

क्षेत्र में, तो दौड़ कर जाइए, कभी बाढ़ आती है, तो दौड़कर जाइए, अगर वहाँ हिन्दु-मुस्लिम का झगड़ा होता है, तो क्षेत्र में दौड़कर जाइए और यदि आपस में कोई कास्ट-रायट हो गया है, तो भी पहुंचिये—मतलब यह कि यदि ऐसा कोई मौका आता है, तो हमें अपने निवांचन क्षेत्र में तत्काल पहुंचना जरूरी होता है। संसद सदस्यों की कोई छोटी कांस्टिचुएन्सी नहीं रहती है, उसमें एम्बली की छः सात कान्डीचुएन्सीज शामिल होती है। वैसे कस्टिचुएन्सीज है। लेकिन हम को पूरे देश के स्तर पर सभी बातों को देखना और सुनना पड़ता है। जब हम कांस्टिचुएन्सीज में जाते हैं तो अकेले कभी जाना नहीं होता। हमारे साथ काफी लोग जाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब अगली बार जारी रखें। अब हाफ एन अवर हैं।

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
IMPORT OF ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS FROM
USA

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up Half-An-Hour Discussion.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very serious matter and I would call it a corporate crime of the century by which American multinational drug firms are exporting most dangerous drugs to different countries including India.

I convey my thanks to a monthly journal published from California named "Mother Jones". It has revealed facts which are devastating, unbelievable and most revealing and it is named as "The Corporate Crime of the Century", and the name of the feature reveals its contents itself.

The United States multinational and tycoons and sharks sell to the third world, specially to India, shiploads of defective medical devices, lethal drugs known as Carcinogens,

Toxic pesticides, etc. These are considered to be prohibited and unfit for Americans themselves.

I read out some extracts from that. It is very important. I quote:

"It involves... \$ 1.2 billion worth of unsafe goods overseas every year; the United States Export-Import Bank, which finances large dumps."

It says:

"400 Iraqis died in 1972 and 5000 were hospitalised after consuming the by-products of 8000 tons of wheat and barley coated with an organic mercury fungicide, whose use had "been banned in the U.S.

An undisclosed number of farmers and over 1000 water buffalos died suddenly in Egypt after being exposed to leptophos, a chemical pesticide which was never registered for domestic use by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) but was exported to at least 30 countries.

After the Dalkon Shield intrauterine device killed at least 17 women in the United States, the manufacturer withdrew it from the domestic market. It was sold overseas after the American recall and is still in common use in some countries.. "

And perhaps also in this country.

There are so many other cases. It says:

"A synthetic male hormone, which was found to stunt the growth of American children, is freely available in Brazil, where it is recommended as an appetite stimulant for children..."

No doubt, India is on the list there also.

"An injectable contraceptive banned for such use in the United States because it caused malignant tumors in beagles and monkeys, is sold by in 70 other countries where it is widely used in U.S.—sponsored population control programs.

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

Most dumps, however, are performed quietly, the product moving unnoticed in the fast flow of normal trade between nations. And dumping is not limited to chemicals and consumer products... Even entire technologies are dumped. Nuclear power, which seems certain to receive a 'hazardous' classification before long in the U.S. is today being dumped on energy-starved nations like the Philippines and India."

"India" is clearly stated here. It further says:

"Early in our investigation, however, we discovered that exposing dumpers was more challenging than we thought it would be. 'That are really smugglers' said one of our team in a story meeting. 'The only difference between drug smugglers and dumpers is that the products are usually moving in opposite directions.'"

"There is another difference: the government protects dumpers..."

Here, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to enlighten us as much as possible. Does the hon. Health Minister know that the black and white T.V. poses radiation hazard? The colour T.V. poses much greater radiation hazard. It has been proved by an experiment conducted in the Princeton University in America. Why is it that the Government is going in for colour T.V.? We do not know.

"...government protection afforded to dumpers goes way beyond this kind of cover.

Although the bottom line motive is always profit, hazardous products are dumped to solve different problems. For non-manufacturers—wholesalers, retailers, brokers, importers,..." etc.

We would like the Hon. Minister to enlighten us as to what is happening to this country—how it is going.

The Tribune, which is one of the leading and oldest papers of the country has done a magnificent job and has stated: in the Editorial of 2nd January 1980:

"It is, therefore logical to conclude that when such "unsafe" products cannot be exported, the Indian subsidiaries of these multinationals engage themselves in producing them locally. What is worse, the hold of the foreign private capital on Indian industries, including drug firms, has not relaxed despite the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act".

