

4 लाख बैगन्ज हैं। लेकिन विककत यह है कि पिछले एक साल के प्रश्नर अनाज का इम्पोर्ट बन्द हो जाने के बाद सारा अनाज हरियाणा और पंजाब से दक्षिण तक और वैंट कोस्ट तक जाता है इसलिये सारा ट्रेडिक पैटर्न बबल गया है। साथ ही साथ फर्टिलाइजर और सीमेंट के यातायात के लिये कई मरतबा ट्रुटिकोरिन में हमाररा इम्पोर्ट होता है और वह सारा माल बला जाता है पंजाब और हरियाणा की तरफ। इस बजह से बैगन्ज की प्रवृत्तन है। लेकिन हब कोशिश कर रहे हैं किसी अगह पर बैगन्ज मिलने में विककत न हो।

**SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:** May I know from the hon. Minister the economical routes for the passenger trains which had been stopped for long, 6 months ago, due to the shortage of coal? I want to know whether the hon. Minister can categorically reply as to how many passenger trains have started running this month after the coal shortage.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I have already stated in this House that because of the shortage of steam coal, especially after the floods and cyclone in East India, 213 pairs of trains had been cancelled and we hope that by January the entire supply of steam coal will be restored to the pre-flood level and after that we will restore most of the trains.

**श्री राधक जी:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पता नहीं कि इन्दौर और भोपाल के बीच का सर्वेक्षण सामग्री है या प्रलासप्रद, लेकिन उसका प्रमुख कारण यह भी है कि मबारी गाड़ी भोपाल से इन्दौर के बीच में 12 घंटे लेती है जब कि बस 4 घंटे में पहुँच जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत से क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ कि मबारी गाड़ी सड़क के मुकाबले में काफी समय लेती है। क्या इस बात का विचार किया जायेगा कि जिन क्षेत्रों पर यातायात काफी है, ऐसे जहाँ ट्रेडिक भी है, वहाँ इत गाड़ियाँ चलाने जायें ?

मबारी गाड़ियों के अलावा माल गाड़ियों के मुकाबले में भी वहाँ सड़क यातायात बूब प्रचुरता से चलता है। क्या मंत्री यहोदय इस प्रश्नर की कार्रवाई करने के लिए सड़क के मुकाबले में रेल यातायात इत गति से बसे और वहाँ इत गति की गाड़ियाँ चलाने के बारे में विचार करेंगे ?

**श्री मधु दण्डवते:** कई बार यात्रियों की काम की प्रश्नर की होती है। एक मंत्र यह कहते हैं कि गाड़ियों की बरकर रखना और सफर

करने और साथही साथ यह भी मान्य होती है कि स्टेलनों की ताबाब बढ़ाओ। दोनों काम करना बहुत कठिन होता है, लेकिन दोनों के बीच समुलन कायम करने की हम जरूर कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

### Import of Crude

\*224. **SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will have to import more crude at least in the next five years in addition to the projected increase in production of indigenous oil to meet the comparatively fast growth in consumption of petroleum products;

(b) the factual position in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the consumption so that more crude may not be required to be imported?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Current projections, the requirements of imported crude oil during the 5 years from 1978 to 1983 are expected to be of the following order:—

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)		
1978-79	....	15.0
1979-80	....	16.7
1980-81	....	17.0
1981-82	....	15.9
1982-83	....	18.5

(c) The steps taken to reduce the consumption of petroleum products mainly include the following:

(i) Curbing of inessential consumption of petroleum products;

(ii) Bringing about improvement in the sufficient use of petroleum products; and

(iii) Substitution of petroleum fuels by indigenously available coal, where ever technically possible, without inhibiting industrial production.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** The hon. Minister has replied that since our import content of petroleum products will go up in the coming 5 years excepting one year, it will be going on increasing, but it will become a little less in 1981-82, but again it will go up in 1982-83. That means, a comprehensive policy should be pursued to make this country self-sufficient in oil production. So, there are various uncertainties also involved in the oil producing countries of the world. As you are aware...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Political turmoil in Iran from whom we....

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question need not be oily.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps or what measures he will be taking or what are the steps envisaged to increase the production in the country especially in the eastern region parts like Assam and Digboi. And about the off-shore drilling, that should be taken up in the Bay of Bengal especially on the Orissa coast near the Paradeep port where there is a big prospect of off-shore oil. What steps the Minister going to take?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** As I told the House the other day....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think last week this question was answered.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** It is a question of admission of questions more than of replies.

