

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) The list of category II bulk drugs, as contained in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 (DPCO '87) was drawn on the basis of recommendations made in the Main Report and the Supplementary Reports, of a committee constituted for this purpose headed by Dr. Vijay Kelkar, the then Chairman, BICP. Subsequently, there were a large number of representations received by the Government including letters from MPs, against inclusion/exclusion of drugs in the list of price control under DPCO, 1987.

The issues relating to inclusion/ exclusion of drugs under price control have been intensively examined as part of the review of Drug Policy '86. The review expertise has taken into account, *inter-alia*, the need for evolving objective and transparent criteria for the purpose of selection of drugs for price control. The outline of the approach has been spelt out in a background note which has been placed on the Tables of, both the Houses of Parliament on 12th August, 1992 for inviting suggestions from the Hon'ble Members and it is expected to be taken up for discussion soon.

#### Subsidy on inputs supplied to fertilizer industry

3587. SHRI ABDUL SAMAD SIDDIQUI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of petro-based products and other inputs supplied to fertilizer industry at concessional rates;

(b) what are the rates of these inputs without concession and with concessions and what are the benefits received on these inputs by the fertilizer units;

(c) what is the total consumption of these inputs by the fertilizer industry

during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what is the total subsidy paid to the fertilizer industry directly or indirectly during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Naphtha, low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS) and furnace oil are the petro-based inputs supplied to fertilizer units at concessional rates. Before de-canalisation of imported inputs for fertilizers, sulphur was also supplied at concessional rates to the fertilizer industry. This concessional rate in the case of sulphur is no more available. This concession, when it was available, was about Rs. 250 per tonne of sulphur.

(b) The current basic rates of the above mentioned petro-based products charged from the fertilizer industry and for other uses are as follows:—

		For fertilizer uses	For other industry
Naphtha	(Rs./tonne)	3722.78	6075.69
LSHS	(Rs./tonne)	2851.57	4804.07
Fuel Oil	(Rs./Kilo litre)	2812.43	4862.99

(c) The estimated quantities of these petro-based inputs consumed by the fertilizer industry during the last three years, have been as follows:—

(000'MT)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Naphtha	2156.0	2407.4	2245.2
LSHS/Furnace oil	2361.6	2082.3	2554.3

(d) The total subsidy directly paid to the fertilizer industry under the retention price scheme during the last 3 years was as follows:— (Rs./crores)

1989-90	3771.00
1990-91	3729.73
1991-92	3500.00

To the extent of concessional rate of petro-based inputs referred to in reply to

part (b) above, the cost of production of both controlled and de-controlled fertilizers gets reduced, resulting in proportionate saving in subsidy in the case of controlled fertilizers, and availability of decontrolled fertilizers to farmers at cheaper prices.

### भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के गोरखपुर स्थित एकक का पुनरुद्धार

3588. श्री राम रतन राम : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के गोरखपुर स्थित एकक, जो कि रुग्ण हो चुका है, के पुनरुद्धार के संबंध में 9 मार्च, 1992 को प्रधानमंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिन्ता मोहन): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 10.6.90 को संयंत्र में दुर्घटना के कारण गोरखपुर एकक के बन्द होने के पश्चात्, फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के संयंत्र का स्पिक, एम एम ओ, फीडो और पी डी आई एल जैसे विशेषज्ञ अभिकरणों के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। एफ सी आई के बोर्ड द्वारा पी डी आई एल और फीडो की स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित सिफारिशों पर विचार किया गया था, जिन्होंने 837 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 1500 टन प्रतिदिन यूरिया और 900 टन प्रतिदिन अमोनिया की क्षमता के साथ विद्यमान स्थान पर नेफथा पर आधारित नये उर्वरक संयंत्र को स्थापित करने की वरीयता दी है। इस बीच, औद्योगिक और वित्तीय पुनर्संरचना बोर्ड (बी आई एफ आर) द्वारा कम्पनी को रुग्ण कम्पनी के रूप में घोषित किया जा चुका है और सरकार को निर्देश दिया गया है कि वह 31.3.1993 तक एक पुनर्वास योजना प्रस्तुत करे।

### Submission of information under DPCO, 1987 by companies

3589. SHRI J. S. RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has approached the Food and Drug Administrations of States to get details regarding price, submission of different forms as required under DPCO, 1987 from drug companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry have adopted different approach with the Food and Drug Administrations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in certain cases his Ministry is taking up the matter with the head of administration; and

(d) what is the procedure in his Ministry and the authority empowered to take decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Such administrative matters are dealt with at appropriate levels from time to time.

### Diversion of funds from IDPL

3590. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether IDPL was allowed to divert its funds to the tune of Rs. 20 crores for meeting cash losses for four running years; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the persons/officials responsible for this diversion of fund; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the persons involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA