

type-II paraffin wax which is not being produced by the small scale units. Type-I and type-II paraffin wax is presently subsidised to the extent of Rs. 130 crore per annum from the Oil Spool Account. The subsidy goes for the production of approximately 40,000 to 50,000 tonnes per annum.

I can the hon. Member that the Barouni of for that matter any other refinery will not undertake any processing which will affect the manufacturing of type-III by the small scale units.

**SHRI RAMESH CHENNITAL:** Type-I and type-II paraffin wax is not available in large quantities in our country. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is allotting this type-I and type-II paraffin wax to the small scale units which is necessary for producing their products. If so, what is the criteria laid down for allotment of this paraffin wax?

**CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:** Sir, the Government has no plans to allocate type-I and type-II paraffin wax to small scale units. Small Scale units are only confined to the processing of typing-III and we have no plans, at present, to change that.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that during 1992-93, 40000 MT of paraffin wax was imported at the rate of Rs. 65,400 per MT and it was sold at the rate of Rs. 16,959 per MT. The Government has given subsidy to make up the loss. As per the criteria fixed by the Corporation, there is not much difference between paraffin wax type-II and paraffin wax type-III. Type-III is produced in our country and it can serve the purpose. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the reason for making provision of Rs. 200 crore as subsidy to make up the loss incurred on 40000 MT wax.

My second question is that as per the

criteria, the ratio of difference of price rise in the prices of paraffin wax and slack wax was 1:2 I would like to know as to what were the circumstances which compelled the Government to fix the uniform price was per the orders issued on 17.9.92. The Government has violated the criteria. I would like to seek the clarification on both the issues.

[*English*]

**CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:** Specifically I can go into the point mentioned by the hon. Member and I will inform him, through you Sir. About the second point let me inform the Member through you that slack wax and paraffin wax are two different things. Slack wax is the raw material and paraffin wax is the end product.

[*Translation*]

#### **New Ayurvedic Drugs**

**804. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research is being conducted to develop new ayurvedic drugs to check various epidemics;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to the Research Centres during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively; and

(c) the outcome of the research undertaken during the last three years?

[*English*]

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):** (a) to (c). Main effort of research in Ayurveda has been on clinical evaluation of remedies described in Ayurvedic classical texts, literary research and evolution of pharmacopoeir standards. 80 monographs of single drugs of vegetable origin have

been prepared, Clinical evaluations have been done in respect of Kshara Sutra, Kutaki, Bhoornyamalakya, Ayush-64 for Malaria, Ayush-56 for epilepsy and 77 oil in psoriasis. The Plan allocation for Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha was Rs. 6.57 crores in 1990-91 and Rs. 7.91 crores in 1991-92.

[*Translation*]

**DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** The reply given by the hon. Minister is totally different from my question. My simple question is whether research is being conducted to develop Ayurvedic medicines to check varcous epidemics. His reply is that the Government does the research work on the basis of clinical evaluation of remedies described in Ayurvedic classical texts. He referred to many medicines and mentioned Malana, Psonasas and Hysteria in regard to check these epidemics. Psoriasis and Hysteria are not the communicable diseases but they are called epilepsy. The details regarding research have been given in the shape of Kshara and Ayush whereas in Ayurveda many kinds of medicines, in the shape of Rasa, Bhasma, Asava, Anshita, Churna and Kwath are prepared.... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are delivering a lecture on Ayurveda. It is not proper. You should come to the original question.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You may sit down if you don't wish to ask the question. It will not go like this. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You should come to the point.

**DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any scheme is being formulated or proposed to be formulated by the Government to procure

those medicines through 'Shiravasti' process on the basis of Charak Samhita. If it has not been considered till now, what are the reasons thereof. The hon. Minister may kindly be directed to give reply of this question.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not asking the question to a scientist. You are asking a question to a politician and a Minister. He is responsible for policy making and not for scientific research. Please understand this.

**SHRIPABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:** There are two concepts in Ayurveda. One is the classical drugs and the other is patent drugs. Thus, whether it is a classical or a patent drug, the ingredients should essentially be only those that have been described in recognised books of Ayurveda. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has explained that there are two drugs.

[*Translation*]

**DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** The hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that plan allocations of the Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Sidha were Rs. 6.57 crore for 1990-91 and Rs. 7.91 crore for 1991-92. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total number of research centres and the investment made in each centre. This is my first question. Regarding my second question I would like to seek your protection. The Government has conceded in its report for 1992-93 that there is shortage of new equipments in research centres and educational institutions run by it. There are no laboratories. Chemical goods are not available for chemical test in laboratories. Would the Government formulate any scheme to meet this shortage? Have you evaluated these Ayurvedic Research Centres? If so, what measures are being taken to meet the shortages found therein?

[English]

SHRI PABANSINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, there is the Central Council of Research in Ayurvedha and Sidha. Under this Central Council, there are 85 centres all over the country. These 85 research centres are assigned with various types of researches. They are doing research work. It is true that there are some difficulties in some research centres under Ayurveda. The Government is taking all efforts to mitigate their problems.

SHRI PALAI K. M. MATHEW : The question is very specifically about research and allocation of funds. For the last year, only Rs. 8 crores has been allocated for Ayurvedic and tother indeginous systems of medicine. I feel that the Government has to take a very holistic view of all the medical systems. if that is accepted, we can find that the funds allocated for the research as well as for the other aspect in the system is very merge, very small. In view of the great contributions which Ayurvedha has made for the medical system in the country, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, as to whether more funds will be allocated for research.

SHRI PABANSINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, we are increasing the funds from year to year. May I mention here that in 1986—87, under non—plan expenditure, we have given Rs. 384 lakhs. In 1992—93, it is Rs. 599 lakhs. Under plan expenditure, it was Rs. 75.6 lakhs in 1986—87.

In the year 1992—93, it is Rs. 287 lakhs. So, every year we are increasing the grant.

MR. SPEAKER : He thinks that it is not sufficient. Are you going to give them more money.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Shri B. Shankaranand) : This year we are going to increase the fund.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that in comparison to other drugs, the Ayurvedic drugs are quite safe, so we must give proper attention to them. In this connection I would like to ask whether the Government is making any arrangement to improve those drug institutes in hill areas like the one in Junagarh which are functioning very well now, so that they may work properly and yield good production.

[English]

SHRI PABANSINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, as I said, there are already 85 centres of research. We have identified some of the hill areas for preservation because the botanical requirement, that is plants are available there. The Government would like to encourage the preservation of those areas.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had not made any reference to the dreaded diseases of Kala—azar and goitre in his reply. The Kala—azar has claimed thousand of lives in Bihar and goitre is affecting other parts of the country also. Both Kala—azar and goitre are epidemics. I would like to know whether any research has been made so far to develop any drug for the control of these diseases. If not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRI PABANSINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, the Central council of Research for Ayurveda and Siddha has made a study about Kala—azar. About 300 cases were studied during its outbreak. This study is not yet conclusive.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have just said that the hon. Minister is

not a doctor

[English]

MR SPEAKER Please don't refer to me. Come to the question.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI I have to submit that though the hon. Minister is not a doctor

[English]

MR SPEAKER Please come to the question. I do not want unnecessary arguments.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI My question is that the Member who asked original question has asked about 'Janapadodhwans' epidemics. The sage Charak had described the 'Janmapadodhwans' epidemics 3500 year back. The Ayurvedic department has complete literature on it. Had the hon. Minister answered after going through the literature, the hon. Minister might not have been put to trouble and he might have given correct reply. The 'Vishamjwar' is nowhere described as Mahavyadhi. The epidemic, "Santatah satko Anyedhyuka Trityak Chaturthako" This is not mentioned as Mahavyadhi any here. He has replied about epilepsy. But it is not mentioned as "Mahavyadhi" (epidemic) "Chinta Shokadibhi Dukhah Krudh Hit Shretasui Sthitah Kritwa Shramite Apdhwans Apsmarasya Sakuruvet". The hon. Minister's question was related to Mahavyadhis (epidemics). But instead of giving details about Mahavyadhis (epidemics) the Hon. Minister has answered something else. Therefore, he must take his officials to task so that the hon. Ministers may get at least correct reply.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to give one-line reply whether his Ministry has conducted any research on epidemics anywhere? If so, he may give a correct reply to it.

