

have found what they have chosen to call Pozzolana which in reality is nothing but lime, mortar and surkhi. May I ask if he is aware of the fact that lime, mortar and surkhi were known in this country and were being used in this country ever since construction was conceived of, of the \ Purana Quila type? So what is the research element involved in it?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Unfortunately, I we have forgotten the fact that our forefathers built wonderful buildings without cement and steel. We seem to think today that no building can be put up without cement and steel, and I have been telling educationists and others: "Why cannot you i put up school buildings and other buildings without cement and steel? I do not know for how long our cement and steel buildings would exist."

Sum P. C. MITRA: I am told that 40 per cent of cement could be substituted with lime and surkhi, and my friend put that question also. What was the necessity of sending this matter for research? It is a known practice, age-old practice of using lime and surkhi in building houses.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: What is now discovered is not surkhi but what is called Reactive Surkhi; and the Reactive Surkhi which is evolved by the Central Road Research Institute is a greatly improved form of the ordinary bazar surkhi available in the market.

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUIIA: May I know what action Government has taken on the result of the research on cement done by the Calcutta University under the research grant of the C.S.I.R. a few years ago?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I would like to have notice. That does not arise out of this question.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: The Minister made a Very brave statemant about the plaster other than cement used in building great structures in the past. But does he realise that his Ministry and the fellow-Ministries in the States are the

biggest sinners in this connection in insisting on cement and steel for patterns of buildings which they would approve?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I plead guilty to the charge, but I am trying to change that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will do. There is such a rich diversity of interest on everything—better pay for teachers, cement, steel, sugar, everything. We have done only five questions up till now. Next question.

PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX NEAR THE KOYALI REFINERY

◆185. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated capital outlay on the petrochemical complex proposed to be set up around Koyali Refinery near Baroda; and

(b) what steps have been taken so far in setting up the complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN): (a) The capital outlay on the Complex is estimated to be more than Rs. 50 crores.

(b) Negotiations are currently in progress with two groups of foreign firms for securing technical and financial participation in various schemes connected with the Complex.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: May I know what are the products which will be produced by this Complex?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: There is a long list. I will give it.

Aromatics.—Benzene and
Toluen

e,

Ortho & Para Xylene, Cyclo hexane.

Fibre intermediate.—Caprolactum.

Naphtha cracker complex.—Olefine plant (Naphatha cracker). Polyethylene, Vinyl Chloride, PVC, Vinyl acetate, Styrene, Polystyrene, Acrylonitrine, Propylene tetramer, etc. ...

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: May I know whether, out of the Rs. 50 crores

