

Production of Clonidine HCL by German Remedies

1994 SHBI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when M/s. German Remedies started the production of Clonidine Hcl;

(b) whether they are also licensed to produce Catapress and Catapress DIU formulations;

(c) whether it is a fact that Clonidine Hcl. and formulations based on this drug are being sold at an exorbitant prices by the company; and if so, since when; and

(d) what are the sale prices of these formulations and whether prices have been fixed by his Ministry and if so, on the basis of which bulk drug price?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) M/s. German Remedies Limited, have reported commencement of semi-commercial production of Clonidine Hydrochloride in 1981.

(b) M/s. German Remedies Limited, hold registration with the DGTD for the manufacture of Clonidine Hydrochloride and Catapress Tablets.

(c) and (d) The price of Clonidine Hydrochloride as fixed a Rs. 60 000/- per kg. with effect from 30th July, 1984 and based on this price of the bulk drug, maximum retail price of 100 tablets of Catapress has been fixed at Rs. 9.57 as against the earlier sale price of Rs. 60.70 and of Catapress Diu at Rs. 17.87 as against earlier sale price of Rs. 65.70 w.e.f. 31st July, 1984. These prices have been communicated to M/s. German Remedies Limited, and M/s. Kosmochem Private Limited.

Stopping Mechanisation to Generate Employment

1995. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to stop forthwith the indiscriminate mechanisation in the country with a view to generating employment opportunities; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARM-AVIR) : (a) and (b) While one of the socio-economic objectives of the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980, which is based on the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1966, is higher employment generation, the 6th Five Year Plan Document lays special emphasis on the following aspects:—

(1) The pace of mechanisation in agriculture should be carefully regulated so as to ensure that labour absorption is not adversely affected?

(2) Wherever clear alternatives for production of goods or services are available, labour intensive technologies and processes must be preferred provided productivity is not unduly affected.

(3) Development and grant of incentives to small scale, village and cottage industries which are more labour intensive.

The Approach Paper to the 7th Five Year Plan (1985—90), emphasises that the strategy of the 7th Five Year Plan will be to generate productive employment through increases in cropping intensity and the extension of new agricultural technologies to low productivity regions and to small farmers, through measures to make rural development programmes more effective in the creation of productive