

### Non-furnishing of details to BICP

1235. PROF. I.G. SANADI:

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI:

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

(a) the names of the bulk drugs for which the producers have not furnished the replies to the questionnaires or Form-I details to the BICP;

(b) the bulk drugs out of the above said drugs for which BICP have used cost audit reports to recommend the prices of bulk drugs;

(c) when were these recommendations sent to the Ministry and the action Ministry has taken on these recommendations; and

(d) the names of drugs for which BICP has still to recommend prices of bulk drugs and by when the same would be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) Out of the 21 new bulk drugs coming under price control under DPCO, 1995, six bulk drugs are not being manufactured in the country as per the information available with BICP. Information has not been received regarding one drug, namely, Cefotaxime. For 14 drugs either from number 1 or reply to the questionnaire has been received from atleast one manufacturer. In some cases the information has been received after BICP has recommended the price on the basis of Cost Audit Reports. Chlorpropamide and Cephazoline are the two drugs for which prices have been recommended on the basis of Cost Audit Reports. The price of Chlorpropamide has already been notified while the report for Cephazoline Sodium has been received only on 1.12.1995.

(d) The bulk drugs for which prices

are still to be recommended by BICP are: Captopril, Cefadroxyl, Cefotaxime, Ciprofloxacin, Lynestranol, Mefenamic Acid, Norfloxacin, Pentoxiphylline, Phenylbutazone, Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (Thiamine) and Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> (Riboflavin).

### Drug abuse in India

1236. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is a signatory to the single convention on Narcotic drugs and the convention on psychotropic substances; 1971 and U.N. convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs;

(b) whether despite this the drug abuse is spreading fast in the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir. India is a signatory to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1901, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 and U.N. Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

(b) In the absence of any nation wide authentic data in this regard, it is not possible to say that drug abuse is spreading fast in the country. However, different studies indicate an increasing trend.

(c) Peer group pressure, experimentation, tension and curiosity are the most common reasons leading to Drug Abuse.

### Holding a Parliament session in South

1237. DR. D. MASTHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to hold atleast one session of Parliament in a year in the South, in cities like Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, when the first session is planned to be held in the South?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा उठाये गये घाटे

1238. श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को भारी घाटे हो रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और पिछले तीन वर्षों में इसमें घाटे का प्रतिशत क्या रहा है और निरंतर हो रहे इन घाटों के लिए वास्तव में कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार है;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने आम जनता को मिलने वाले दूध की कीमतों को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव स्वीकृति के लिए सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय लिया गया है और क्या घाटों को पूरा करने के लिए दूध की कीमतों में वृद्धि ही एक मात्र उपाय है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो भविष्य के लिए सरकार का क्या आश्वासन है और यदि नहीं, तो इस पर सरकार का अंतिम निर्णय क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद अयूब खान): (क) तथा (ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य दिल्ली के नागरिकों को उचित मूल्य पर दूध की समुचित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना है इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध का विक्रय मूल्य अक्सर उत्पादन लागत से कम स्तर पर रखा जाता है। जिसके लिए बजटीय सहायता की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को हुए घाटे का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	घाटा अंकों में / प्रतिशतता
1992-93	33.18 करोड़ रुपए / 25 प्रतिशत
1993-94	12.79 करोड़ रुपए / 11 प्रतिशत
1994-95	8.91 करोड़ रुपए / 9 प्रतिशत

तथापि, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कार्य प्रणाली में हुए सुधार के परिणामस्वरूप, घाटे के रूख में कमी आई है।

(ग) से (ङ) दूध के उत्पादन / अधिप्राप्ति / प्रसंस्करण लागत में वृद्धि के अनुरूप दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के विक्रय मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है। सरकार ने इस पर अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

दूध के विक्रय मूल्य को उत्पादन लागत के बराबर रखकर इस घाटे को समाप्त किया जा सकता है। हाल ही में किए गए कुछ सुधारों के परिणामस्वरूप इस संयंत्र के प्रचालन की दक्षता में वृद्धि हुई है।

#### Contingency Plans for Disaster Management

1239. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each State Government and Union Territory Administration prepares its own contingency plans for disaster management created by natural calamities like drought, flood etc.;

(b) if so, the role played by the Central Government in preparation of such plans and in funding them;

(c) whether Government have funded contingency plans for disaster management prepared by Government of Maharashtra during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any special relief has been provided to drought affected farmers of the state during the current financial year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Government of India have prepared and circulated a Contingency Action Plan (CAP) to all State Governments/Union Territories Administrations to facilitate launching of relief operations in the wake of natural calamities. The CAP provides