

(e) if so, the time by which this project is likely to be cleared from the environmental angle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) to (e) The proposal for locating a 1000 MW Nuclear Power Station at Nagarjun Sagar was carefully examined from all the relevant angles in this Ministry. The proposal was not agreed to.

Use of Foreign Funds for Anti-National Activities

2459. SHRI JAYANTA BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are receiving complaints that the foreign funds received by the N.G.Os have been used for the anti-national and militant activities;

(b) if so, the number of N.G.Os receiving foreign funds in the West Bengal;

(c) the details thereof; district-wise; and

(d) the amount received by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d) There has been reports from time to time, about the inflow of illegal funds to various anti-national and militant organisations through clandestine channels and in contravention of law. The Government and all the concerned security and enforcement agencies have been continuously making efforts to contain such possibilities through sustained vigilance, enquiries investigations and operations against such organisations in different parts of the country.

Associations having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme are required to obtain registration or prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 before receiving foreign contribution. The associations so registered or permitted are required to submit annual accounts in the prescribed form giving details of receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution. On the basis of information received from such associations, an annual report is prepared by the Government. This report contains the names of associations (Statewise) receiving foreign contribution and also the Statewise receipt of foreign contribution. Copies of the annual reports for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 have been placed in the Parliament Library. The annual report for 1995-96 is not yet ready.

Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission

2460. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had already decided to constitute Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes

Commission under Article 339 of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the date on which the final decision was taken by the Government and reasons for delay in implementing the same; and

(c) by which date the Commission is likely to start functioning keeping in view its importance?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have taken a decision to constitute the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission under Act 339 (1) of the Constitution.

(b) and (c) The decision was taken together on 1st August, 1995. Action for operationalising the Commission is under active consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Shortfall in Production of Foodgrains

2461. DR. RAM VILAS BEDANTI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of foodgrains has been affected due to less production of the fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of demand and supply of chemicals fertilizers in the country alongwith the production thereof during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) whether the proposal for increasing the production of fertilizers in the country is under consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (d) The production of foodgrains in the country has been as follows :

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
1993-94	184.26
1994-95	191.50
1995-96	185.04
1996-97 (Estimated)	191.10

The volume of indigenous fertilizer production in any given crop season does not *per se* affect the production of foodgrains. What is material is the overall availability of fertilizers, which is a function of the opening stocks, indigenous production and imports, besides proper arrangements for movements and timely distribution of fertilizers.

Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price and movement controls of the Government. The year-wise allocation of urea under Essential Commodities Act (ECA), its availability and sales in the last three years are given below. It can be observed that availability of

urea has been always adequate to support the sales :

Year		ECA	Availability	Sales	%age of sales to availability
1993-94	Kharif	77.89	86.16	72.96	85%
	Rabi	95.44	96.54	85.03	88%
1994-95	Kharif	83.81	84.42	77.86	92%
	Rabi	101.09	102.75	92.65	90%
1995-96	Kharif	96.61	97.27	89.22	92%
	Rabi	107.82	112.99	92.86	82%

The demand and supply of decontrolled fertilizer are determined by the market forces. The consumption

and production of the fertilizer in terms of NPK during the last three years are given below :

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Consumption				Production		
	N	P	K	Total	N	P	Total
1993-94	87.89	26.69	9.08	123.66	72.31	18.16	90.47
1994-95	95.07	29.32	11.25	130.64	79.46	24.93	104.39
1995-96	98.23	28.98	11.56	138.77	87.77	25.58	113.35

In order to optimise the indigenous fertilizer production, an appropriate policy frame work has been put into place. The main elements of this frame work are as follows :

- (i) The domestic urea industry is supported through the retention price-cum-subsidy scheme.
- (ii) Assistance is provided to the fertilizer industry for securing linkages of feedstock, fuel and rail movement.
- (iii) Liquid petroleum products used as feedstock and fuel in fertilizer plants are supplied at concessional price.
- (iv) As a part of Government's liberalisation policy-no industrial licence is now required for setting up a fertilizer plant.
- (v) Investment in the fertilizer sector is encouraged, inter-alia, through concessions on supplies of capital goods for the fertilizer industry in the form of import duty exemption and deemed export benefits, as well as interest rate concession on long-term loans raised by fertilizer units.
- (vi) The rate of special concession on indigenously manufactured DAP has been enhanced w.e.f. 6.7.96 from Rs. 1000/- per tonne to Rs. 3000/-. Proportionate increase in the rate of concession has been allowed in respect of other complex fertilizers. In respect of SSP, the rate of special concession

has been enhanced from Rs. 340/- per tonne to Rs. 500/- per tonne. These concessions are proposed to be raised further with effect from 1.4.97.

The central public/cooperative sector fertilizer units have adopted the following strategy to increase fertilizer production :

- (i) Expansion/retrofitting/revamping of existing fertilizer plants;
- (ii) Overcoming the constraints in the availability of natural gas by setting up naphtha-based fertilizer plants and installing dual fuel/feedstock facilities in the existing plants and projects under implementation;
- (iii) Setting up of joint venture projects in countries having abundant and cheap raw material resources.

Budgetary support has also been provided to the sick fertilizer undertakings in the central public sector to enable them to sustain their production.

A number of fertilizer projects with an estimated capital cost of about Rs. 5771.03 crore is under implementation in the country. When commissioned, they are expected to produce an additional 32.23 lakh MTPA of urea and 7.81 lakh MTPA of complex fertilizers. Besides, many investment initiatives for expanding the capacity for fertilizer production have been undertaken by the promoters in the public, cooperative and private sectors.