

prisoners who have been locked up in Pakistan jails. Secondly the Government should take up this issue with the Pakistan counterparts about giving the disinformation to the prisoners who have been locked up in Pakistan jails. The Pakistan authorities are giving particularly a negative picture about what is happening in Punjab and other parts of the country. Our Government should launch a protest, and then tell them that this kind of activity should not be there and those prisoners who have been illegally detained should be released forthwith.

use of Adulterated and banned drugs >:-

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to make a mention about the improper and negligent use of drugs by doctors and use of adulterated, hazardous and banned drugs in India.

Sir, just like atomic energy, drugs have both-sided action—they can save the life, at the same time they can take the life also. So in the selection, and administration, of drugs, one should take utmost care. The passing away of Shri Vasudeva Panicker shows how dangerous, can the improper and negligent use of drug be. In the past also, there were so many, reported records regarding deaths due to adulterated or sub-standard drugs. The Glycerol tragedy in Bombay claimed 14 lives in January 1986. There were so many cases like that. The Letin Commission report has revealed that there is collusion between drug manufacturers and their political godfathers, resulting in the death of innocent citizens.

Sir, one of the major faults in the drug policy is that so many drugs are being sold in the market without their inserts. For example, Hydroxy Quinoline and Chloroquine, which are generic names, are available in India as Mexoform and Entero-vioform. These caused partial or total blindness in over 10,000 patients in Japan. So these drugs were banned in Japan. But they are continuing to be used in India. Most of the drugs are pumped into Third World countries by the manufacturers in developed countries as these drugs were banned in those countries because of their high toxicity.

Secondly, according to the World Health Organisation, 200 formulations will do to cure or prevent all the diseases now prevalent in the world. According to the Hathi Committee report of 1975 only 116 formulations will do for India. But at present in India, there are nearly 6,300 formulations available. In China, there are only 275 formulations. In Bangladesh, there are only 1500 formulations and in UK 1700 formulations. But in India, there are nearly 6300 formulations.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): No, there are 40,000 formulations.

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: In 1983, the Union Health Ministry banned 22 drugs, but the list of those banned drugs is not available with almost all the doctors and they are using prescribing and selling these drugs.

Considering all these points, I stress the need for an effective infrastructure for drug testing. There should not be any compromise with quality of drugs. There should not be any compromise with improper

[Dr. Narreddy Tulasi Reddy] and negligent use of drugs or use of adulterated hazardous or banned drugs. So I request the hon. Minister, even though he is not here, to consider all these points and to take more care in future.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SJVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, while associating myself with the remarks of Shri Thulasi Reddy, I would like to add that there are 7 lakh quacks who are functioning in this country without any formal degree in medicine. They administer allopathy, Unani, homeopathy, acupuncture, physiotherapy and what not? There is no control by Government. Not only a truck driver needs a licence but also a bus conductor needs a licence to do this job. But unfortunately, no licence is needed to practise medicine in this country. These 7 lakhs quacks without any formal degree or training are going on practising medicines, more so in the villages and the poor villagers have got no other option. So I demand the Government to rectify this and make a very severe Law so that it may not continue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now the House will take up the discussion on the Statutory Resolution.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING
APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN
FORCE OF PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY
THE PRESIDENT UNDER ARTICLE 356
IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF
PUNJAB**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES, ANTI-PENSIONS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move the Resolution: —

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11th May, 1987 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th May, 1988."

As the House is aware, in view of the then prevailing situation in Punjab, Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab was issued on May 11, 1987 on the recommendation of the Governor and the State Legislative Assembly was kept under suspended animation. Approval of the Lok Sabha, as well as Rajya Sabha for the issue of the Proclamation under Article 356 was obtained on 12-5-1987.

As the law and order situation in the State continued to be disturbed, approval of Parliament was obtained for continuance of President's Rule for a further period of six months with effect from 11-11-1987. The State Assembly continued to be kept under suspended animation. The present term of President's Rule in Punjab is due to expire on the 10th May, 1988.

On the recommendations of the Governor of Punjab, the Legislative Assembly of Punjab has been dissolved on March 8, 1988.

The Governor of Punjab in his recent report to the President has stated that increase in the killing of civilians and terrorists -activities are mainly due to a new factor being added to the Punjab problem by the illegal intrusion of trained terrorists