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LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I— Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 29th February, 1956

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FERTILIZER FACTORIES

***319. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to the location of different fertilizer factories that are proposed to be established during the Second Five Year Plan; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) In addition to the fertilizer-heavy water factory at Nangal, it was decided to establish two more fertilizer factories, one at Rourkela, utilising the gases from the steel plant and the other at Neyveli, as part of the lignite project, with production capacity of approximately 80,000 tons and 70,000 tons of nitrogen per annum respectively.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether these factories will be run by the Government itself or there will be some private limited companies in which Government will have shares?

Shri Satish Chandra: These will be government-owned companies.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what is the estimated expenditure on these projects?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not remember the exact figure, but it will be about Rs. 20 crores each.

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Shri G. D. Somani: May I know how the position of Rajasthan stands in regard to the establishment of a fertilizer factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said in the House the other day, there is no possibility of a fertilizer factory being located in Rajasthan in the next Plan period.

Shri G. D. Somani: May I know whether the estimated cost of production in Rajasthan will be the lowest according to the advice of the experts tendered to the Ministry?

Shri Satish Chandra: I may inform the hon. Member that it is higher than in the case of other sites selected for the project.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know why.....

Shri Kamath: The main questioners must get priority.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know why Vijayawada has not been selected in spite of the recommendations of the Committee?

Shri Satish Chandra: Vijayawada was one of the alternative sites suggested by the Committee. If any of these projects did not materialise, then it could be set up at Vijayawada; it was not suggested as a first preference.

Shri Kamath: Is it not a fact that about a year ago a notification was issued for requisition of land round about Gurra, nearabout Itarsi in Hoshangabad district, for the construction of this fertilizer factory in that district; if so, why was it dropped?

Shri Satish Chandra: Itarsi was one of the sites considered for the setting up of the factory. But no such notification was issued at the instance of the Central Government.

Shri Kamath: Is Government aware of the coincidence that this particular notification was issued by the State Government last year roundabout March or so, just before the by-election in Hoshangabad? Is Government aware of the widespread impression that the proposal was dropped because the Congress party lost that by-election?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the considerations which weighed in locating the factory at Neyveli when in regard to the whole Neyveli project we are not sure whether it will be developed or not?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): According to present indications we are quite sure about the success of the Neyveli project.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If any State Government or private firm wants to start a fertilizer factory, will permission or licence be given by the Government of India?

Shri Satish Chandra: No such request has been received from any State Government. It will be considered on merits.

श्री गोविंद दास : जहाँ तक इन फैक्टियों के स्थान का संबंध है, उन स्थानों का निर्वाचन किन सिद्धांतों पर किया जाता है ?

श्री सतीश चंद्र : रा मटोरियल्स कहां मिलते हैं, कास्ट आफ प्राइडेशन क्या आता है, कहां बने सामान का कंजप्शन अधिक होता है, आसानी से कहां कच्चा माल पहुंचाया जा सकता है, बर्गरह बहुत से फैक्टर्स हैं। कमेटीने जो इस मामले दी जांच के लिये बैठाई गई थी इन बातों पर गौर किया और उस के बाद अपनी सिफारिशों दीं।

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने जो यह सुझाव दिया है कि यू० पी० में एक फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री खोली जाय उस के बारे में क्या विचार है ?

श्री सतीशचन्द्र : इस प्लैन में कोई फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री उत्तर प्रदेश में खोलने की आशा नहीं है।

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know the names of the places which

were taken into consideration by the Committee appointed by the Government?

Shri Satish Chandra: I cannot give the names offhand. About ten or twelve places were considered.

Shri Kamath: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some questions which cannot be answered.

An Hon. Member : The answer is postponed.

सामुदायिक रेडियो सेट

३२०. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री उस घोषणा के सम्बन्ध में जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार का विचार एक हजार जन-संख्या वाले प्रत्येक गांव में सामुदायिक रेडियो सेट लगाने का है, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर सस्ते और अच्छे रेडिओ सेट बनवाने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की है जिसमें कि वांछित उद्देश्य पूरा हो जाय ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : बड़े पैमाने पर रेडियो सेट बनाने से वे सस्ते पड़ते हैं, इस विचार ये सस्ते और बढ़िया पंचायती रेडियो सेटों की बनावट और पुर्जें आदि का एक प्रतिमान तैयार किया गया। इस प्रतिमान को रेडियो कारखानेदारों ने भी स्वीकार किया है। भारत सरकार पंचायती रेडियो खरीदने के लिये आधा दाम देती है, यह सहायता लेने वाले राज्यों को जितने सेटों की जरूरत है उन सबके लिये इकट्ठे उक्त Specification के रेडियो सेट सप्लाइ करने के लिये डाइरेक्टर जनरल सप्लाइज एन्ड डिस्पोजल्स के जरिये टेंडर मांगे गये। इस साल सब से कम दाम का टेंडर १२० रुपये प्रति सेट का आया है। इसमें लाउडस्पीकर का मूल्य शामिल नहीं। जब कारखानेदारों का काम जम जायेगा तथा मांग और बढ़ेगी तो सम्भव है और भी सस्ते पंचायती रेडियो बन सकेंगे।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पंचायती रेडियो सेट्स बनवायें जा रहे हैं या बनवाने जायेंगे, उन में कितने प्रतिशत माल बाहर से आया करेगा।