उच्च न्यायालय ने मामलों के लम्बित रहने के जो मुख्य कारण बताए हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

(i) कुछ मामलों का निपटारा उन मामलों के विनिश्चय से जुड़ा होता है जो विधि के एक ही या समान प्रश्न पर उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय में फाइल किए गए है ।

(ii) पक्षकारों की मृत्यु होने पर उनके वारिसों और विधिक प्रतिनिधियों पर और विदेशों मे रहने वाले पक्षकारों पर सूचनाओं की तामील करने में कठिनाई ।

(iii) न्यायाधीशों के कुछ रिक्त पद भरे नही गए है ।

तुलनात्मक रूप से देखा जाए तो गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय मे लम्बित मामले बहुत अधिक नही है । 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को कुल 11,722 लम्बित मामलों मे से, 5017 मामले एक वर्ष से कम, 2721 मामले एक वर्ष से दो वर्ष तक और 3984 मामले दो वर्ष से अधिक पुराने थे । पिछले छह वर्षों में जितने मामले संस्थित किए गए उतने ही मामले निपटाए भी गए और सच तो यह है कि 31-12-1972 से लम्बित मामलों की संख्या मे कमी हुई है ।

Meaning of Original Registration Applications.

9707. **SHRI AINTHU SAHOO:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the meaning of the original registration applications;

(b) how many items are manufactured by the foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity participation who have been issued registration certificates-name of the firms, details of products and capacity indicated in the applicationns Form 'A' and 'B' at the time of registration and present items manufactured which are based on imported/canalised in Form 'A' and 'B' for which raw materials are released during the last three years, itemwise raw material and value may be indicated; and

(c) whether under Drug Policy Government proposes to regularise items not mentioned in the Form 'A' and 'B' at the time of registration if so, why, detailed reasons please?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Under Section 10 of the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 which came into force on the 8th May, 1952, every existing undertaking had to register itself within a prescribed time and a certificate of registration which has the status of an Industrial Licence as prescribed under the Rules was to be issued to such firms. The applications submitted for grant of Registration. Certificate are the original registration applications.

(b) Since the Registration Certificates were issued in the fifties, the details asked for are not immediately available. However, the exercise that would be done at the time of grant of consolidated Industrial Licence to drug manufacturing units, as contained in para 37 of the Statement consolidated Industrial Licence to the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, a copy of which has been laid down on the Table of the House on 29-3-78, would enable the Government to scrutinize the items taken up for manufacture by the drug manufacturing companies subsequent to the grant of Registration Certificates.

(c) In terms of new Drug Policy, no unauthorised production (that is production not authorised by Industrial Licences, COB Licences, Permission Letter or DGTD Registration) shall be regularised.

Imported and Indigenous Raw Material required for Manufacture of Bulk Drugs

9708. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) name, quantity and value of imported and indigenous raw material required for manufacturing 1 kg. of each of the bulk drugs, for which prices declared/approved produced during last three years by foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity participation;

(b) C.I.F. prices of imports of these drugs, quantity imported from each source with C.I.F. value at each source, and

(c) legal position regarding declaration of prices of bulk drugs where the declared prices were accepted by the Government and in how many cases they have been increased thereafter with or without the approval of the Government separately. In how many cases with details of the manufacture of bulk drugs the declared prices were not accepted and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). A Statement indicating names of drugs, declared prices, whether accepted or not by the Government alongwith reasons for the same and the c.i.f. prices wherever available has been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9779 to be answered on the 9th May, 1978. Details of sourcewise import alongwith quantity are not available.

Details regarding names, quantity and value of imported and indigenous raw materials required for the production of bulk drugs are furnished by the manufacturers to the Government for its use in cost examination and cannot be made public by the Government. The value of imported and indigenous raw materials required for each of the drugs is given below:

S No	Name of drug	Imported raw materials required per Kg of production	Indigenous row materials required per Kg. of production
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Trimethoprim	1925.55	79.97
2	Sulphamethoxazole	435.07	63.25
3.	Fretinoin . .	Nil	5863.10
4	Diloxamide Furoate .	51.54	96.69
5.	Furosemide .	196.20	1056.70
6.	Lidoflavin .	4683.00	211.00
7.	Rutin MF	413.80	41.91
8.	Mebendazole .	6966.00	256.00
9.	Miconazole Nitrate . .	11553.00	3527.00
10.	Adsorbed Diphtheria Tetanus Vaccine	Nil.	49.16
11.	Chlorpheniramine Maleate	37.12	614.77
12	Pheniramine Maleate	37.34	377.15

The prices of bulk drugs are fixed under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. For the purpose of price control, bulk drugs are classified into two Categories under the said Order. The prices of