

समझता कि उससे 1989-90 तक उत्तर प्रदेश की नाइट्रोजन फर्टिलाइजर की नीड पूरी हो जायेगी। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा रिफाइनरी से जो नेफ्था निकल रहा है, जो इजीली एवलेबल है, उसके आधार पर वह फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट पहले मथुरा में क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं?

श्री मुलचन्द्र डागा: राजस्थान में क्यों नहीं लगाते?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The assumption that gas will flow first to the other States wherefrom the gas pipe-line is laid as a result of which at the tether end, when the gas comes to U.P., it will be totally exhausted, is without any basis.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Late.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I assure the hon. Member that the question of arriving late does not arise. That would be a continuous inflow, as a result of which there would be no question of shortage as contemplated or assumed by the hon. Member. The main question is with reference to the naphtha-based fertiliser plant in Mathura. I have made the position clear that as on today and as the position stands, so far as UP is concerned, 6.79 lakhs tonnes of capability is there and the actual production is 5.15 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen. Now the demand is likely to be increased by 1989-90 to the tune of 16.35 lakhs tonnes, this will be the demand and with these four fertiliser plants with a capacity of 13.6 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen, the production is bound to be 12 lakhs tonnes. This will wholly meet the projected demand of Uttar Pradesh in 1989-90. Therefore, the question of shortage or the question of the assumed inadequate production does not arise.

It is true that there will be a little shortage in Punjab and Haryana regions, but that will be taken care of in a different form. For that one need not ask for the Meerut Division being fed.

One more thing I must explain is that a fertiliser plant based on naphtha is costlier as compared to a fertiliser plant based on gas.

श्री हरीश रावत: माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 4 फर्टीलाइजर्स प्लांट लगाये जायेंगे उन्होंने उसी के आधार पर कहा कि 1989 और 1990 तक उत्तर प्रदेश की फर्टीलाइजर्स की जो नीड होगी, उस को पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन के इस आधार का क्या यह मतलब है कि जो फर्टीलाइजर्स प्लांट्स उत्तर प्रदेश में लगाने प्रस्तावित हैं, वह 1989 तक अपना वर्क प्रारंभ कर देंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी देना चाहूँगा कि अभी तक स्थान का चयन भी नहीं हुआ है और कोई प्रारंभिक तैयारी अभी तक नहीं हुई। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस की सारी डिटेल्स बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am confident that by 1989-90 the production will be in full swing and the estimation that I have made that the production from these four fertiliser plants would be 12 lakhs tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser would certainly be on.

श्री हरीश रावत: कितना प्रोडक्शन होगा और कब तक ये प्लांट लग जायेंगे, एस्टिमेशन दिशं हो जायेगा?

श्री शिव शंकर: 12 लाख टन प्रोडक्शन तक आ जाएगा, यह हमें विश्वास है।

AN HON. MEMBER: It is out of question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Out of question? What are you talking?

Import of Petroleum Products

*439. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of Petroleum products is likely up to during the current year against the earlier estimates; and

(b) if so, by how much and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) According to the present estimates, import of around 6 million tonnes of petroleum products would be required in 1982-83 as against the preliminary estimate of about 4 million tonnes. But exports of Bombay High crude oil are expected to be about 2 million tonnes higher than estimated earlier.

The reasons for the increase in the import requirements are primarily on account of, *inter alia*, the industrial relations problem in the refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., in Bombay upto June, 1982, which led to a reduction in the crude throughput and also the shut down of its secondary processing units; these secondary processing units are now expected to commence operation in or around September, 1982. There is also some delay in the completion of the secondary processing units in the Mathura and Koyali refineries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The Minister in his reply stated that 6 million tonnes of petroleum products are estimated to be imported. May I know from the hon. Minister what was the quantity of petroleum products imported in the year 1981-82 and further I want to know from the hon. Minister the action taken by the Government for the timely production of the secondary processing units of Bharat Petroleum Corporation and whether these secondary units will be ready for production by the month of September 1982?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, his question has been drowned in what Mr. Daga has been talking. But I understood the question as, what was the import between 1981-1982 so far as crude oil was concerned.

In 1981-1982, the provisional estimation of import was 15.360 million tonnes of crude oil and 4.974 million tonnes of petroleum products. This was the import in so far as petroleum pro-

ducts and crude oil was concerned. I could not hear his second part of the question, I am sorry.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The second part of my question is: whether the secondary processing units will be ready for production around the month of September, 1982 as stated in the reply.

MR SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Upgradation of Offshore Technology

*429. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the O.N.G.C. Officials had visited leading offshore equipment yards in an effort to upgrade the offshore technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any deal with a foreign country in this regard had been approved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The ONGC officers have visited offshore equipment fabrication yards and workshops that are manufacturing offshore equipment ordered by the ONGC and also when found necessary, these that have offered to manufacture such equipment, in order to determine their capability. During such visits the ONGC officers take the opportunity of reviewing