

Research organised a seminar on 4th January, 1996 on Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty negotiations and India's policy in this regard. Participants included a number of prominent scholars, former Ministers, retired service officers and civil servants. Some senior Government officials participated in their private capacity as observers.

(b) The seminar endorsed the Government's position as articulated in Prime Minister's speeches in Kuala Lumpur and NAM summit at Cartagena that India favours a truly comprehensive treaty that is an integral part of a phased, time-bound plan of total nuclear disarmament.

(c) Government have taken note of the views expressed by the participants.

[Translation]

Indira Awas Yojana

1331. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to provide houses to all homeless people by the year 2000;

(b) the number of houses proposed to be constructed in the 1996-97 under Indira Awas Yojana; and

(c) the amount to be allocated for this purpose during 1996-97 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) No, Sir. However, the Union Government have drawn up an Action Plan to provide houses to all homeless rural poor by the year 2000 but it will be subject to availability of funds for the purpose.

(b) Ten lakh houses have been proposed for construction during 1996-97 under Indira Awas Yojana on the basis of allocation of funds in the interim budget for the year.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1194.00 crores have been earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana during the year 1996-97 (interim budget).

[English]

Assistance for Fisheries

1332. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from the Maharashtra Government for providing assistance to the rural educated, tribal, backward and other backward classes youth for fisheries in the backward/rural/tribal areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schemes launched during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the assistance amount; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AYUB KHAN): (a) and (b) . No specific proposals have been received from the Government of Maharashtra in this regard. However, the funds provided to the State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Freshwater Aquaculture, Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development and Development of Coastal Marine Fishery are also aimed at providing assistance to the rural, tribal backward and other backward classes youth for taking up fisheries activities.

(c) The schemes launched during the last three years are as under :

- i. Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act and setting up of Artificial Reefs and Sea Farming projects.

This Centrally Sponsored scheme was launched during 1993-94 in order to assist the States in the enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation. Under this scheme, cent percent Central Grant-in-aid is provided towards capital cost and procurement of patrol craft in order to carry out surveillance in territorial waters to safeguard the interest of traditional fishermen. Cent percent Central grant is also provided to maritime States/UTs for setting up of artificial reefs and sea farming projects for culture of Pearl oysters, edible oysters, mussels, sea weeds, etc.

- ii. Fisheries Training and Extension.

A Central Sector Scheme "Fisheries Training and Extension" with cent percent assistance was launched during 1994-95. The main objective of the scheme is to provide training to fishery personnel so as to help them undertake fisheries extension programmes effectively. The scheme also includes training of fish farmers/fishermen.

(d) and (e) . The assistance is decided on the basis of proposals received from the State/Union Territory keeping in view the progress of the schemes in the State/Union Territory and utilisation of funds in respect of the assistance already released.

Expansion of Fertilizer Industry

1333. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of fresh capacity addition in the fertilizer sector since the commissioning of the gas-based fertiliser plant along the HBJ pipeline;

(b) the extent of expansion in the public and cooperative sectors and the capacity utilisation of the fertilizers industry since 1991-92, stating the reasons for decline, if any, in the production;

(c) the percentage of rise/fall in the demand and supply of fertilizers since 1991-92;

(d) the imports of fertilizers during 1995-96 and the quantity proposed to be imported during 1996-97; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government so far to make the fertilizer industry self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) Prior to the

commissioning of the first fertilizer plant on the HBJ pipeline in the year 1987-88 the installed capacity of fertilizers in the country was 70.33 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 22.63 lakh tonnes of phosphate. The present installed capacity is 93.06 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 28.22 lakh tonnes of phosphate.

(b) In 1991-92, the installed capacity of fertilizers in public and cooperative sector was 59.08 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 11.01 lakh tonnes of phosphate. After rationalisation, the present installed capacity in these sectors is 56.66 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 11.01 lakh tonnes of phosphate. The overall production and capacity utilisation in the fertilizer industry since 1991-92 are given below :

Year	Nitrogen		Phosphate	
	Production (In lakh MT)	% age Cap. Utilisation	Production (in lakh MT)	% age Cap. Utilisation
1991-92	73.01	88.5	25.62	93.0
1992-93	74.30	88.0	23.06	82.1
1993-94	72.31	83.9	18.16	64.3
1994-95	79.45	91.2	24.93	88.3
1995-96	87.60	96.7	25.77	91.0

