

(c) the percentage of poor quality medicines being sold in the market in comparison with the percentage of such medicines being given in Government hospitals and dispensaries; and

(d) the reasons for a large quantity of medicines available in Government hospitals and dispensaries being of poor quality as compared to private chemist shops and private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) A nation-wide survey (2014-16) was conducted to assess the extent of Not of Standard Quality (NSQ)/Spurious drugs. Out of a total 47012 drug samples drawn from both government and private sources, the estimated percentage of NSQ and spurious drugs from retail outlets was 3% and 0.023% respectively, while that from Government sources was 10.02% and 0.059% respectively.

In some of the States, the percentage of NSQ drugs is much higher than the National average which points to certain deficiencies in the existing procurement processes. Lack of uniform levels of enforcement may be leading to difference in the extent of NSQ in retail outlets and Government supply chain in different States/UTs. The report was shared with all the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations with the request to take remedial measures to improve the quality of drugs in the country.

In so far as the drugs procured by the Hospitals under the purview of Central Government and those procured by the Medical Store Organization (MSO) are concerned, stringent quality control procedures are in place to ensure the quality of drugs being procured.

Further, in the meetings of Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC), the State Drugs Controllers are sensitized and various actions taken for uniform implementation of the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 thereunder.

#### **Strengthening of capacities for disaster reduction and response**

1688. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, recently, Government has actively participated in 72nd Session of the WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Delhi Declaration on Emergency Preparedness to strengthen and operationalise crossborder capacities for disaster reduction and response was unanimously adopted at the above meeting;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) other steps being taken by Government to minimise disaster reduction and improve response rate in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) India participated and chaired the 72 Session of the WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia and the Ministerial Round-table Meeting held in New Delhi during 2nd to 6th September, 2019.

(c) and (d) Yes, Health Ministers of the Member States of the WHO South-East Asia Region had unanimously adopted the Delhi Declaration on Emergency Preparedness in the South-East Asia Region on 3rd September 2019.

(e) Primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the States. However, to strengthen the existing disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention, and enhance the response mechanism and minimizing the effects of natural calamities in the country, the Central Government has consistently supported states in disaster management and response.

The Disaster Management Act 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. As per provisions of the Act, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), National Institute of Disaster Management were created in 2006 at national level.

The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 seeks to build a safe and disaster resilient India. Some of the major measures taken by Government of India for improving disaster response and disaster risk reduction are given as under:

- Release of National Disaster Management Plan in 2016
- Publication of 30 guidelines on different disasters by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on various disasters. These guidelines are available on NDMA's website: [www.ndma.gov.in](http://www.ndma.gov.in)
- Setting up of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for prompt response and pre-positioning of NDRF in disaster vulnerable areas and preposition them across various vulnerable locations in the country.
- Strengthening of State and District Disaster Management systems through various schemes of Central Government.
- Capacity buildings of various stake holders including State Disaster Response Force of States/UTs by providing training through NDRF.
- Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters in coastal States and training of coastal communities on shelters during 2011-2020.
- Carrying out capacity building of disaster professionals and communities by NDMA, NDRF and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).
- The early warning is provided by the forecasting agencies of Government of India on real time basis for the impending disasters to all the concerned stakeholders for taking appropriate precautionary measures.

**Monitoring roles of NGOs in healthcare in  
the North East**

1689. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is monitoring the roles played by NGOs in the North East in promoting better health;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is providing financial assistance to these NGOs in Mizoram;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, if not, the reasons therefor; and