We are trying to go round the whole country's off-shore and on-shore basins to find more and more oil. The hon.

Member is quite right that we should do it as expeditiously and as exhaustively as possible.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** The hon. Minister in his reply to part (c) has given a programme that we will be substituting coal for oil. It is now well known as recently stated by the Minister of Energy that we are facing coal shortage and it is of the order of about seven million tonnes this year. As a result of this shortage, some of the trains are not running in my home State Orissa. We have not reached self-sufficiency in coal production in our country. In these circumstances, if we think of substituting coal for oil, I think, we are not following a very realistic policy. There should be a comprehensive energy-fuel policy.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are making a speech.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** I am saying all these as a prelude to my question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Will the Minister assure in the absence of sufficient coal to serve as substitute for oil, about the steps he will take? I would like to know whether the Government—it has a collective responsibility—is thinking of a comprehensive policy in regard to all types of fuels including oil, coal and power. There is power shortage also in our country. Will the hon. Minister on behalf of the Government assure us that they will come forward with a comprehensive policy in this respect?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I do admit that the availability of fuel, coal and crude oil are the basic constraints in providing all that we require in the field of energy. It is also a hard fact that the Petroleum Conservation Action Group, which is suggesting these types of diversion from oil to

coal, is constituted and the representative of the Ministry is there in that Group. However, at the Planning Commission level, all these facts are coordinated and a comprehensive approach is always taken in dealing with such matters.

**SHRI L. K. DOLEY:** As reported in a newspaper, the diesel oil is in short supply and consequent upon that many buses are not running. As a matter of fact, kerosene is also going out of stock. Yesterday, I personally went to many of the stock-holders and they were not able to supply even a drop of kerosene. I would like to know whether this has got any relation to the short supply of crude oil.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** The more we talk about it, the more difficulty we are facing because the market is very sensitive. But the hard fact remains and I cannot hide it also, the Iranian crude which we would have got in the month of October, November and December 1978 was to the tune of 1.5 million tonnes, it has just not arrived, except 50,000 tonnes. Therefore, there is obvious shortage in the market. Moreover, unfortunately due to the Bobay Port strike in September, October and just recently and also the strike and go-slow in Barouni Refinery, we have had very great shortage in both the product and its movement. Therefore, there is difficulty in the market, which we have to overcome in the coming week or so.

**SHRI TARUN GOGOI:** I would like to know whether the indigenous production of the oil will be raised to meet the consumption of oil in the country in the next five years.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has given a written statement.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I do hope we will find more oil, but I am not sure whether we will be able to raise our oil output proportion to our demand.

मध्य प्रदेश में बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त गैस पर  
प्राधारित उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित  
करना

\* 225. श्री बसुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या  
पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं  
जहाँ बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त प्राकृतिक गैस का  
उपयोग कर के रसायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन  
किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय  
सरकार से प्रस्ताव किया है कि खण्डवा अथवा  
बुद्धानपुर में प्राकृतिक गैस पर प्राधारित उर्वरक  
कारखाने स्थापित किये जायें और यदि हाँ, तो  
क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार प्रौद्योगिक विच्छेदन  
की देखने हेतु खण्डवा अथवा बुद्धानपुर अथवा  
राज्य के किसी अन्य स्थान पर ऐसे कारखाने  
स्थापित करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-  
ZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)  
and (b). A statement is laid on the  
Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) It is proposed to set up four large sized fertilizer plants, two each in Maharashtra and Gujarat based on the gas available from Bombay High/South Bassein structures. Each of these plants would have a capacity for the manufacture of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia with appropriate urea capacity. The plants in Maharashtra will be located at Thal Valsheet in Kolaba district and the plants in Gujarat at Hazira in Surat District.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government of Madhya Pradesh have made a request for setting up a fertilizer project based on gas in Madhya Pradesh during the VI Plan Period. In the setting up of fertilizer plants based on gas as feed-stock, preference is being given to locations near the source of gas availability as it has been found that it is economical to transport finished fertilizers rather than transport gas. The location of fertilizer plants is decided upon taking into consideration various techno-economic factors, which, *inter alia*, include the proximity