इसको प्रबहुलना सिर्फ फंड्रज की कुमी की वजह से क्यों की जाती हैं? क्यों फंड्रज की कमी की बजह से सिर्फ हमारे सेंब में ही डिफिकल्टी आयेगी, क्या हमारों सेंब किसी भी तरह से बिक् सित नहीं हो सकेगा ?" हम चाहते हैं कि पहेंल बाडमेर को के लिजिए किर जैसलमेर की लीजिए। पहले ही जनता पार्टी की सरकार में वहाँ किया, अब कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार में वहाँ कुछ काम क्यों नहीं करना चाहती है ?" आप हमारे विकास को क्यों अवस्त्र करना चाहते हैं ?

श्रीमती रामहुला शि सिन्हा : जहां चार बाडरें डिस्ट्रिक्टे हैं बाड़मेर, गंगानगर, बीकानेर मीर जैसलमेर तो बीकानेर में भ्रालंरेडी रेडियी स्टेशन चालू है । गंगानगर के सुरतगढ़ क्षेत्र में तुरत्त ही भ्राकाशवाणी का केन्द्र कमीशन्ड होने वाला है । जैसलमेर मौर बाड़मेर का जहां तक सवाल है तो इसका ईस्टर्न पार्ट जोधपुर के केन्द्र से कवर्ड हो जाता है । जहां तक पूरे क्षेत्र कवर्ड होने का सवाल है—

"A proposal for setting up a 50 kw shortwave transmitter at Jaipur has been included in the revised 6th plan 1980—85. This shortwave transmitter will be able to provide day and night second grade service to the whole of Rajasthan including border districts of the state. Implementation of this scheme however depends upon final approval and availability of resources."

यह सब इम्पलीमेंट होने के बाद मैं समझती हूं कि माननीय मदस्य की जी मंशा है, उनकी पूर्ति हो जाती है।

श्री मूलबन्द डागा : भ्राकाशवाणी केन्द्र खोलने के क्या भ्राधार हैं ? भ्रापने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें भ्रापने यह मालूम किया है कि बाड़मेर की सीमा कितनी हैं । वह सीमा केरल भौर हरियाणा से भी भ्रधिक है भौर सीमावर्ती इलाका तीने व पाकिस्तान का वार्डर हीने के कारण इसकी भ्रावश्यकता को ज्यान में रखंते हुए भाषिक साधन ही नहीं भौर भी कारणों से भ्राप रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करतें हैं । उन कारणों को ज्यान में रखने हुए क्यों नहीं खोलना चाहते हैं ?

श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा: मैंने पहले ही बनाया कि जयपुर का जा 50 किलोबाट का बार्टवेंच ट्रांसमीटर चालू हो जायेगा तो तमाम वाहेर एरिया कवर हो आते हैं। इसलिये संबोल नहीं उठना है कि बाइमेर और जैसलमेर में ही रेडियो स्टेशन खोला जाये। क्योंकि धाल्रेडी जो 4 डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाहेर स्टेट के हैं, उसमें गुनानगर जिले के सुरताई मूँ

भूभी कमीशरू होने जा रहा है, बीकानेर में पहेल से हैं। इसके भीतरिक्त —

"Three is a proposal to upgrade the transmitting power of Ajmer station from the present level of 20 kw to 200 kw during the 6th plan. Actual implementation is dependent upon the availability of funds. Kota is also being considered for settig up a district level radio station."

जुब इतने हमारें प्लान इम्पलीमेंट हो जाते हैं तो इस का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता हैं।

Utilisation of Gypsum Discharge from Cochin Division of Fertiliser Chemicals Travancore Limited

*429 SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHE-MICALS be pleased to state:

- (a) steps taken by Government to put to better use large gypsum discharged from Cochin Division of Fertiliser Chemicals Travancore Limited for manufacturing ammonium sulphate which is very much needed as a fertilizer;
- (b) whether Government also propose to take steps to use the calcium carbonate bye-product, arising out of the above process of making gypsum into ammonium sulphate, for producing cement; and
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to set up such a plant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Fertilizers and Shemcals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) had submitted to Government in August 1978 a proposal for the manufacture of ammonium based on the by-product gypsum of the Phosphoric acid plant of their Cochin Phase II unit. The proposal was examined by Government but was not found acceptable on techno-economic grounds. The views of the ment have been communicated to the company, and the company has been asked to come up with viable proposals after taking into account Government's views.

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(b) and (c). In view of the answer given to part (a), these do not arise.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: In view of the heavy shortage of fertiliser and cement, is Government contemplating any step to try out unconventional methods of producing these items as mentioned in the question?

The SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: question is about utilisation of gypsum which is being dumped now. For every tonne of fetilizer that is produced in that factory it generates five tonnes of gypsum. So a huge quantity of gypsum is dumped there. Though the question is how best we can utilise gypsum in order to produce ammoniam sulphate or Cement, so far as the proposal for utilisation of gypsum which is dumped there is concerned, two proposals are under active consideration of the Company.

- (1) Setting up 900 tonnes per day ammonium sulphate plant by converting the entire gypsum which is being dumped there.
- (2) Setting up a plant to convert the entire gypsum into cement.

These two proposals are being considered by the Company. They have not come to the Government with a concrete proposal. When they come with concrete proposal, then the Government will consider.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: The non. Minister said in his answer that the Government of India turned down the proposals of the company on technoeconomic grounds. What were the technical defects or the economic problems? Has the Government of India considered the aspect that such a huge quantity has to be utilised some how or the other? Is there any scheme being prepared by the Government of India?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have said, it is not for the Government to prepare a scheme. It is for the Company to prepare a scheme. It is not as if gypsum is only in Cochin Phase II

Plant. Gypsum is produced elsewhere, wherever phosphatic fertiliser is being produced. In Cochin, this is the problem because a huge quantity is being dumped there. First they came with the proposals in August 1978 and the proposals after examination in the Minfstry were not found feasible Therefore, we have asked the Company to work out an alternative and about the alternatives also as I have just now replied, alternatives are being considered by the Company and after getting their proposal we will consider that further.

1978-83 में विद्युत उत्पादन के लक्य

*431. भी फूलचन्द वर्माः श्रीके० ए० राजनः

क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

- (क) 1978-83 की योजना के अनुमार बिज्ली के उत्पादन के लिए कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;
- (ख) 1978-83 को योजनानुसार सरकार सिचाई प्रयोजनो भौर भौद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानो के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई कहां तक कर सकी है;
- (ग) विजली की कटौती के परिणाम स्वरूप कृषि, सिचाई भीर भौद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के उत्पादन में कितनी हानि हुई है; भीर
- (घ) योजना में निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यो को प्राप्त करने में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं भीर तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) A draft Five Year Plan for 1978—83 had been prepared which envisaged increase in the annual total energy generation from about 99 billion units in 1977-78 to 166 billion units during 1982-83. However, the plan is being re-cast for the period 1980—85.
- (b) and (c). The energy shortage in the country during the year 1978-79 and