

aspects) should be followed which would include other minimum basic needs such as health, housing, education etc."

(b) The concept of poverty line used by the Planning Commission is based on the recommendation of 'Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' which submitted its report in 1979. According to this report, the poverty line is defined 'as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs.56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The poverty line defined this way covers the expenditure on food and non-food items (such as fuel, clothing, housing, health, education and other social services) and ensures the adequacy of calorie consumption. This concept which was used for the Sixth Plan is continued for the Seventh Plan also. The Poverty line is updated using the implicit CSO Private Consumption Deflator as proxy for price rise in the consumption basket of persons near the poverty line. The up-dated poverty line is Rs. 107 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 122 per capita per month in urban areas at 1984-85 prices (base year of the Seventh Plan). The same, is Rs. 6400 per household per annum in rural and Rs. 7300 per household per annum in urban areas.

#### Seizure of Narcotics

1180. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a series of raids have been made to seize huge stock of narcotics in the country in 1986;

(b) if so, drug-wise details of narcotics seized in each State, their value in international market, the names of countries from where these narcotics were smuggled;

(c) steps proposed to prevent the smuggling of these narcotics to India and action taken against persons involved in the trade of these narcotics; and.

(d) steps proposed to educate public to avoid the use of these narcotics ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The launching of raids for seizure of drugs is a continuous process. The drive against drug trafficking was further intensified with the coming into force of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. A statement indicating the details of state-wise seizure of drugs during 1986 is given below. As regards value in international market, no precise value of the drugs seized can be furnished as the illicit market price varies widely from place to place and time to time, depending upon the purity of the drug, local demand and supply position, place of origin, etc. The major source/origin of the drugs seized in India is reported to be Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nepal.

(c) Stringent punishments have been provided under the aforesaid Act for drug-trafficking offences. The field formations remain vigilant to check the smuggling of drugs. In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken, co-ordination with the international agencies concerned and also with the drug law enforcement agencies of U.S.A, U.K., etc., is maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. Steps have been taken to strengthen the bilateral co-operation between India and its neighbouring countries.

A liberalised reward scheme has been introduced under which the officials/informants including those of state drug law enforcement authorities are entitled to receive rewards for seizures of drugs. The matter is also kept under constant review for appropriate action.

Appropriate action under the law is taken against the drugtraffickers/peddlers arrested in drug cases.

(d) The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate the people about the evils of drug abuse by publicity through mass communication media and also by encouraging voluntary organisations through grants for educative publicity.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Maabarashtra	8	125,325	28	113,240	67	1630,300 + 40 Lit.	15	480,784
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	6	0,639	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	1	0,100	3	6,200
16.	Mizoram	1	4,000	—	—	3	0,265	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	2	1,150	—	—
18.	Orissa	1	3,540	—	—	—	—	2	201,240
19.	Punjab	17	1458,090	—	—	7	78,290	1	1,500
20.	Rajasthan	95	83,174	—	—	9	574,160	4	52,975
21.	Tamilnadu	5	169,200	3	1,580	20	20,796	22	779,500
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2065,000
23.	Uttar Pradesh	25	428,430 + 43 litres	5	57,870 + 20 litres	9	6,580	18	968,550
24.	West Bengal	6	86,421	—	—	5	0,500	39	251,010
TOTAL		236	4292,783 + 73 litres	42	173,744 + 20 litres	207	2536,456 + 40 litres	273	58184,227

Note : Figures are provisional.

## Statement

## State-wise and Drug-wise seizures effected in India during 1966

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	CHARAS		COCAINE		MANDRAX TABLETS	
		No. of cases	Qty. seized kg.	No. of cases	Qty. seized kg.	No. of cases	Qty. seized kg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	15	151.800	2	0.550	—	—
4.	Delhi	31	3427.175	—	—	—	0.850
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	17	129.369	—	0.080½	—	—
6.	Gujarat	11	182.675	—	—	—	—
7.	Haryana	5	16.400	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3.099	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Kerala	3	3.917	—	—	—	—
11.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2	13.700	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	36	11302.760	3	9.700	14	1101.330

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Punjab	6	586,400	—	—	2	380,000
15.	Rajasthan	10	1330,824	—	—	—	—
16.	Tamilnadu	2	0,570	—	—	—	—
			+2,900 hashish oil	—	—	—	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16	135,650	1	0,020	2	1,632
18.	West Bengal	9	944,530	—	—	—	—
	Total	172	18215,129 + 2,000 hashish oil	8	23,970½	18	1483,812

(Note : Figures are provisional)\*