## Implementation of Koodangulam Atomic power project

1964. SHRI S. MADHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had discussed with the Russian delegation during their recent visit about the Russian aid to implement the Kood-ankulam Atomic Power Project;
- (b) if so, what is the outcome of the discussions- and
- (c) what are the steps contemplated to implement this project expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER'S PRIME OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) Owing to political developments in the Soviet Union, discussions were initiated with the Russian Federation for reassessing the feasibility of setting up the 2xl000MW VVER Atomic Power Project at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu. The Russian Federation, has indicated that the economic package as envisaged in the Inter-Governmental Agreement of 1988 would need to be modified. From the Indian side it has been emphasised that the project has to be economically viable both in respect of capital cost and unit energy cost. Both sides have agreed to continue discussions on the subject.

#### भारत का आणविक ऊर्जी कार्यक्रम

### 1965. श्री बीरेन जे० शाह : श्री राम जेटमलानी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(फ) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 1992 के "इक्ष्नाभिक टाइम्स" में "इंडियन एन-एनर्जी प्रोग्राम भ्रमंग घस्टं: बल्डं वाच" की के भ्रन्तगंत प्रकाणित समाचार की भ्रोर दिलाया गया है; (स) यदि हो, तो क्या यह सच है कि विशिष्टन्। स्थित "बर्ल्ड याच" संस्थान द्वारा किए गए सध्ययन की रिपोर्ट में भारत के आणिकिक कार्यक्रम की स्थिति शोचनीय बताई गई है; ग्रीर

(य) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री के लायक्षिय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्री मुप्तेश चतुर्वेदी: (क) तथा ख) जी, हो। प्रकृत में उक्लिक्ति प्रैस रिपोर्ट से यह जनकारी मिली है कि कर्ड तथा वाच संस्थान द्वारा "एमप करिंग डेक्लपमेंट: दि न्यू एमजी इनवेशन" शीर्वक के अल्लंत दिए गए अध्ययन जिसमें केदल परमण विवली तक सीमित न रहतर विवली के विवास और उजीं को पूरा कार्य क्षेत्र सामिल है, में यह प्रया गया है कि भारत और दूसरे विकस्पील देश परमण दिवली के मामले में, अन्य अधिक्तिक देशों की भारत अपने दायदों को पूरा नहीं कर पए हैं।

(ग) वर्ल्ड व च संख्यान की रिपोर्ट समन्य तीर पर सब देशों के ग्रीर विशेष तीर पर सब विकासशील दे**शों** के विरुद्ध एस-स्तपूर्ण है जो इस संबंध में कम कर रहे हैं। इकोनोमिक टइम्स की रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख है कि श्रधिक ल गत और जटिल प्रोद्योगिक की वजह से, परमाणु विजली क अधिकांश विकास-शील देशों के लिए एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प सिद्ध होनं मुधिकल है। जहां तक भारत कः संबंध है, ५रम ण् बिब्ली कोदले की स्तां के महनों से विकिष्ट दूरी के ५२े स्थित तम विजली घरों से प्राप्त बिजली की तुनन में श्रीधक व्यवहार्य है। जहां तक प्रोद्योगिकी क संबंध है, भारत उन गिने-चुने देशों में से एक है। जिन्होंने परमण ईंधन चक संबंधी पूरे कियाकल पों में क्षमता ह सिल कर ली है। कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के मामले में सामने ग्राई ग्रड्चनों को दूर करने के लिए लगांसार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

# Hike in prices and shortage of essential drugs

1966. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the indigenously processed medicines out of the reach of 80 percent of the population of the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is chronic shortage of essential drugs in the country; and
- (c) if so, the steps already taken/ being taken to ensure the regular availability of these medicines at cheap rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF **CHEMICALS** AND FETRILIZERS (SHRI **EDU-ARDO** FALEIRO); (a) No, Sir. Most of the commonly used essential and life saving allopathic drugs are under price control. The prices of these medicines are fixed/revised in accordance with provisions of the DPCO, 87 after careful scrutiny of the reconx, mendations of the BICP. This mechanism ensures that the prices fixed/ revised are reasonable and within, the reach of the common man.

- (b) While the Government does get reports of temporary shortage of drugs, no case of Chronic shortage of any essential drug has come to the notice of the Government. In most of the cases, the instances were of temporary shortage of some branded formulations in some localised areas, for which other brands or therapeutic equivalents were normally available. As soon as any such shortage is reported, the concerned manufacturers are asked to rush stocks to the areas of shortage.
- (c) Ensuring abundant availability, at reasonable prices, of essential life saving auil prophylactic medicines of good quality is the main objective of

the existing Drug Policy. In the current exercise of review of the Drug Policy also, this objective has been kept uppermost in mind.

### Fertilizer plants manufacturing Cap-

1967. SHRI N. E. BALARAM- Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the fertilizer plants in the country manufacturing caprolactum indicating the capacity in each plant;
- (b) the estimated requirement of eaprolactum in the country;
- (c) what is the cost of production of eaprolactum in each of the plants;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the price of imported eaprolactum are cheaper than the indigenously produced particularly after the introduction of the new policy foy Government; and
- (e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to protect the indigenous units against cheap import of eaprolactum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND **EDUARDO FERTILIZERS** (SHRI FALEIRO); (a) and (b) M/s Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) and Gujarat State Fertilizers Company (GSFC) are the only two manufacturers of caprolactam in the country, with installed capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) and 20,000 tpa, respectively. The expansion project of GSFC with additional 50,000 tpa capacity is under commissioning. The estimated requirement of caprolactam is around 90,000 to 100,000 tonnes per annum.

(C) The cost of production of FACTs eaprolactum is estimated at Rs. 63,500/MT. The average cost of production of caprolactam manufactured by GSFC (after commissioning of expansion project) is estimated at Rs. 61,700/MT.