

**Use of Artificial Sweetness/Synthetics in
Juice and Jams**

3254. SHRIMATI SARADA TADIPARTHI :
SHRI N. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial sweetness is used by juice and jam makers;

(b) if so, the details of orders in this regard;

(c) whether synthetics used in juice and jams are harmful for body; and

(d) if so, the checks made by the Bureau of Indian Standards to ensure use of non harmful ingredients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) and (b) Although the use of two artificial sweeteners namely, Aspartame and Aceflume K, is permitted in the making of jams and juice under the Fruit Products (Amendment) Order, 1997, their use in jams and juices is still not permitted under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(c) The use of only non-harmful synthetics is allowed under the Indian Food Laws.

(d) Fruit juices, jams are not covered under BIS certification, therefore, no checks are being made by the B.I.S. As these products are licenced under the FPO-1955, necessary checks in this regard are made by the F.P.O. amendments.

Vehicular Pollution

3255. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to ban the manufacture of two stroke engines for two years in order to stop the growing vehicular pollution and to provide financial incentive on conversion kit to the people to switch over to Compressed Natural Gases (CNGs); and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) No specific plan has been prepared to ban the manufacture of two-stroke engines. The Government has reduced the customs duty on CNG kits from 10% to 5% during 1997-98.

**Detention of Blackmarketeers in
Foodgrains in Gujarat**

3256. SHRI VIJAY PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blackmarketeers in foodgrains detained in Gujarat under the prevention of Blackmarketing

and maintenance of Essential Commodities A. 1955 during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons released so far alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of detenues released due to lacuna in disposing of their representations; and

(d) whether the Government propose to take action against the officers responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUVANS PRASAD SINGH) : (a) The total number of persons detained in Gujarat under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 during the last 3 years are as under:

Year	No. of Persons*
1994	39
1995	141
1996	55

*(The figures pertain to persons detained for malpractices in various essential commodities including foodgrains. No separate data in respect of foodgrains is maintained by Government of India.)

(b) to (d) The detenues can submit representations to State Governments, Advisory Boards and Central Government. In case of any lacunae in disposing of these representations, the High Court/Supreme Court order release of detenues and also pass strictures against officers responsible and action is taken as per rules. Government of India do not maintain information regarding number of persons released, reasons for release, person released due to lacunae in disposing of their representations and action taken against the officers responsible therefor etc.

Chemical and Fertilizer based Industry

3257. DR. AMRIT LAL BHARTI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Chemical and Fertilizer based industries during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the time by which the survey work in this regard is likely to be completed, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d)

I. Fertilizer Industries

As per the Industrial Policy Statement issued by the Govt. on 24th July, 1991, no industrial licence is required for setting up a fertilizer plant. The entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer projects anywhere in India subject to environmental clearance. However, public sector/cooperative units under the administrative control of the Deptt. of Fertilizers have to obtain the approval of the Govt. for incurring capital expenditure required for setting up a new fertilizers plant, if it is in excess of their delegated financial powers. The details of fertilizer projects under implementation and project proposals of public sector undertakings/cooperative societies under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers, which are being processed under the prescribed PIB clearance procedure are given in the Statement-I and II attached.

II. Chemical Industries

Consequent upon the liberalisation of the Industrial Policy, most of the chemical industries have been delicensed with the exception of a few hazardous chemicals. The entrepreneurs are only required to file an Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) with the Deptt. of Industrial Development before taking up the manufacture of these items. However, the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Deptt. of Industrial Development before taking up the manufacture of these items. However, the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Deptt.

of Chemicals and Petrochemicals have envisaged a number of projects to be implemented in the 9th Five Year Plan. Some of the important projects are outlined below:

(i) Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.

The Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd. (IPCL) has envisaged investment plans of around Rs. 6000 crores in the 9th Plan by setting up new projects/expansion and through mechanism of joint ventures. The important projects of IPCL include Naptha Cracker (300000 TPA), LDPE (200000 TPA) at Baroda Complex (Gujarat); Ethylene Expansion (100000 TPA), Alpha Olefins (60000 TPA) and Derivatives at Nagothane Complex (Maharashtra) and ACN Plant (100000 TPA) at Gandhar Complex (Gujarat). IPCL's own projects would be located in Gujarat and Maharashtra while the locations of the joint ventures have not yet been identified.