You can try to get a copy of 2nd January 1980's *Tribune*.

Three giant U.S. multi-national firms had to withdraw five hundred products,—pesticides etc.—from the U.S. market under pressure, but export to the third world, including India, continued. The U.S. President has absolute power, only through an executive order, to stop this dangerous game with human life, but he did not do it. He does not propose to do it either because of the so-called U.S. balance of trade—because his justification is that the trade deficit is 25 billion dollars a year. The U.S. President can put this on the commodity lists, making exportation illegal. But Mr. Carter except mumbling a few words, did nothing:

"Carter has mumbled a word or two about the ethics of exporting; he clearly does not consider the use of safe products a human right for non-Americans. In fact, his actions on this matter have pleased the most conservative pro-dumping forces.

They are supposed to be our friends! Now we come to another quotation: "...foreign governments are notified whenever a product is banned, deregulated, suspended or cancelled by an American regulatory agency. The notification system is handled by the State Department, whose policy statement on the subject reads:

'No country should establish itself as the arbiter of others' health and safety standards. Individual governments are generally in the best position to establish standards of public health and safety.

Based on this judgment, an unwieldy and ineffective notification procedure allegedly places announcements in the hands of the proper foreign government officials, telling them a certain drug has been found to be toxic or that babies have strangled in particular brands of cribs."

"In fact, the countries where most of our banned and hazardous products are dumped lack regulatory agencies, testing laboratories or well-staffed customs departments".

So, this is the position. We are buying products which are nothing but poison. And then, Sir, it says:

"Global corporations, with their worldwide network of subsidiaries, high technology and marketing systems, far outstrip the puny regulatory efforts of a government that considers corporate crime a minor nuisance at worst.

Dumping must be clearly defined by statute and one term, such as 'illegal for export' should be applied to... products found to be too dangerous for use... anywhere.

... the benefits far outweigh the risks in other countries—for example, certain drugs used to treat tropical diseases or pesticides used to kill the malaria-carrying mosquito. In such cases, when the foreign government is apprised of the risk, the products should be cleared for export to that country only."

I can lend the article to the Hon. Minister.

Then, again:

"Germany dumps at least as many toxic pesticides...and no nation

on earth can match Switzerland for dumping baby formula. However, the assumption that foreign buyers will import known toxins and recognised lethal products from one country when they can't get them from another is patently ridiculous."

"The U.S. government and U.S. drug companies maintain a systematic and intentional double standard for the sale of contraceptives. Unsafe IUDs, dangerous high-estrogen birth control pills... etc., etc.

It is a very, very serious matter. In fact, we are playing with the lives of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take a little more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought your notice was about anti-biotic drugs...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who says I am not talking about that?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He is emphasizing on ICUD.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "Bangladeshi Baby Blues".

"There used to be a joke that an aspirin could keep you from getting pregnant—if you held it between your knees. Now, there is a new twist; birth control pills can help you get pregnant—if you take them as part of one of AID's Third World 'contraceptive inundation' programs.

"The inundation strategy means that every woman can get pills, whether she needs them or not. About 90 per cent of the women receiving AID pills in Bangladesh..." etc., etc.

"Dr. Henry Mosley, a John Hopkins University professor, who has studied AID's inundation approach in Bangladesh believes that the pos-

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

sibility of a pill-induced population explosion is 'a matter of some concern'."

That is how those American giants are marketing the most dangerous and fatal things which they cannot sell in their own country. Such is the case with U.K., Germany Switzerland and many other Capitalist countries.

Against one, for example, Upjohn Company, there are serious charges. There are other such companies also.

I will come since you have rung the bell, to the important things.

"There has been a tendency in recent years..." The American Cyanamid and Pfizer also.

"...for producers of pesticides or other banned and heavily restricted products to move their production facilities abroad. For years, Hercules Inc. has produced toxaphene in Nicaragua, and American Cyanamid Co., announced it has built a pesticide plant in Brazil..."

That is how they are operating. It is horrifying to hear.

I was away to Calcutta and a man from pfizer Company, called shah, came to my house, and because he could not see me, he left a letter trying to pressurize me, trying to mislead me. I have given notice of a privilege motion against him. It is a very serious matter. That is how the multi-nationals are operating—through lobbies and pressure lobbies.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is better not to go to his house.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to ask the Minister how many times he has been intimidated by the U.S. Government, the German Government and the Governments in other capitalist countries about the undesirability of the use of certain drugs and gadgets.

