

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). Imports of the order of 2.9 million tonnes had been effected from Iraq during 1975. Pending conclusion of a formal contract for 1976, supplies are continuing at the level of offtake as during 1975.

Directives to M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals for Pollution Control

*202. **SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) the directives given by Government to Messrs Zuari Agro Chemicals for pollution control, short and long term;

(b) the extent of their compliance to date; and

(c) arrangements made by Government to monitor the standards laid down?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Fertilizer Factory of M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited is located in the Union Territory of Goa. So far as the prevention and control of water pollution in the Union Territories is concerned, the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has been empowered under Law to issue consent as well as new permits to discharges of trade and/or sewage effluents. As such when M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited approached the Central Board, orders were issued by the Board on 11-4-1975 that the discharge into the sea could be permitted only if the effluents from the factory conform to the standards set out in ISI's specifications No. IS: 2490 (Part-I) 1974.

Subsequently the Board issued further detailed orders on 28-6-75 to the following effect:

1. The production of industrial ents from the factory plants shall not exceed the following quantities:—

(a) *Ammonia Plant*

Maximum hourly rate being	$\frac{5000 \text{ M}^3/\text{day}}{240 \text{ M}^3}$
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(b) *Urea Plant*

Maximum hourly rate being	$\frac{3600 \text{ M}^3/\text{day}}{150 \text{ M}^3}$
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(c) *Other Plants including cooling water*

Maximum hourly rate being	$\frac{1600 \text{ M}^3/\text{day}}{150 \text{ M}^3}$
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2. Arrangements shall be provided to measure the above flows by providing suitable notches or other equipments.

3. No effluents flow shall remain unmeasured.

4. The CO₂ absorption system in the Ammonia Plant shall be changed over to Benfield System.

5. Regular arrangements for neutralising free ammonia shall be made and commenced before the Urea Plant is put into commission. These neutralising arrangements include inlet arrangements, dosing, mixing and detention for effective action. They also include automatic PH monitoring consisting of indicator, recorder and controller.

6. The quality of effluent produced by the various Plants shall conform to the following standards:—

- (a) Urea Plant effluent after treatment. pH between 5.5 to 7
Free Ammonia 1.2 mg./l.
- (b) Ammonia Plant. pH between 5.5 to 7
Free Ammonia 1.2 mg./l.
Arsenic Not to exceed 0.01 mg/l.
- (c) Other effluents. pH 5.5 to 7
Free Ammonia 1.2 mg./l.
- (d) Final effluent after which no stream joins the effluent pipe line. pH 5.5 to 7
Free Ammonia 1.2 mg./l.
Arsenic Not to exceed 0.01 mg./l.

7. The entire effluents from the factory may be discharged into the sea at the point where it was being discharged.

8. The operation of the Neutralisation Plant and monitoring of the effluents of the above mentioned streams shall be carried out under the day to day supervision of the authorised persons viz. the representatives of the Government of Goa and all expenses towards providing the staff shall be reimbursed to the Government of Goa.

9. The operation and monitoring of the plant shall be maintained in the prescribed manner. Copies of the weekly records shall be submitted to the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the Government of Goa.

10. The above conditions will be revised if free ammonia exceeding 1.2 mg. per litre is noticed in the final effluents joining the sea.

By an order dated 8-9-1975, the Board granted permission as under:

- (i) To lay a pipeline of suitable material and dimensions for the discharge of all the effluents from the existing discharge point at the Valsao Beach in Colabay, the length and direction of the pipeline including the point of actual discharge of the effluents to be determined by the National Institute of Oceanography after necessary investigations which is to be carried out at company's cost.
- (ii) The permission shall be valid upto 31st March, 1977 or upto the date when the permanent arrangements for the treatment of the factory's effluent is completed whichever is earlier.
- (iii) This permission is subject to the condition that the Board can vary or modify any or all of the conditions for the discharge of the factory effluents at its discretion at any time

without prior intimation to the company.

(b) The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water pollution has reported that the company has successfully completed their mid-term proposals for the discharge of effluents. This consists of neutralisation of the company's effluents and allowing it to flow into the sea through a 2 K.M. long pipeline. The neutralisation of the effluent is being resorted to since June last. The neutralisation of the effluent is satisfactory as observed from the daily monitoring which is being carried out at site under the immediate supervision of Goa Government nominated Chemist in their Public Health Lab. The neutralised effluents are being discharged through the pipeline laid under the sea bed. The laying of the pipeline work was completed before 31-1-1976 as indicated by the company. The company also changed over to the Benheld System with effect from June, 1975 as a result of which the use of arsenic was eliminated.

In order to make the effluents conform to the standard prescribed by the Board on a permanent basis, the Company had to install a hydrolyser and strippers in the plant. The company has already placed the orders for these equipments and the necessary foreign exchange has also been released. It is expected that these measures would be completed by March, 1977.

(c) The arrangements for monitoring have been specified by condition No. 8 and 9 of the detailed orders issued by the Board on 26-6-1975 referred to in the reply to part (a). As per conditions imposed by the Board's orders, the firm furnished operation and monitoring data of effluent in the prescribed proforma for assessing the working of this short and mid-term arrangements. The monitoring is being carried out by Scientists engaged at the company's cost and supervised by the Chief Chemist of the P.H. Laboratory of Goa Government.

In addition, the Government of Goa have issued from time to time direc-

tives to the company in regard to pollution control both in the short term and long term and grant of assistance and relief to the persons affected as a result of pollution caused by the effluents via Guruvayur (length 61 kms). has taken appropriate action in this regard and for installation of facilities for effective control of pollution in the long term.

Survey Report of Kuttipuram-Guruvayur Rail Link

*203. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey report of the Kuttipuram-Guruvayur rail link has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the construction of this line is expected to be taken up during this financial year; and

(d) if so, what amount has been earmarked for this purpose in the Annual Plan outlay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of construction of the railway line from Kuttipuram to Trichur via Guruvayur (length 61 kms) is estimated to be Rs. 12 crores yielding a return of 1.4 per cent D.C.F.

(c) The survey report is under examination and a decision will be taken after the report is examined.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Drugs

*204. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that even after a lapse of 28 years of

independence, 75 per cent of drugs and medicines for the common people are still imported; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for encouraging indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The present status of the drug industry in India has been gone into by the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. The data about the production of bulk drugs and formulations and import of more important bulk drugs, intermediates, has also been indicated in the Report. In so far as the total sales turn over of bulk drugs and medicines is concerned, the present imports are less than 10 per cent. thereof. Steps being taken by Government to encourage indigenous production of bulk drugs are indicated below:—

(i) During the Fifth Plan period, an investment of Rs. 70 crores is proposed to be made in the implementation of schemes of IDPL and HAL for manufacture of bulk drugs.

(ii) Drug units in the Indian sector are being encouraged to take up manufacture of bulk drugs by way of allowing them to manufacture formulations based on such drugs for an initial period of 2 years during which they are expected to set up facilities for basic manufacture of these bulk drugs.

(iii) Future manufacturing programme of bulk drugs have been assigned to the three main sectors viz. Public, Indian and Foreign on the basis of following considerations:—

(a) essential drugs especially the antibiotics which are vital to the national health programme should be entrusted to the public sector within the constraints to the financial resources available.