# RAJYA SABHA

Oral Answers

#### Monday, the 13th August, 1984/ 22 Sravana, 1906 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the Clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

#### **ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

JI. [The *questioner (Shri V. Go-samy) was absent. For answer* vide -ol. 30—32 infra].

### News report on IDPL workers, demand for New Drug Policy

\*302. SHRI CHATURANAN MISH-RA: Will the Minister of CHEMI-CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report captioned 'IDPL workers demand New Drug Policy' which appeared in "New Age" weekly dated the 5th August, 1984; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what is Government's reaction to the various demands raised at the Conference of the All India IDPL Employees' Federation?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Government have seen the news report captioned "IDPL workers demand new drug Pohcy" which appeared in the "New Age" Weekly, dated 5th August, 1984. The All India IDPL Employees Federation had not submitted any demands ;o the Government.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, दवा उद्योग को हालत अत्यन्त ही खराब है। जहां तक जनता का प्रग्न है, जरूरी से जरूरो दवा भो बाजार में नहीं पा रही है और जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर की कमार्डिंग हाइट में पहुंवाने को बात है, दवा एक ऐसा उद्योग है.हां हम घरनो जरूरत का देश में जो उत्पादन करते हैं उसका 25 परसेन्ट भो राजकोय क्षेत्र में नहीं पैदा कर पा रहे हैं। इक्षलिये हमें विदेशों से 1032 RS-1 दवाइयां मंगानी पडती हैं। हमारे देश में जो कम्पनियां हैं वे ज्यादातर फारन मल्टोनेशनल कम्पनियां या उनकी सब-सोडियरी हैं जो 65 परसेन्ट उत्पादन करती हैं। फारम्लेशन्स में तो और भो स्थिति खराब है। पब्लिक सेक्टर केवल मात्र 6 से 7 परसेन्ट फारम्लेशन्स कर वाकी सारा काम विदेशो रहा है । मल्टानेशनल कम्पनियां. कम्पनियां था भारतीय रवानगी कर रही हैं। विदेशों से सब-स्टेंडर्ड दवाएं भो आती है। इस समय देश में स्पूरिंक्स डूग्ज इतनी ज्यादा बढ गई हैं कि हम लोग दवा खाते हैं या जहर खाते हैं, कहना बहुत मुक्किल हो गया है। पता नहीं हम लोग इग्ज के नाम पर क्या खा रहे हैं? ऐसी स्थिति में मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हं कि दवा के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये और राजकोय क्षेत्र को कमांडिंग हाइट में पहुंचाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रहो है और राजकोय क्षेत्र में जो भोतर घात हो रहा है उसे रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है?

श्रो बसन्त साठेः सभापति जो, पहले

तो मैं एक बात साफ कर दूं कि पब्लिक .सेक्टर और इंडियन सेक्टर में जहां तक डाज के शेवर का सवाल है, अभं। मान-नांध सदस्य कह रहे थे कि परदेशो कम्पनियां बहत ज्यादा कम से कम 70 परसेन्ट या 75 परसेन्ट अभो भो प्रोडक्शन कर रही हैं, यह बात सहा नहीं है। असल में परसेन्टेज के मुताविक देखा जाय तो 1982-83 में पब्लिक सेक्टर का प्रोडक्शन 20.6 परसेन्ट, इंडियन आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर का प्रोडक्शत है, बल्क इग्ज की बात में कर रहा हं वह 37.2 परसेन्ट परदेशों यानी विदेशों कम्पनियौँ 22.2 परसेन्द और स्माल स्केल का सेक्टर का 27.5 परसेन्ट है। यह स्थिति बल्क इग्ज में है। फारम्लेशन्स में पब्लिक संकटर का ग्राज सन 1984-85 में प्रोडक्शन के मुताबिक 13.5 परसेन्ट है ग्रीर इंडियन आगंनाइण्ड सैक्टर का 37.1 परसेन्ट है। फेरा कम्पनियों का विदेशी काम्यनियों का 29 परसेन्ट है और स्माल स्केल सेक्टर का 20 परसेन्ट है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि परदेशी कम्पनियों का हिस्सा वल्क ग्रौर फार-मुलेशन्स में अर्थात् दोनों में 30 परसेन्ट से कम हो गया है ग्रीर हिन्दुस्तानो सेक्टर जिसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर में पहल हुई है उसको वजह से यह सारी जाज हिन्दुस्तानी सेक्टर में, 70 परसेन्ट दवाएं बल्क और फारमलेशन्स में बन रही हैं। तो इतनी तो प्रगति हई है। यह मैंने वल्क सेक्टर का बताया। एक बात ध्यान में रखने की है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर ने जो पहल का उसमें जरूरा दवायें बनाना, एन्टी-वायोटिक, सेयेंटिक, वाइ-लाजिकल यह बनाना हमने शरू लिया लेकिन प्राइवेट कम्पतियों जैसा तरकका हम नहीं कर पाये। कर्मांशयल ढंग पर जैसा हो सकता था वैसा नहीं हो पाया यह हालत है। यह तो मैंने माना है कि यह सही बात है कि हमारों पब्लिक संक्टर युनिटों को दवाग्रों के क्षेत्र में जिस तरह से वामयाव होता चाहिये था, जिस तरह से कुझलता से उन्हें साम करना चाहिये था वह नहीं कर पाये। हमारी कैंपेलिटी युटिलाइजेंशन करीब 50 प्रलिमत हुई है, यह दुखद बात है और हमें उतमें काफी सुधार करना पड़ेगा। कुछ सुधार पिछले दो सालों में हमा है 27 करोड़ लास 80-81 में आई०डो०पी० एल0 का था, अब वह लास दो सालों में 14 करोड़ पर आ गया है। 14 करोड़ आप कहेंगे कि लास तो है। यह मैंने खद माना दख के साथ माना है। लेकिन एक बात की दाद देनी पड़ेगें। कि दो साल में 50 प्रतिगत से