There has been a consistent improvement in the capacity utilisation of the fertilizer plants in the last three years. Though there was temporary setback in the capacity utilisation of phosphatic fertilizer plants due to decontrol of phosphatic fertilizers, the production has picked up and the capacity utilisation has improved

(c) The demand of controlled fertilizers is assessed for each crop season separately in consultation with the State Governments and is reflected in the allocations made under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. At present, urea is the only fertilizer under control. The season-wise ECA allocations and cumulative availability of urea for 1991-92 onwards are given below:

(In Lakh Tonnes)

	ECA Allocation	Cumulative Availability	Percentage rise/fall relative to the corresponding season of the previous year	ECA Allocation	Cumulative Availability
Kharif, 1991	67.15	79.25			
Rabi, 1991-92	77.88	85.60			
Kharif, 1992	69.37	75.25	3.31	(-) 5.05	
Rabi, 1992-93	80.01	93.50	2.73		9.23
Kharif, 1993	77.06	86.16	11.09		14.50
Rabi, 1993-94	95.33	96.54	19.15		3.53
Kharif, 1994	83.81	84.42	8.76		(-) 2.02
Rabi, 1994-95	101.09	102.75	6.04		6.43
Kharif 1995	96.61	97.27	15.27		15.22
Rabi, 1995-96	108.23	89.26			
(Upto 15.2.96)					

The phosphatic and potassic fertilizers were decontrolled w.e.f. August, 1992. The demand and supply of decontrolled fertilizers, which are governed by market

forces, are reflected in their consumption levels. The year-wise consumption of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers, in terms of nutrients, from 1991-92 onwards is given below:

	Phosphatic Fertilizers (In Lakh Tonnes)	% age rise/fall relative to the previous year	Potassic Fertilisers (In Lakh Tonnes)	% age rise/fall relative to the previous year
1991-92	33.21		13.61	
1992-93	28.44	(-) 14.36	8.84	(-) 35.05
1993-94	26.69	(-) 6.15	9.08	2.71
1994-95	29.32	9.85	11.25	23.90
1995-96	15.02		6.06	

(Kharif)

(d) The imports of fertilizers during 1995-96, till date, are given below:

	(In Lakh Tonnes)
	1995-96
Urea (Till January, 1996)	32.63
MOP (Till December, 1995)	17.02
DAP (Till December, 1995)	14.07

It is not possible to give projections of import of urea for the coming years as it depends upon a variety of factors, such as trends of indigenous production and consumption of fertilizers in the country, the behaviour of prices in the international market, the global demand and supply position, etc.

(e) Of the three main fertilizer nutrients required for agriculture, namely, nitrogen, phosphate and potash, indigenous raw materials are available mainly for nitrogen. The policy of self-sufficiency in fertilizers, therefore, has relevance in the context of nitrogenous fertilizers, which are largely based on indigenous feedstock. At present, the country is self sufficient to the extent of about 84% in the case of nitrogen.

The projects under implementation are expected to add a capacity of 15.79 lakh tonnes of nitrogen by the year 1997-98.

As regards phosphate, the constraints in domestic availability of raw materials do not permit self-sufficiency in production. Since indigenous rock phosphate supplies only meet about 5% of the total requirement, phosphatic fertilizers produced in the country are substantially based on imported raw materials and intermediates. Moreover, because of these inherent handicaps, the cost of production of indigenous phosphatic fertilizers is generally high in relation to the imported finished products. At present, the import dependence in respect of finished phosphatic fertilizers is to the extent of 13%. The projects under implementation are expected to add 0.31 lakh tonnes of phosphate production capacity by the year 1997-98.

There are no known and commercially exploitable reserves of potash in the country and per force the entire requirement of these fertilizers is met through imports. Apart from direct application, imported potash is used by the indigenous manufacturers for making complex fertilizers.

Requirement and Production of Power

1334. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI :
 DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY :
 SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT :
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
 SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :
 SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
 DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
 SHRI A. INDIRAKARAN REDDY :
 SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :
 SHRI N.K. BALIYAN :
 DR. SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :
 DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI :
 SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :
 SHRI RATILAL VARMA :
 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :
 SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the requirement of power as on January 31, 1996, State-wise;
- (b) the installed capacity of each power project as on January 31, 1996 State-wise;
- (c) the total power being made available to each State from power plants situated in the concerned State and the power being supplied from power plants in other States, State-wise;
- (d) the target set up for production of power during the Eighth Plan, State-wise; and