

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BO-ROOAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The DMT unit of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. with a capacity of 24,000 tonnes/annum was commissioned in March, 1973 with imported Paraxylene, the main raw material for DMT. Due to non-availability of paraxylene in the world market, this unit was shut down in August 1973. It was re-commissioned towards the end of December 1973 with the availability of paraxylene from Indian Petrochemical's own paraxylene unit commissioned in September 1973. Due to mal-functioning of propane gas compressor in the paraxylene plant, the production of DMT has not yet stabilised. Efforts are being made to re-commission the DMT plant soon.

M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company are currently erecting a plant to manufacture 20,000 tonnes/annum caprolactum. Their plant is expected to start production by the middle of 1974. It might achieve full rated production in 1976-77

Train Collision near Shahdara

***280. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTAR SINGH MA-
LIK :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Railway trains collided near Shahdara, Delhi on the 12th February, 1974 ;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof and the estimated loss to Railways ;

(c) whether any inquiry has been held into the causes of this accident and if so, the gist thereof ; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims and injured persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In this accident one person was killed and another hurt gravously. In addition 35 persons sustained trivial injuries.

The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated approximately at Rs. 68,000/-.

(c) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, who has held his statutory inquiry into this accident, the collision was due to the failure of railway staff.

(d) So far no compensation has been paid to the dependants of the deceased and to the injured persons. However, a total sum of Rs. 900/- has been disbursed as an ex-gratia payment.

Diverting profits by Foreign Chemical Firms having more than 26 per cent Foreign Equity

2605. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity are diverting their predominantly Indian earned profits as a capital to manufacture cosmetics, laboratory chemicals, insecticides, veterinary items and food products during the last three years ;

(b) if so, how many foreign dominated firms have taken advantage of such a diversification ;

(c) whether this diversification is meant to avoid price control restrictions in cases where more than 15 per cent profit is not allowed ; and

(d) whether Government propose to ask these firms to use cost accountability for each and every drug item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). A list of drug manufacturing companies with more than 26 per cent foreign equity who are manufacturing non-drug items also, is attached. Many of these firms have been manufacturing non-drug items even prior to the enforcement of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970, the companies are required to maintain separate accounts in respect of their drug manufacturing activity. Plant and equipment used for manufacturing various drugs is not always separate. It is, therefore, not proposed to ask the companies to maintain separate accounts for each drug.

STATEMENT

1. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.
2. Beecham Ltd.
3. Bayer India Ltd
4. Boots Company Ltd.
5. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Ltd.
6. Ciba of India Ltd.
7. Cibatul Ltd.
8. Cyanamid Ltd.
9. Duphar Interfran Ltd.
10. E. Merck Ltd
11. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd.
12. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.
13. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
14. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
15. May and Baker Ltd.
16. Mc Gaw Ravindra Ltd.
17. Pfizer Ltd.
18. Rallis India Ltd.
19. Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd.
20. Richards on Hindustan Ltd.

21. Sandoz India Ltd.
22. Smith & Nephew Ltd.
23. Subrid Geigy Ltd.
24. Tata Fison Ltd.
25. Warner Hindustan Ltd.
26. Anglo Thai Corporation Ltd.
27. Chesebrough Ponds Inc.
28. Dental Products of India Ltd.

दिल्ली में कुर्कियम वॉश उपभोगकर्ताओं के लिये कोयले तथा मिट्टी के तेल की मात्रा में कमी

2606. श्री राजू भास बन्नी तिवारी : क्या वैद्रीय-लिविंग और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजधानी में गैस का प्रयोग करने वालों के कोयले तथा मिट्टी के तेल का कोटा कम कर दिया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है , और

(ग) गैस का प्रयोग करने वाले तथा अन्य लोगों को प्रलग-प्रलग मिट्टी के तेल का कितना कोटा मिलेगा ?

वेद्रीयलिविंग और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहू नवाज खाँ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य रेलवे में नैमित्तिक श्रमिक

2607. श्री गंगा चरण बीमित्त : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में कितने नैमित्तिक श्रमिक काम करने हैं , और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन श्रमिकों को नियमित बनाने का है और यदि हा, तो कब ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मव शर्मा कुरेशी) : (क) 31-3-1973 को 52918 थी।

(ख) जांच समितियों द्वारा जो नैमित्तिक श्रमिक उपयुक्त पाये जाने हैं उन्हें नियमित पदों पर लपाने के बारे में जैसे जैसे रिक्तियां होती हैं पहले से ही विचार