ज्यादा घाटा कम कर दिया और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि घोरे-छोरे मामला ठीक हो जायेगा, इतना ही मैं कह सकता हूं।

श्वी समापतिः उन्होंने एक सवालः रखा है कि दवा मिलतें है या जहर।

श्री बसन्त साठें: ग्राई०डी०पी०एल० ग्रीर पब्लिक सेक्टर को तरफ से मैं दोवे से कह सकता हूं कि कोई जहर नहीं जाता। स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में ग्रीर दूसरे सेक्टर में यह स्पूरियिस ड्रम्ज का मामला है यह मैं मानता हूं। क्योंकि देश में करीबन 10 हजार यूनिट हैं जो यह काम करती हैं। ग्रमेरिका जैसे वड़े देश में 5 सौ यूनिट हैं ग्रीर हमारे यहां 10 हजार है तो इनका कन्ट्रोल कौन करे। दूसरा, यह कन्ट्रोल हमारो मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं जाता, यह हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री में ग्राता है। किर भा स्पूरियस ड्रम्ज का जो बात है हमें इमको रोकना चाहिये यह बात मैं मानता हूं।

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह : सभापति महोदद, मंत्री महोदद ने देखा होगा कि दब हम दवायें खरोदते हैं तो उन पर लिखा होता है कि यह जहर है।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सभापति महोदय अभी मंत्रों, महोदय ने जो जवाव दिया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर घाटे में चलता है। इसका एक कारण तो यह है कि राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्र सरकार कुल जितनी दवायें खरोदते हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर से, वह 10 प्रति से भो कम है। अगर आप अपनो दवाइयों को नहीं खरोदेंगे तो कौन आपको बचायेगा। आज हालत ऐसी हैं जि यहां न पब्लिक सेक्टर सक्सोड कर रहा है और न प्राइवेट

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सेक्टर। 420 सेक्टर जो है, स्पूरियस इग्ज का वही सक्सोड कर रहा है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हं कि भाटिया कमेटी ने सझाव दिया था ग्राँर बर्ल्ड हैल्य आर्गनाइजेशन ने भो सुझाव दिया था कि दवाग्रों को फामलेजन के लिये छोटो छोटा जम्मनियों को इसकी इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये। लेकिन ये इजाजत दे रखे हैं। इसलिये मेरा प्रश्न है कि स्पुरियस ड्रम्ज को रोकने के लिये क्या क्वालिटि कन्ट्रोल का भार आई.डो.०पी.०एन० को सरनार देगी ताकि जो 5 सौ था 5 हजार, जितनी भी कम्पनियां हैं उनकी दवाओं का क्वालिटः बन्ट्रोल हनारा आई0डं:0 पी॰एल0 करे ताकि देश को स्पृतिक्स इग्ज नहीं बल्कि उचित ड्रम्ज मिले? तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हं कि क्या लख्यार ऐसा यहेंगी?