which are going to be invested in this project, any provision has been made for this year and the next year and also in the Fourth Plan?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Yes. Sir. If the negotiations come to fruition at an early stage, we will have to make provision for *it not* this year but in the next year, that is, 1965-66.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINA! : In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has said that they are negotiating with two foreign collaborators, may I know who are these collaborators and from what country?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: One group is the I.C.I. of the U.K. and the Phillips Petroleum Company of the U.S.A. The other group consists of three firms: American International Oil Company, U.S.A.; Dow Chemicals. U.S.A.; and Union Carbide of U.S.A.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Have I understood correctly that in the second group all the three will join hands together and do this collaboration?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: They are carrying on negotiations with us in a joint way and the actual collaboration will be determined only after the negotiations are over.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: Is it a fact that a lot of gas is being wasted near Cambay or Ankleshwar and, if so, may I know whether Government propose to utilise it in this petro-chem/cal complex of industries which they intend to set up around Koyali near Baroda?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: These industries will be based on the refinery products, mainly naphtha and other gases. As for the utilisation of the gas at Cambay, etc., it is being just now used for power production.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: May I know how the capital outlay on the Koyali Refinery compares with the other refineries, for example, with Barauni. Keeping in view the capacity turnover of 3 million tons or 2.5 million tons or 1.3 million tons of Esso, Burmah Shell, etc? How does it compare?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I may say that this does not arise out of this question; I should like to have notice and then I can give the figure.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: The hon. Minister read a long list of products that we are going to get out of the petrochemical industries that are to be set up. Is there any room left for any private enterprise or all this is going to be the State monopoly?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Actually, we have already licensed private sector firms in Bombay for the production of naphtha crackers, etc. and to produce other products. Even in the Gujarat complex, the intention is that if the public, namely the Indian public, would like to subscribe, certainly they would have a place.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: In this capital outlay, what proportion of the capital is likely to be invested by these foreign collaborators and what proportion by the Indian Government?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Roughly, it is on the basis of 50 : 50; fifty will be rupee part of the cost of the project and the foreign exchange part will be fifty, and this 50 per cent part of it will be brought in by the foreign collaborators. (*Interruptions.*) I stated that the cost of the project will be 50 : 50, in rupees and foreign exchange and the foreign exchange will be produced by the collaborating firms. Of course, the equity participation will be 51 per cent, by the Government of India and the minority participation will be for the collaborating firms.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We read in today's newspapers that a delegation of American big business has come under the leadership of Gen. Stilwell—or whatever it is. We read also in the newspapers that they have come with 200 proposals for collaboration agreements to be signed with the private sector and that 300 proposals have been made from the Indian side for such private collaboration. May I know

whether this is also now going to be included in that kind of package deal with the Americans?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: To the hon. Member, anything American is something like a red rag to the bull. We do not suffer under the same complex, and this has been going on for a long time.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Don't become political cowboys.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY, LONDON

-186. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the progress so far made in settling the issue of the India Office Library in London?'

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): Some progress has been made in the matter but it has not yet been finalised and it cannot be stated when it will be finalised. It is not possible to give details of the progress as there is an understanding between the three Governments that details of negotiations should not be disclosed till a final settlement has been reached.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA : This matter has been hanging fire since independence. May I know what are the exact obstacles in the way which are delaying the matter so much and the matter is still under negotiation¹

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I took up the matter immediately I went to London as High Commissioner. I was then dealing with Mr. Duncan Sandys when he was Commonwealth Secretary. My hon. friend must realise that three Governments have to agree before a decision can be arrived at. I felt that we had come very close to a settlement. Then the Conservative Government resigned, and as soon as the new Labour Government came into power, the first thing I did was to write to Mr. Arthur Bottomley whose reply I have just received. I may tell the House that as far as the broad principles are concerned, v/e are agreed: we are practically agreed on the terms of reference. we are practically agreed on the tribunal which will decide

the legal ownership of the India House | Library. But there are some difficulties in the way. And not only have we to satisfy the United Kingdom, but India and Pakistan have also to agree on a formula which would satisfy all the three Governments.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: When will a settlement be reached? May I also know from the hon. Minister if research facilities are given to Indian scholars in that Library? That Library contains some of the rare manuscripts which India will be happy to get back.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Of course, it is the finest library of its kind. And I have never heard that Indian scholars are not given all the facilities that they need to work in that Library.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN : Has the Minister encountered, in the course of these negotiations, any real difficulty as between India and Pakistan?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I am glad to say that at least with regard to this matter, India and Pakistan are at one. The difficulty really is with the United Kingdom.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : That is right. As far as we are concerned, we have been pursuing this question since 1952.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA : Earlier.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have been asking questions and supplementaries on this subject. Now, it has taken—the proceedings will show—12 years to reach that stage which is indicated just now. May I know whether it is not a fact that when this dilly-dallying and hide and seek business is going on between the Governments concerned—between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom—some of the rare documents and other books are being removed and that certain reports about this appeared in the British newspapers—possibly 'The Manchester Guardian' is one of them? May I know what steps the Government have taken, when this protracted negotiation is going on, to ensure that the *status quo*—the physical possession of things—is maintained, that nothing is removed, because