

The policy of Direct Allotment has been discontinued in the import policy 1978-79.

(c) From the policy provisions contained in paragraph 90 to 93 and proforma of application at Appendix 53 of the Import Trade Control Policy, 1977-78 (Vol. I) it is noticed that the allotment of canalised raw materials to actual users, belonging to organised sector for direct allotment items was not specifically linked to their licensed capacities. On the other hand, applicants were required to certify that the raw materials applied for direct allotment represented their requirements for a period not exceeding 12 months (for the year 1977-78). Wherever considered necessary at the time of registration, the canalising agencies could also ask the actual users to furnish information not covered by Appendix 53 mentioned above, regarding production, consumption, utilisation of the material etc. Thus, under the provisions of 77-78 import policy governing direct allotment items the canalising agencies did not have to verify entitlements as per licenced capacities of formulations before allotting the items.

(d) DGTD units were released canalised bulk drugs/raw materials upto 1977-78 on the basis of best of past two years' consumption or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controllers whichever was less. Hence the question of linking releases of these raw materials to licenced capacities for relevant formulations does not arise.

(e) Action has been initiated for issuing a consolidated licence to all DGTD units (including M/s. Sandoz, Glaxo, Borroughs Wellcome) wherein capacities for formulations based on a particular bulk drug are to be indicated in terms of quantum of that bulk drug. Once this is done, the release of canalised bulk drug would automatically get linked to the entitlements of various DGTD units as per licensed capacities.

### Dibrugarh in Assam declared Unsafe for further Development

1013. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dibrugarh in Assam has been declared unsafe for further development by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) whether this matter has been brought to the notice of State Government for urgent and immediate action; and

(c) the steps Central Government have taken to save the town?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Geomorphological studies carried out by GSI in connection with the flood problem in this area have indicated the presence of structurally weak planes south of the Brahmaputra river. Some subsidence of the area bounded by these planes is also inferred. It lies south of the Brahmaputra river. GSI that the depth extension of these weak planes fringing the northern boundary of the Dibrugarh town has to be deciphered by geophysical surveys. Until further detailed studies are carried out, no firm conclusions can be arrived at. As a precautionary measure, it has been suggested that further developmental activities in this town be confined to the area east of the 115 metres contour which appears to be more stable.

(b) Does not arise as the studies are of a preliminary nature and conclusions are still tentative.

(c) Flood protection measures are being taken by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board. The geomorphological studies will also contribute towards devising of long term protective measures.