श्री वसस्त साठे: सभावति जी, जैता मैंने शुरू में कहा कि इन प्रोडक्शन और इस कन्ट्रोल स्टेट में इन कथारिटो इसको इनाजत देता है, यह पालिसो है। सदन या पालियामेंट यदि यह कहे कि इसका सेन्टर को अख्तियार होना चाहिए, इग प्रोडक्शन और उसके डिस्ट्रोव्यूणन सौर उसको कन्ट्रोल करना यह पालिसी को बात है।

**श्री चतुरानन मिश्रः** क्वालिटो कन्टोल?

श्री वसन्त साठे: प्रोडक्या में क्याविटि अन्ट्रोल होगा तहीं तो कहा होगा । तो इयलिए यदि यह यधिकार मिलता है तो यह पालिसो को बात है । हमने अभी नेक्षलल डूव कौंसिल बनाई है । उनकी रिपोंट में हमें क्या सनाह मिलती है यह देखेंगे । लेकिन व्यवहार में आज राज्यों के अधिकारों पर अधिकमण करना और सारे प्रोडक्शन की उसकी क्यालिटी को धया डिस्ट्रब्यूशन की वल्ट्रोल वास्ता आज याई0डें0नें0ए:0 के िए येक : नहीं है।

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, the Hon'ble Minister has given us certain figures of percentage rise of bulk drug production and formulation by the public sector, by the Indian sector and by the foreign sector. What is the actual ratio of these with regard to Schedule I drugs under the present dru:', policy because these are essent'-i! drugs for various kinds of endem: diseases and for life support s What is their present share of production by public sector, by the Indian sector and by foreign sector?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I can give only som<sub>e</sub> instances. The bulk drugs where the public sector share is hundred per cent in what is known as Schedule I are Sulphanamids, Sulphanamide-dim<sub>e</sub> and Sulphanilamide. These a<sup>f</sup>e sulpha drugs. Then among Vitamin drugs, there are vitamin B-2, Folic Acid, Vitamin B-6 and there i<sub>s</sub> anti-gangrene syrup. The bulk drugs where the public sector share is between 50 and IOO per cent are streptomycine, Tetracycline....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What follows out of it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The thrust of the Hon'ble Member's question was what is the percentage which public sector is producing in regard to bulk drugs in Schedule I. I would tell him that public sector is playing a very important and major role in the production of these drugs.

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Mr. Chairman, the Hon'ble Minister has admitted that the working of the IDPL is far from what can be considered satisfactory. The Hon'ble Minister has also from time to time given data in answer to Starred and Unstarred Questions in regard to the targets fixed in terms of production 7

value and the actual production between years ranging from 1980 to 1983.

It is alarming to note from this data that in the last three years there has been a steady increase in the loss incurred by this public seltor and it has. run into crores of rupees. The production value has persistently and consistently come down. It is pathetic to note that the Government has shown scant concern regarding this untenable situation. It is true that on all occasions the Hon'ble Minister has tried to explain this off by assigning reasons such as outmoded installation of machinery, outdated technology and defective marketing system. All accepted. But I have concrete > vidence with me at my disposal to prove that a particular plant was set up in IDPL with a technology which was purchased at an exorbitant price from a foreign country. From the inception or starting of this plant, precious little was produced worth mentioning. I am referring to Ery-thromycine which was sought to be produced by IDPL for which Rs. 33 lakhs were paid for the technical know-how and Rs. 1.75 crores were spent in setting up the plant and machinery. Roughly it comes to Rs. 2 crores. It was supposed to have an installed production capacity of 35 tonnes. But, Sir, it never produced more than 200 to 300 kgs. per year. And, in four years, when it had to produce 130 tonnes, it  $ha_s$  produced only one tonne, Sir, This is the authentic data given by the honourable Minister in answer to an Unstarred Ouestion which I am prepared to table in this House. Now, this works out to a ratio of 1.85 tonnes of production in four years. This certainly merits going down in the Guinness Book of World Records because no country has achieved anything like this. Now, Sir, it is right to presume that the technology purchased was outmoded. But certainly the Mem-bers of Parliament have a right to ask, if this technology that was bought and so.ught to be employed could not be used or could not be made use of, why an amount of Rs. 33 lakhs

was paid, who gave the 'O.K.' for this technology and where exactly was the mistake. This is what I want to know. I cannot blame the Finance Ministry because the Finance Ministry has nothing to do with this. Only on the certification given by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, the Finance Ministry naturally said, "O.K.". But what happened to the two crores of \_ rupees that we have spent? I am on this vital question now and every Member of Parliament would like to know what happened to the money that was spent and also to our public? Therefore, Sir, I do hope that the honourable Minister will appreciate the fact that the losses incurred are almost coming to match your investments which is very serious. Therefore, will the honolrable Minister assure this House that a Committee would be constituted, a Committee consisting of Members of both Houses of Parliament, to inquire into this matter and to see where the defects are, what can be done about them, how we can revive this plant and how we can retrieve our losses? This is in the national interest and this cannot be just brushed aside.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you for your elucidation and lecture.

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Elucidation of facts.

SHRI VASANT SATHE; As far as the facts are concerned, he began by saying that the IDPL's production has been going down progressively. Sir, production in terms of value, in 1979-80, was 6,462-in terms of lakh, of rupees-and in, 1983-84, it has doubled and gone to 12,155. I have already stated that we have been incurring losses. But I have also stated that the los<sub>s</sub> has come down within two years from Rs. 27 crores to Rs. 14 crores. So, on both sides, we are producing more and we are also selling and reducing our losses which I have said. But facts are facts.