There is a U.S. Senate Committee. This is from the Lok Sabha Debates, 11th April, 1978, page 203;

"Over-charging by U.S. Pharmaceutical companies and cases filed in U.S. Courts:

"Following the report of a Committee of the U.S. Senate, it came to the notice of the Government of India in 1969 that six U.S. drug companies, Namely, Pfizer, Cyanamid, Squibb Bristol Mayors, Upjohn and Olin had allegedly entered into a conspiracy in concerted price fixation of certain Broad Spectrum Antibiotics and thereby had over-charged the domestic as well as the overseas purchasers of the same during the period 1954—67, Government of India had filed a civil suit in U.S. courts against all the six companies on 11th October, 1974. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a foreign Nation is also a 'person' within the meaning of the Clayton Act, enabling the nation to sue for damages. Damage brief will have to be filed in the U.S. courts by the Government of India."

I would like the Minister to reply as to what has happened to this case and what the present position is.

I come to this loot by the companies—I will not take much time; I will take two more minutes. Remittances abroad....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take two more minutes. It is nice to see you in the Chair for the first time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That means, you are not in the House many times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 'Chair' and 'House' are different—'elevated' and 'downgraded'.

"Remittances abroad by way of imports, dividends, royalty and others and exports of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies during 1978-79."

Come to the American company, Pfizer Ltd.

(USA Pfizer	1978-79	in lakhs.
Imports		Rs. 52.15
Dividend		Rs. 87.88
Technical fee & interest		Rs. 0.91
Total outflow		Rs. 140.94
Exports of Indian subsidiaries		Rs. 58.20
<i>Anglo-french Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd.</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 14.70
Exports		Rs. 5.53
<i>Ciba Geigy of India</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 449.16
Exports		Rs. 61.82
<i>UK firms</i>		
<i>Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd.</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 369.44
Exports		Rs. 14.76
<i>Boots Co. (India) Ltd.</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 203.76
Exports		Rs. 47.44
<i>Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.</i>		
Same situation.		
<i>Glaxo Laboratories</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 239.44
Exports		Rs. 176.34

Then there are the May & Baker, Whiffens India Ltd., Cyanamid India Ltd., Parke Davis, Wyeth Laboratories, etc. etc.

I come to the profits of Pfizers. In 1976-77 their assets were worth Rs. 2381.09 lakhs. In 1978-79 it sharply rose to Rs. 2685.63 lakhs. Their profits in 1976-77 were Rs. 664.68 lakhs and in 1978-79 it jumped to Rs. 732.98 lakhs.

products—produced beyond their licensed capacity. I would expect that you will give the correct facts and the truth in your reply.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I would very much like to see you again in the Chair.

I would also like the hon. Minister to tell us what steps has he taken against those who overproduced their

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hon. Member has made a very wide study regarding the mis-

(HAH)

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

chief of the foreign multi-national companies. He has produced many things before the House for which the House must be very seriously concerned. He has spoken about posticide and . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Anti-biotics.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I will come to that. Posticides and mostly the toxic pesticides. Then he spoke about the health hazard by radiation by black and white TV and colour TV. He has spoken about all sorts of exports by these multinational companies.

Though he has revealed many interesting facts about the foreign companies, he did not bring out the expected information which we were expecting that he would reveal something about the US companies regarding the export of their anti-biotics to India because the half-an-hour discussion mainly pertains to that . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said it. You kindly give us the reply on the case that was filed in the Supreme Court on 11th October 1974 under the Clayton Act. If you give a reply you will cover a big, big field of anti-biotics.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not dispute the fact that he has brought it to the notice of the House.

But since the discussion raised in the House mainly pertains to the question of anti-biotics, to keep it distinct and straight, I should say that we have not been importing much from the United States. As far as antibiotics are concerned, at the moment, I must tell you the things which we have been importing from the U.S.

Sir, the total value of the anti-biotics imported into the country

during the last three years, that is, for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs. 17.02 crores, Rs. 17.80 crores and Rs. 22.20 crore respectively. It may be seen that as against this total value of imports, the value of anti-biotics drugs that have been imported from U.S. constituted only about 4 per cent in 1977-78.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about those producing under licensing by M/s. Pfizer—how much are they allowed to produce under the licensing? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In 1978-79, it was about 0.6 per cent, in 1979-80 it was about 2 per cent. The anti-biotics imported from U.S. are:

1. Neomycin sulphate;
2. Centamycin sulphate;
3. Ccloremphenicol Powder;
4. Streptomycin sulphate;
5. Polymycin;
6. Bacitracin;
7. Triacetyl Oleandorycin;
8. Erythromycin Stearate, etc.

