

small and regional newspaper publishers that they are not getting their quota to fulfil their requirements. So, on the basis of this I want to know what is the procedure for assessing the requirements of newsprint and I think he has assessed that 3.5 lakh MTs would be the requirement for the year 1983-84. Now, upto the end of January 1984, the production of three indigenous newsprint mills in the country is 1,36,500 MTs. But you have contemplated that the indigenous production would be about 1.90 lakh MTs. The gap is very large. Now, how are they going to compensate their requirements? At best, they would be able to produce 28,000 MTs. You have got clearance from the Finance Ministry for the import of newsprint of about 54,000 MTs. But in your reply, you have said that you are going to import only 20,000 MTs. Sir, we believe in self-reliance. What are the steps that he is going to take to meet the total requirements of the country?

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** Sir, the newsprint requirements of the country are met both by imports and by indigenous production. In fact, the total production of indigenous newsprint is increasing. On the basis of our calculations and estimates, there is no shortage in the sense that whatever requirements are there in the country, we meet them both from import as well as indigenous production. If sometimes we feel that there is some shortage in indigenous production, we do ask and we have been asking for the increase in the import of newsprint. Now, on the basis of the last year's consumption, applications have been invited and on the basis of the demands by them, the total calculation is made. I can assure the hon. Member that there is no shortage and so far in most of the cases who have applied for have been disposed of. So far we have not received one case of any newspaper office closing down for want of newsprint. Those who are entitled are getting the newsprint quota. In the case of pending cases—they are pending for want of information and other facts—they will be cleared as soon as possible.

**SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** What is the total installed capacity of the indigenous newsprint industry and what is the capacity utilisation? We believe in self-reliance. Keeping this in view and basing on

this while importing, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has discussed this matter with the Industry Ministry and whether he has given any concrete proposal in regard to the establishment of newsprint industry in the country because raw materials are available in plenty in our country.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** Whatever points the hon. Member has raised, I will pass them on to the Ministry of Industry.

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** The cost of the indigenous newsprint is higher compared to the imported newsprint. Because of this, the leading newspapers as well as the small newspapers are finding it difficult to pull on. In view of this, will the Minister take suitable action either to reduce the price of the indigenous newsprint or to liberalise the import policy in respect of newsprint.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** It is true that there is a gap between the price of imported newsprint and the indigenous newsprint, but the newspapers which consume upto 300 tonnes have got the choice to get the indigenous newsprint or the imported one. The newspapers which consume beyond 300 tonnes, get the newsprint on 50 : 50 basis, that is half imported and half indigenous. Obviously, the newspapers prefer to have imported newsprint, because that is cheaper, but our idea is to keep a balance between the two keeping the various interests in view, and how best to meet the requirements. In fact, the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance are of the view that the pool price should be fixed, but so far no final decision has been taken; it is under consideration. While the newspapers want to have more imported newsprint because of the gap in price, the Government cannot ignore the indigenous angle.

#### Import of Bulk Drugs Affecting Indigenous Drug Capacities

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\*125. **SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :**  
**SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :**

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

have increased the import of a number of bulk drugs for which there are adequate production capabilities in the country and the indigenous capacities for these drugs are being under-utilized ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Import of bulk drugs by Government through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (S.T.C.) has progressively decreased in the last 3 years.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत साफ था। हो सकता है कि कुल आयात में कमी हुई हो लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न था कि ऐसी अनेक बल्क औषधियों के आयात में वृद्धि की है, जिनकी पर्याप्त उत्पादन क्षमता देश में विद्यमान है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कुछ ऐसी बल्क औषधियां हैं, जिनकी उत्पादन क्षमता देश में मौजूद है लेकिन उनका आयात होता है ?

श्री बसंत साठे : आप बल्क ड्रग की बात कर रहे हैं, उन के नाम बताइए, तो मैं जानकारी दे सकता हूँ। जनरलटी की क्या मैं बात करूँ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : मैंने साफ प्रश्न पूछा है कि कुछ बल्क ड्रग्स का आयात बढ़ाया गया है।

श्री बसंत साठे : 'कुछ' का मतलब मैं क्या समझूँ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : 'कुछ' का मतलब नहीं समझते लेकिन कुछ का आयात बढ़ा होगा और कुछ का कम हुआ होगा। उनको आप बता सकते हैं।

श्री बसंत साठे : कई हजार दवाइयां देश में बिक रही हैं। मैं कुछ के बारे में बता सकता हूँ। आप नाम बताएं, तो मैं बता दूंगा।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : मैं आपको नाम बताता हूँ।

Erthomycin, doxycycline aspirin, chloroquin, salbutamol, dapsone, vitamin A, analgin, pethidine, vitamin C and vitamin K.

