

and other feed-stocks, as also some retrofitting measures to be carried out by some units in the private sector, it is tentatively proposed to create an additional fertilizer production capacity of about 33.50 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and about 9.50 lakh tonnes of Phosphates, during the Eighth Plan. Out of this, one ammonia-urea plant each at Babrala (U.P.), Shahajahanpur (U.P.), Gadepan (Rajasthan), and Kak'nada (A.P.), aggregating to 12.3 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, are currently under implementation and for them gas allocation has already been made. In addition, gas allocation for expansion of IFICO's Ammonia-urea plant at Aonla (U.P.), expansion of NFL's ammonia-urea plant at Vijaipur (M.P.) and one medium sized ammonia-urea plant in Krishna-Godavari Basin (A.P.), aggregating to 7.7 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, has also been indicated. The number of other plants to be set up will largely depend on the availability of natural gas and other raw materials and intermediates.

(b) The fertilizers are imported to meet the gap between demand and indigenous supply. The demand of fertilizers depends upon a variety of factors including pattern and progress of the monsoon. However, the actual imports would depend upon the opening stocks, indigenous production and the availability of foreign exchange. The amount of foreign exchange required to meet the import requirement in a particular year would depend upon the quantities to be imported and their prevailing international price.

(c) The cost of installing new plants will differ from unit to unit depending upon the size/capacity of the plant, feed-stock to be used, location of the plant and infrastructural requirements. Regarding foreign exchange required for renovating old plants to produce extra fertilizers, it may be stated that techno-economic feasibility of renovating old plants has to be established first and then only foreign exchange requirement can be estimated.

(d) and (e) No generalised information on this point can be given as the comparative position may differ from case to case.

Curtailing of manpower in PDIL, Sindri

3075. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all appointments have been stopped in Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL) at Sindri, Bihar since last five years and now it is planning to reduce manpower;

(b) if so, the details thereof giving the date of last appointments in PDIL at Sindri;

(c) whether Government are aware of appointment of two Tracer Assistant (Civil) at Baroda office of PDIL vide memorandum dated 10th April, 1992 (Ref. No. PDWR/Pers/3605(10) and ten more in different categories vide memorandum dated 30th April, 1992 (Ref. PDIL/Pers/228A);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for curtailing manpower at Sindri and increasing the same at other centres of PDIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, PDIL has surplus manpower and voluntary Retirement Scheme is in operation. The date of last appointment in PDIL at Sindri is 12-3-92.

(c) and (d) Following appointments have been made at Baroda and Delhi/Noida office in the month of April 92:

Baroda Office	: Tracer Assistant-2
Delhi/Noida office	: Junior Draftsman-2
Delhi/Noida office	: Senior Tracer-8

(e) Almost all the clients on whose behalf major projects are being executed by PDIL have insisted on execution of their projects from Baroda and Delhi/Noida. Keeping in view the requirements of Baroda and Delhi/Noida offices, the manpower is mobilised either by transferring surplus staff from Sindri or through recruitments.