

improvement in the health status of Women and Children is the principal objective of the Programme.

In addition various Externally Aided Projects and Area Projects have been sanctioned for bridging the infrastructural gaps in the Primary Health Care System, and improving the delivery of Health Services, through development of trained additional manpower, and provision of essential drugs and equipment.

#### **National Blood Policy**

1955. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have approved the recommendations of the National Blood Transfusion Council;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the annual requirement of blood in the country;
- (d) the total quantity of blood likely to be imported;
- (e) whether the Government have acted with the recent directives of Supreme Court in this regard;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the time by which 'National Blood Policy' is likely to be declared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a), (b) and (g) A draft National Blood Policy has been formulated by the National Blood Transfusion Council set up in pursuance of the directives of the Supreme Court judgement. The policy is under examination in the Department.

- (c) The annual requirement of blood, as per WHO norms of 7 units of blood per hospital bed per annum, is 42.00 lac units.
- (d) Whole human blood is not imported into the country.
- (e) and (f) A Statement is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *Supreme Court Judgement*

In a Public Interest Litigation (PIL), the Supreme Court of India, in a historic judgement on 4th January, 1996, directed the Union of India and State Governments to take various steps towards co-ordinated management and revamping of blood banking activities in all its facets of collection, testing, quality control, storage, archiving, rational use, monitoring, training and research. Some of the directives of the judgement are:

- (a) The Union Government and all the State Governments/ UT Administrations shall establish National/State Blood Transfusion Councils by 15th July, 1996, as a "Society" registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Object Clause of the Constitution of the Councils assigns the task of the ensuring co-ordinated management of blood banking services in all its facets.
- (b) To licence all the blood banks by 31st December, 1996 (later extended to 17th May, 1997)
- (c) To take steps to discourage the prevalence of paid donations of blood so that the system is completely eliminated by December 31, 1997.
- (d) To encourage generation of funds from Industry and Individuals, Section 80G of the Income-tax Act has been duly amended providing a grant of 100% exemption from income tax to the donors in respect of donations made to the National/State Blood Transfusion Councils.
- (e) To consider the advisability of enacting separate legislation for regulating the operation of blood banks.

The judgement provides a good tool for revamping of blood transfusion services ensuring adequate availability of safe blood and blood products. The follow up of the judgement was the formation of the National Blood Transfusion Council in May, 1996. State Blood Transfusion Councils have also been set up in all the States and UTs. The National Blood Transfusion Council was set up in 1996 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Project Director, NACO consisting of 14 members in the Governing Body of the Council. The Council has held five meetings so far and has taken a number of important decisions some of which are (a) formulation of the draft national Blood Policy by the Council. (b) recommendation of service charges for issuance of blood. These decisions are under examination by the Government.

#### **Deaths Due to Spurious Drugs**

1956. SHRI D. S. AHIRE :  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

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

- (a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the new-item captioned "Spurious drugs total upto 15" appeared in "The Hindustan Times" dated May 13, 1996 that 15 children have died in the Capital and Gurgaon due to suspected poisoning through indiscriminate use of spurious drugs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the actual number of children died and badly effected due to intake of spurious drugs;

(d) the details of such spurious drugs;

(e) whether the Government have since been taken any action against the manufacturer/companies manufacturing these drugs which effect the children; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the information available with the Government 35 cases of Acute Renal Failure were admitted in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital and AIIMS, New Delhi during the period from 1.4.98 to 18.5.98 with unusual clinical syndrome and having symptoms of acute fever, vomiting, diarrhoea followed by anuria out of them 28 were reported to have died. As per information provided by the relatives of the patients, 29 patients were residents of Gurgaon Distt.

(d) A statement indicating the details of the samples of drugs, taken by the Drugs Control Authorities for test on

suspicion of having been prescribed/administered/distributed to the children by the Medical Practitioners/Chemists and Drugs is annexed.

(e) and (f) The Government took the following steps:

1. All Licensing Authorities of the States/UTs were alerted to stop forthwith use of Drugs which were suspected to have caused adverse reaction in the Children. Further, the Licensing Authorities were advised to freeze/seize unused stocks of the Drugs available with the Hospitals, Chemists, Druggists, etc.
2. Investigations were carried out at the premises of the manufacturers, distributors, etc. and Samples of Drugs which were suspected to have caused adverse reaction have been taken.
3. The Samples have been sent to the Govt. Testing Labs. Further steps will be initiated against the defaulters under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 on the basis of the results of analysis of the Samples taken.

