

(क) कबि हा, को उक स्वेवनी के नाम क्या है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कितनी हानि होगी, और

(ख) इसके प्रभावस्वरूप को कबि हा बड़े उपहार हो जायेगे उनको क्या रोडगार किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में इस संधी (की मुहम्मद हकी मुन्नेकी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Clearance of Chaskaman Project, Poona (Maharashtra)

*318 SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Chaskaman Project in Poona District has been cleared and sanctioned by the Central Government, and

(b) the estimated cost thereof and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) (a) and (b) The question of acceptance of the Chaskaman Project estimated to cost Rs 98 crores, a new project in the Krishna basin received in 1970, would have to be considered after the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has given its award, which it is hoped, may be available in a year or so

Report by former Chairman and Managing Director of F.C.I. on Sale of Methanol by the then General Manager of Trombay, now Director (P & M)

*319 SHRI ACHAL SINGH
SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 32 on the 14th November, 1972 regarding the report by the former Chairman and Managing Director of Fertilizer Corporation of India on the sale of methanol and other deals by

Director (Production & Marketing) and state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has examined the report and if so, the outcome thereof, and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D K BOROOAH) (a) and (b) On a consideration of the report of the former Chairman & Managing Director, Fertilizer Corporation of India and other connected papers, the Central Vigilance Commission advised that neither Dr S K Mukherjee, Director (Marketing) nor Shri V Chandrasekharan Marketing Manager Trombay should be held blameworthy in any way and that no action need be taken against them

Huge Profits by Foreign Pharmaceutical Firms by Conjuring Fake Manufacture

*320 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether a recent study made by the Jawaharlal Nehru University has further substantiated the fact that foreign pharmaceutical firms in India are making huge profits by 'conjuring fake manufacture' of drugs from imported intermediates,

(b) whether these firms are importing intermediaries comparatively at a much higher price and that no efforts are being made to manufacture these in India, and

(c) what steps are being taken to reduce dependence on such foreign firms and also to manufacture such drugs so that repatriation of large profits is reduced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D K BOROOAH) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b). In a study made by Shri Ranga Rao of Jawaharlal Nehru University entitled "Foreign Technology in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry", a conclusion has been drawn that foreign pharmaceutical firms in India are making huge profits by conjuring fake manufacture of drugs from imported intermediates. Shri Ranga Rao states that certain foreign firms take up production of some drugs from penultimate stage by importing the penultimate intermediate at high prices, and going through only a simple one steps process and this has been termed by him as a 'fake manufacture' In this connection he has mentioned chloramphenicol and Chloroquin as two glaring examples of fake manufacture. The information furnished by Shri Ranga Rao does not appear to be correct. A comparison of prices of imported drugs and intermediates has been made by Government during the same period which indicates that in the cases cited by Shri Ranga Rao, manufacture of Chloramphenicol and Chloroquin has resulted in foreign exchange saving to the country and that the price of imported intermediate raw material is lower than the price of imported finished product. Further, Chloramphenicol is being manufactured mainly from imported Benzaldehyde, and import of the penultimate intermediate viz. Nitro Aminodiol is allowed with a view to supplement the indigenous availability and not in lieu thereof. Production of Chloroquin has also been taken up from 4-Hydroxy-7-Chloroquinoline which is not the penultimate stage. While some units are producing these two drugs from basic stages, the other units have been asked to switch over their production from more basic stages. It may also be stated that while considering the import of intermediates or raw materials for manufacture of any drug, adequate care is taken to ensure that local production results in adequate savings in foreign exchange vis-a-vis import of bulk drugs as such. A few cases of drug manufacturing firms

with foreign equity importing bulk drugs/raw materials at higher prices than those available from other sources at competitive prices, have been brought to the notice of the Government. In all such cases, suitable action is taken to bring down the prices to competitive levels. The ceiling prices at which some of the drugs can be imported have already been specified in the Import Trade Control Policy Book. Import of several drugs has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation and the coverage of the items under the canalisation scheme is reviewed from time to time to see whether any additions are necessary. Besides, the concerned manufacturing units are also persuaded to take up production of such intermediates in the country as soon as possible. Government's examination therefore has not substantiated the conclusion drawn by Shri Ranga Rao.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to regulate the share of the foreign firms in this field of industry and also to build up the Indian Sector of the industry are :

- (1) The Indian Sector of the industry is being accorded preferential treatment in the approval of manufacturing schemes.
- (2) Manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through the public sector projects.
- (3) Industrial licence is generally not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations, except of those of a very essential nature, and similarly licence is not issued where the proposed formulation activity is not linked with the production of bulk drugs;
- (4) Imposition of appropriate export obligations as a condition precedent to expansion in capacity or for taking up of new activity; and

- (5) Progressive reduction of foreign equity participation with corresponding increase of Indian share-holdings as and when they are allowed expansion of their manufacturing activities.

Retrenchment of Burdwan-Howrah Chord Lines Staff (Eastern Railway).

2990. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several members of P.W.D. staff of Burdwan-Howrah Chord line (Eastern Railway) have been retrenched;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether several new employees have since been appointed on the same section of P.W.D.; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not re-employing the retrenched staff?

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

(b) Casual labour who are engaged for specific works are retrenched on completion of the works if no alternative employment in the area can be found for them. The juniormost are retrenched first. For alternative employment also senior persons are considered in preference to juniors.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise

पीने के पानी के नल की सुविधा से रहित पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के स्टेशन

2991. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे पर ऐसे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ पीने के पानी के लिए नल उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद सफी कुरेशी) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर 397 स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जहाँ पानी के नलों की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ख) पीने के पानी के नलों की व्यवस्था उन्हीं स्टेशनों पर की जाती है जहाँ पाइप के जरिये पानी उपलब्ध रहता है । अन्य स्टेशनों पर, प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार हल्क-पम्प, उथले नल-कूप, टैंकरो से पानी की सप्लाई प्रादि जैसी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की जाती है । उपयुक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित स्टेशनों पर इस तरह की व्यवस्था मौजूद है ।

सलैया से मथुरा तक पाइपलाइन का निर्माण

2992. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : श्री भानूसाल चन्दाकर :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम ने सलैया (गुजरात) से मथुरा तक तेल पाइप लाइन बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) मथुरा शोधनशाला के लिए कच्चा तेल लाने के लिए भारतीय तेल निगम का कच्छ की खाड़ी में सलैया नामक स्थान से मथुरा तक एक पाइपलाइन के निर्माण का विचार है ।

(ख) पाइपलाइन परियोजना के 1977 तक पूरे होने की आशा है ।

(ग) पाइपलाइन पर लगभग 92 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है ।