

(iii) Whenever necessary newer technologies for manufacture of these drugs are allowed to be imported.

(iv) Installed capacity as on 4.9.1980 is being recognised (subject to certain conditions).

(v) In April, 1982 a scheme has been announced whereby the drug companies can get higher capacities re-endorsed to the extent of highest production in the 5 years ending 1981-82 plus 1/3rd thereof subject to certain conditions.

Experiment of New Drug for Hypertension

648. SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a multinational firm sought the permission of the Drug Controller to conduct human trials for a new drug HL-725 hypertension;

(b) if so, what are the views of the Drug Controlling authorities on this experiment; and

(c) whether the same drug was tested by the advanced western countries, if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) After examining the pre-clinical data including details of pharmacological, biochemical and toxicological studies carried out with the drug submitted by the firm and also the results of the step up tolerance studies conducted with the drug in human beings to Germany, as submitted by the firm, the Drug Controller (I) had in February '82 conveyed his objection to the firm conducting clinical studies (tolerance studies in healthy human volunteers), with the new drug in hospitalized volunteers after obtaining

their prior written consent. The results of the studies conducted so far have been found to be encouraging.

(c) The studies conducted in Germany had shown good tolerance in human beings upto a dose of 500 micrograms.

Import of Banned Drug Amidopyrin

649. SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Amidopyrin a very toxic drug which has been banned in almost all the advanced countries, is being imported by India;

(b) whether the Drug Controlling authorities consider it safe for us in our country; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c) According to available information, only Japan, West Germany and Switzerland had decided withdrawal of Amidopyrin from their Markets. In consultation with Medical Experts it was decided in December, 1978 that the import of the Drug through State Trading Corporation should be stopped, and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. should be asked to gradually stop production of the drug. The Manufacturers Associations were also informed of the decision taken by Government to phase out the use of Amidopyrin.

All the State Drug Authorities have again been told in February, 1982 to direct the firms, if any manufacturing preparations containing Amidopyrin to discontinue the same forthwith.

Amidopyrin has been included in Appendix 4 (Absolute Banned list) in

the Import Policy for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, and its import is totally banned. Although it was assumed that by placing an absolute ban on the import of the drug Amidoprine its import would be stopped and the drugs would not be available to the manufacturers for use in the manufacture of the formulations containing Amidopyrine, but some imports might be taking place against REP licences (Registered Contract) of 1977-78 of which the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers has no specific information.

Malathion Technical and its Formulations

650. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of malathion Technical and its formulations imported and produced indigenously during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the cost involved therein, separately for imported and non-imported;

(b) whether Government have permitted the States also to make direct purchases; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Import of Malathion Technical and its formulations was banned in the import policy for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82. In 1980-81, production of Malathion Technical was 1042 tonnes valued at Rs. 301 lakhs. In 1981-82, the production was 3310 tonnes value at Rs. 1043 lakhs. Information regarding production of Malathion formulations is not readily available, as there are a large number of formulators in the small scale sector. It would be difficult to collect the figures of production and value of Malathion formulations and the results achieved may not be commensurate with the labour involved in the compilation of the data.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health has stated that the purchase of Malathion 25 per cent who has been decentralised due to the following reasons:—

(i) The National Development Council has decided to categories implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme as a Category II Centrally Sponsored Health Scheme with the expenditure being shared equally between the Government and the State Governments.

(ii) Directorate General of Supplies and disposal was not able to arrange purchases of Malathion 25 per cent wdp, which conform to the specifications of the National Malaria Eradication Programme and the Insecticides Act.

Gas connections in Delhi

651. SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARDWAJ:

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) what is the year covered in various parts of Delhi for giving domestic gas connections;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some areas of Delhi gas connections are being given to persons who got their names registered in 1980 or thereafter and in some other areas gas connections are being given to persons who got their names registered in 1974 and thereafter;

(c) what are the reasons for such disparity; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that the same year is covered in all parts of Delhi in the matter of allotment of gas connections?