#### *Statement*

*Samples of Drugs taken by the Drugs Control Authorities and sent for analysis to the Govt. Testing Labs.*

S.No.	Name of the Drug	B. No.	Manufactured by
1	2	3	4
1.	Nobemol Suspension	2371	M/s Noble Remedies, Gurgaon (Haryana)
2.	Nobprim Suspension	2365	-do-
3.	Paracetamol Tablets	MKV 7048	M/s Merind Ltd., Mumbai
4.	Nobemol Suspension	2348	M/s Noble Remedies, Gurgaon
5.	Enfur Suspension	2242	-do-
6.	Nobemol Suspension	2371	-do-
7.	Paracetamol I.P.	3850198	M/s Nalin Chemicals, Bhiwadi (Raj.)
8.	Nobeprim Suspension	2365	M/s Noble Remedies, Gurgaon
9.	Nobemol Suspension	2371	M/s Noble Remedies, Gurgaon
10.	Mikacin Inj. (500 mg)	010217	M/s Aristo Pharma Ltd., Mandideep, M.P.
11.	Mikacin Inj. (200 mg)	0204A8B	-do-
12.	Chloramphenicol Succinate Inj.	1041	M/s Mac Labs. Ltd, Mumbai
13.	Gentamycin Inj.	T-803	M/s Blue Cross Labs. Ltd., Nasik
14.	Gentamycin In.	7958	M/s Fulford (I) Ltd, Hyderabad
15.	Chloramphenicol Palmitate Oral Susp.	682	M/s Mims Lab., Sonipat

1	2	3	4
16.	Lopramide Hydrochloride Tablets	LDP- 06	M/s Cyper Pharma, New Delhi
17.	Inj. Febrinll	FB. 643R	M/s Adel Labs. Ltd., Goa
18.	Dexamethasone Sodium Phosphate Inj.	0191	M/s Merind Ltd., Mumbai
19.	Declofenac Inj. I.P.	345	M/s Cross Land Research Lab, Mumbai
20.	Taxim Inj.	Txl- 8010	M/s Alken Lab. Ltd. Mumbai
21.	Trimethoprim & Sulphamethoxazole Susp.	J 248	M/s Jagson Pal Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad
22.	Gentamycin Sulphate Inj.	MSJ- 8126	M/s Sanjivini Parenterals Ltd., Thane
23.	Ampicillin Inj.	096	M/s Cebon (I) Ltd., Gurgaon
24.	Nobemol Suspension	2371	M/s Noble Remedies, Gurgaon
25.	Enchest Exp.	2366	-do-
26.	Nobemol Suspension	2348	-do-
27.	-do-	2318	-do-
28.	-do-	2371	-do-
29.	Enchest Exp.	2366	-do-

#### Violence In Assam

1957. SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO :  
SHRI ABDUL HAMID :  
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH :  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a large scale violence between the Bodo's and religious minorities during 1993-94 in Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon districts of Assam;

(b) if so, the number of persons became homeless and victimised;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for their rehabilitation and the ex-gratia payment made to the families of victims;

(d) the details of ethnic riots took place in Assam alongwith the details of persons/extremists/security personnel killed during the last three years;

(e) the number of raped victims/kidnapped persons during the said period; and

(f) the details of refugee camps set up for uprooted families and steps taken to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) The districts of Kokrajhar and

Bongaigaon were rocked by communal carnage at the hands of Bodo militants in October, 1993. 23 persons were killed in the violence. Again in May, 1994 Bodo militants attached 3 villages in Kokrajhar district and killed 22 persons besides causing injuries to many others. Bodo militants struck again in July, 1994 in Barpeta district and killed about 70 persons and about 50 others were injured. More than 50,000 non-Bodos, deserted their homes and took shelter in around 20 refugee camps.

(c) Steps for relief and rehabilitation including payment of ex-gratia relief are taken by concerned State Governments. Accordingly, Government of Assam had taken steps in this regard and according to available information most of the refugees were sent back to their native villages under police escort and temporary pickets had been established in 19 villages.

(d) Bodo militants have been responsible for killing of over 240 non-Bodos besides over 20 Bodos killed in retaliatory actions during 1996. 51 persons were killed by Bodo militants during 1997 in incident having ethnic overtones. During the current year, Bodo militants have so far (upto May 15, 1998) killed 52 non-Bodo while 8 Bodos have also been killed in retaliatory action.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) As a result of communal/ethnic violence perpetrated by Bodo militants during last few years, large number of people have been displaced and rendered homeless. State