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 Koodankulam Atomic Power Froject;
- (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 PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) Owing to political developments in the erstwhile Soviet Union, discussions were initiated with the Russian Federation for reassessing the feasibility of setting up the 2x1000MW 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 वीरेन जे० शाह : श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 1992 के "इकनामिक टाइम्स" में "इंडियन एन-एनर्जी प्रोग्राम भ्रमंग वस्टं: वर्ल्ड वाच" शिषंक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की श्रोर दिलाया गया है;

- (स) यदि हों, तो क्या यह सच है कि विशिष्टिन्। स्थित "वर्स्ड दार्च" संस्थान द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट में भारत के अध्यदिक वार्यत्रम की स्थिति शोचनीय बताई गई है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर प्रतित्रिया क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री के आविक्ष्य में राष्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तेश चहुर्वेदी: (क) तथा ख) जी, हां। प्रथम में उिक्लिशित प्रैस रिपोर्ट से यह जनकरी मिली है कि वर्ष्ड तथा बाच संस्थान द्वारा "एमप विराव डेग्लपमेंट: दि न्यू एनजी इववेशन" श्रीर्थक के अन्तर्गत दिए गए अध्ययन जिसमें केदल परमण् विज्ञात तक सीमित न रहकर विज्ञात के विकास और उर्जी को पूरा कार्य क्षेत्र शामिल है, में यह प्रमाण् गया है कि भारत श्रीर दूसरे विकासशील देश परमण् विज्ञा के मासले में, अन्य श्रीहोरिक देशों की मासले में, अन्य श्रीहोरिक देशों की माति अपने वायदों को पूरा नहीं कर पए हैं।

(म) वर्ल्ड व च संस्थान की रिपोर्ट सामन्य तीर पर सब देशों के ग्रीर विशेष तीर पर सब विकासशील देशों के विरुद्ध ५स : तपूर्ण है जो इस संबंध में कम कर रहे हैं। इकोनोक्तिक टइम्स की रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख है कि स्रधिक ल गत और जटिल प्रीद्योगिक की वजह से, परमाण बिजली क अधिकाश विकास-शील देशों के लिए एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प सिद्ध होतः मुद्दिकल है। जहां तक भारत कः संबंध है, परमःण् विष्ली कोय्**ले** की एतों के महतों से विकिप्ट दूरी से ५८े ल्यित तम विजलीवरों से प्राप्त बिजली की तुन*ा* में प्रक्षिक व्यवहार्य है। जहां तक प्रोद्योगिकी क संबंध है, भारत उन गिने-चुने देशों में से एक है। जिन्होंने परम ण<sup>ु</sup>ईंबन **च**क संबंधी पूरे कियाकल पों में क्षमता हासिल कर ली है। कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के मामले में सामने ग्राई ग्रडचनों को दूर करने के लिए लगासार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

## Hike in prices and shortage of essential drugs

1966. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHAR-MA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the indigenously processed medicines are 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?

OF STATE IN THE MINISTER 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 recom\_ 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 au(l prophylactic medicines o 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 Caprolactum

1967. SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be oleased 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 caprolactum in the country;
- (c) what is the cost of production of caprolactum in each of the plants;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the price of imported caprolactum are cheaper than the indigenously produced particularly after the introduction of the new policy by Government; and
- (e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to protect the indigenous units against cheap import of caprolactum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND (SHRI EDUARDO FERTILIZERS 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 expan\_ sion project of GSFC with additional 50,000 tpa capacity is under commissioning. The estimated requirement of caprolactam is around 100,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) The cost of production of FACT's caprolactum 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.