

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
When?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It depends not only on us but also on the Members of the Opposition. Immediately after the finalisation of the draft, we will move in the matter and the Railways will take the initiative in implementing the norms.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now go on the next question No. 106. Mr. Damani.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं कई दफा सवाल पूछने के लिए उठा लेकिन आप ने मुझे नहीं बुलाया । मुझे किस सवाल पर अवसर मिलेगा ? यह एक बुनियादी प्रश्न है और इस पर आप मुझे सवाल पूछने दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance for the next question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
Sir, don't look this side.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called Mr. Damani.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am supposed to catch your eye, but if you don't look at me how can I do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Many times you have been able to catch my eye.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: No Sir; you don't give us a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: You can look into the records if you like and find out. But I can't give you a chance for every question. Now, Mr. Damani.

Production and Demand of Fertilizers

*106. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected production of fertilizers in the country in the current year both in public sector and private sector;

(b) what is its percentage to the total demand in the year; and

(c) what are the sources from which the balance requirement will be met and the details of arrangements made thereof?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र):
(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान न्यूट्रिएण्ट्स के रूप में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार होने की आशा है :—

(लाख टनों में)

	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट
सरकारी क्षेत्र	8.60	2.10
गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र	9.70	3.10
सहकारी क्षेत्र	2.20	1.50
कुल	20.50	6.70

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मांग की तुलना में उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता निम्न प्रकार है:—

मांग/खपत मांग/खपत
की तुलना में
उत्पादन की
(लाख टनों में) प्रतिशतता

नाइट्रोजन	28.88	71
फास्फेट	8.30	80.7
पोटाश	4.68	पोटाश

(के2ओ) का देशीय
उत्पादन नहीं होता
है।

(ग) शेष आवश्यकता को विभिन्न देशों से आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जायेगा। जनवरी, 1978 तक 5.2 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन, 1.52 लाख टन फास्फेट और 4.78 लाख टन पोटाश का आयात किया गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब पोटाश का उत्पादन यहां नहीं होता है तो मांग कहां से पूरी करते हो ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बाहर से मंगा कर।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister has said that the production of nitrogen during 1977-78 will be 20.50 lakh tonnes and that of phosphate 6.70 lakh tonnes. May I know from the hon. Minister, what is the installed capacity for producing nitrogen and phosphate separately and what percentage of that capacity will be utilised for producing 20.50 lakh tonnes and 6.70 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and phosphate respectively?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नाइट्रोजन पैदा करने की वर्तमान क्षमता 30 लाख 28 हजार टन है और फास्फेट पैदा करने की वर्तमान क्षमता 9 लाख 1 हजार टन है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister has said that the capacity utilization for nitrogen is about 66 percent and for phosphate 55 percent only. May I know the reasons for such lower utilization of the installed capacity? In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the reply given to my question No. 3211 on 12th July, 1977, in which he admitted that they were going to install power projects for increasing the capacity and that question was under the active consideration of the Ministry. May I know, what action has been taken since then to install power projects for fertilizers so that the capacity can be increased and we can save on import of nitrogen fertilizers?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान क्षमता के अनुसार

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: It is a convention in the House that when a Member raises a question in English, if the language is known to the concerned Minister, he would reply in English.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already about it that it is a convention if he knows it.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: He is a professor, I understand, and knows English.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके तीन मुख्य कारण हैं—एक मैकेनिकल या मशीनी ब्रेक डाऊन, दूसरा बिजली की

कटीती और तीसरा, लेबर प्रॉब्लम । ये तीन कारण हैं ।

दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर है—गोरखपुर, ट्राम्बे और दुर्गापुर में कैंस्ट्रिब पावर प्लांट बनाने का निर्णय लिया जा चुका है ।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: I would like to know whether the Government is considering to install two projects of 1350 tonnes capacity per day in order to meet the requirements of the country in preference to three projects of 900 tonnes per day, where no foreign exchange or foreign collaboration is required as in the former cases.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बम्बई हाई से निकलने वाली गैस के आधार पर दो परियोजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । प्रत्येक कारखाना रोज 1350 टन अमोनिया और 1800 टन यूरिया की क्षमता का होगा ।

श्री राघव जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश एक कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है और वहां फर्टिलाइजर की बहुत बड़ी मांग है । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से, अथवा वहां के नागरिकों की ओर से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है कि वहां पर फर्टिलाइजर का एक कारखाना खोला जाए ?

