के सचलन के लिए लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा।

राजस्थान सरकार से निम्नलिखित रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए सिफारिशें प्राप्त हुई है :—

(i) रायसिंह नगर—अनूपगढ़—छत्तरगढ़—बीकानेर—कोलायत—फालौदी (380 कि० मी०)

(ii) हनुमानगढ़—रावतसर—सरदारशहर—रतनगढ़— फतेहपुर (200 कि० मी०)

(iii) घरसाना—नचना—रामगढ़—जैसलमेर (400 कि०मी०)

(iv) फालौदी—नचना (70 कि० मी०)

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4120. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे रक्षा सुबल में कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1955 से अब तक नहीं बढ़ाई गई है जबकि इसके बाद अनेक रेलवे पटरियों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है, अनेक यात्री गाड़ियां चलाई जा चुकी हैं तथा माल डिब्बों की संख्या तिगुनी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में कर्मचारियों की संख्या न बढ़ाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को न तो बल की और न ही रेलवे कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाली सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो रही है ; और

(घ) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को या तो बल को प्राप्त होने वाली अथवा रेलवे कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाली सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करवाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की कर्मचारी संख्या में समग्र वृद्धि हुई है। यह वृद्धि आम तौर पर कार्य-भार के अनुरूप ही है, यद्यपि यह वृद्धि रेल-पथ की लंबाई, सवारी गाड़ियों और माल-डिब्बों में हुई वृद्धि के बराबर अनुपात में नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि उनकी संख्या म वृद्धि ई है।

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल, अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 10 के अनुसार इस दल के अधिकारियों और कार्मिकों को रेल कर्मचारी माना जाता है। रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ते को छोड़कर, जिसके वे नियमों के अन्तर्गत पात्र नहीं हैं, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी, वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों को देय सभी सुविधाओं के पात्र होते हैं।

(घ) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को भी रात्रि-ड्यूटी भत्ते दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Appointment of another Committee to go into questions earlier referred to Hathi Committee

4121. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to appoint another Committee to go into the questions that were referred to the Hathi Committee;

(b) if not, whether any improvement is being made on the recommendations contained in the Hathi Committee report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The decisions of Government on the Hathi Committee Report are already contained in the Statement laid on the table of the House on 29-3-78 and incorporate improvements over the recommedations of the Committee.

(c) A Statement indicating the major improvements in the New Drug Policy over the recommendations of the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry is attached.

Statement referred to in Part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4121, Answered on 19-12-1978.

S. No.	Recommendations of the Hathi Committee	Government Decision
1.	Foreign undertakings producing formulations using imported bulk drugs should start and complete manufacture of such bulk drugs within a period of 3 years from the basic stage.	(*i*) The period prescribed in the New Policy is 2 years. (*ii*) New formulation licences to existing foreign companies will be given only if linked with production of high technology bulk drugs from the basic stage. (*iii*) No loan licences will be given to foreign companies and existing turnover based on loan licences will not be treated as Appendix I. (*iv*) In the case of foreign companies, an additional condition has been imposed, viz., bulk drug to formulation ratio shall not exceed 1:5.
2.	Penal action should be taken against branches of foreign companies or 100% foreign equity units manufacturing drugs without authority.	(*i*) A more comprehensive provision has been made in so far as no unauthorised production (i.e. production not authorised by industrial licences, COB licences, permission letter of DGTD's registration) in any case, shall be regularised. (*ii*) If the companies had expanded beyond licenced capacity or done any other acts in violation of the condition attached to the specific industrial licences or other authority granted to them or of any other laws whether during the period 1973-77 or prior to that, action may be taken against them on the same lines as applicable to all companies in other sectors of industry which may have committed similar violations.
3.	A general recommendation to encourage R & D in the drug industry. Only in the case of public sector, a recommendation was made that 5% of turn-over should be earmarked for R&D.	While the public sector will spend 5% of their turn-over to the extent possible, depending upon the funds available, a specific stipulation has been made in respect of foreign companies whose turn-over in drugs is in excess of Rs 5 crores per annum, requiring them to (*a*) have R & D facilities within the country on which capital investment should be atleast 20% of their net block; and (*b*) spend at least 4% of their sales turn-over as recurring expenditure on R & D facilities.

S. No.	Recommendations of the Hathi Committee	Government Decision
4.	Exemption from price control of bulk drugs in which there are no imports or where total sales of the bulk drug do not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs per annum.	(*i*) All bulk drugs used in the production of price controlled formulations will be subject to price control.
		(*ii*) Formulations have been categorised into four categories and it has been ensured that the prices of high essential and life saving drugs in categories I & II are kept low.
		(*iii*) As an incentive for original development prices of new bulk drugs/formulations resulting from indigenous R & D efforts and which have not been produced elsewhere, will not be subject to price control for a period of five years. They will also be exempt during such period from the condition of parting with a portion of their bulk drug production to non-associated formulators.
	Prices of formulations could be fixed with the ceiling on profits ranging from 8% to 13%.	Eight critical drug intermediates will also be brought under price control, which will help in regularising the prices of bulk drugs.
		OTHER IMPROVEMENTS
		(*i*) It has been decided that sole selling agencies for drugs, wherever such arrangements exist, should ultimately disappear. Where existing sole selling agency commissions are more than 5% it will be reviewed by BICP and brought down appropriately.
		(ii) Provision has been made for consolidation of all licences and other authorities to do away with the confusion of a multiplicity of such authorities.
		(*iii*) DGTD Registration Scheme has been abolished in order to eliminate confusion on ascertaining licensed capacity.
		(*iv*) Provision has been made for Government to buy excess production as may be regularised at rates prescribed by them.
		(*v*) Foreign drug companies will be asked to transfer technology laterally to the public sector units where national interests justify the setting up of additional capacity.
		(*vi*) Areas of production for (*a*) the public sector and (*b*) the Indian Sector and (*c*) all Sectors (including foreign companies) have been listed. The rate of growth for each Sector will be carefully planned to avoid shortages.

S. No.	Recommendations of the Hathi Committee	Government Decision
		(*vii*) The existing entry in Appendix I of Industrial Policy, of "drugs and pharmaceuticals" has been redefined as follows in order to prevent foreign firms from taking undue advantage of the existing definition : "(*a*) drug intermediates from the basic stage for production of high technology bulk drugs, and (*b*) High technology bulk drugs fro m basic stage and formulations based thereon with an overall ratio of bulk drug consumption (from own manufacture) to formulations from all sources of 1 :5".
		(*viii*) Institutes which are producing vaccines, sera and antigen would be activised to accept a wider role for production and supply of these categories of medicines.
		(*ix*) On the excess production regularised, Government will also have the right to receive supplies at rates fixed by them.
		(*x*) Excess production in any category will be regularised if the company undertakes to export such excess for a period of 5 years from the promulgation of the policy.
		(*xi*) Foreign companies would be encouraged to offer quality control facilities to small scale sector on no-profit-no-loss basis.

Selective price control in drug pricing policy

4122. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the considerations for inserting selective price control in the drug pricing policy;

(b) what are the reasons for which the drug prices have not been fully decontrolled when it is felt that selective price control is likely to result in increase in prices of product brought under such control;

(c) how selective price control is likely to increase the prices of formulations, giving details in respect of each product of the I.D.P.L., including bulk raw materials distributed by the company; and

(d) Whether Government Propose to categories all items under the public sector as leader products despite their higher price, if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The new Pricing Policy, forming part of the Statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978, envisages a mark-up of 40 per cent and 55 per cent respectively for Category I and II formulations. In these categories, prices of individual formulations will be based on the