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Manufacture and Misuse of Tinctures

*1054. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have enquired about the misuse of pharmaceutical tinctures in India especially in States where prohibition is in force; and
- (b) whether Government are aware of the common malpractices of manufacturers of tinctures and by licensed chemists and druggists and if so, what are the common majoractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPAD YAYA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

- (a) No such enquiry has been made by the Central Government in the recent past. However, in 1963, the Planning Commission had set up a Study Team on Prohibition under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Tek Chand. This Team studied, among other things, the problems relating to misuse of medicinal, toilet and other alcoholic preparations which are used for potable purposes.
- (b) The common malpractices resorted to by unscrupulous drug manufacturers and by Chemists and Druggists are:
 - (i) Manufacture of pharmacopoeial tinctures covered by the current editions of pharmacopoeias which have an esiablished medicinal use and promoting their sale for misuse as alcoholic beverage:
 - (ii) manufacture of tinctures included in the earlier editions of the Pharmacopoeias which have become outmoded in medical practice and for which there are no prescribed standards and promoting their sale for misuse as alcoholic beverage;
 - (iii) manufacture of non-pharmacopoeial preparations containing alcohol as patent and proprietary medicines and promoting their sale for misuse as alcoholic beverage;
 - (iv) manufacture of preparations containing alcohol and marketing them

under the guise of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic preparations; and

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(v) manufacture of so-called toilet preparations containing alcohol and promoting their sale for misuse as alcoholic beverage.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the statement Government have admitted that tincture is being misused by Ayruvedic pharmacies for making alcohol and selling it illegally. In this context, may I know whether Government would consider, particularly in those States where prohibition is there, taking measures, may be to lift prohibition etc., so as to avoid the misuse of these tinctures?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: To prevent the misuse of the tincture and other spirituous preparations, it has been decided that Ayruvedic preparations will be brought, and they have in fact been brought, within the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: My question was whether in the areas where prohibition is in force, Government would take steps to lift it so that tincture would not be misused in this manner as is done now.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Prohibition is primarily a State subject. In this matter, we can only draw the attention of the State Governments to the suggestion. but cannot do anything on our own.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: That means the Centre will draw their attention to it and say that Prohibition should be lifted.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): It is not our stand that we will say that it should be done. It is for the State Governments to decide. Only the Hon, member's suggestion will be conveyed to them.

भी परिपृत्तिनव पैन्यूली: चुकि बहुत से हाई कोर्ट्स ने यह कालिंग दी है टिक्कर, विजर प्रोडिवियल में नहीं बाता है, यो का ल्एकार कानून में संशोधन करने का विचार कर रही है जिस से टिक्चर, जिजर के सम्बन्ध में, उस के इस्तेमाल के सम्बन्ध हैं जो हाई कोर्ट की रूलिंग्स हैं उन को घ्यान में रखते हुए यह भी नमें की चीजों में लायी जा सकें। भीर यह इतनी घातक चीज हो गयी है, खासतीर से तीर्थ स्थानों में कि लोग बुरी तरह से मर रहे हैं। तो क्या कानून में संशोधन करेगी सरकार ताकि नशे की वस्तुओं में इस को शामिल किया जा सके?

श्री उमाशंकर बीकित: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक ऐसी परिस्थिति न हो कि जो हम कानून मे परिर्वतन करें उस से रोका जा सके मिसयूज, तब तक इस पर जल्दी से कोई निश्चय करना उचित नहीं होगा, जिस में ऐसा न हो कि जो हम रेमेडी करें वह उस का इलाज बीमारी से भी खराब हो। यह सुफाव यू० पी० सरकार ने दिया था कि ऐक्साइज इयूटी बढ़ायी जाये, और उस के बारे में सभी स्टेट्स से पूछा है। तो मिन्न भिन्न रायें आयी हैं और यह कहा है कि इस में कठिनाई हो रही है। फिर भी कोई स्पष्ट सुफाव माननीय सदस्य देंगे तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री परिपूर्णांनंद पैन्यूली: मेरा निवेदन हैं कि तीर्थ स्थानों में टिक्चर जिजर का अवैध व्यापार करते हुए लोग गिरफ्तार हुए, मुकदमे चले। हाई कोर्ट ने कॉलिंग दी कि टिक्चर जिजर को बेचना नशे में शामिल नहीं है, श्रीर उससे मौतें होती हैं। तो क्या हाई कोर्ट की कॉलिंग को ब्यान में रखते हुए सरकार कानून में संशोधन करने का विचार रखती है?

ब्राच्यस महोबब : यही तो बताया उन्होंने ।

थी जमाशंकर वीक्षित : विचार करेंगे।

भी की॰ एन॰ तिवारी: जहां-जहां प्रोहिक्शिन था वहां से हटा निया गया धीर मब प्रोहिषिशन शायद देश में कहीं नहीं हैं
सिवाय बम्बई के। तो जब प्रोहिषिशन नहीं है
तो लोगों को इन सब चीजों का सेवन करने
की मावश्यकता नहीं है। जहां जहां प्रोहिषिशन
होता है वहीं ऐसी चीजों का सेवन करते हैं और
प्रोहिषिशन हो नहीं सकता जब तक केन्द्रीय
सरकार स्टेटों को एड नहीं देती। तो भगर
प्रोहिषिशन करना है तो स्टेटों को एड देनी
चाहिए। नहीं करना हैं तो इन सब चीजों के
लिये कानून बनाने की मावश्यकता नहीं है।
इस पर सरकार का क्या विचार हैं?

श्री उनादांकर दीक्षित: सरकार की नीति इस समय यह है कि हम कोई दबाव डाल कर प्रदेश सरकारों को मजबूर नहीं करना चाहते कि जो प्रोहिबिशन करना चाहती हैं उसको बन्द कर दें।

U. S. Consultancy Services in the Field of Oil Exploration

*1056. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to enter into an agreement with the U.S. firm, De Glayor and Mac-Naughten, for Consultancy Services in the field of oil explor tion;
- (b) whether a draft contract has already been prepared by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in this regard;
- (c) if so, the main terms of the proposed contract; and
 - (d) when it is likely to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The Commission has engaged the American consultants M/s. De Gloyer and MacNaughten, for studying and reviewing the available data pertaining to the Commission's nine oil fields in Gujarat with a view to determine (i) the hydrocarbon reserves of these fields, (ii) the optimum rates of production therefrom and the additional oil that could be recovered by secondary recovery methods. The contract has been signed on 9th June, 1971.