

attendant on duty could notice this and warn her to go back, one of the bears had clawed the boy on his back through the bars. This accident was thus entirely due to the carelessness of the mother and would not have happened had she not trespassed the fencing. In the second incident, during lunch time when the attendant had gone for lunch after shutting the brown bears in their inner cells behind the cage, a boy crossed over the pipe railings in front of the cage and went behind the enclosure to see the animals through the peep holes. He thrust his right hand inside the peep hole when a bear caught hold of his hand and bit his finger. If the boy had not trespassed and had not gone behind in this manner the accident would not have occurred.

(b) Earlier there were two other incidents. In May 1959, a girl strayed away towards a cage where a leopard cub had been kept in a place which was not open to visitors. As she went close to the animal, she was bitten in the ankle. In December, 1959 a child had similarly strayed away into an area which was not open to the public where a monkey had been kept in a transport cage. The girl seems to have thrust her hand inside the cage in an attempt to feed the monkey when her finger was bit. In both these cases the accidents were entirely due to the fault of the individuals concerned.

(c) After the construction of permanent enclosures, most of the major animals have been transferred to their new abodes which are bigger and expansive and are separated from the visitors by impassable moats. All carnivorous enclosures have keepers constantly on duty. The cages and enclosures of other small animals are fenced with pipe or wooden railings to prevent the visitors from approaching very close to the animals. Besides cage attendants keep a close and constant watch and warn the visitors not to cross the fence or attempt to feed the animals. Caution boards are also prominently displayed in the entire park area in Hindi as well as in English. If visitors observe the or-

dinary precautions and do not trespass or attempt to go close to the animals for feeding them or otherwise, such incidents would not occur.

#### Sugar Factory at Hastinapur

**2067. Shri K. N. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that the old licensee having failed to establish a sugar factory at Hastinapur (Meerut) Government propose to issue licence to a new person to instal a sugar factory at Hastinapur?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** According to the terms of licence, the licensee can establish the factory by 1960-61 crushing season. The question of granting a licence to any other party would, therefore, arise only if and when the present licence is revoked.

#### Employees Unions in the I.A.R.I.

**2068. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the names of Associations and Unions of the employees of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which are recognised by Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** 1. Gazetted Officers' Association, I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

2. Non-Gazetted Scientific Staff Association, I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

3. The Ministerial Staff Association I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

#### Road in Andhra Pradesh

**2069. Shri Narapa Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formation of Ongole China Ganjam road and the construction of a bridge across Romperu in Andhra Pradesh has been approved under the Central Road Fund Allocation Scheme;

(b) if so, when it was approved,

(c) the amount allotted by the Central Government; and

(d) the amount so far spent year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The work of formation of Ongole China Ganjam road was approved in December, 1948 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,40,000 for being financed from the Central Road Fund Allocations. Subsequently, the cost of the work increased to Rs. 7,30,000, the revised estimate for which was approved in February, 1954. The main estimate for the work included a provision for the sub-work of constructing a causeway across Romperu drain in Mile 55½ of the road. The State Government are considering the desirability of constructing a bridge across Romperu drain instead of a causeway for which purpose necessary estimate is being prepared by them.

(d) The information is as follows:—

Year	Expenditure Rs.
1949-50.	56,400
1950-51	1,49,976
1951-52.	35,220
1952-53.	23,610
1953-54.	38,050
1954-55.	1,20,690
1955-56	64,530
1956-57.	(—) 30
1957-58.	7,820
1958-59.	1,21,830
1959-60.	31,980
(upto the end of February, 1960).	
Progressive expenditure.	6,50,070

Maternity Wing in Safdarjang Hospital,  
New Delhi

2076. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no arrangements for maternity

cases in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi and the Government servants who are C.H.S. beneficiaries residing nearabout this hospital feel great inconvenience to get their wives properly attended to for the pre-natal and post-natal periods; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start maternity wing in the Hospitals?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A maternity block of 30 beds was added to the Hospital in 1954-55 but on account of the very fast development of this area, institution of maternity service in the Safdarjang Hospital was deferred until a minimum of 200 maternity beds was available. For the purpose of confinement of the female beneficiaries of the Contributory Health Service Scheme, Government have, however, recognised certain hospitals in Delhi, like Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital; St. Stephens Hospital, Mrs. Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital, Victoria Zangana Hospital and the Holy Family Hospital. In addition, the Government have also recognised almost all the maternity centres run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi/New Delhi for this purpose. Most of these centres are located in Government colonies and as such there is not much difficulty for the Contributory Health Service beneficiaries to receive pre-natal and post-natal treatment. There are two specialists in women's diseases each in Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals, New Delhi and a Senior Staff Surgeon in the Safdarjang Hospital. These officers between them provide considerable pre-natal and post-natal care to the beneficiaries of the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir. The construction of a Maternity Block of 300 beds in the Safdarjang Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.62 lakhs has already been sanctioned and the work is in progress.