एक माननीय सवस्य : रायपुर और मुरैना में ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस तरह का प्रस्ताव आया है कि मध्यप्रदेश में भी एक कारखाना खोला जाए । इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : फूलपुर में सहकारिता के आधार पर एक कारखाना लगाया जा रहा है । इस बात को ध्यान में

रखते हुए कि उर्वरकों की देश में कमी है और जिन जिन उर्वरकों की कमी है उस कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या उस कारखाने का और विस्तार करने की मेहरबानी की जाएगी ? क्या आप बतायेंगे कि फूलपुर के कारखाने में कितना उत्पादन होगा और उसकी क्षमता क्या होगी ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : फूलपुर का कारखाना कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत है, हमारे नहीं ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: So far the country could not produce adequate quantities of nitrogenous fertilisers because the local raw materials are not available. But now that vast quantities of gas have been discovered in the Bombay High, the government has also announced the location of a plant near Bombay but the hon. Minister, Shri Bahuguna when he had been to Bombay recently, made an announcement that the establishment of the plant is being postponed indefinitely. I think the country's interests would suffer badly by this decision of the government and if I am not wrong, I think it is because of some inter-Ministerial squabbles, the establishment of that plant has been given up and great concern has been expressed in Maharashtra about this announcement of the Minister. Will the hon Minister be pleased to say the exact position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA): It is not correct to say that the question regarding location of these plants has led to an indefinite postponement of the establishment of these two plants. The fact of the matter is that there is no inter-Ministerial conflict. There is a section of people in Bombay and areas where we had earlier proposed to locate these, were apprehensive of the pollution problem arising out of their location there. Therefore, we have constituted a Group to go into the whole question afresh with regard to feasibility, etc.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What about the time-schedule?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It does take a little time more than the time stipulated earlier, but we are trying to find a solution. We will not be able to say whether the plant will be located at a particular place or some other place.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 107.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: You have to allow some more time. I want to make a submission. I do not object to that but you should show some more consideration to this side also.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody wants consideration.

Contract to French Company for Development of Bombay High

*107. **SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to give a French Oil Company C.F.P. bigger role and higher payment for development of the Bombay High and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): No, Sir.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I am happy that the hon. Minister has replied in the negative to my question because in these matters like awarding of contracts, and especially consultancy contracts, we should not give contracts to monopoly houses. In this connection I would like to know whether there is a lot of wastage of gas in the Bombay High and if so, what steps is the Ministry taking. Are they proposing to arrange for the storage of this gas which has immense potentialities in the industrial as well as domestic fields. Have they made

any arrangements to conserve this gas and utilise it?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The Bombay High gas is currently being flared no doubt, but we are laying a pipeline to bring it to the shore and we propose to use that Bombay High gas as a feed-stock for the two fertiliser plants just now explained in the earlier question as also use it for a while for power generation as also ultimately base our petro-chemical and other allied activities around this precious gas.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I wanted to know when. What is the time-bound programme? Is it possible to use this gas which is now being wasted?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The gas will be brought to the shore by the end of May this year when the initial use of it is expected to start.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: In this connection I would also like to know whether off-shore drilling will be taken up in the near future in the eastern coast around Midnapore—Paradeep because there is a lot of potentialities for off-shore drilling in that area.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this question. That is a different question.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि बोम्बे हाई में तेल का भंडार बहुत ज्यादा है और उसे निकालने के लिए सरकार के पास उतनी व्यवस्था अभी नहीं है। तो क्या सरकार के पास भविष्य में कोई योजना है, क्योंकि आपके पास प्लेटफार्मों की भी कमी है, तो क्या तेल को अधिक निकालने के लिए चेष्टा की जायेगी, ताकि देश तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो सके ?

श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, बोम्बे हाई से तेल की उपलब्धता के अनुपात में हमारी कार्य क्षमता उपलब्ध है। जहाँ