

production machinery has to be kept going and if I get orders from anywhere I shall certainly be happy to fulfil them

MR SPEAKER Shri G Y Krishnan—Absent.

Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma—Absent
Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia—Absent

कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिए जो मेम्बर नहीं
आ सकते उनको इत्ना देनी चाहिए
ताकि क्रिमी और मेम्बर के प्रश्न आ जाये ।

**Non-participation by representatives
in State Leprosy Officers Conference
held in Hyderabad**

*458 SHRI S N SINGH DEO Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to
state

(a) whether a number of State Government official representatives did not attend the VIII Annual State Leprosy Officers Conference held in Hyderabad in the month of May,

(b) if so, the reasons for non-participation of these States in this Conference, and

(c) the State-wise allocation for National Leprosy Control Programme during the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K
KISKU) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Most of the defaulting States did not intimate the reasons for non-participation. However many of them could not participate on account of the Railway strike or enforcement of economy measures

(c) A statement showing the tentative State-wise allocation is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

| States | Tentative Outlay (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 487 05 |
| 2 Assam | 44 95 |
| 3 Bihar | 369 15 |
| 4 Gujarat | 81 87 |
| 5 Harvna | 0 20 |
| 6 Himachal Pradesh | 21 80 |
| 7 Jammu & and Kashmir | 7 81 |
| 8. Kerala | 58 74 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | 118 50 |
| 10 Maharashtra | 312 41 |
| 11. Manipur | 14 33 |
| 12 Meghalaya | 9 81 |
| 13 Mysore | 195 48 |
| 14 Nagaland | 12 78 |
| 15. Orissa | 184 89 |
| 16. Punjab | 3 09 |
| 17- Rajasthan | 8 58 |
| 18 Tamil Nadu | 406 35 |
| 19. Tripura | 16 41 |
| 20 Uttar Pradesh | 258 54 |
| 21 West Bengal | 386 72 |
| 22 Andaman & Nicobar | 5 66 |
| 23. A P (NEFA) | 5 85 |
| 24 Mizoram | 5 47 |
| 25. Goa | 4 53 |
| 26. Pondicherry | 3 09 |
| 27. Laccadive | 0 20 |
| 28. Delhu | 6 18 |
| TOTAL | 3037 44 |

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really unfortunate that one fourth of the total leprosy patients in the world are in India and there are more than 31 lakhs of cases in our country. Sir, it is an admitted fact that it is a most ugly disease and it is a menace to the national health. But, it is equally unfortunate, Sir, that though Rs. 5.12 crores were provided under the Leprosy Control Programme in the Fourth Plan, even 50 per cent of the allotted amount was not spent.

MR. SPEAKER: How does it come here?

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Sir, I would like to know the reasons for this and how are they going to ensure that the funds allotted during the Fifth Plan will be properly utilised?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे हैरानी है कि आप यह पूछते हैं कि डेलीगेजन् वहाँ क्यों नहीं गया।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : यह पार्ट (सी) में आना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . आप कम्पलीट करिये।
I am sorry.

इस तरह में एन्टायग्नो डिफेन्ट कश्चन्म एक जगद्ग्र हो जाते हैं।

SHRI A. K. KISKU : I agree with the hon. Member that the picture of the problem of leprosy is rather alarming in our country and it has not been possible to do as much as we wanted to do. However, I may say that in the Fifth Plan we have drawn up some vigorous schemes with allocation of funds to cope with the situation. In fact, from the Planning Commission we have got allocation to the extent of about Rs. 30 crores for leprosy programme, out of which about Rs. 10 crores have already been sanctioned by the Planning Commission. We are in touch with the State Governments to see that the leprosy

control programme is vigorously implemented. I may say that personally I am visiting the States and talking it over with the State Governments and also looking into the matter of having more trained personnel, which is the main crux of the problem, so that the State Governments should be able to employ more doctors and para-medical staff to establish SET centres.

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : In my question I have already stated that some of the States did not care even to attend the conference. This goes to show their indifference. What action the Government of India is taking to ensure that the leprosy eradication programme is implemented in all the States? Because, we have seen during the Fourth Plan that though Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have most of the victims of leprosy disease, less than half or only about one-third of the total funds allotted to them have been spent by them during the Fourth Plan. How will the Government of India ensure that the funds allotted during the Fifth Plan will be properly utilized?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : I have already said that some of the State Governments could not participate in this Conference because of various reasons. But in the Government of India we are not sitting quiet over the whole thing. We are approaching the State Governments with this programme of leprosy eradication and control. The Member is right that some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra have more cases of leprosy. As I have already said, in the Fifth Plan sufficient amount of money has been kept at our disposal and we are trying to have more leprosy control units and more centres with more trained personnel so that the leprosy control programme can be vigorously pursued.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that there are certain

voluntary organisations which are working for lepers and have their own leper colonies with trained personnel and, if so, whether the Government will consider giving any assistance to these private organisations?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I may say it is very encouraging that about 32 voluntary organisations are co-operating with the Government in a very good manner throughout the country under this Leprosy Control Programme. We have regular pattern of assistance also to these voluntary organisations. We give them grants from time to time and we discuss with them their problems as and when it becomes necessary.

