

Shri M. R. Krishna: By 1964-65 we will be able to train all the instructors required to introduce the scheme in all the schools. After the emergency we have extended this to cover 2500 schools. After the instructors are ready we will be able to introduce this scheme in all the schools in the country to cover classes 6—11.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether any NDS centre will be opened in Madras State before the end of the Third Plan?

Shri M. R. Krishna: We are trying to locate a centre for training fresh candidates in the south: it may be Madras, Andhra Pradesh or Bangalore. We have not decided yet.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Since how long is Government considering the constitution of this advisory committee to watch the progress of the NDS?

Shri M. R. Krishna: This committee has to be constituted with the representative of the Defence Ministry. They wanted their members to be associated on this committee after certain points are clarified. Everything will be decided after the report of the Kunzru Committee is considered.

Petro-Chemical Industries

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*359. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 59 on the 14th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the schemes approved and licensed so far under the programme for development of petro-chemical industries; and

(b) the targets of production for such industries under the Third Plan?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):

(a) The following petrochemical schemes have been approved and licensed so far:—

(i) Scheme to establish in the Bombay area a naphtha cracker of capacity 60,000 tons of naphtha per year and expansion in the capacity for manufacture of polyethylene and solvents. The licence was issued to the licensee, M/s Union Carbide (India) Ltd. on 31-1-1961.

(ii) Scheme to manufacture in the Assam area carbon black from Nahorkatiya natural gas. The licensee is M/s PJB Industries; licence was issued on 26-12-1960.

(iii) Scheme to manufacture in the Bombay area phenol and acetone using petrochemical propylene. Licensee is M/s Herdilla Chemicals Ltd.; licence was issued on 1-2-1961.

(b) Targets of production under the Third Five Year Plan have been fixed in general for chemicals and derived products like plastics, etc. some of which can be obtained from both petroleum and non-petroleum sources. No targets have been fixed specifically for chemicals to be derived from petroleum sources.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many of these units which have been licensed have been set up and what is their production?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: I have said that three have been licensed already. I mentioned that. They have to come up.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the development of these industries is behind schedule and as

a result about 30 million cft of natural gas per day in the Assam area is being wasted away?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: There has been some delay and I think my hon. friend is particularly concerned about the unit carbon black in Assam; because of the disturbance there last year one of the collaborators expressed some difficulties, and so the whole matter is under re-negotiation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why all these industries are being concentrated in Bombay and why is it that the potentialities of other States are not taken into account?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: Petro-chemical industries have certain very special characteristics, and the supply of naphtha at economic prices is one of the main considerations. This naphtha is derived from refineries. It so happens that the two oldest refineries in the country are located in the Bombay region and therefore, the first project for the purpose of petro-chemical industries will be in the Bombay region. We are quite conscious of the needs of other areas of the country as well, and wherever there is a refinery, we are now planning the establishment of petro-chemical industries along with these refineries.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know whether any applications to set up these petro-chemical industries have been received from Gujarat and, if so, how many from the public sector and how many from the private sector.

Shri Hamayun Kabir: There is already a project in Gujarat; there is a refinery being established there, and it is our intention to take up a major petro-chemical complex in the Gujarat area. As regards the question about the private sector and the public sector, I ask for notice.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the very long delay which has occurred apparently between the licensing

of the projects—licences were issued in 1960-61—and the actual coming up of these projects, has the Government any scheme under consideration in advance now for setting up a petro-chemical complex around the Barauni refinery before it starts actual production?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: The petro-chemical industry, as the hon. Member is aware, is a comparatively new development in the world and from initial planning to actual production it often takes four to five years. For planning it takes a couple of years. We are expecting that these three projects which have been sanctioned in 1960-61, will go into production by about the middle of 1966. We are, therefore, taking advance action in respect of the refineries which are being set up at Cochin and possibly at Haldia.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether an American firm has been asked to prepare a preliminary report for the petro-chemical industries in India and, if so, may I know what are the fees fixed for that report?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: I am aware of a report which we have called for from the *Institute Petroleum Francais*, and they have submitted a report. About the American firm I have no information at the moment; I shall make enquiries.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : पेट्रो-कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए जो लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं और उसकी जो इंडस्ट्रीज चालू होंगी तो उनमें सरकार क्या सहायता देगी और क्या उनके लिए विदेशों से भी सहायता ली जायेगी ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर : जाहिर है कि उनके लिए विदेशों से अवश्य सहायता ली जायेगी। टैकनिकल नो हाऊ और नये किस्म का जो टैकनिकल डेवलपमेंट है उस के लिए बाहर से सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी। बाहर

हमें उनके लिए इक्विपमेंट्स भी मंगवाने पड़ेंगे जिन्हें के लिए फौरेन एक्सचेंज की दरकार होगी और उसमें भी हम विदेशी सहायता चाहेंगे। भारत सरकार द्वारा जो भा सहायता उनके लिए संभव होगी, वह सहायता भी हम उन्हें जरूर देंगे।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that an industrialist from Calcutta who is pressing to have a plant started in the Barauni Oil Refinery where naphtha is available is persuaded, attempt after attempt, to go to Bombay and not to open it at Barauni?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: One part of the question is based on a misapprehension. Naphtha is not yet available at Barauni, because the Barauni refinery has not gone into production. Regarding the other part, as I said earlier, we want to develop all these industries in different regions of the country. Wherever there is a refinery, other factors being available, we will help in the development of petrochemical industries. There is no intention on the part of Government to have this industry concentrated in any one part of the country.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government propose to start these petro-chemical industries along with the new refinery that is coming up in the public sector?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: I have already answered that question.

Plan Project on Social Education

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Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report recently submit-

ted by the study team on the Plan Project on social education, and

(b) the extent to which Government are agreeable to accept the recommendations made in the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Dargshan): (a) The report is under examination.

(b) Question does not arise.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस रिपोर्ट की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या है ;

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को दो मुख्य भागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है। पहला खंड वह है जिसमें केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सिफारिश की गई है। उनमें से मुख्य सिफारिश यह है कि केन्द्र में एक सेंट्रल बोर्ड ऑफ सोशल एजुकेशन स्थापित किया जाय। दूसरे साक्षरता बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। दूसरे खंड में राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न सुझाव दिये गये हैं जिनकी कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि १९४७ में इस देश में निरक्षरों की संख्या जितनी भी सन् १९६३ में उससे बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है तो क्या इसके लिए कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है कि इसमें विशेष प्रगति हो सके, निरक्षरता कम की जा सके और उसके लिए क्या राज्य सरकारों का पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, निरक्षरों की जो संख्या बढ़ी है उसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि इस बीच में देश की जनसंख्या भी बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ती चली गई है फिर थी इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से मिल कर यथा-संभव इस प्रश्न को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।