(ii) Hindustan Organic Chemical Limited (HOCL)

HOCL proposes to set up MDI project through joint venture at Rasayani in Maharashtra State during the 9th Plan. The total cost of the project envisaged is Rs. 387 crores.

HOCL also proposes to expand its existing Phenol capacity at the Cochin plant with an investment of about Rs. 50 crores and expand the existing capacities of Nitro Aromatics in Maharashtra State by nearly three-folds involving an investment of about Rs. 600 crores.

Statement I

Details of Fertilizer projects under implementation in the country to be commissioned during the Ninth Plan Period

Sl No.	Name of the Project, Location and Company/Cooperative	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crore)	Production Envisaged		Zero date	Approved date of commissioning	Remarks
			Product	Capacity (in Lakh MTPA)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I. Projects for Capacity Addition/Replacement to be commissioned during 1997-98

A. Capacity Addition

01	Revamp project of MFL at Manali, Madras	478.47	Urea NPK	0.76 1.84	01.1.93	30.6.96	likely to be commissioned by August 1997. Project cost is now estimated at Rs. 545.00 crore.
02	Expansion project of IFFCO at Kalol, Gujarat	119.08	Urea	1.50	01.3.95	01.9.97	The capital cost of the project is expected to go up to Rs. 149.70 crore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
03	Ammonia plant retrofit of RCF at Thal (Phase II) Maharashtra	93.00	Urea	1.10	01.11.95	01.11.97	
04	Expansion project of IFFCO at Phulpur, U.P.	993.00	Urea	7.26	20.4.95	20.1.98	The capital cost of project is expected to go upto Rs. 1190 crore.
05	Expansion project of NFCL at Kakinda, A.P.	969.98	Urea	4.95	01.8.95	01.2.98	
<i>B. Capacity Replacement</i>							
06	Ammonia Replacement Plant of FACT at Udyogamandal, Kerala (Import Replacement)	618.43	Amonia	2.97	10.5.93	31.03.97	Likely to be commissioned by 30.11.97 at a cost of Rs. 642.36 crore.
07	Ammonia Project of GSFC, Baroda, Gujarat (Replacement of old Capacity)	1030.00	Ammonia	4.45	26.08.94	31.12.97	The capital cost, zero date and date of commissioning shown are revised cost/ dates.
II. Projects for capacity addition to be commissioned beyond 1997-98							
08	Expansion project of IFFCO at Kandla, Gujarat (Phase II)	212.20	NPK DAP	3.70 2.27	22.1.97	22.10.99	
09	Expansion project of Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Gadepan, (Phase II) Rajasthan	1256.00	Urea	7.75	25.12.96	31.12.99	

Total Estimated Capital Cost	:	Rs. 5778.73 Crore
Total Urea	:	23.32 lakh MTPA
NPK	:	5.54 lakh MTPA
DAP	:	2.27 lakh MTPA

Statement II

Project proposals submitted by Public Sector/Cooperative units for clearance by the Public Investment Board

Sl. No.	Name of PSU/Cooperative	Location	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crore)	Production envisaged	
				Product	Capacity (lakh MTPA)
1.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) (Third Stream ammonia-urea expansion project)	Hazira,	1044.00	Urea	7.26
2.	KRIBHCO (New Ammonia-urea plant at existing site of FCI)	Gorakhpur, UP	1270.00	Urea	7.26
3.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) (Grassroots)	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	1568.70	Urea	7.26
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) (Ammonia-urea Expansion Projects)	Thal, Maharashtra	1157.33	Urea	7.26

Import of Urea

3258. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are importing urea at the rate of Rs. 9000 per ton whereas the cost of production of urea is Rs. 7000 per ton in Durgapur Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving the same rate to Durgapur Fertilizer Corporation of India for the production thereof and thereby helping it for revamping so that valuable foreign exchange can be saved?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and

(b) The weighted average C&F (cost + freight) price of imported urea varies from year to year depending upon the prices in the international market and the freight rates. During April-July, 1997, the weighted average C&F price of urea has been Rs. 6202 per MT approximately. Against this, the retention price paid to Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC)/Durgapur is Rs. 8256 per MT for urea produced by it. This does not cover their cost of production fully which is higher. That is why, budgetary support is being extended every year to meet the cash losses.

Revival package of HFC has been reformulated from the standpoint of financial institutions. The scope of revamp is to be determined on the considerations of viability and tie-up of funding arrangements.