

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Mr. Speaker Sir, the basic idea behind my question is that it has been reported in the various newspapers published from Kanpur and from other places that sub-standard cosmetics like shaving cream, etc. with fictitious labels are on sale in the markets on a large scale. The hon. Minister has stated that information is being collected from the States. Do the Government themselves have or the public organisations have supplied information to them to the effect that sub-standard cosmetics with fictitious labels are being sold in the market on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member wants to know if Government has received such information or complaint. The information is being sought from the State Governments. The action, if any, is to be taken by the State Government.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: I have asked whether the Government has got such information or not. You can see here itself. You go outside Parliament House and you will find articles with fictitious labels being sold there. I want to say that the duplicate product is produced immediately after the original comes in the market. Would the Government instruct the State Governments to ensure that labels are fixed on all such items with name of the trace also printed on them so that production of spurious articles is checked?

[English]

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the manufacture of cosmetics is regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. Thus the manufacturers of cosmetics have to obtain a manufacturing license. For the grant of

manufacturing licences it has to be ensured that the applicant has

- (1) Factory premises which are situated in hygienic surroundings and are kept clean;
- (2) Adequate space, plant and equipment which are required for the manufacture of cosmetics; and
- (3) Adequate staff for manufacture and arrangements for testing the cosmetics which are being manufactured.

We have given them the direction and there are certain rules and regulations under the Act.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Afforestation Programme

*594. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake afforestation programmes like ecological forestry, production forestry and social forestry involving Government agencies, industries, farmers and the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A massive programme of afforestation is being implemented with a view to halt the ecological degradation caused by deforestation on large scale. This includes plantations under Production Forestry, Social Forestry and Farm Forestry raised with people's Partici-

pation by Government and Non-Government agencies.

(b) The details are given in the state-

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Details of afforestation done during the year 1985-86 to 1986-87.

Year	Area Afforested in Lakh Hectares			
	Farm Forestry	Social Forestry Forestry	Production & other	Total affore- station
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	6.96	5.28	2.86	15.10
1986-87	7.95	8.43	1.24	17.62

Note: Area in col. 2,4&5 nationally calculated @ 2000 seedlings - 1 Ha.

New Procedure of Blood Collection

*596. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve any new procedure for blood collection all over the country to change the present practice of obtaining blood from professional donors;

(b) whether any funds have been earmarked for this subject in Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE)
: (a) to (d). Blood is procured mainly by
voluntary donation, replacement of blood
used for patients from their relatives and

from professional donors. The study conducted by ICMR on Blood Banking Services in India published in December, 1985 revealed that 22% of the blood collected is from professional donors, 44% from relatives of patients and 34% from voluntary donors. The Indian council of Medical Research study also reveals a significant change in the pattern of blood collection particularly a fall in blood collected from professional donors in some States. The Government is taking steps to augment blood collection from voluntary donors through publicity and health education measures. In order to further reduce the dependence on professional donors, a new technology called "fractionation of blood" which involves separation of blood into at least six components is being introduced in a phased manner.

The Government has recently approved a scheme for development and modernisation of blood banking and blood transfusion services in the remaining period