

(c) whether nearly 800 villages in the country would receive this fertilizer, if so, what are the norms and the areas selected; and

(d) how many villages are to be selected under this scheme in Madhya Pradesh and how many of them fall under the backward districts of Rajgarh, Vidisha and Guna of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) to (d). The British Prime Minister, during his visit to India, offered to donate fertilizers worth £ 10 millions per year for a period of three years, from U.K. grant-in-aid to India. The funds raised through the sale of fertilizer are to be utilised for agricultural development in selected districts through Fertilizer Educational projects. The districts to be covered under the project are to be selected from among those which have high potential but low consumption of fertilizers. The details of the scheme have yet to be finalised.

Imports of Chloramphenicol and L-Base

37. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale imports of Chloramphenicol Powder and L-Base, which are likely to come into the country due to various letter of credits already under import replanishment policy is forcing the indigenous manufacturers of Chloramphenicol from L-Base to closedown;

(b) whether this situation is due to the fact that inflated cost of Rs. 650/- per kg. of L-Base is being charged by the canalising agency even though the import cost to the canalising agency is about Rs. 500/- per kg; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this case with context to its proclaimed policy to bring down prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1977-78 permitted import of canalised, restricted and banned items of bulk drugs upto certain limits against the REP Licences earned by the Export Houses. As this was likely to effect indigenous production of bulk drugs, the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Commerce and with effect from 27th September, 1977 the facility of issue of REP Licences for import of canalised drugs against export of items other than drugs has been withdrawn. These REP Licences can now be earned only against the export of drugs and drug intermediates including Unani and Ayurvedic medicines.

Import of L-Base against REP Licences is allowed only against export of Chloramphenicol/or its formulations. REP imports of canalised drugs may, however, continue against irrevocable letters of credit opened prior to 27-9-1977. Therefore, the question of any substantial imports of Chloramphenicol Powder and L-Base against REP Licences arriving in future does not arise. Up to 15th of December, 1977 no import of Chloramphenicol was reported against REP Licences at the Bombay Port. The arrivals of L-Base are reported to have amounted to only 2.3 tonnes.

(b) and (c) Notified price of Chloramphenicol Powder manufactured from basic stages is Rs. 558/- kg. for captive consumption and Rs. 586/- per kg. for sale to others. A number of units in the country were reported to be converting L-Base into Chloramphenicol and selling it at the price fixed for basic stage production of the drug. They were procuring L-Base at a price of Rs. 422.00 per kg. and were,

therefore, enjoying unintended benefit in such a conversion. Since conversion of L-Base into Chloramphenicol is a single reaction process involving simple technology and is considered not desirable in view of the long-term aim of the country to establish production of Chloramphenicol from basic stages, a price of Rs. 650.00 per kg. was fixed for L-Base to ensure that conversion of L-Base into Chloramphenicol ensures only a reasonable margin of profit to the concerned units, keeping a uniform price for indigenous production of Chloramphenicol from basic stages and for production of Chloramphenicol from L-Base.

Any surplus accruing to the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited on account of the higher price allowed for L-Base than that may work out as per CCI&E's formula, would be adjusted while fixing the prices of canalised bulk drugs for the year 1978-79.

Cost-cum-technical examination for fixing fair price of Chloramphenicol from L-Base is also already in progress

Members of Committee on MRTP Act and Companies Act

38. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many members of the Committee appointed by Government to suggest changes in MRTP Act and Companies Act are (i) Chairman, Directors, Executives and Advisors of Indian and Foreign companies, (ii) representation of minority shareholders, consumers, public sector and small industry; the names of the members along with remunerations received by them from the companies;

(b) whether Government have received any representation against the members nominated on this committee; and

(c) if so, what action has Government taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(b) The Government have not received any representation against the members nominated on the Expert Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

परिवहन की भावी आवश्यकतायें

39. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवहन की भावी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई दीर्घकालिक योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेलों ने वर्ष 1988-89 तक की अवधि के लिए यात्री और माल दोनों तरह के यातायात के परिवहन की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए एक दीर्घकालीन समवेत योजना बनायी है।

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं में यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 1988-89 में लगभग 17500 लाख यात्रियों (अनुपनगरीय) और 3700 लाख मीटरिक टन प्रारम्भिक माल यातायात के रेल द्वारा परिवहन की मांग होगी।