Sir, 18 consignments of the: anti-biotics were imported from U.S during the last three years and, of these samples were drawn... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the production under their licensing within India?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his reply. We are running against time.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Of these, samples were drawn for test from 10 consignments and found to be of standard quality, they were mainly the products of well known manufacturers, such as the Pfizers, the Sherring Corporation, Upjohns and Abbotts. Mainly, these are the companies which are producing antibio-

ties. And we have been importing them. I wish hon. Members should have been able to bring something which directly affected the Indian people... (*Interruptions*) About antibiotics, I am saying. He did not speak anything about antibiotics.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happened to the petition of 11th October filed before the court? And I put to you the question: Foreign governments are notified whenever an antibiotic is banned, deregulated, suspended... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: This relates to the Drug Control Regulation. That is the main thrust. Otherwise, we would have gone to the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. I am sorry the hon. Minister has not followed the argument of Shri Bosu because he ran at such speed that perhaps it was difficult for him to follow his argument. But the main thrust of what I have been able to understand is this, it relates to your Ministry in terms of drugs control. So, his main argument is that certain drugs, antibiotics and other products are being produced here which are not allowed to be produced by the same companies elsewhere. You have to give an answer to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir. I must seek your protection. I have put a specific question. Foreign governments are notified whenever certain antibiotics are banned and so on. I want to know how many times India has been informed by the Governments in the USA, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may please deal with that.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): What about import of chemicals? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already noted it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I can understand Prof. Dandavate speaking always in chemicals and physical terms, because that is his profession.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What the hon'ble Member wants to know is whether Government has any policy with regard to controlling the importation or manufacture of these drugs.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As far as Health Ministry is concerned we come into the picture as far as testing part is concerned for human consumption in this country. Licensing is not the concern of my Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is being asked is: Whether it has been found to be dangerous or not?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it is a very important question because anti-biotics are used here in this country for the health of the people. So far as the experience of the Health Ministry is concerned...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that in Half-an-Hour discussion specific questions are asked. I have put a specific question that in the United States legislature have devised a system whereby foreign governments are notified whenever a product is banned, suspended or cancelled... (*Interruptions*). I would like to know on how many occasions you have received intimation from United States of America, West Germany and other countries which export drugs and chemicals from this country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I can only say that since the matter under consideration before the House is mainly concerned with anti-biotics the Government of India is not aware of any banned anti-biotics and the question of information by the United States government to the Indian government does not arise because no anti-biotic has been banned by the government—the one which we are importing. So, the question does not arise.

[Shri D. Shankaranand]

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: The question is about exporting.
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it is my fault. I have not been able to explain. There is a law which says that United States government have to notify foreign governments whenever a product is banned (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There is a wide range of drugs and antibiotics form a very small part of it. I am not concerned with... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very important matter. Let us give a patient hearing to the Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act control over the import of drugs is exercised by the Central Government. For this purpose imports of drugs into this country are restricted only to certain specific points of entry. Offices of the Central Drugs Standards Control organisation have been set-up at the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Vishakhapatnam and these offices exercise control over the quality of imported drugs by drawing samples from the imported consignments and having them tested.

Here I may mention that a number of anti-biotics have been canalised through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation and the value of anti-biotics imported during the last year is about 60 per cent... This I am giving as additional information because my friend has not raised any relevant issues. The House may think that I am giving something else which has not been asked by the Member but I am purposely giving the information because the hon'ble Member did not

raise anything about the anti-biotics in the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): Sir, I rise on a point of order. This is Half-an-Hour discussion and Started at 5.30 P.M. Please see Rule 55, sub-rule (5). It is already 6 O'clock. I want a guidance from you. Is it to be discussed for 30 minutes only or more than that? I want a categorical ruling from you. Sir, what is happening here? In the Assemblies and here also half an hour means half an hour and this discussion should not go on for more than half-an-hour. I request you to give a categorical ruling on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, usually, the practice is not to raise such objection until the subject is over. I am sure the hon. Member does not press for it. I now call Mr. Chitta Basu to put a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question will be very specific and I want an answer which will also be specific. The Minister has admitted that we are importing anti-biotics from the United States of America. He has given certain figures also. Now, Sir, my question in this regard is this. There are general apprehensions throughout the country that the multinationals of the United States of America dump medicines and drugs which are not fit to be consumed in their own country, on developing countries and under-developed countries. And India is one such country where such dumpings take place. In view of all this, may I know whether Government proposes to take any steps by which we can do away with the import of such drugs from the United States of America? Do they propose to impose certain strict restrictions on the question of getting medicines and drugs from such multinational? This is number one. And the facts according to me are these. The import of drugs goes on increasing. I will cite some figures. In 1976-77 the import of drugs in general was of the order of Rs. 82 crores. It has

