

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question asked by the hon. Member does not arise out of the main question. I would like to say on the basis of the information available with me that the work of exploration of oil in Rajasthan is being expedited and that is why besides O.N.G.C., Oil India has also been entrusted with this job and in the Seventh Five Year Plan, in Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer...*(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :** Bhilwara ...*(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Bhilwara and Jaipur are not included in it...*(Interruptions)*.

**MR. SPEAKER :** At least Sikar may be included.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Sikar can be considered. I was saying that there was a proposal to expedite this work and large funds had been allocated for it. We hope that after getting the approval of the Planning Commission, this work can be taken up expeditiously. So far as I know, there are no such possibilities in Churu District.

[*English*]

#### Mini Paper Plants in Gujarat

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\*738 **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**

**SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini paper plants set up in the country and the number of such plants set up in Gujarat ;

(b) whether, keeping in view the vast resources, abundance of existing wood and other raw materials in jungles in the Adivasi habitations of Gujarat, Government intend to establish more mini paper plants in Gujarat, particularly in its rural areas ;

(c) whether Gujarat Government have sent to Union Government certain proposals in this respect and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(e) the Government's policy in regard to establishing more mini paper plants in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) 211 mini paper plants each having a capacity upto 10,000 tonnes per annum have been set up in the country, out of which 35 plants are in the State of Gujarat.

(b) The Central Government have no proposal at present to establish any paper plant in the State of Gujarat.

(c) and (d) Recommendations for setting up of various paper projects have been received from the State Government from time to time. Apart from the existing 35 mini paper plants and three medium paper plants in the State of Gujarat, 43 units have been registered with DGTD for manufacture of paper and paper board, which have yet to commence production.

(e) There is no restriction on setting up of paper plants based on non-conventional raw materials.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Minister, you are against monopolies, but even then you are monopolising all the questions. What is the matter ?

**SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** There are a large number of tribal and backward areas in our country and raw material meant for producing paper is available in abundance in these tribal, backward and hill areas. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to

formulate any scheme for the setting up of paper factories in these areas, particularly in Chhota Udaipur in Gujarat ?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** If the hon. Member is asking a general question not pertaining to paper plants then there are areas most of which are termed as backward areas and they fall under the scheme for attracting investment. As I have stated in my reply decision in respectful all the applications received for the setting up of paper plants has been taken. Many paper plants are already functioning and many are under completion which have yet to start production.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is old wine in new bottle.

I want to request hon. Members the who have come to Parliament for the first time and others to please come and take some courses in this question-making. Because it is something we are finding very hard—to find questions which can be put on the oral list. The same questions are being repeated and we are hard put to find questions. It is better that we must know what we are trying to do and what sort of questions is to be asked and how. We have got the Bureau of [Parliamentary Studies & Training. You are welcome there. After the session is over we will call you and let us sit together and try to formulate that the time of the House is well utilised.

**PROF. K K. TEWARY :** It is for the Secretariat to scrutinise the question and decide.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We do it. That is why we are saying that we are finding it difficult.

**PROF. P J. KURIEN :** When we put five questions, we find some unimportant questions become starred and important ones become unstarred.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You do not realise something which has been earlier

answered. That is what we have to scrutinise. That is why the problem is there. You have to mention the priority.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir the prices of paper are increasing constantly in the country. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply just now that in Gujarat 43 units have already been registered but they have yet to start production, but I would like to tell him that such a situation has been created in the entire country and not in Gujarat only that the prices of paper are rising constantly keeping this in view, do government propose to give some concessions to those who want to set up a non-conventional paper plant ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It has already been replied to. How many times shall he go on repeating?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Sir, I have no information about gas-based paper plant.

**MR. SPEAKER ;** Mr. Minister, he is asking about non-conventional paper plants.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Sir, I was telling the same thing. So far as the setting up of non-conventional new paper plants is concerned, we not only give permission but encourage them also and try to ensure that these industries are set up.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SHARMA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a large number of Government schemes to encourage the setting up of mini-paper plants in the Sixth Five Year Plan and these schemes have yielded good results. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any incentives are being given by Government for the setting up of paper plants based on bagasse and waste paper which are in abundance in our country and how many licences have been issued during the last 2 or 3 years in this regard ?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :**  
Sir, I have got no separate figures, but there were 119 units in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan which were registered with D.G.T.D. and 132 more units were set up during the Sixth Plan raising the total number to 251.

As I said earlier, the conventional means are getting depleted. From the environment point of view, we try to see that jungles are cut to the minimum possible extent. That was why we thought of setting up of non-conventional new plants. So far as the separate figures, the number of registered units and the number of letters of intent issued are concerned, I shall let the hon. Member know about them separately.

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is shortage of paper in the country and the Government's policy is to set up paper mills at places where the necessary raw materials like bagasse, bamboos etc. are available in plenty. There are sugar mills in Deoria District and bagasse, bamboos and land are available there in plenty. Will the hon. Minister use his good offices for setting up a paper mill in Deoria District?

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is not relevant. This matter pertains to the State Government.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member is able to persuade some industrialist to set up the mill, we are ready to accord permission.

[English]

**Setting up of Captive Power Plants  
for Petroleum Refineries**

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\*739. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :**  
**SHRIMATI MANORMA  
SINGH :**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given approval for the setting up of Captive Power Plants with facilities for co-generation of steam at the Bharat Petroleum and the Hindustan Petroleum Refineries at Bombay and the Madras Refineries at Madras ;

(b) whether the economics of setting up of Captive Power Plants and supply of electricity from the State Electricity-resources have been gone into and if so, with what results; and

(c) what will be the effect of Captive Power Plants on the overall functioning of these refineries in terms of capacity utilisation, cost of production and profitability ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM  
(SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :**  
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The proposal for addition of about 10 MW capacity with co-generation of steam at Madras Refineries Ltd., was approved by the Government in June 1984. The proposals for setting up Captive Power Plants of 30 MW each with facilities for co-generation of steam at refineries of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. in Bombay are under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes Sir. Overall economics are in favour of Captive Power Plants.

(c) In a continuous process Industry like Refinery Captive Power generation is required to improve production and productivity by avoiding interruptions in power supply which not only cause immediate production loss but also considerable damage to the equipment.

**SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :** Sir, the idea of putting up captive power plants is very advantageous and the reply says that they have studied the economics of it. Our requirement of petrol has put a great