

gation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 Torbutaline and Mebendazole were included therein by an amendment of DPCO on 16th January, 1981. Fenbendazole is not yet specified in any of the first two Schedule of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(b) The Policy in this behalf has been spelt out in para 46 of the 1978 Drug Policy which is under review. As the price being charged by M/s. Hoechst (India) Limited for Fenbendazole is near to the average landed cost of import, it has been decided not to include this drug in the Schedules of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(c) and (d) The price of Fenbendazole bolus fixed at Rs. 124.16 for 10's (1.5 gm. of Fenbendazole per bolus) is in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Orders, 1979.

Alleged mismanagement of Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals Limited

29. SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT:

SHRI F. M. KHAN:

DR. LOKESH CHANDRA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI THANGABAALU:

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA:

SHRI M. S. RAMACHANDRAN:

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Mismanagement or corruption" which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' Weekly of 7th April, 1985;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and whether it is a fact that trade sales of IDPL have declined and if so, what were the trade sales of this public sector undertaking during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) what are the reasons for the decline in the sale;

(d) what action has been taken against the Marketing Division for a decline in trade sales and increase in the number of medical representatives during the last three years, yearwise;

(e) whether arrangement have been made on commission or consultation basis to promote IDPL trade sales;

(f) if so, when and with whose approval and what are the details of such sale arrangements; and

(g) whether the sales to traders are through distributors and if so, what is the number of distributors in the country and what are their names?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) IDPL's trade sales for the last three years were as follows:

	Rs. in crores
1982-83	26.71
1983-84	25.48
1984-85	30.84
	(Prov.)

In 1984-85, there was no decline in their trade sales.

(d) There has been no increase in the number of Medical representatives during the last three years.

(e) IDPL have stated that there is no consultancy arrangement for promoting their trade sales.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Sales to traders are effected through certain selected wholesale chemists known as stockists. The number of such stockists in the country at present is 1145. Region-wise number of these stockists is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Region	No. of Stockists
Delhi	15
Chandigarh	89
Karnal	38
Jaipur	46
Lucknow	203
Calcutta	53
Patna	114
Gauhati	36
Madras	82
Cochin	76
Bangalore	57
Bombay	95
Indore	73
Ahmedabad	50
Hyderabad	81
Cuttack	37
Total	1145

30. [Transferred to the 7th May, 1985].

Industrial sickness

31. SHRI THANGABAALU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to arrest the growth of industrial sickness, as the number of sick units had reached a staggering figure of 80,110 at the end of December, 1983 and it was anticipated that the figure of sick industries would be around 1,00,000 by December, 1984; and

(b) the details of the guidelines which have been formulated for the rehabilitation of these sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) and (b) Industrial sickness is a concomitant phenomenon of the very process of industrialisation in which some poorly conceived projects and mismanaged undertakings do become sick and some of

these even close down, while well-planned projects and well-run undertakings grow and prosper. Government do not consider it either feasible or necessary to prevent every sick unit from being closed down or to revive every closed unit. Government have announced policy guidelines for sick units in October, 1981 and the salient features of these guidelines have been given in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 700 dated 15-7-1982. According to these guidelines, banks and financial institutions prepare rehabilitation scheme on the basis of diagnostic studies providing, *inter alia*, for reconstruction of capital, funding of interest liabilities, capital and working capital loans on softer terms, management support, relief or rescheduling of debt service liabilities etc. Government also provide such reliefs and concessions as may be feasible and necessary as part of the rehabilitation package prepared by banks and financial institutions. In addition, healthy units are also encouraged through Income Tax relief to take over sick units by way of amalgamation. Assistance is also available under Technical Development Fund and the Import Policy for import of capital goods for modernisation and replacement of obsolete plant and machinery.

Foreign technicians in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

32. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi was commissioned and how many foreign technical or other persons were retained and employed there;

(b) how many foreign technical and other persons are employed in Heavy Engineering Corporation at present;

(c) whether some foreigners other than those employed there, are living in H.E.C. quarters and if so, how many and what are their jobs in Ranchi; and

(d) how long do Government propose to retain foreign technicians in H.E.C. Ranchi and whether Indian technicians of equivalent qualifications and experience are not available to replace the foreigners?