gone up to Rs. 150 crores in the year 1978-79. That means, import of drugs from foreign countries has increased by about 100 per cent. Therefore there is regular and steady increase in imports. On the other hand, the production of indigenous drugs is not at a level which is commensurate with imports. Indigenous production rose from Rs. 150 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 200 crores in 1978-79, an increase of 33 per cent, whereas, import has increased to the extent of 100 per cent. In view of this, it is clear, our dependence on foreign drugs goes on increasing. According to my figures, the dependence on imports was 35 per cent in the year 1976-77 and it has gone up to 45 per cent in the year 1978-79. There is a propensity on the part of the Government to meet the requirements of drugs by importing more and more drugs from outside the country. Would the Government take steps to see that imports are curtailed and indigenous production is increased and self-sufficiency in the production of drugs is attained? These are my questions.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I will not elaborate. I will just put questions. First, I want to know whether the Government is going to bring a comprehensive Bill on drug abuse. Second question is: whether the Government is going to introduce partial decontrol of drugs and the third question I would like to ask is whether the Government is thinking of giving exemption in customs duty on the imported antibiotic drugs. My last question is whether the Government is going to provide antibiotic drugs at a reasonable price. Wild allegations have been made saying that the Indian people have been used as guinea-pigs for conducting tests of these foreign drugs. I would like to know whether steps have been taken to prevent such tests on Indian people. These are my questions.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
हमारे देश में एंटी बायोटिक्स ड्रग्स बनाने के

लिए नो हाऊ की कमी नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान बायोटिक्स फेडरेशन पिम्परी में है। उसकी हालत चिन्ताजनक है। आप पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके पेज 51 को देखें। इस में यह कहा गया है कि जितनी औषधियां वहां बन रही है पैसिलिन आदि उनका उत्पादन घट रहा है। विटामिन सी का कोई उत्पादन नहीं हुआ 1977-78 में यह भी उस में कहा गया है। आगे पढ़ें तो यह कहा गया है कि पैसिलिन के लिए जापान से मैसर्स टोयी जी से और स्ट्रैटोमाइसीन के लिए ग्लैक्सो लैबोरेटरीज, यू के से प्राप्त नए स्टर्नों की प्रौद्योगिकी को लागू करने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। आगे आप 52 पेज पर कहते हैं कि पैसिलिन के विस्तार को यांत्रिक रूप से पहले ही पूरा कर लिया गया है और वर्ष 1978-79 की चौथी तिमाही में वार्षिक उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की आशा है।

एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है कि हमारे यहां उत्पादन होने की आशा है और हम कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहती है कि हम दूसरे देशों के साथ एग्रीमेंट कर रहे हैं। यह विरोधाभास है। मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे यहां एक सेंट्रल ड्रग कंट्रोलर है। हमें पता नहीं वह क्या करता है। बहुत सी दवाइयों पर, एंटी बायोटिक्स ड्रग्स पर विदेशों में रोक लगा दी गई है और किन्हीं विशेष कारणों से ही तो वह रोक लगाई गई है लेकिन हमारे देश में वे दवाइयां चल रही हैं, उनका उत्पादन किया जाता है, ऐसा क्यों? आपको मालूम होगा कि पिछले साल स्विटजरलैंड में एक केस फाइल किया गया था नैसलज कम्पनी के खिलाफ कि वह बेकार चीजों का उत्पादन करती है और अंडर डिवेलेपड देशों में जा कर उनको बेच कर मुनाफा कमाती है और इस मुनाफे की जो रकम है वह तीन सी परसेंट से ले कर तीन हजार परसेंट है। जो कमिन्ज मिनिस्टरी

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हे और जो हेल्थ मिनिस्टरी है ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि इन दोनों में आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान एंटी बायोटिक्स लिमिटेड की हालत चिन्ताजनक है। उस पर 1954 में आपने दस करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया था और उसको लगाया था। दिन प्रति दिन वह रसातल की ओर जा रही है। विदेशों से भी आप दवाइयों का आयात करते हैं। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में नकली दवाइयों की भरमार है। प्रशासन को मालूम है कि कहां कहां नकली दवाइयां चल रही हैं। इसके खिलाफ आप कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करते हैं। सेकड़ों और हजारों लोगों की जाने इनके सेवन की वजह से जा रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जगह जगह पर एंटी बायोटिक्स औषधियों के यूनिट लगाए जाने की बात आपके दिमाग में है और है तो उसकी क्या योजना है ?

