

normal course on 30-6-1990 and another officer reported for duty at the place where he was transferred. He was subsequently posted to Patiala on compassionate ground. One official resigned from service in June, 1990. Three officials reported for duty at the places where they were transferred. The services of two officials were terminated after disciplinary proceedings. However, out of these two, one has been reinstated, on an appeal, with reduction in rank. One of the said 9 officials, had been pleading that he was undergoing treatment in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at the time of his transfer and he has now expressed his desire to report for duty at the place where he was transferred.

Policy for expansion of fertilizer industry

1601. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is self-sufficient in the matter of chemical fertilizers and What is Government's policy for the expansion of fertilizer industry in the country;

(b) what formula Government are adopting for calculation of cost price of various brands of fertilizers for both manufactured indigenously and imported;

(c) whether Government take into account the prices of fertilizers and other inputs while announcing the support prices of various agricultural produce; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN) : (a) The Government's objective for future is to achieve maximum degree of self-sufficiency in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers. While in the case of nitrogen, it is estimated that 90% of the demand would be met through indigenous production during the Eighth Plan, in Phosphate, domestic raw material constraints do not permit self-sufficiency in production, but the aim is for increased utilisation of indigenous ores. As regards potash, entire requirements are met through imports as there are no known sources of potash in the country.

(b) In respect of indigenous controlled fertilizers, their retention prices are worked out plant-wise and product-wise based on a combination of norms and actuals in respect of various elements of cost, under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme. In respect of imported controlled fertilizers, the Government bears the difference between the total cost (cost incurred on importing, handling and distributing the fertilizers) and the pool issue price (the sales price to the farmers minus distribution margin).

(c) and (d) The support price for various agricultural commodities are decided by Government, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), views of the State Governments and concerned central Ministries. While recommending the support prices, CACP considers a number of factors such as cost of production, input/output price trends in the market, parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers. The cost of cultivation/production taken into account includes all paid out costs such as hired human labour, bullock labour/ machine labour (both hired and owned) and rent paid for leased-in land, besides expenses on use of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges etc.

Rise in price of essential drugs

1602. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of scheduled drugs and formulations referred to B.I.C.P. for price revision during last one year, the cases cleared with recommendations and the details of cases pending and reasons therefor in each of the case;

(b) the extent of price-rise of essential drugs due to increase in material cost and imported price of such material due to devaluation of rupee; and

(c) the steps taken for duty reduction on raw material of essential drugs to ensure availability of these drugs at reasonable prices.