श्री हुकूम खन्दा कलकत्ता . ग्रन्थदा महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 30 करोड़ रुपया हम ने इस में खर्च करने के लिए रखा है और 10 करोड़ रुपया योजना आयोग ने दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में काफी लोग उपस्थित नहीं हुए, तो इस के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं कि यह जो कोठ की बीमारी जिन कारणों से होती है, उन का ठीक तरह से प्रचार और प्रसार हो। इस के कारणों को बताने के लिए आप के पास कोई योजना है और इस पर आप कितना खर्च करने वाले हैं ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I cannot say at this moment what is the amount earmarked specifically for mass communication. But I can say under our programme of Leprosy Control, there are specific amounts earmarked. At the grass-roots of the organisation of Leprosy Control, there is the S.E.T., Survey, Education and Treatment. This is a programme where paramedical staff visit every house in every village. They find out the cases and also give proper education to the members of the family and to the villagers. That is the educational programme. All the cases that are found out are referred for blood testing and

for other treatment that are necessary. So, for the educational programme also, there is a sufficient provision in the whole scheme.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कुष्ठ एक बहुत भयानक रोग है और इस रोग को रोकने के लिए सरकार बहुत कुछ करने का विचार कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुष्ठ रोगों से पीड़ित लोग जो ज्यादातर धार्मिक स्थानों और रेलवे स्टेशनों और इसी तरह की और जगहों पर बहुत ज्यादा इकट्ठा रहते हैं, उन तमाम लोगों को एक जगह इकट्ठा कर के इलाज करने की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है या नहीं? अगर नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करेगी कि रेलवे स्टेशनों और धार्मिक स्थानों पर जो इस तरह के लोग इकट्ठा रहते हैं और उन में इस रोग की वृद्धि होती है, उस वृद्धि को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am thankful to the hon. Member that he has highlighted one very important aspect of the problem....

MR. SPEAKER: You and the Member are thankful to each other. I am looking for relevancy. Of course, I do not come in.

आपस में थैल फुल हो जाईए पर मेरी तरफ मत देखिये। जब मिया बाबी राजी, तो मेरा क्या काम है।

SHRI A. K. KISKU: May I say that there are about 4 to 5 lakh leprosy patients who are beggars and they come to the railway stations, to the places of pilgrimage, and they are a problem. This is actually a social problem and a question of rehabilitation. This is a problem about which we are almost overwhelmed how to solve this problem. In fact, we are discussing this matter with the Ministry of Social Welfare. As far as the

Health Ministry is concerned. the Health Ministry is concerned about the matter of treatment. About rehabilitation it is a much bigger problem.

Development of Base Metal Deposits

*459. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme for the development of small deposits of base metals;

(b) if so, which are the locations of the deposits already identified and other details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to release the deposits to private operators; and

(d) if not, the other proposals before Government and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). No concrete scheme as such has been formulated in this regard but the idea has recently been mooted to the State Governments. A number of small deposits of base metal minerals, in different States, are already known whose size and potential do not make them economical for exploitation by the Central or State public sector undertakings who are engaged in the development of the bigger deposits. Therefore, it is considered desirable to explore the possibility of securing the co-operation of private sector operators, where the national interests so require, in the mining of such small and isolated deposits.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की बात आप छोड़ दें लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक इन बारे में क्या क्या स्टेप लिए हैं ?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद: बेस मेटल में तीन चीजें आती हैं, कार्बन लैड एंड जिंक। काम का जहाँ तक सवाल है खेतड़ी में एक स्मैलटर लगा हुआ है और इसी तरीके से और भी जहाँ हमारे कापर डिपॉजिट्स हैं उनको हम एक्सप्लॉयट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लैड और जिंक के बारे में अब तक हमारा जो काम चल रहा है उस में सागापल्ली, दरीबा, बल्लारिया, जाबरमाला आदि है। बेस मेटलज का जहाँ तक सवाल है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसका ले कर अपनी स्कीम चला रही है। कापर का खेतड़ में मैंने बताया है। लैड और जिंक का राजस्थान में जैसे उदयपुर में हमारा स्मैलटर लगा हुआ है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the wolfram mine in Bankura, which comes under base metal, is closed for three months and if so, whether Government is going to nationalise the wolfram industry and wolfram mine?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry this does not arise out of this Question. He may give notice of a separate question on this.

DR. RANEN SEN: I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that, due to some reasons or other, the Geological Survey of India which is making all the survey in regard to finding out base metals and other things, are not able to function properly so that more base metal sources are not being located in India, and if so, what is the proposal of the Government to expand the activities of the Geological Survey of India to find out more metals sources in India which are available in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): This is not a fact that the Geological Survey of India are not undertaking a very comprehensive survey of the base metals that may be found in India. As a matter of fact, there is a