

panies are manufacturing pharmaceuticals in India?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I require notice.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know, Sir, what steps have been taken by the Government, to enable the Indian manufacturers of pharmaceuticals to get their requirements of heavy chemicals, fine chemicals and catalysts at cheap rate?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** If the hon. Member mentions any particular type of chemicals, I shall endeavour to answer the question.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know, Sir, what is the percentage of total earnings of Indian pharmaceutical industries spent on scientific research?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have got a few tricks up my sleeve. This does not happen to be one of them.

**Pandit C. N. Malviya:** May I know, Sir, the date of the appointment and the personnel of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The Committee was appointed on the 14th February 1953. The following is the composition of the Committee:

- (1) Major General S. L. Bhatia (Chairman)
- (2) Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao (Member)
- (3) Dr. B. B. Yodh (Member)
- (4) Dr. J. C. Ghosh (Member)
- (5) Dr. R. C. Shah (Member)
- (6) Dr. T. R. Seshadari (Member)
- (7) Dr. H. R. Nanji (Member)
- (8) Shri K. R. Chandran (Member)
- (9) Shri P. M. Nabar (Member)
- (10) Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao (Member)

Dr. Anil Kumar Sen, one of the members of the Committee has since died and the question of appointment of his substitute is under consideration.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** May I enquire whether given the necessary protection, could we be assured of the quality being equal to the foreign manufacture?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** These and other problems will be considered by this Committee. We are awaiting the report of the Committee.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Is Government aware that on account of the huge resources of the foreign manufacturers and by their being allowed to operate under Indian names in this country, they are driving Indian concerns out of existence?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** If I had any doubts about these matters the hon. Member's eloquence has dispelled those doubts.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** May I know, Sir, whether manufacturers like Park Davis have been recently hauled up in Bombay for cheating the Customs?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I do not know if there has been any court case of that nature but perhaps there seems to have been some customs investigation.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am feeling it quite chilly in the House. I am running some temperature on account of change in weather. If the hon. Members agree the temperature of the House may be raised from 74 to 80.

**Several Hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

LABOURERS RETRENCHED FROM STATE COLLIERIES.

**\*742. Ch. Raghur Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state how many labourers in the State Collieries were retrenched as a result of the Fact Finding Committee's report?

(b) How many of them have been re-employed?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) 844 casual workers were discharged from Kargali Colliery on 9th April 1953.

(b) None; they were purely casual workers employed and paid directly by the Contractor.

**Ch. Raghbir Singh:** Is it a fact that at the time of their retrenchment nothing by way of compensation was paid to the labourers?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** There is a scheme for payment to the permanent employees who are retrenched for good reasons. Since they were employed by the contractors, I am afraid, these workers are not entitled to retrenchment compensation.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** May I know, Sir, how many have been retrenched from Railway collieries and how many have been retrenched from other State collieries. May I also further know—having regard to the fact that the profits in 1953-54 are estimated to be Rs. 63 lakhs which is more than other previous year's figures,—how has the question of retrenchment arisen?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** There are no State Collieries apart from Railway Collieries. They are the only State Collieries. It is because of the partial retrenchment that there has been some economy in the working expenses. I may inform the hon. Member that the retrenchment that is to take place in the Railway Collieries, is according to the recommendations of the various Committees which have studied the matter very carefully. It will be of the order of about four thousand and odd workers but that has not yet been given effect to because of certain legal and technical difficulties. The profit to which the hon. Member has referred has been made by having recourse to several setps. One of them being retrenchment of the casual workers referred to in the answer.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know, Sir, whether the Government has reconciled to the retrenchment made by the contractors or whether they have advised the contractors for retrenchment of these labourers?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** There was no need to advise the contractors. The only question that is to be borne in mind is whether there is work for the labour that is to be employed there. If there is no work then whether it is the contractor or the Government, they will have, I regretfully submit, to retrench these people. As I said, these were engaged for temporary casual work.

**Shri R. N. Singh:** Sir, how many of these State Collieries are worked by the contractors and how many of them are worked by the Departments themselves?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** There are 11 State Collieries. Out of them the administration of 9 have been completely taken over by the Government. In two of the other collieries contract labour is still there. The Government have declared their policy that before April 1953 the contract labour in the remaining two collieries has to be done away with and replaced by Government labour.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know, Sir, for how long these casual workers were working in the collieries?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I require notice to answer that question.

#### SUPPLY OF FERTILISERS

\*743. **Ch. Raghbir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Sindri Fertilizer Factory meets the internal demand of India in fertilizers?

(b) If so, what is the demand of U.P. State in fertilizers and what amount is supplied to it?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The Sindri Fertilizer Factory produces only ammonium sulphate. The estimated internal demand in India for this fertilizer in the year 1953 is approximately 3.5 lakh tons. The Sindri Factory is expected to produce about 3 lakh tons this year. There are, however, other fertilizers also for which there is limited demand in the country.