MR. CHAIAMAN: What about erythromycin?

Oral Answers

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: What about formulations? (*Inter-ruptions*. What about the bulk drugs? It is only zero. What about erythromycin? Have you produced more than one tonne in four years?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Just hear me.

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Is not the factory lying idle?. It is lying idle and I have seen it. (*Interruptions*). It breaks my heart to see that two crores of our country's money has been sunk in it. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, bulk drug production in 1979-80 was 2,233; it increased to 2,948 in 1983-84. So, this is on bulk drugs. Erythromycine is the case where in the case of the technology which we had bought we found that producing it from the basic stage was not commercially viable and, therefore, the production was given up. If you give un the production of a particular drug, how can you complain that there has been no production at all?

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: But who certified the technology? (Interruptions). That is my question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We do not have....

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: I want to know what were the conditions laid down? *(Interruptions)* What were the conditions laid down?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Expert committees are there... (Interruptions)

MR,. CHAIRMAN: He is another expert.

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: When you have already spent...,

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you going  $t_0$  allow this cross-examination? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you better dry up, Dr. D'Souza. I think the main question, which  $j_s$  very important,  $i_s$  that you spent a large sum of money on acquiring the knowhow and that knowhow did not turn out to be successful and you produced almost nothing of Erythromycine. You explained it by saying that you did not find it useful.

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Sir, there is a thing known as accountability. Government must account for the sanity to spend Rs. 33 lacs for the purchase of a Technical knowhow which was of non-commercial use.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It so happened that as far as this technology is concerned for producing Erythromycine, its technology was proven, but when we started proaucing it, it was seen that commercially it was not viable to produce it from the basic stage. Now, what do we do? Finally it was given up. Sir, we have to go by the technical experts. I am not myself an expert. Dr. D'Souza is an expert, (Iwterrup*tions*)

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA:  $H_e$  is making a personal allegation. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have **not** made an allegation. I have said that he is an expert. It is not an allegation. If he does not like it, I withdraw my statement. You are not an expert. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KALYAN ROY: I think wo should have half-an-hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: My question is on a different keel alto, gethre. He has given figures of public sector output, foreign sector octput, **FERA** companies output,' then the private organised sector and small

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scale sectors outputs^ The problem ia that the 'small scale sector, the units of small-scale sector, are defined in terms of the scale of operation. It is in the pharmaceutical and drugs sector that foreign capital is working. There is a publication of the Indian Institute of Public Administration about the small scale industry. And the definition of the FERA company is also interesting. Now, supposing there is a foreign fund to the extent of 20 per cent of the capital, it is not a FERA company at all. Can the Minisenlighten on this? As Dr. D'Souza has indicated, there are many failures as the hon. Minister has also admitted. These failures are matched by these foreign-owned companies which are not included within the FERA group but which are in other private sector organised units as well as in the small-scale sector. What are the facts with regard to this?

Oral Answers

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, as far as the FERA definition is concerned, it is a definition given by the Finance Ministry and hy the economic Ministries. We go by that definition., That is why, those which are below 40 per cent in equity are considered one category. Now, as far as the smallscale sector is concerned, to our knowledge, the FERA companies are not engaged in the small-scale sector. But if there are any 'henami companies, we have no direct knowledge if there is such involvement. That is true about the Indian Sector, that is true about any large scale sector. Therefore, in regard to the facts which the honourable Member expects from me of foreign involvement in small-scale sector, I am sorry I don't have those figures. If he can furnish some information I will make inquiries.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: If the Minister is willing, T am referring to a particular book, a research product, of the Indian Institute of Public Administration written by Mr. *Goyal.* He has underlined that it is in the pharmaceutical line that it is particularly evident. SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will read that book. Thank you.

#### Demand of Tamil Nadu Chief Minister for supply of Power Generator at Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station to Tamil Nadu

## 303. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD: t SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has demanded that the entire power generated at Kalpakkam atomic power station be made available to Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN); (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has requested that the entire power from the first unit of the Kalpakkam atomic power station may be allocated to Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has also asked for allocation of 50 per cent power to be generated from the second unit at Kalpakkam.

The present policy of Government, which has gradually evolved over the last few years, is to treat the Central sector power stations, including atomic power plants, as regional stations intended for supplementing the power requirements of the dif- 1 ferent States in each region.

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : माननोय सभापति महोदय मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस पावर प्लांट से अभो किलनो बिजलो पैदा होती है और इसमें बिजली पैदा कल्ने का कितना लक्ष्य है और किस अनुपात में बिभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली जा बिक्षरण करने के संबंध में सरकार की नोति है?

<sup>†</sup>The Question was actually asked o,n the floor of the House by Shri Suraj Prasad.