

Ministry of Rural Development

- (iv) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP): Integration and modification of the schemes of Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

Programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Food Security Mission are also giving special emphasis for increasing the agricultural production in rainfed areas.

(e) An area of 50.8 million Ha. area has so far been covered through various watershed development programmes till the end of Tenth Five Year Plan in the country. In Rajasthan 1419, 410 micro watersheds have so far been developed and 286, 69 micro watersheds are ongoing in the Eleventh Five Year Plan under NWDPPA and RVP and FPR respectively by Ministry of Agriculture. Under the programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, 8775 projects have so far been sanctioned which include completed and ongoing watersheds.

(f) The assessment of actual land brought under plough in Rajasthan has not been made. However, the impact evaluations of watershed programmes have revealed that due to implementation of watershed interventions, additional land has been brought under productive use.

Use of low quality insecticides

†153. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crops amounting to the tune of about Rs. 25,000 crore are being destroyed every year in the country due to the use of low quality insecticides;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made sufficient arrangements to check the quality of insecticides in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of such arrangements along with the names of places where it has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS):
(a) and (b) The estimates of value of crops lost due to use of low quality insecticides are not available with the Government. A news item published in the newspaper 'Business Standard' dated 22-09-2008 had mentioned annual crop loss worth Rs. 6,000 crore due to spurious pesticides.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Quality of pesticides is checked by the State Governments through regular drawal and analysis of pesticide samples by Insecticide Inspectors, Insecticide Analysts and Pesticide Testing Laboratories under the provision of the Insecticides Act, 1968. 21 States

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and one UT have set up 55 State Pesticide Testing Laboratories with an annual capacity of analyzing over 52,940 pesticide samples. The details are given in the Statement (See below). Two Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories at Chandigarh and Kanpur with annual capacity of 2,000 samples supplement the resources of States/UTs in analysis of pesticides. Besides the Government has set up a Central Insecticides Laboratory at Faridabad as referral laboratory under section 16 of Insecticides Act, 1968.

Statement

Pesticide Testing Laboratories in States/UTs

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Laboratories	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Rajendra Nagar, Guntur, Anantapur, Tadepalligudem and Warangal
2.	Assam	1	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
5.	Gujarat	2	Junagarh and Gandhinagar
6.	Haryana	4	Karnal, Sirsa, Rohtak and Panchkula
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Jammu
9.	Karnataka	5	Bangalore, Bellary, Dharwad, Shimoga and Kotnoor
10.	Kerala	1	Trivendrum
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Jabalpur
12.	Maharashtra	4	Pune, Amaravathi, Thane and Aurangabad
13.	Manipur	1	Mantripukhri
14.	Orissa	1	Bhubaneshwar
15.	Punjab	3	Amritsar, Ludhiana and Bhatinda
16.	Rajasthan	5	Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota, Jodhpur
17.	Tamil Nadu	9	Coimbatore, Kovilpatti, Erode, Madurai, Trichy, Aduthrai, Salem, Cuddalore and Kanchipuram

1	2	3	4
18.	Tripura	1	Agartala
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4	Meerut, Lucknow (2 SPTLs) and Varanasi
20.	Uttarakhand	1	Rudrapur
21.	West Bengal	1	Midnapore
22.	Pondicherry	1	Pondicherry
TOTAL:		55	

National policy for regulating prices of medicines

154. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new national pharmaceuticals policy to regulate the prices of vital medicines has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the names of essential drugs likely to be cheaper as a result of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Selling of medicines at higher prices

155. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several drug companies have been found to be selling medicines at higher prices to consumers; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies so far identified and the steps Government propose to take to prevent such overcharging and to penalize the concerned companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 the prices of 74 bulk drugs included in its Scheduled I and the formulation containing any of those Scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA/Govt. fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than that price fixed by NPPA/Govt.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers are free to fix the prices by themselves without seeking approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like