

Fertilizer Plant based on Gas from Bombay High

*132. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the expert committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ganguli on the selection of site of the proposed fertilizer plant based on gas from the Bombay High;

(b) whether the World Bank has indicated any preference for a particular site; and

(c) what are the reasons for preferring foreign technology for the fertilizer plant to domestic technology?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. The World Bank have not indicated any preference for a particular site.

(c) There is no question of preferring imported technology in areas where indigenous technology is available. While Indian engineering and consultancy companies in the fertilizer industry like Fertilizer (P & D) India Ltd. and FEDO have developed considerable capabilities, import of know-how and services is still required for critical areas in a large sized fertilizer plant. Import of technology (and expatriate assistance) for the large sized fertilizer plants proposed to be set up based on Bombay High Gas would be made only to the extent that it is not available within the country.

Statement

The Task Force of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. K. Ganguly submitted its report in middle of April, 1978. The Task Force arrived at the following unanimous conclusions

with regard to the location of proposed fertilizer plant:—

(1) The Task Force is of the opinion that the sites at Cheneri and Usar are totally unsuitable for the location of a large scale fertilizer plant.

(2) While the Rewas site has certain techno-economic advantages and the water pollution aspects can be made minimal if due precautionary methods are adopted, the air pollution situation, within the constraints of the data available, is of some concern during some parts of the year. A natural ecological balance exists in the profusely vegetated Alibag area. The Task Force has also noted that the community residing in Mandwa is self-sustaining and economically viable. Taking all the environmental facts into consideration, the Task Force does not recommend location of the plant in Rewas.

(3) Tarapur site is acceptable from all environmental impact aspects.

As the Government of Maharashtra did not favour Tarapur as a location, the Task Force was requested to examine again the environmental impact on certain other locations south of Bombay suggested by the Govt. of Maharashtra.

The Task Force submitted their second report on 31-5-1978 and ruled out Usar, Sagaon, Vadavali and Divi-Parangi as unsuitable for locating the fertilizer projects. While the Task Force did not rule out Mandwa and Thal Vaishet as unsuitable for locating the plants, the Task Force again recommended Tarapur as a suitable location in preference to Mandwa and Thal Vaishet. After careful consideration of the second report of the Task Force and in consultation with the

Government of Maharashtra, Government of India have decided to locate the fertilizer complex at Thal Vaishet in the Kolaba district of Maharashtra.

Action on Reports of Law Commission

*135. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the news item in the 'Indian Express' of 27th September, 1978. (Delhi Edition) and state:

(a) the reasons why Government have not taken any action on 37 reports of the Law Commission, out of 73 submitted from May 1956 to date:

(b) whether any steps are being taken to implement the recommendations of the Law Commission on matters not so far considered by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for neglecting these reports?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Law Commission has so far submitted 76 Reports and not 73. Legislation has been enacted to implement wholly or partly 36 Reports of the Law Commission. With regard to 4 Reports, no action was considered necessary. Some Bills which had been introduced to implement the Reports lapsed on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Other Reports are at various stages of consideration and/or implementation.

(c) Does not arise.

Prosecution of Firms for issuing Advertisements to Congress Souvenir

*136. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN

NAIR:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated prosecution against the officials of the firms for the violation of Company Law by issuing advertisements to Congress Souvenir; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the delay in initiating prosecution as declared by the Ministry many times?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation. In view of the magnitude of the work relating to the investigation and the large number of companies and witnesses involved being situated in different places all over the country, the investigation could not be completed so far. Further course of action can be decided after the receipt of and examination of the investigation report and other related matters.

Manufacture of Basic Drugs by M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories

*137. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories were permitted to manufacture basic drugs from imported bulk drugs; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-