

si.	1991-96	SI.	1996-97
No.	Instance	No.	Instance
	without any competence and in violation of KVS Rules etc.		
3.	Arbitrary transfers promotional postings & recruitment in total disregard of relevant guidelines Instances are an army.	3.	Depriving promotccs, having less than 3 years on service of their entitlement to be posted in the hometown or adjoining place during 1996-97 Session.
4.	Victimisation of those who wrote open letters to the then Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, praying for instituting a probe to investigate the above wrongs.	4.	Shielding the accused officers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and not ordering any probe even after an assurance in the Rajya Sabha.

### ऐलोपैथिक दवाओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि

\*351. प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले 15 वर्षों के दौरान ऐलोपैथिक दवाओं की कीमतों में 1500 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या अनेक निर्धन लोग इसलिए मर जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे दवाओं की अत्याधिक ऊँची कीमतों के कारण उन्हें खरीद नहीं सकते, और

(ग) दवाओं की बढ़ती कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

**रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (सरदार सुजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) से (ग) गत 15 वर्षों के दौरान औषधों और दवाइयों की थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (डब्ल्यू पी आई) (1980-81 = 100) में अन्य सभी वस्तुओं में वृद्धि की तुलना में कम वृद्धि हुई है। जिन रोगों से मुख्यतः निर्धन लोग पीड़ित होते हैं, वे अधिकांशतः स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में शामिल हैं, वहां राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से आवश्यक औषधों की उपलब्धता करने के लिए सरकार समय-समय पर आवश्यक वस्तु

अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश की घोषणा करती रही है। चालू आदेश औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1995 6 जनवरी 1995 को घोषित किया गया था। इस समय "औषध नीति, 1986 में संशोधन" के पैरा 22.7.2 में निहित मानदंडों के अनुसार 74 औषधों तथा उनके सूत्रयोगों का पता लगाया गया है, जो कीमत नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत है। अधिक प्रतियोगी और उचित कीमतों पर औषधों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पांच मदों को छोड़कर भेषज क्षेत्र को पूरी तरह लाइसेंस मुक्त कर दिया गया है। इससे और अधिक कंपनियां भेषज सेक्टर में आने के लिए प्रोत्साहित होगी।

### Prohibition of sale of common salt

\*352. SHRI PRAFULL GORADIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prohibited the sale of common salt;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is widespread dissatisfaction over this decision to prohibit sale of salt especially in Gujarat, the main salt-producing State;

(c) whether the price of iodised salt is ten times more than the common salt and the poor are not able to afford it; and

(d) whether the incidence of iodine-deficiency disease like goitre etc. for which iodised salt is recommended, is minimal in States like Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHIL-MALAI): (a) The Government has prohibited the sale of common salt only for direct human consumption.

(b) Representations have been received in connection with the implementation of the above notification.

(c) No, Sir. The average daily requirement of salt per person is about 10 grams only. The price of loose common salt is in the range of Rs. 2 to 4 per kilogram while one kilogram packet of iodised salt costs around Rs. 6- per kilo depending on the brand.

(d) No, Sir. Out of 17 districts surveyed in Gujarat, 9 districts are endemic as the prevalence of Goitre/Iodine Deficiency Disorders in these districts is more than 10 percent.

#### **Petrochemicals Plants in Punjab**

\*353. SHRI LAJPAT RAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to put up a petrochemical plant in Punjab has taken sometime back;

(b) what is the present status of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (PSIDC), a State Government Undertaking of the Government of Punjab had submitted an application on March 2, 1994 to the Ministry of Industry for issue of a licence for the setting up of a Naphtha Cracker Project

in the State of Punjab. This was supported by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and a Letter of Intent (LOI) No. LI/ 261 (1994) dated May 4, 1994 valid for three years was issued to PSIDC by the Ministry of Industry. On the application of Letter of Intent holder the LOI was subsequently extended for a further period of six months w.e.f. 4.5.1997. According to the information received from PSIDC, they have appointed M/s. Engineers India Ltd. as consultants for preparation of a Techno-Economic Feasibility Report including the selection of site and they (PSIDC) are making efforts to identify co-promoter for setting up the petrochemical plant in the joint-assisted sector.

#### **Shatabdi Express trains run by the Indian Railways**

\*354. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Shatabdi Express trains presently being run by the Indian Railways;

(b) whether several Shatabdi Express trains are incurring losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof and since when these are incurring losses;

(d) whether none of these trains were introduced based on a traffic survey to assess the potential for the growth of traffic; and

(e) what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) The details of the 14 pairs of Shatabdi Express trains presently running on the Indian Railways are as under:

S.No.	Train	No.
1.	2001/2002 New Shatabdi Express	Delhi-Bhopal
2.	2003/3004 New Shatabdi Express	Delhi-Lucknow