

own remedies which can be pursued, I am not here to get particular answers. Of course, sometimes when I feel that the answer is not direct, I do interfere, but so far as parliamentary democracy is concerned, it is for the House to throw out the Ministers or the Government. It is not for me. Therefore, it is for the House to proceed. Next question.

Gujarat Refinery

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- *1511. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. C. Boroohah:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made so far with regard to the construction of the Gujarat Refinery;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of this Refinery?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The progress made so far in regard to Gujarat Oil Refinery is as follows:—

(i) The location of the Refinery near Koyali has been decided and the acquisition of land for the purpose is in progress.

(ii) Site data and other information necessary for designing the Civil and Mechanical Works of the Refinery have been collected and forwarded to the Soviet authorities.

(iii) Problems relating to the distribution of Refinery products have been examined through the agency of the Institute of Petroleum, Delhi.

(iv) An analysis of Ankleshwar crude and the proposed product pattern for the Refinery have since been received from Soviet authorities.

(v) A team of 9 engineers has been deputed to Moscow to participate in the preparation of the Project Report for the Refinery.

(vi) The topographical survey for the Refinery and Township has been completed.

(vii) Work on comprehensive soil and geological investigation work for the Refinery site is under way.

(viii) A preliminary scheme for the supply of process water to the Refinery has been drawn up.

(b) According to the present indications, the first phase of 1 million ton project is likely to be completed by September, 1964 and the second phase representing the remaining 1 million ton 6 to 8 months thereafter.

(c) The cost of the project will be known after receipt of the Detailed Project Report, expected in October, 1962; tentatively, the cost is likely to be Rs. 30 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which are the places that were examined for the location of the refinery and what special facilities will accrue by selecting the present site?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: An expert committee ultimately recommended four places out of which Koyali was selected finally because of certain advantages with regard to water, drainage and topographical conditions. These are the two important aspects along with some others, which led the expert committee to finalise its choice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How much land is going to be acquired for this refinery site including the township and other things?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Roughly about 1300 acres are contemplated to be acquired for the refinery including the township and some other accessory industries.

Shri Subodh Handa: From the statement I find that an analysis of Ankeleshwar crude has been received by the Government. May I know what is the percentage of the different ingredients that are obtained from the crude as shown by this chemical analysis?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got the detailed data here. The hon. Member may table another question about it.

Mineral Extraction Industries

*1512. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have private sector collaboration with Government for promoting mineral extraction industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). Government have no proposal to seek private sector collaboration in mineral extraction schemes that Government themselves have started already or intend to start. Government are, however, prepared to consider or merits, and within the ambit of the Industrial Policy Resolution, collaboration with the private sector where the private sector in mining business seeks such collaboration. One such arrangement has been recently concluded with the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company Ltd. for manganese mining; its details have been given in a statement laid on the Table on June 12, 1962.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो कोयला निकलता है वह उतना संतोषजनक नहीं निकलता है जितना कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर से सहायता ले कर के कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ायगी ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : सरकार की यह नीति है कि जो

प्राइवेट सेक्टर कोयला उत्पादन कर रहा है उनको करने दिया जाय और वह जो सहायता मांगते हैं उसकी गवर्नमेंट मुनासिब समझे तो दे । असल में इस समय जो कोयला उत्पादन हो रहा है वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पबलिक सेक्टर दोनों के सहयोग से हो रहा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मांग को देखते हुए कोयले का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है । क्या इस मांग को देखते हुए सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर को और प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है ताकि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़े और फंक्टरियों की मांग पूरी हो ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : प्राइवेट सेक्टर के प्रोत्साहन से ही कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती, और भी बहुत से कारण हैं, उन सब पर सरकार गौर कर रही है और कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है ।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that coal production in the public sector in the Second Plan did not reach the target and if so, what steps have been taken to see that the target is reached in the third Plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is a general question which has nothing to do with the main question, which is about private participation in mineral extraction schemes.

Admission of Indian Children in U.K. Schools

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*1513. { **Shri Ravindra Varma:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Children living in Southall, Middlesex, United Kingdom, are being refused admission to local primary schools;