

has, therefore, ceased to be payable. The workers have accordingly become disentitled to medical benefit. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation can not legally continue medical benefit to such workers. However, such of the workers who have resumed duty are being allowed medical benefit from the date they resumed duty, after obtaining a certificate from the employer regarding resumption of duty.

(b) and (c) The Government has no information in the matter. However, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation continues to meet the 7/8th share of the expenditure on provision of medical care within the overall ceiling of expenditure on medical benefit.

(d) The matter concerns the State Government.

Recommendations of Second Bhagwati Committee for comprehensive legal aid Scheme

9715. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the second Bhagwati Committee for implementing comprehensive legal aid schemes ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to implement the recommendations ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) The first Committee consisting of Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati as Chairman and Mr. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer as Member submitted a Report on National Juridicare on the 31st August, 1977. The Committee itself recognised that various studies would have to be made before even tentative finality could be reached on many points and hence the issues raised by the

Committee's Report were considered in depth and ultimately it was decided that the work of formulating in detail and implementing comprehensive legal aid schemes should be entrusted to a Committee headed by Justice Bhagwati himself assisted by other members. The Second Bhagwati Committee known as Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes has been set up by the Central Government under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Bhagwati, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court, to formulate and to implement comprehensive schemes for legal aid to the indigent, by Government of India Resolution No. F. 6(19)/80-I.C. dated the 26th September, 1980. The Committee evolved a 'Model Scheme', for Legal Aid and in accordance with the 'Model Scheme' State Legal Aid and Advice Boards have been set up in some States and Union Territories. Some States/Union Territories have legal aid schemes of their own.

The Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice D.A. Desai of the Supreme Court has been constituted for giving legal aid and advice in cases coming before the Supreme Court. Grants-in-aid is given by the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Central Committee to the voluntary organisations and the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards for specific and approved projects and schemes, when requests are received.

Nylon Industry Facing Caprolactum Crisis

9716. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nylon industry is heading for a caprolactum crisis in the wake of a growing uncertainty over its imports ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government have not fully paid attention towards their demands ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation is arranging for imports of caprolactam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Imports of Fertilizers, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

9717. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what percentage the imports of fertilizers, drugs and pharmaceuticals constitute of the total imports of the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the indigenous manufacturing capacity has been well established in these areas ;

(c) what has been the gap between the total demand and indigenous supply for the last three consecutive years (year-wise) ; and

(d) imports made (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals constituted less than 1.0% and Fertilizers 5.2% of the total imports into the country during 1981-82.

(b) While substantial capacity for production of Fertilizers has been installed and production of fertilizers has also gone up significantly, the level of production of fertilizers at present is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilizers in the country.

Indigenous production of bulk drugs has been showing increasing trends. The country has become self-sufficient in several bulk drugs and in formulations. However, in view of introduction of new drugs in world market and because of international R&D efforts, total self sufficiency in all drugs is not possible.

(c) In so far as Fertilizers are concerned the gap between demands and production is as given below :

Year	Gap between demand and production (in lakh tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
1980-81	-15.14	-3.73
1981-82	- 9.15	-3.73
1982-83	- 8.39	-4.40
(Estimated)		

There is no indigenous production of Potash(K). Entire requirements of Potash are, therefore, met from imports.

In so far as drugs and pharmaceuticals are concerned, in the case of bulk drugs the gap in demand and production are met by way of imports. During the last three years the production and imports of bulk drugs were as follows :

Year	Production of drugs (Rs. crores)	Imports of bulk drugs (Rs. crores)
1980-81	240	87.24
1981-82	289	105.06
1982-83	325	—
(Estimated)		

(Figures in respect of imports during 1982-83 are not yet available).

(d) Imports of Fertilizers during the last three years were as follows :

Year	Value in Rs. crores
1980-81	925.22
1981-82	716.62
1982-83	227.90
(upto January '83)	