 lakhs and that is a deficit.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, the Minister has no right to answer like this. In the statement there is a mention of Rs. 6.72 lakhs to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India and it is going to be virtually a loss. How can the Minister answer like that? He does not know himself.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is very clear. Hon. Members do not have the facts. What was the deficit earlier and what is the deficit now because of the Interim Metropolitan Council coming in? If they want specific information about it, they should give notice of a separate question and the information will be given to them.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: On a point of order, Sir. The statement has given a definite information. Definite information has been supplied by the hon. Minister which mentions that Rs. 6.72 lakhs is going to be the increased expenditure and that will be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India. That means, that over and above the expenditure on the previous administrative set-up the Government is going to spend Rs. 6.72 lakhs, which is a deficit or loss to the Government. So, how can the Minister say that a separate question should be put?

Mr. Speaker: He has tried to answer it. He says that even before the introduction of the Interim Metropolitan Council that money was being spent on the administration of Delhi; therefore, he does not call it a loss. That is not additional expenditure.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But the question was: What is the increase in expenditure due to the setting up of the Interim Metropolitan Council?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that that would not be considerable.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This is in reply to that question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I said that if a separate question is asked, I will give that information.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is there in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Now he has put his point very strongly and the Minister has said that he will answer it if another question is put; he has not got the information just at present.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But the question was submitted one month ago and if the Minister says that he has not got the information, do you suppose that it is good enough on the part of the Minister?

Shri Ranga: Sir, just consider one ordinary point. Where is the time for another question to be put to be answered? Have you not ruled on several occasions that Ministers should come here properly prepared with the necessary information? This is a relevant question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer should always be precise, concise, full and comprehensive.

Mr. Speaker: Questions also should be likewise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: On a point of order, Sir. How can the Minister say something which is contradictory to his own written statement? Can he do it? Can he give a reply which is contradictory to the statement?

Mr. Speaker: He might just draw his attention to that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Part (c) of the question reads:—

“the estimated annual increase in the administrative expenditure on account of the creation of this Council”.

and the written statement says:—

"The annual increase in the recurring administrative expenditure is estimated to be about Rs. 6.72 lacs, which is to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India."

So, it is not a question of saying that this amount was already being spent before. This is new increase.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister himself has said that this is the increase in expenditure.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Actually, that information is given in the statement. There was another question that was put, whether this is a political luxury that the Delhi public can have. I said that this cannot be compared like that until we know what was the expenditure before this. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: When this was asked as to what would be the loss, he could only say that it is given in the statement and it is so much. The increase in the expenditure is definitely stated there in the statement. I was rather not grasping the whole thing and I made a mistake in that.

Dr. M. M. Das: My supplementary has been misinterpreted. My question was whether there is any possibility in the near future for this newly-established body to be economically viable....

Mr. Speaker: That would be a matter of opinion, whether that can be or not.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In his statement, the Minister has stated that it is not possible to assess the impact of this Interim Council on the administration. Recently, there has been an announcement of the relaxation of the Guest Control Order and immediately the Prime Minister reacted upon it and the Minister says that

there is no defect in the system. How can he say like that?

Mr. Speaker: That relaxation was made and then withdrawn. What is wrong in that?

Shri P. E. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has now taken the step as a prelude to the establishment of a full-fledged Assembly in Delhi?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This is the arrangement we have made. If the representatives of the people of Delhi and the sovereign Parliament decide to change, it, it will be changed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Ever since the Interim Metropolitan Council came into being, Delhi has been in a state of ferment and there has been uproar all along the line. May I know whether this Interim Metropolitan Council has had something to do with the loosening of administration with the result that there has been so much ferment in the city of Delhi?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I do not think that is correct.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् की स्थापना करने के बाद क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली नगर निगम और अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद्, इन तीनों के कार्यों में कुछ तालमेल है या उनमें कहीं किसी प्रकार के कोई व्याघात भी हो जाते हैं ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुकल : इस समय इन तीनों में बहुत तालमेल है । अगर आगे चल कर कोई व्याघात होता है, तो उसको दूर करने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : क्या दिल्ली में इस अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् को कायम करने से केन्द्रीय सरकार पर जो भार था, वह कम हुआ है, यदि हाँ, तो इस भार के

कम होने से जो पैसे बचे हैं, क्या अन्तरिम महानगर परिषद् को ऋच के लिए वे दिये गये हैं या अलग से कोई पैसे दिये गये हैं ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : केन्द्रीय सरकार पर से भार तो अवश्य कम हुआ है। जहाँ तक पैसे का सवाल है, वह अलग से देखना पड़ेगा।

Production of Fertilizers

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- *457. **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to his statement on the 7th September, 1966 regarding Fertilizer Plants and state:

(a) whether, as stated by him, Government are doubtful about the private sector's capacity to fulfil its Fourth Plan target of 900,000 tonnes of fertilizer and do not expect it to go beyond 300,000 tonnes;

(b) if so, the steps taken to allocate the balance to public or corporate sector; and

(c) the decision taken about the allocation of capacity in the public, private and corporate sectors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). The progress made in the private sector for the establishment of fertilizers has not been very satisfactory. About 883,500 tonnes capacity in terms of nitrogen has been approved for implementation but construction work has not so far been started.

Government is considering the location of a fertilizer factory at Barauni and expansion of the fertilizer plants at Namrup and Trombay.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Having rejected the World Bank proposal to invite private foreign capital to develop fertiliser industry through a new consortium, may I know if the World

Bank has suggested any alternative proposals to invite foreign private investment for development of the fertiliser industry in the private sector in India?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): A few years ago, there was the Bechtel Consortium. It came in a big way and they started with the idea of putting up 5 fertiliser plants totalling a capacity of 1 million tonnes of nitrogen. Then, that did not materialise because at the end, they said that they will not be able to find the finance for it. It so happened that when the Finance Minister visited the United States of America and had discussions with the World Bank people—that is also a subject matter of Short Notice Question later—they again revived the question of the consortium. Naturally, it was felt, when the previous consortium came to nil, if they undertake any negotiation with the consortium to study the question afresh, etc. that will cause enormous delay and it will come in the way of our realising the fertiliser programme.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While appreciating the Government's attitude not to be pressurized by American capital, I would like to know what other avenues, apart from Italian credit and Japanese credit, which are going to be available for the fertiliser factory, are being explored by the Government to have the full, required production in the country.

Shri Alagesan: As the House knows, we have taken upon ourselves the construction of two very large-sized fertiliser projects, one in Durgapur and the other at Cochin. We have received offers from Italy of some more commercial credit; we have also received offers of commercial credit from Japan. We propose to utilise all these commercial credits, we propose to negotiate and then put up more factories.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many private companies have