

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) As the exact chemical composition of various detergent powders is a trade secret, it is, therefore, not known whether the content of Alkyl Benzene Sulphonate in the detergent powders is according to or below the permissible limit.

Gastro-enteritis and Cholera Deaths in Assam

4289. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Gastro-enteritis</i>		<i>Cholera</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1989	723889	238	Nil	Nil
1990	959992	465	794	31

Data for the year 1991 are not available.

(b) The Govt. of India has a National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme which is in operation throughout the country including Assam. This programme includes activities like surveillance and monitoring of diarrhoeal diseases, promotion of oral rehydration therapy and health education activities among others. All these components of the programme are delivered through the infrastructure of the health care delivery system of the State.

Besides, in cases of outbreaks or epidemics of diarrhoeal diseases, the Union Government provides technical assistance for prevention and control through NICD or ICMR.

(a) the number of persons who died in Assam due to gastro-enteritis and cholera during the last two years and in the current year; and

(b) whether the Union Government propose to extend Central Health Scheme in Assam to counter such epidemics particularly in the Hill districts of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per reports submitted by Assam, number of cases and deaths due to acute diarrhoeal diseases (including gastroenteritis and Cholera) during the years 1989 and 1990 are as follows:

Autonomous Colleges State-wise

4290. DR. K. S. SOUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Autonomous Colleges in the country. State-wise:

(b) the reason for difference in number of Autonomous Colleges in different States:

(c) the amount given by way of grant to different Autonomous Colleges; and

(d) the reasons for difference in amount of grants to such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the UGC, at present, 102 colleges are functioning as autonomous colleges as per details given below:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Autonomous Colleges</i>
Andhra Pradesh	16
Gujarat	2
Madhya Pradesh	28
Orissa	5
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	44
Uttar Pradesh	2

The autonomous status to a college is granted by its parent university to which it is affiliated, with the concurrence of the UGC and the concerned State Government. The difference in the number of autonomous colleges in different States is due to the varying degree of acceptance of the Scheme of autonomous colleges by the various universities/State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Commission provides assistance to autonomous colleges to meet their additional and special needs. The amount of grant is determined on the basis of the programmes offered by such colleges at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The ceiling of normal assistance provided to autonomous colleges varies from Rs. 4.00 lakhs to Rs. 7.00 lakhs per annum as per details given below:

(a) *Undergraduate Level*

	<i>Rs. lakhs p.a.</i>
(i) Arts/Science/Commerce (any one faculty)	4.00
(ii) Arts, Science and Commerce faculties	6.00
(iii) Undergraduate and Postgraduate Composite College	7.00

The Commission provided a grant of Rs. 515.00 lakhs to autonomous colleges during the 7th Plan and Rs. 53.77 lakhs during 1990-91.

Advance Cancer Centres in Northern India

4291. **SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cancer centres in the country where highly advance course of cancer Surgery, research, training and treatment is provided;

(b) whether such advance centres of cancer Surgery, research and treatment do not exist in Northern part of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to set up advance research centres on the lines of Tata Cancer Centre Bombay in Northern Parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) There are 10 Regional Cancer Centres in the country, including the Northern Region, as detailed below:

- (1) Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
- (2) Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
- (3) Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.
- (4) Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta.
- (5) Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack.
- (6) Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, New Delhi.
- (7) Dr. B. B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati.