

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Urad		3477	5700	63.9
4.	Groundnut		3394	5090	50.0
5.	Sunflower Seed		3767	5650	50.0
6.	Soyabean	Yellow	2473	3710	50.0
7.	Sesamum		4322	6485	50.0
8.	Nigerseed		3960	5940	50.0
Rabi Crops #					
1.	Gram		2801	4875	74.0
2.	Masur (Lentil)		2727	4800	76.0
3.	Rapeseed and Mustard		2323	4425	90.5
4.	Safflower		3470	5215	50.3

* Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc., miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

MSP for Rabi Crops for 2019-20 is announced for Rabi Marketing Season 2020-21.

Pricing of generic and branded medicines

1322. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJ MANI PATEL:

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

(a) the difference in price between branded and generic medicines along with the details of the mechanism for fixation of price of branded medicines manufactured by the companies;

(b) whether the companies are at liberty to fix the prices of branded medicines, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of medicine stores opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana to provide generic medicines to the patients during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) whether medicines are not available in the generic medicine centres due to which patients are forced to buy branded medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling price of scheduled medicines (branded or generic) specified in the first schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO) in accordance with the provisions of the DPCO. All manufacturers of scheduled medicines (branded or generic) have to sell their products within the ceiling price (plus applicable local taxes) fixed by the NPPA. A manufacturer is at liberty to fix the maximum retail price of a non-scheduled formulation (branded or generic) launched by it. However, as per the DPCO, the manufacturers of non-scheduled formulations are not allowed to increase the maximum retail price of such formulations by more than 10% per annum.

(c) As on 25.11.2019, 4843 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) kendras have been opened in the country during the last three years. State wise list of PMBJP kendras opened during the last three years is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir. The Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), the implementing agency of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) makes regular efforts for making all the drugs of its product basket available to the consumers. Sometimes, some drugs are not available for non-receipt of valid bids for a particular drug in a tender floated by the BPPI/non-supply by a vendor. Product basket of BPPI comprises of 802 drugs and 155 surgicals. Presently, 667 drugs and 56 surgicals are available for sale at PMBJP kendras.

Statement

State-wise list of PMBJP kendras opened in last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20 (as on 25.11.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	81	45	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0
4.	Assam	36	23	6

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	87	47	15
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	50	11	4
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7	6	1
9.	Daman and Diu	3	1	0
10.	Delhi	29	35	45
11.	Goa	0	8	0
12.	Gujarat	155	221	49
13.	Haryana	58	61	31
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	26	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	21	26
16.	Jharkhand	25	10	3
17.	Karnataka	255	190	103
18.	Kerala	167	123	46
19.	Ladakh	0	0	1
20.	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	41	70	24
22.	Maharashtra	139	131	72
23.	Manipur	35	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	1	0	0
25.	Mizoram	5	9	4
26.	Nagaland	0	4	1
27.	Odisha	45	71	44
28.	Puducherry	11	3	1
29.	Punjab	57	65	39
30.	Rajasthan	67	31	15

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Sikkim	2	0	0
32.	Tamil Nadu	253	207	78
33.	Telangana	61	34	6
34.	Tripura	14	2	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	378	298	79
36.	Uttarakhand	78	66	22
37.	West Bengal	52	42	19
TOTAL		2233	1864	746

* Medicines are directly supplied to the administration of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Making of BIS standards mandatory for some chemicals

1323. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) for standardisation and quality improvement;

(b) whether Government has recently made BIS Standard mandatory for some chemicals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANADA GOWDA): (a) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regulates safety, efficacy and quality of drugs, medical devices and cosmetics under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder. The Department of Pharmaceuticals only regulates the prices of scheduled drugs and monitors availability of medicines as per provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013).

(b) and (c) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has made BIS standards mandatory for Caustic Soda, Acetic Acid, Aniline, Methanol and poly Aluminium Chloride to protect human health, environment, national security and to prevent unfair trade practices.