

(a) what was the stipulated date of completion of hotel at New Delhi being constructed by the C. J. International Hotels Ltd.;

(b) what are the details of concessions, by way of allotment of land, cement and connected payments normally due, allowed to them:

(c) what are the details of the action taken against them for not completing the construction by the stipulated date; and

(d) what are the New Delhi Municipal Committee Government dues outstanding against them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GAFOOR): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that as per the terms of their agreement with M/s. C. J. International Hotels Ltd. the Meridien Hotel was required to be completed and commission MI by 31-12-1984. NDMC have granted extension of time to complete and commission the hotel by 31st December, 1985.

(b) The NDMC have reported that

(1) with regard to the land no concession of any kind has been allowed;

(2) with regard to cement, 400 metric tons were issued to the Company on loan against security deposit in cash out of which 125 metric tons have since been returned;

(3) The moratorium on the annual payment granted as per original agreement for the years 1982-84 has been extended for another period of two years i.e. 1984-85,

(c) As mentioned in reply to para (a) above the NDMC have granted extension

of time upto 31-12-1985 on merits of the case and hence NDMC have reported that no action is required to be taken by them against the hotel.

(d) As mentioned in reply to (b) above the NDMC have granted moratorium on ( the payment of Rs. 2.68 crores on account of license fee due on 28-9-84 and Rs. 53.6 lakhs representing the first instalment on the deferred payment of the license fee for the years 1982 and 83. There are no dues

outstanding to be paid to Govt, by C. J. International Hotels Ltd.

### **Production of Foodgrains in (be Country**

\*12. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total production of foodgrains in the country during the year 1983-84;

(b) what is the estimated domestic consumption of foodgrains in the country during the year 1985;

(c) whether Government propose to export the surplus foodgrains if any; "and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) During the year, 1983-84, the total production of foodgrains in the country was estimated at 151.54 million tonnes.

(b) As demand for foodgrains in the country depends on various factors such as population growth; extent of urbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitute foodgrains, etc., precise estimates of total consumption/requirements of food-grains in the country are not available.

(c) and (d) has been decided to supply one lakh tonnes of wheat as aid for some of the African countries affected by drought conditions. The Government also keeps the option to export wheat from Government stock if necessary and feasible.

### **BuptuaaaSi Mod to Units**

\*13. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation of power generating units under the management of Central and State Government; and

(b) whether the capacity utilisation of public sector units is low compared to that of the Tatas; if so, what steps Govern-

ment Propose to take to improve the capacity utilisation in the public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND): (a) The capacity utilisation (plant load factor) of thermal stations under the management of Central and State Governments during 1983-84 was 47 per cent. In the case of hydro stations the generation during 1983-84 was 99 per cent of designed potential.

(b) The plant load factor of a number of public sector stations compares favourably with that of Tatas which is mainly a base load station. The lower plant load factor of thermal units of State Electricity Boards is mainly on account of the use of coal instead of oil gas used at Trombay.

To improve the performance of thermal stations of State Electricity Boards, a programme is under implementation to undertake renovation and modernisation *in situ* at a cost of Rs. 500 crores. Measures for improving quality of coal and undertaking intensive training of operating personnel are under-way.

#### Import of Fertilisers

\*14. SHRIMATI. MONIKA DAS: SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import fertilisers following a spurt in its demand;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the quantity of fertilisers imported from April to December, 1984?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Plans for import of fertiliser are formulated well in advance every year and are reviewed from time to time to meet the gap bet-

ween the estimated demand and the estimated indigenous production.

The level of import of fertiliser\* depends on the crop-weather conditions, indigenous production, and the requirement of fertilisers in various States as against the available stock position in the States.

(c) A total of about 46 lakh tonnes of fertiliser materials has arrived at Indian ports during April—December, 1984.

#### Production of Oilseeds

\*15. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD: SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state what steps are proposed to be taken to increase the production of oilseeds in order to reduce import of oils?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The Government is inking following steps for increasing oilseeds production during the year 1984-85 and propose to continue them during the Seventh Plan:—

(1) A Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project has been sanctioned for the year 1984-85 reorienting and integrating the oilseeds development schemes and special projects in operation upto 1983-84. The crop and location specific approach through special projects has been extended to four major crops, namely, groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, soyabean and sunflower in selected States. The intensive approach was extended to other oilseed crops, namely sesamum, safflower and niger besides groundnut, rapeseed-mustard soyabean and sunflower in 14 States. The Programme *inter-alia* aims at development of non-traditional oilseeds, increase in area under irrigated crops particularly groundnut during rabi/summer season, adoption of improved package of practices, supply of basic inputs and free distribution of seed and fertilizer mini-kits on a large scale. During the