

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान, बंगला देश और इंडोनेशिया द्वारा अपनाई गई कार्य-योजना का अध्ययन कर लिया है, जहाँ यद्यपि, राज्य सहायता को समाप्त कर दिया गया था तथापि इन देशों ने उर्वरक फैक्टरियों की समस्याओं को इस प्रकार हल किया जिससे कि उर्वरकों की मांग में कोई कमी न आये ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त देशों में उत्पादन लागत को कम बनाये रखने के लिए उर्वरक फैक्टरियों द्वारा कौन-कौन से उपाय किए गए थे और क्या इन उपायों को हमारे देश में अपनाया जा सकता है और यदि नहीं तो इस संबंध में व्यौग क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिन्ता मोहन) : (क) कुछ निम्न विश्लेषण उर्वरकों को छोड़कर, जो अपेक्षाकृत निम्न मात्राओं में बेचे जाते हैं, सरकार ने उर्वरकों पर राज सहायता नहीं हटाई है ।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

1675. [Transferred to the 30th July, 1991]

**Parliamentary Committee to review the use of Nuclear Power**

1676. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Nuclear power generation is now being viewed world-wide as a deathtrap after the Chernobyl Disaster; and

(b) if so, whether a Parliamentary Committee will be asked to review the entire question of the use of nuclear power including food irradiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUB-

LIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) It is not correct to say that nuclear power is viewed as a death-trap world-wide. The causes of Chernobyl reactor accident in the Soviet Union and its possible health effects have been extensively studied and have been the subject of scientific investigations by such expert bodies as the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Chernobyl Nuclear Reactor design was of a type that is not very common in the rest of the world including India. Lessons learnt from such occurrences are however reviewed in detail and wherever applicable are incorporated in the design parameters and operating practices. As of today 423 nuclear power reactors are in operation and 83 under construction across the world. 19% of electricity production in the world is from nuclear reactors.

(b) The safety of the nuclear power plants is constantly reviewed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board along with the experts it has chosen from a wide range of organisations. As such there does not seem to be any case for a special parliamentary committee.

**45 per cent cut in fertilizers subsidy**

1677. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: SHRI SOM PAL; SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the news item published in Hindustan Times on 17th July, 1991 captioned 45 per cent cut likely in fertilizer subsidy, if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether it is also a fact that small and Marginal farmers are not benefited by subsidy, but mainly big farmers could be benefited; and

(c) what is the total quantum of, subsidy given by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

The subsidy on low analysis fertilizers such as Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Ammonium Chloride and Sulphate of Potash has been withdrawn and the maximum sale price of other fertilizers has been increased by 40% on an average, by an order issued by the Government on 25th July, 1991.

(b) The small and marginal farmers are also benefited by the subsidy on fertilizers.

(c) The total amount of subsidy paid during 1990-91 on both indigenous and imported fertilizers was Rs. 4,389.06 crores.

**Consideration of recommendations of BICP by Technical Committee**

1678. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendation made by BICP in regard to the prices of Betamethasone and its salts was considered by the Technical Committee of the Standing Committee which is High Power Committee; and

(b) if so, when and what were their findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) The Expert Group on Technology Issues considered the matter relating to sharing between consumer and producers, of reduction in cost as a result of R&D efforts and the case of Betamethasone was taken as an illustrative example.

(b) The Group felt that reduction in cost due to indigenous R&D be identified precisely before extending any benefit thereon to the manufacturer.

जीवन रक्षक औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1679. श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जीवन रक्षक औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है और

(ग) क्या सरकार स्वयं अपनी पहल पर जीवन रक्षक औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिन्ता मोहन) : (क) से (ग) प्रमुख विदेशी मुद्राओं की तुलना में रुपये की हाल की विनिमय दर के समायोजन के बाद औषध एवं भेषज उद्योगों संघों ने लागतों में वृद्धि के आधार पर सभी औषधों एवं सूत्रयोगों में 25 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हेतु अभ्यावेदन किया था। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में उर्वरकों की भूमिका

1680. सरदार जगजीत सिंह झरोड़ा: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में उर्वरकों की एक विशेष भूमिका होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कृषि उत्पाद की उत्पादन लागत अत्यधिक होने के कारण भारतीय किसानों की ऋण-शक्ति में समुचित वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने तैयार उर्वरकों के लागत मूल्य कम करने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है ;