विदेशों में जिन दवाइयों पर रोक लगा दी गई है उनका यहां प्रचलन न हो इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? जीवन रक्षक दवाइयां जिन को कहते हैं और जिन पर विदेशों में रोक लगा दी गई है और उनको यहां भेज बर जो मुनाफा कमाया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में आपका सेंट्रल ड्रग्स कंट्रोलर क्या कर रहा है, यह आप हमें बताएं। साथ ही नए यूनिट लगाने के बारे में क्या आप विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं है यदि हां तो उस में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Members, including Shri Chitta Basu, I would not say have merely repeated hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's arguments, because they have said something else also, but only about the drugs in general. May I again say that today's half-an-hour discussion is about the antibiotics; it is not a discussion about the

drugs in general. They do not ask anything about the antibiotics. What can I say? ... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said, but if you have not understood...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have understood. The hon Member said about the dumping of the drugs ...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Antibiotics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may read those questions as relating to antibiotics and deal with them.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not say that it is not a drug. The term 'drug' covers a wide range. The hon. Member should have brought to my notice any antibiotic drug which has been banned in USA and has been dumped in this country. I would have understood that. I am not at the moment concerned with other drugs ... (Interruptions).

A question was asked if we could do away with such imports. Sir, no drug can be imported in this country and can be prescribed for the patients unless it is certified by the Drug Controller of India that it is safe for consumption. If the hon. Member has got any information that a drug without the certification of the Drug Controller is being used or experimented upon in this country, we will certainly taken necessary action if it is brought to our notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he has still not followed the line of arguments in relation to the antibiotics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has understood; he is answering in his own way.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have understood. Shri Poojary asked about the Government's intention of bringing forward a comprehensive bill for this. At the moment, the Government has no such intention of bringing any comprehensive bill based

on the allegations of the hon. Members made in this House unless the Government have some factual information and come to the conclusion that the present policy of the Government is going against the health of the nation. Then, we will definitely take steps in bringing a bill if we find it necessary.

Shri Poojary also asked about exemption of customs duty on antibiotics. We have already said that there is exemption on life saving drugs which are certified as essential for life saving. Shri Poojary also mentioned that many drugs are being used on Indians as guinea-pigs. Of course. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu made this allegation some time ago, in the House also. I had said that no drug was being made use of for the purpose of research, as if Indians were being used as guinea-pigs.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shastriji has asked about the production of anti-biotics at Pimpri. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not a Shastri.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am sorry. I wish he becomes a Shastri. I can give him a degree of 'Shastri', being the Education Minister. He read out some extracts from, I think, an annual report of the Pimpri factory of Hindustan Anti-Biotics. The manufacture sale and distribution are not the work of the Health Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is of the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Still I am willing to say ...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have something to do with drugs, I suppose.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Definitely; I have to do. I can only look into the suggestions made by the hon. Members in ~~the~~ case.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न था कि इन का हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायोटिक्स लिमिटेड पिंप्री में है और ये नकली दवाएं जितनी भी चलती हैं, दवाओं में जो एडल्टरेशन होता है उस का कारण यह है कि प्रचुर मात्रा में दवायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तो आप के पास यह यूनिट करौंडों रुपये की लागत का कितने सालों से बना हुआ है और वह सिक पड़ा हुआ है, वहां अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? जब तक अधिक उत्पादन नहीं होगा तब तक यह एडल्टरेशन बन्द नहीं होगा।।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not know if he has some notion about adulteration. Whether adulteration has any relation with the manufacture of drugs, is a different matter. Whether you produce in bulk or produce much more than what you want, if adulteration is to take place, the business people will take advantage of this adulteration. It has nothing to do with this. But if it is due only to the shortage of manufacture, Government will look into these matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till tomorrow.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 5, 1980/Sravana 14, 1902 (Saka).