

लूप और कापर टी-200 इन दो प्रकार की आई०यू०डी० का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। इन के प्रयोग से किसी स्त्री को कैंसर होने की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। लूप और दूसरी आई०यू०डी० से कैंसर होने की शका निवारण के लिए भारत व अन्य देशों में कई वर्षों से शोध कार्य चल रहा है और अभी तक वे परिणामों के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि लूप के प्रयोग से कैंसर होने की कोई आशका नहीं है। जहां तक लूप से होने वाली दूसरी कठिनाइयों का संबंध है वह कापर-टी-200 में लूप की अपेक्षा कम होती है।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Derecognition of Ayurved Ratna of Allahabad University and Acharya Pariksha of Delhi Vidyapeeth

4939 DR MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayurved Ratna of Allahabad University and Acharya Pariksha of Delhi Vidyapeeth have been derecognised and

(b) whether many students have been rendered idle as a result thereof, and if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG DAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The Allahabad University does not award any Ayurvedic qualification. However, Ayurved Ratna qualification is awarded by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Prayag. This qualification awarded between 1931 and 1967 is already included in the Second Schedule of recognised qualifications under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970. The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan however continues to award the qualification of 'Ayurved Ratna'. The qualification awarded after 1967 is not recognised for the purposes of IMCC Act.

If this Institution provides for regular teaching in accordance with the

curriculum and syllabus prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine then the qualification to be awarded by them will be recognised under this Act.

All India Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Delhi, awards the following qualifications —

- 1 Ayurveda-Visharad
- 2 Ayurveda-Bhishak
- 3 Vaidyacharya
- 4 Prajavidya Pariksha
- 5 Vaidya-Visharad
- 6 Ayurvedacharya

All of them are included in the Second Schedule of IMCC Act, 1970 and, therefore, they are recognised for practice etc.

In September 1976, the Government of India approved the Ayurvedic syllabus among others recommended by the Central Council of Indian Medicine and this is to be uniformly implemented all over the country.

Section 17 of the IMCC Act 1970 has been implemented with effect from 1-10-1976. Those who do not hold a recognised qualification are not entitled to registration and practice.

मध्य प्रदेश में राजघाट लोह अयस्क पर प्राधारित इस्पात कारखाना

4940. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा :

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राजघाट लोह अयस्क पर प्राधारित इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या राजघाट में कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार कर लिया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कारखाना कब तक स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुग्धा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Enforcement principle of equal pay for equal work by Engineering and instrumentation Industries

4941. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which have enforced the principle of 'equal pay for equal work';

(b) whether engineering and instrumentation industries have been covered under the scheme; and

(c) if not, by when this principle would be enforced in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature has so far been extended to 21 employments, viz.,—

1. Plantations (covered under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951).
2. Local Authorities.
3. Central and State Governments
4. Hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries.
5. Banks, Insurance Companies and other financial institutions.
6. Educational, teaching, training and research institutions.
7. Mines.
8. Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation and Employees State Insurance Corporation.
9. The Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporation.

10. Manufacturing of Textiles and Textile Products.

11. Factories located in Plantations.

12. Manufacturing of Electrical and electronic machinery apparatus and appliances.

13. Manufacture of chemical and chemical products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal).

14. Land and Water Transport.

15. Manufacture of Food products.

16. Other manufacturing industries.

17. Electricity, Gas and Water.

18. Wholesale and Retail Trade.

19. Construction including activities allied to construction.

20. Transport, storage and communications.

21. Agriculture and activities allied to agriculture.

22. Air Transport Industry.

23. Real Estate and Business Services and Legal Services.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कालाजार

4942. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिसम्बर, 1977 में छपे 'नार्दन इंडिया' पत्रिका में 'यूनानी ड्रग फार काला अजार' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस दवा का इस्तेमाल करके इस रोग को रोकने के लिये इन क्षेत्रों में यूनानी डाक्टरों को भेजा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हां।