RAJYA SABHA

I

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

11. [The questioner (Shri V. Gosamy) 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 policy" 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: मभापति महोदय, दवा उद्योग को हालत ग्रह्मन्त ही। खराब है। जहां तक जनता का प्रश्न है, जरूरी से जरूर) दवा भो वाजार में नहीं पा रही है और जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर की कमाडिंग हाइट में पहुंचाने की बात है, दवा एक ऐसा उद्योग 🕶 रे,हां हम अपनी जरूरत का देश में जो उत्पादन करते हैं उसका 25 परसेन्ट भी राजकीय क्षेत्र में नहीं पैदा कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिये हमें विदेशों से 1032 RS-1

दवाइयां मंगानी पडती हैं। हमारे देश में जो कम्पनियां हैं वे ज्यादातर फारन मल्टोनेशनल कम्पनियां या उनकी सोडियरो हैं जो 65 परसेन्ट उत्पादन करती हैं। फारमुलेशन्स में तो ग्रौर भी स्थिति खराब है। पब्लिक सेक्टर केवल मात्र 6 से 7 परसेन्ट फारमुलेशन्स कर सारा काम विदेशी रहा है। बाकी कम्पनियां. मर्ल्ट:नेशनल कम्पितया या भारतीय रवानगी कर रही हैं। विदेशों सब-स्टेंडर्ड दवाएं भोः ग्राती है। इस समय देश में स्पुरियस ड्रग्ज इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं कि हम लोग दवा खाते हैं या जहर खाते हैं, कहना बदुत म्बिकल हो गया है। पता नहीं हम लोग इंग्ज के नाम पर क्या खा रहे हैं? ऐसी स्थिति में मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हं कि दवा के मामले में देश को ग्रात्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये ग्रीर राजकीय क्षेत्र को कमांडिंग पहुंचाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रहो है ग्रौर राजकोय क्षेत्र में जो भोतर घात हो रहा है उसे रोकने के लिये सरकार का करने जा रही है?

श्री बसन्त साठे: सभापति जो, पहले तो मैं एक बात साफ कर दूं कि पब्लिक .सेक्टर ग्रौर इंडियन सेक्टर में जहां तक ड्राज के शेवर का सवाल है, अभी मान-नाथ सदस्य कह रहे थे कि परदेशी कम्पनियां बहुत ज्यादा कम से कम 70 परसेन्ट या 75 परसेन्ट श्रभो भो प्रोडक्शन कर रही हैं, यह बात सही नहीं है। ग्रसल में परसेन्टेंज के मताविक देखा जाय तो 1982-83 में पब्लिक सेक्टर का प्रोडक्शन 20.6 परसेन्ट, इंडियन ग्रार्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर का प्रोडक्शन है, बल्फ ड्रग की वात मैं कर रहा हूं वह 37.2 परक्षेत्ट परदेशा यानी विदेशी कम्पनियौं 22.2 परसेन्ट ग्रौर स्माल स्केल का 27.5 परसेन्ट

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स्थिति बल्क ड्रग्ज में है। फारमुलेशन्स में पब्लिक सेक्टर का ग्राज सन् 1984-85 में प्रोडक्शन के मुहाबिक 13.5 परसेन्ट है ग्रौर इंडियन ग्रागनाइज्ड सैक्टर का 37.1 परसेन्ट है। फेरा कम्पनियों का विदेशी कम्पनियों का 29 परहेन्ट है श्रौर स्माल स्केल सेक्टर का 20 परसेन्ट है। इस तरह से स्नाप देखेंगे कि परदेशी कम्पनियों का हिस्सा वल्क ग्रौर फार-मुलेशन्स में श्रयीत् दोनों में 30 परसेन्ट से कम हो गया है ग्रीर हिन्दुस्तानो सेक्टर जिसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर में पहल हुई है उसको वजह से यह सारी आज हिन्दुस्तानी सेक्टर में, 70 परसेन्ट दवाएं बल्क श्रौर फारमुलेशन्स में बन रही हैं। तो इतनी तो प्रगति हुई है। यह मैंने वलक सेक्टर का बताया। एक बात ध्यान में रखने की है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर ने जो पहल की उसमें जरूरा दवायें बनाना, एन्टी-वायोटिक, सेवेंटिक, वाइ-लाजिकल यह बनाना हमने शुरू शिया लेकिन प्राइवेट कम्पितियों जैसी तरक्की हम नहीं कर पाये। क्षमश्चिल ढंग पर जैसा हो सकता था वैसा नहीं हो पाया यह हालत है। यह तो मैंने माना है कि यह सही बात है कि हमारो पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिटों को दवाग्रों के क्षेत्र में जिस तरह से कामयाब होना चाहिये था, जिस तरह से कुणलता से उन्हें दाम करना चाहिये था वह नहीं इर पाये। हमारी कैपेनिटी यूटिलाइजेशन करीब 50 प्रतिशत हुई है, यह दुखद बात है और हमें उसमें 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 भ्राप कहेंगे कि लास तो है। यह मैंने खुद माना दुख के साथ माना है। लेकिन एक बात की दाद देनी पड़ेगा कि दो साल में 50 प्रतिशत से

ज्यादा घाटा कम कर दिया और हम जम्मीद करते हैं कि धीरे-धीरे मामला ठीक हो जायेगा, इतना हो मैं कह सकता हूं।

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने एक सवाल: रखा है कि दवा मिलर्तः है या जहर।

श्री बसन्त साठे: ग्राई०डी०पी०एल० श्रीन पिल्लक सेक्टर की तन्फ से मैं दावें से कह सकता हूं कि कोई जहर नहीं जाता। स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में श्रीर दूसरे सेक्टर में यह स्पूरियस ड्रग्ज का मामला है यह मैं मानता हूं। क्योंकि देश में करीबन 10 हजार यूनिट हैं जो यह काम करती हैं। श्रमेरिका जैसे बड़े देश में 5 सौ यूनिट हैं श्रीर हमारे यहां 10 हजार हैं तो इनका कन्ट्रोल कौन करे। दूसरा, यह कन्ट्रोल हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं श्राता, यह हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री में श्राता है। फिर भा स्पूरियस ड्रग्ज का जो बात है हमें इसको रोकना चाहिये यह बात मैं मानता हूं।

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह : सभापित महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने देखा होगा कि अब हम दवावें खरीदते हैं तो उन पर लिखा होता है कि यह जहर है।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्रः सभापित महोदय ग्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया कि पिल्लिंग सेक्टर घाटे में चलता है। इसका एक कारण तो यह है कि राज्य सरकारें ग्रीर केन्द्र सरकार कुल जितनी दवायें खरीदते हैं, पिल्लिंक सेक्टर से, वह 10 प्रति कि से भी कम है। अगर आप अपना दवाइयों को नहीं खरीदेंगे तो कौन आपको वचायेगा। आज हालत ऐसी हैं ि यहां न पिल्लिंक सेक्टर सक्सीड कर रहा है ग्रीर न प्राइवेट

सेक्टर। 420 सेक्टर जो हैं, स्पूरियस इंग्ज का वहां सक्सांड कर रहा है। इसिल्ये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हं कि भाटिया कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया था ग्रौर वर्ल्ड हैल्य ग्रार्गनाइजेशन ने भो सुझाव दिया था कि दवाग्रों को फामलेशन के लिये छोटो छोटा अम्यिनियों को इसकी इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये। लेकिन ये इजाजत दे रखे हैं। इसलिये मेरा प्रका है कि स्पृत्थिस इंग्ज की रोक्तने के लिये क्या क्वालिटि अन्द्रोल का भार आई∙डो०पी०ए४० को सरनार देगी ताकि जो 5 सौ था 5 हजार. जितनी भी सम्पनियां हैं उनकी दवाश्री का क्वालिटः कन्टोल हमारा माई०ई।० पी०एल0 करे ताकि देश को स्पूरियस हरज नहीं विलक उचित इंग्ज मिले? तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हं कि क्या सरवार ऐसा परेगी?

श्री वसन्त साठे: सभापि जी, जैना मैंने शुरू में पहा कि इन प्रोडकशन श्रीर इन कन्ट्रोल स्टेट में ड्रग अथारिटो इसको इनाजत देता है, यह पालिसो है। सदन या पालियामेंट यदि यह कहें कि इसका सेन्टर को अख्तियार होना चाहिए, ड्रग प्रोडक्शन श्रीर उसके डिस्ट्रोब्यूणन श्रीर उसको कन्ट्रोल करना यह पालिसं को बात है।

भी चतुरानन मिश्रः क्यालिटी कन्ट्रोल ?

श्री वसन्त साठे: प्रोडक्या में क्यािटि कन्द्रोल हागा नहीं तो कहा होगा । तो इपलिए यदि यह प्रधिकार मिलता है तो यह पालिसो को बाद है। हमने अभी नेशपल ड्रग कौंमिल बनाई है। उनकी रिपेंट में हमें क्या सलाह मिलती है यह देखेंगे। लेकिन व्यवहार में आज राज्यों के अधिकारों पर अिंटिकमण करना

स्रौर सारे प्रोडक्शन की उसकी वयालिटी का स्था जिस्ट्र ब्यूशन की बस्ट्रोस अस्त प्राज आई 0ड 0प 0ए 10 के लिए परा नहीं है।

VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SHRL 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 drug policy because these are essential drugs for various kinds of endemic diseases and for life support system. 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 some instances. The bulk drugs where the public sector share is hundred per cent in what is known as Schedule I are Sulphanamide, Sulphanamide-dime and Sulphanilamide. These are sulpha drugs. Then among Vitamin drugs, there are vitamin B-2, Folic Acid, Vitamin B-6 and there is anti-gangrene syrup. The bulk drugs where the public sector share is between 50 and 100 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

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 shown scant concern regarding untenable situation. It is true 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 evidence 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 Erythromycine 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 has produced only one tonne, Sir. This is the authentic data given by the honourable Minister in answer to an Unstarred Question 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 Members of Parliament have a right to ask, if this technology that was bought and sought 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.' this technology and where exactly This is what I was the mistake. want to know. I cannot blame the Finance Ministry because the Finance Ministry has nothing to do with this. Only on the certification given Ministry of Chemicals Fertilizers. the Finance Ministry "O.K.". But what naturally said. 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.

JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: nR. 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 lakhs 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 loss 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.

What about MR. CHAIAMAN: erythromycin?

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: What about formulations? 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 was not commercially viable stage and, therefore, the production was given up. If you give up 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 are there...(Interrupcommittees tions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is another expert.

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

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you allow this cross-examinagoing to tion? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you better dry up, Dr. D'Souza. I think the main question, which is very important, is 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 11se

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 producing it. commercially it was seen that 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. (Interruptions)

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: He 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 we should have half-an-hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee.

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

scale sectors outputs. The problem is that the 'small_scale sector, 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 Minister enlighten 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 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?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, as far as the FERA definition is concerned, it is a definition given by the Finance Ministry and by 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 'benami 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, I 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:† 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 different States in each region.

श्री सूरज प्रसाद: माननीय सभापित महोदय मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस पावर प्लांट से अभी कितनी बिजली पैदा होती है श्रीर इसमें बिजली पैदा करने का कितना लक्ष्य है श्रीर किस अनुपात में विभन्न राज्यों में बिजली का विदारण करने के संबंध में सरकार की नीति है?

[†]The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Suraj Prasad.