Import of Fertilizers

3675. SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantity of fertilizers imported during the last three years, countrywise and the quantity of fertilizers likely to be imported for the coming three years;

(b) the total indigenous production during the last three years and the production anticipated during the next three years; and

(c) the installed capacity of fertilizers unit-wise, the extent to which the capacity has been utilized during the last three years and the reasons for shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The quantity of fertilizers imported during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985.86 is given in the Statement-1 below. No decision has yet been taken regarding the quantity of imports during the next three years. This will depend upon the demand and supply situation.

(b) The information is furnished in the following table :

(In lakh tonnes of nutrients)

Year	Total Indigenous Production
1983-84	45.33
1984-85	51.81
1985-86	57.56
Anticipated production.	
1986-87	69.50
1987-88	77·00
1988-89	83.50

(c) The unit-wise installed capacity and capacity utilisation are given in the statement-II below.

The under-utilisation of capacity in fertilizer plants is due mainly to abinitio design deficiencies, equipmett mis-match, mechanical breakdowns and power problems.

Statemeat-I

Countrywise quantities of fertilizers imported during 1983-84 to 1985-86

(In lakh tonnes of materials)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Year		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Abu Dhabi	0.231	2.49	2.52
2.	Australia	—	—	0.14
3.	Belgium	—	—	0.18
4.	Bulgaria	0.677	1.84	1.66

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Canada	4.55	9.59	4.38
6.	Czechoslovakia	—	0 11	0.47
7	Egypt	—	0.43	
8.	Finland	—	0.37	
9.	France	0.550	0.51	0.21
10.	German Democratic Republic (GDR)	3.564	4.31	5.63
11.	Holland	4.026	5.48	2.58
12.	Hungarry	—	0.13	1.42
13.	Indonesia	—	—	0.25
14.	Italy	0.740	2.31	1.29
15.	Japan	—	—	0.22
16.	Jordan	0 977	3.22	5.99
17.	Kuwait	0.394	3.00	2.05
18.	Libya	—	2.91	3.5
19.	Malaysia	—	—	0.30
20.	Norway	—	0.53	0.29
21.	Pakistan	0.365	0.02	—
22.	Poland	—	0.14	0.16
23.	Qatar	2.008	2.80	1.45
24.	Romania	0.921	1.43	2.18
25.	Saudi Arabia	0.429	1.64	1.29
26.	Spain	—	0.36	—
27.	Trinidad	—	—	1.18
28.	U. S. A.	3.828	16.40	16.36
29.	U. S. S. R.	1.039	3.25	3.63
30.	Venezuela	—	0.28	—

1	2	3	4	5
31.	West Germany	2.428	4.25	2.48
32.	Yugoslavia	—	0.76	—
	Total	26.727	68.56	61.88

Statement-II

Installed capacity and capacity utilisation of Fertilizer pliants (1983-84 to 1985-86)

Name of Unit	Installed Capacity	1983-84 (%)	1984-85 (%)	1985-86 %)
	2	3	4	5
		Nitrogen		
Public Sector				
Sindri Modernisation	219	55.4	57.2	33.8
Gorakhpur	131	62.1	62 9	60.2
Ramagundam	228	35.3	41.3	24.3
Talcher	228	16.4	24.2	23.2
Nangal-I	80	73.9	65.8	76.0
Nangal-II	152	88.2	90.7	91.0
Bhatinda	235	60.8	61.1	71.6
Panipat	235	66.8	66.8	60.4
Namrup-I	45	45.3	48.0	38.0
Namrup-II	152	40.3	43.9	38.6
Durgapur	152	46.9	37.8	30.4
Barauni	152	38.6	24.8	61.1
Udyogamandal	78	40.0	65.6	76.0
Cochin-I	152	62.0	71.0	37.0
Cochin-II	81	105.0	84.1	82.6
Trombay	90	93.8	93.7	90.2
Trombay-IV	75	73.9	74. 1	69.1

1	2	3	4	5
Trombay-V	152	92.2	82.2	89.5
Thal	683	—	—	63 0
Madras	176	52.7	86.0	74.4
Rourkela	120	18.7	41.5	28.8
Neyveli	70	82.0	84.3	84.4
By-Products	30	62.9	67.1	67.9
Private sector				
Baroda	236	93.3	91.3	107.1
Vizag	84	87.7	87.3	97.4
Kota	152	93.7	94.5	107.3
Kanpur	310	79.8	92.4	86.4
Goa	198	81.6	86.6	96.6
Tuticorin	293	84.6	104.9	105.2
Mangalore	156	57.7	85.9	71.0
Ennore	8	56.9	57.5	60.0
Varanasi	10	37.0	21.0	39.0
Bharuch	273	77.4	77.9	99.2
Tuticorin-Alkalis	16	85.0	83.1	80.0
PNFC, Nangal	16	—	—	42.5
By-Products	13	70.0	67.5	100.0
Cooperatixe sectur				
Kaiol/Kandla	260	100.2	123.8	104.9
Phulpur	228	76.0	87.8	83.8
Hazira	668	—	—	56.9
Public sector				
		—P_2O_5—		
Udyogamandal	37	57.3	78.4	85.7
Cochin-II	114	43.2	74.8	61.8
Trombay	45	90.0	91.3	88.4
Trombay-IV	75	73.9	74.1	69.1

1	2	3	4	5
Madras	112	80.4	100.4	83.0
Khetri	90	8.4	9.2	7.1
SSP Units	35	37.7	25.1	28.6
Private sector				
Baroda	50	104.2	102.8	120.8
Vizag	104	72.4	76.3	83.1
Goa	111	80.8	89.3	111.7
Tuticorin	143	83.6	112.5	114.2
Ennore	10	115.0	115.0	120.0
SSP Units	413	10.4	79.6	77.6
Cooperative sector				
Kandla	260	103.5	134.0	135.3

[Translation]

Use of chemical mixtures and insecticides

3676 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural production has increased due to increasing use of chemical mixtures and insecticides but poison percolates in the agricultural produce and it is slowly going into the body of human being consuming the agricultural produce and posing a danger to human life;

(b) if so, whether Government have paid any attention to this problem and carried out experiments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. The insecticides belong to a group of chemicals which have helped in sustaining the agricultural production by minimising/eliminating the losses which might otherwise be caused by the crop pests and diseases. From the very beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan, concerted efforts have been made by the concerned Central and State Government organisations to recommend less persistent and easily bio-degradable insecticides for use in agriculture to avoid problems arising out of residues of persistent type of insecticides which are capable of accumulating in human body through the food chain (agricultural produce). Such efforts are being further strengthened during the 7th Five Year Plan Some studies conducted by the national laboratories had revealed the presence of such insecticides in human tissues but no definite conclusion could be drawn as to their being a danger to human life.

(b) and (c) The Government have paid adequate attention to the problem referred to and has taken the following action :-

(i) The Institutes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities have screened a large number of insecticides for recommending safer and effective Insecticides for use in agriculture.

(ii) Studies have been undertaken by the Agricultural Research organsations to determine the residues of insecticides on agricultural produce for recommending safety-interval, to avoid the risk of insecticides residues to human beings