इनका आयात बढ़ा है।

श्री बसंत साठे : नहीं बढ़ा है। आपने जो नाम लिये हैं, हकीकत यह है कि केनेलाइज्ड आइटम्स जो हैं, उनमें ये दवाइयां आती हैं। आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं पूरे नाम ही पढ़ देता हूँ :

Ampicillin anhydrous, chloramphenicol powder, chloramphenicol palmitate, vitamin C, tetracycline, doxycycline, erythomycin, Vitamin D3, Vitamin P, Vitamin K and Vitamin E acetate.

These are the bulk drugs which are canalised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are these wild animals or domestic animals ?

श्री बसंत साठे : डोमेस्टीकेटिड। विटामिन 'ए' नहीं।

जैसाकि मैंने कहा कि पहले जो हम 1978-79 में इम्पोर्ट करते थे, उस समय 24 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट किया करते थे। अब वह घटकर 4 करोड़ रुपये पर आ गया है। इतना कम इम्पोर्ट हो गया है। इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि इम्पोर्ट घट गया है।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने 24 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट करने की बात कही है और यह कहा है कि अब 4 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि आप देश में ही उत्पादन क्षमता पर पूरा ध्यान दे रहे हैं। अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बल्क ड्रग्स की जो हमारी उत्पादन क्षमता है, क्या उससे हमारी क्षमता के मुताबिक पूरा उत्पादन हो रहा है ? यदि नहीं तो किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कम हो रहा है ?

श्री बसंत साठे : जो हमने चार करोड़ रुपये की दवाइयां मंगाई हैं उनमें सारी दवाइयां आ जाती हैं। अगर किसी विशिष्ट दवाई के बारे में आप जानना चाहते हैं तो आप जब नोटिस देंगे तो

में उसकी जानकारी दे दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय, चालू मिक्सचर पिला रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कम्पाऊण्ड पिला रहे हैं।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : We have so many diabetic patients including MPs and Ministers. We are very much concerned about these patients. There are resistant cases even for insulin which is available in our country. We have not yet made any attempt to manufacture monocomponent insulin which can be advocate for resistant cases. Either we have not yet made any attempt to manufacture the monocomponent insulin or import the bulk quantity of monocomponent insulin to be made available in this country. What is your reaction to this? Are you going to manufacture monocomponent insulin immediately or to import the bulk drug of monocomponent?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Firstly, not being a doctor nor a diabetic patient, I do not know what is the reaction and acceptance of insulin itself. But, supposing it is and you think that this monocomponent is desirable, we would be very happy if any one in India can manufacture this essential bulk drug and go upto the formulation. We would like to encourage them.

#### National Policy for Generation and Distribution of Power

\*126. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Power Engineers Federation has brought it to the notice of the Government that unless a national policy for generation and distribution of power was adopted, the target for additional installed capacity would not be achieved ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to formulate such a national policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). The All India Power Engineers' Federation had presented a memorandum in 1980 to the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power. The memorandum contained, inter alia, the following main suggestions :—

- (i) Power should be a Central subject.
- (ii) Development of hydro power should be accorded the greatest emphasis. Flowing water should be declared as a national resource.
- (iii) Thermal power stations should be located near coal pit-heads, and units should be of adequately large sizes.
- (iv) Nuclear power is bound to occupy an important place in future power development.
- (v) Installation of large captive power plants should be discouraged.
- (vi) Power planning should be on the basis of a 15 years perspective.
- (vii) There should be a three tier organisational structure in the power sector comprising of Central, Regional and Area Electricity Boards.

The above issues have been considered from time to time while formulating the Five Year Plans in accordance with national policies and objectives. Under the Constitution 'Power' is included in the concurrent list. The Central Electricity Authority has prepared a National Power Plan with a 15 years perspective. While super thermal power stations are being set up at coal pit-heads, due emphasis is also being placed on development of hydro generation. Nuclear power is also being developed to the extent possible. Captive power plants are permitted to be set up only after the merits of each specific case have been examined. In regard to the organisational structure in the power sector, the Central Electricity Authority, Regional Electricity Boards, and State Electricity Boards are functioning at present. The concept of a national grid is being evolved.