

increasing;

- (b) if so, the details of those industries;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to prevent the rising pollution of rivers by those industries; and
- (d) the action taken by Government against those industries?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board alongwith State Pollution Control Boards conducted a survey in 1997 of grossly polluting industries which were discharging effluents into rivers and lakes. A total of 851 industries which did not have effluent treatment facilities were identified to comply with the discharge standards. Thereafter, directions were issued to the respective State Pollution Control Boards to ensure that the identified industries set up the requisite pollution control facilities. As on 30.9.2001, out of the 851 defaulting units, 608 units have provided pollution control facilities, 238 units are closed and the remaining 5 units which have not provided effluent treatment plants are facing legal action.

Research and development by private sector pharma industry

*380. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the private sector companies or MNC pharma industries spending certain amount for R&D;
- (b) if so, what has been the ratio of such spending, as compared to their turnover per year during the last five years;
- (c) whether some new drugs could be invented and marketed through such R&D measures during the same period; and
- (d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) As per available information, the

R&D expenditure as a percentage of sales turnover, in the drugs and pharmaceuticals sector for private sector industries during 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 has been 0.63, 0.62 and 0.76 respectively.

(c) and (d) Some new drugs are claimed to have been invented^ developed by companies and industry funded non commercial/ scientific and industrial research organisations. These drugs are under various stages of clinical trials. According to information available, these drugs have not been marketed so far.

Research benefits to farmers

2733. SHRI H.K. JAVARE GOWDA: WU1 the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agriculture research and education in the country is not in a position to impart research benefits to farmers, due to lack of financial support;

(b) if so, what was the demand for agriculture research and education during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the demand had been met; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to provide the required/demanded amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Though there is a paucity of funds, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is imparting research benefits to farmers. The Council have established Krishi Yigyan Kendras (KVKs) in various parts of the Country, the activities of which are on-farm testing to identify the location specificity of technology in various farming systems, frontline demonstration to establish the production potentiality on farmers' field, skill training of farmers to update their knowledge in modern agricultural technology, and training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development. During the year 2000-01 a total of 17 thousand training courses covering 4.18 lakhs farmers and rural youths have been