SHRIB SHANKARANAND Sir I can see that the hon. Minister is more concerned about the Ayurvedic treatment with regard to the epidemic. That is what I can understand. Members of the House are unaware that some decades ago before the aggressive capture by the modern medicine Ayurveda did not prevent epidemic whether it was Plague, cholera or Malana. They were all rampant in this country.

When at a time Ayurveda was at its peak I am not going to condemn ayurveda system of medicine. Ayurveda is an ancient system of medicine for treatment of diseases. Ayurveda lays emphasis more on preventive and promotive aspects of health whereas modern medicines lay emphasis on the curative aspect of health. Ayurveda has not been able to fully meet certain demands of epidemics whenever they occurred in the country. That is why modern medicine has been the only source for us to prevent these diseases. We will have a programme for eradication of diseases. We have completely eradicated Small Pox. We have almost reduced Malaria. Plague has just disappeared not because of Ayurveda but it is because of modern medicines. So the hon. Member should know that ayurveda lays emphasis more on the preventive and promotive aspects of health.

SHRIMRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK Sir, last year thousands of people of Koraput, Phulbani and Bolangir have been affected due to spread of epidemics. So many people died. For your information these three districts have got enormous natural resources and herbal products.

There are also Ayurvedic Colleges. It is because these areas or zones are epidemic-prone. So I want to know whether the Government will consider to give priority for setting up research Centres in these areas.

SHRIB SHANKARANAND All that I can say is that this is just a suggestion for action.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA

Sir I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you about family planning. I understand that compared to Allopathic medicine, Ayurvedic medicine is more popular. I want to know on what subjects you are doing research. I want to know whether on family planning, Ayurvedic medicines are being used or not. If you compare both the systems, which one, you consider better?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question according to him, Ayurvedic medicines to control population are more effective. What is being done in that area?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR

Sir, under this Central Research, research is going on for family planning through Ayurvedic medicines. Research is going on on Pippalayadi Yoga, Ayush AC IV, Nard Oil etc. We have not reached any conclusive stage whether we can recommend this for Family Planning.

[*Translation*]

**Production of Pig Iron, Sponge Iron and Steel in U.P.**

\*805 SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have made any effort to increase the production of pig iron, sponge iron and steel in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last

three years and

(c) the percentage of increase made in their production during the current year in comparison to the last two years?

[*English*]

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel (Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev)

(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

(a) to (c): Government do not propose to set up new iron & steel plants during the Eighth Five year Plan. However, a number of steps have been taken by the government to encourage private sector investment in the steel industry so as to increase production of iron and steel in the country. These include exemption of iron and steel from the requirements of compulsory licensing subject to some locational restrictions, removal of control over pricing and distribution, inclusion of iron and steel in the list of high priority industries and reduction in import duties on raw materials intermediates. A set of 'Guidelines for Entrepreneurs in Iron and Steel Industry' has also been issued for providing guidance to prospective entrepreneurs interested in setting up new iron and steel projects.

At present, a large 8 lakh tonnes per annum sponge iron project is under implementation in the private sector at Jagdishpur in district Sultanpur. There is no change during the last three years as regards production of sponge iron and pig iron as there are no units producing these items. Estimated production of finished steel in Uttar Pradesh in the past three years given below shows a declining trend.

(*Figures in 000 tonnes*)

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov.)
549.8	456.6	321.2
(+6.8%)	(-17.5%)	(-29.7%)

Note 1: Figures in brackets indicate the percentage increase/decrease over the previous year.

Note 2: Production from induction furnance units and small scale industries has not been included.

Note 3: Figures for 1992-93 are provisional.