

(i) if so, the details thereof;

(j) the action taken by the Government against these persons; and

(k) the steps taken to check adulteration in medicines, supply of expired date and spurious medicines to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on the new item (which *inter-alia* reported about the lack of manufacturing technology and testing labs., in units approved for manufacture of drugs in the Industrial areas in and around Delhi and about practises leading to adulteration of drugs, which are being dispensed through Govt. Hospitals,) the State Drug Control authorities in Delhi conducted surprise checks on 36 factories and 18 dealers. They lifted 53 samples in all for the test and analysis. Out of these, reports have been received in 21 cases, all of which have been found to be of standard quality. The representatives of the Central Drug Standard & Control Organisation also participated in some of these surprise visits/raids which were also assisted by the police.

(c) to (f) No reports have been received regarding rackets involving drug adulteration.

There are no confirmed reports regarding loss of life due to use of adulterated, outdated and spurious medicines.

Delhi Police conducted a raid at Turkman Gate on 25-10-98 where they unearthed a racket involving changing wrappers/labels of local made injections with that of reputed companies and supplying same in the market at high rates. Two persons were also arrested in this connection. Delhi Police also conducted a raid on Bhagirath Place on 30-10-98, alongwith the Drug Control authorities. The police unearthed a case involving imitation of 3 popular brands of medicines in connection with which 2 persons were arrested. Both the investigations were based on information received by them.

(g) As per information available, no reports have been received regarding the use of expired medicines in Govt. Hospitals in metropolitan cities. All medicines supplied through the Medical Stores Organisation are prechecked before accepted into stock. These drugs are further sampled at random and tested through in-house quality control mechanism as well as by the Central Drug Standard & Control Organisation till it is dispensed.

(h) and (i) As per information available no such observations have been received from the C&AG regarding supply of expired/spurious medicines to patients in hospitals/dispensaries & chemists.

(j) and (k) Elaborate provisions are available in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules thereunder to prohibit manufacture, sale and distribution of adulterated, spurious and date expired medicines. Penal provisions are also available for violation of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act. These provisions are enforced through the State Drug Control authorities. They conduct regular surveillance checks like surprise checks on manufacturing units, on traders and hospitals, random sampling of medicines, using decoy customers to test purchase drugs and the police to unearth illegal activities. Consumer Organisations and consumers respectively have been empowered under the Act to draw samples of any suspicious drugs for testing and to file complaints in Courts of law if drugs are found to be spurious or adulterated. Requisite penal action is taken under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act wherever infringements of its provisions come to notice.

[English]

Migration from Jammu and Kashmir

3850. VAIDYA VISHNU DUTT:
SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families migrated from Jammu and Kashmir to lodge in camps and other places within and outside the State;

(b) the amount spent for providing relief including cash assistance, cost of free rations and other facilities every year;

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out for return and rehabilitation of these migrants to their respective homes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the financial assistance sought by the State Government to tackle this problem; and

(f) the steps being taken for restoration of their properties?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) There are 29,074 registered Kashmiri migrant families staying in various places in Jammu region and 19,338 families are registered in Delhi. In addition 2743 families are living in other States in the country. 240 migrant families are living in 14 camps in Delhi and 4674 families in 15 camps in Jammu.

(b) As per available information, the year-wise expenditure on relief to migrants in and outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir is as follows:—

	Rs. (in lakhs)
1990-91	5051.52
1991-92	4279.59
1992-93	3057.45
1993-94	3053.37
1994-95	3941.50
1995-96	3563.94
1996-97	3824.05
1997-98	3450.81

(c) to (e) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir intimated that the issue regarding return of Kashmiri migrants is on the top agenda of the State Government. To achieve this objective, the State Government have constituted a Sub-Committee of Ministers of Revenue, Law, Finance and Tourism to examine the whole issue and make recommendations thereon. Meanwhile, a social interaction programme has been initiated under which groups of migrants have visited various districts of the Valley wherein they have interacted with the locals with a view to pave the way for the return of the migrants.

(f) The properties of migrants who left the Valley are protected under the provisions of Jammu and Kashmir Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint on Distress Sales) Act, 1997. The concerned District Magistrates have been designated as Custodians of the migrants' immovable property for the protection and preservation of the same under the aforesaid Act.

Opening of Medical Colleges

3851. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH:
SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI:
SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI MANIKAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
BWISWMUTHIARY:.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open some more medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the funds allocated for these colleges, State-wise;

(d) the details of medical colleges set up during Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(e) the details of medical colleges recognised at present, State-wise;

(f) the details of medical colleges running at present with and without Government's grant-in-aid in the country, State-wise;

(g) the grant provided to the students enrolled in each medical college during each of the last three years;

(h) whether the Government have received any request from the State Governments for opening of more medical colleges in their States;

(i) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(j) the action taken by the Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) The Central Government has already created facilities for graduate and/or post graduate studies at:

(1) AIIMS, New Delhi.

(2) PGIMER, Chandigarh.

(3) JIPMER, Pondicherry