Feedstock: FO/LSHS					
1	FCI-Sindri	7984	1218	445	9647
2	GNFC-Bharuch	5768	788	1077	7633
3	NLC-Neyveli	8690	2093	425	11208
4	NFL-Nangal	8620	1039	363	10022
5	NFL-Bhatinda	8369.	1138	1003	10510
6	NFL-Panipat	7779	1051	877	9707
Feedstock: Coal					
1	FCI-Ramagundam	9290	1221	735	! 1246
2	FCI-Talcher	8440	1383	848	10671

Ad-hoc retention price.

Prototypes for insect-resistant cotton etc.

5027. SHRI R. S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Chemical Laboratory has evolved prototypes of developing insect-resistant cotton, chickpea, pigeonpea and black pepper through gene transfer technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the results achieved at the field trials;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from various parts of the country of damage of cotton crop due to inferior quality pesticides;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed by Government to provide compensation to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) The National Chemical Laboratory has evolved protocols for in vitro regeneration of various explants of cotton as apical meristem, shoot tip and cotyledonary node from in vitro grown seedllings of various Indian cotton cultivers. Regeneration of cotton explants fulfils the major pre-requisite for transformation studies, which in turn, after further refinement, may be utilized for incorporation of insect resistant genes. In chickpea and pigeon pea, transformation protocols for regeneration for various explants of cultivated and wild varities have been

standardized. However, in all the above cases work is still at the laboratory stage only. No field trials have been earned out.

(c) Major cotton growing States have informed that there is no damage of cotton crop due to, inferior quality of pesticides during 1998-2000 crop seasons.

(d) Quction does not arise.

(e) Question does not arise.

Requirement of fertilisers in Assam

5028. SHRI PRAKANTA WARISA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total demand of fertilisers in Assam during the last three years and till date, year-wise / district-wise;

(b) the share of subsidy on fertilisers consumed in the State during this period;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is short supply of fertilisers to Assam during this period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) A Statement indicating district-wise consumption of fertiliser nutrients in Assam during the years 1997-98, 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 is enclosed *(See* below)

(b) The fertilisers consumed in the State include both controlled as well as decontrolled fertilisers. The supply of urea which is the only controlled fertilisers, is made largely from the indigenous production; however, some supplies have been made in the past from imports also. The supply of decontrolled fertilisers is arranged by the State from the indigenous producers/ importers. In either case, subsidy is reimbursed to producers / importers as Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) for the farmers have been fixed for all these fertilisers. In this arrangement, no account is maintained of State's share of the total subsidy.

(c) and (d) Urea is the only fertiliser which is under price, distribution and movement control of the Government of India. The availability of urea to each State is ensured as per the requirement and allocation made under Essential Commodities Act (ECA). Overall availability of urea in Assam during the last three years has been satisfactory. Localised and temporary shortages