

Reforms in Judicial System

10745. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI BIJOY MONDAL;

SHRI D. D. DESAI;

CH. HARI RAM MAKASAR GODARA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reform the existing judicial system to make it people oriented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government consider the existing judicial system being a colonial heritage is fit and proper enough for free India?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The system of the administration of justice in the country, as observed by the Law Commission in its 77th Report, is basically sound and by and large suitable. However, whenever any short-coming in an otherwise sound system manifests itself, measures have to be devised to remedy it. Reform in judicial administration is thus a continuous process. Accordingly, Government are not averse to making such changes as may be called for from time to time.

Finalisation of Import Plans for canalised drugs

10746. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Import Plans for canalised bulk drugs

are finalised in such a way that by the time CPC goes to the international market to purchase canalised items, the prices of such items are hiked by manufacturers;

(b) whether Import plans are kept secret in the country but to the international suppliers they become available and international suppliers are able to increase the prices; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that unnecessary canalisation of drugs is not resorted to?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Import Plans are kept confidential. There are no reports to the effect that information regarding import plans has been unauthorisedly passed on to international suppliers.

(c) In its report, the Chavda Committee recommended the following criteria, among others, to be taken into account in deciding on canalisation policy from year to year:

(i) Drugs whose indigenous production is substantial enough to warrant their being given protection, so that their growth and utility are ensured with a view to achieve ultimate self-sufficiency.

(ii) Drugs which have a limited number of worked manufacturer and where there is scope for formation of cartels; and

(iii) Drugs whose imports are to be watched from the public health point of view (e.g. addiction-forming or dependence-inducing drugs such as barbiturates etc.) The above recommendation of

Chavda Committee has been accepted and implemented by the Government.