

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I understood your question and I am coming to the point. Please have some patience.

As I was talking about the vaccine, I would like to mention here that Meningococcal meningitis the vaccine, is not manufactured in the country. It takes time to develop protective immunity after vaccination. Considering the above, mass vaccination is not recommended due to its limited role in this particular disease and this decision was taken by an expert committee which met on 24.3.1988.

DR. V. VENKATESH: She has not followed my question. I am asking about Kashanore Forest Disease and Japanese Encephalitis. It is not connected with meningococcal at all.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I think I did not hear that part of the question. (*Interruptions*)

DR. V. VENKATESH: These are two deadly diseases. (*Interruptions*) I feel very sorry about it.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: You need not feel sorry. You may give me a separate notice for this question and if there is anything, I will let you know.

DR. V. VENKATESH: These are two deadly diseases in that area and this is one of them. (*Interruptions*)

DR. A. KALANIDHI: It is very unfortunate that the hon. Minister has mentioned that meningitis is undiagnosed. Meningism can be undiagnosed but meningitis cannot be undiagnosed. There are cases, bacterial and viral, which can be easily detected. If a small lumbar puncture is done and the cerebro spinal fluid is taken, you can examine the cause to have a diagnosis. I think the Minister is insulting the doctors. I would like to say that with the advent of electron microscope everything is possible now and it has become very easy for the diagnosis. The hon. Minister is giving a wrong diagnosis!

Meningism is undiagnosed whereas meningitis is diagnosed.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I do not know about the hon. member's ideas. He must be a technical person whereas I am not a technical person. I do not mean that meningitis is undiagnosed or that it is an undiagnosed disease. If by any chance it is wrongly heard, I am sorry for that. It is very much diagnosed by the doctors. (*Interruptions*)

DR. A. KALANIDHI: I know that meningitis is a diagnosed disease but meningism is not diagnosed.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I am not a technical person. It is very difficult for me to answer.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Minister is not supposed to be a technical person.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: I would like to inform the hon. member that during the year 1989 information about the outbreak of meningitis has been reported from several States, particularly Bihar. On the receipt of information and with reports appeared in the Press, the Director of Health Services, Bihar, sent a medical team. He asked the medical team to investigate the disease. It was thought that it must be due to Encephalitis. But later after some time the experts from the Ranchi Medical College and the Jamshedpur Medical College confirmed the diagnosis to be that of meningitis.

[*Translation*]

New Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

*930. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new sugar mills and to increase the capacity of the existing sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). During the sugar year 1988-89, 3 letters of intent for the establishment of new sugar factories of 2500 TCD each and 14 letters of intent for effecting substantial expansion in the existing

sugar units have been issued in the State of Uttar Pradesh so far, the details of which are given in statement-I below. Besides this, 9 applications for establishment of new sugar factories and 4 applications for increasing the daily cane crushing capacity of existing sugar factories are pending consideration of the Government; details of the same are given in statement-II below.

STATEMENT—I

Details of letters of intent issued for the establishment of New Sugar Factories and for expansion of Existing Sugar Factories during 1988-89 sugar year in Uttar Pradesh

New Sugar Factories:

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Party	Date of issue of Letter of Intent
1	2	3
1.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Bloc Urwa, Tahsil Golabazar (Bansgaon) District Gorakhpur	18.11 1988
2.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd , Chilwaria, District Bahraich	20 3.1989
3.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd , Bloc Bharkhani, Tahsil Shahabad, District Hardoi	20.3.1989

Expansion in Existing Units:

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Party	Expansion Allowed
1	2	3
1.	Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Hargaon, District Sitapur	2600 to 5000 TCD
2.	UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd.. Mohiuddinpur, District Meerut	1500 to 2500 TCD
3.	Saraya Sugar Mills Ltd., P.O. Sardarnagar, District Gorakhpur	3200 to 4000 TCD
4.	Basti Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., District Basti	1500 to 2500 TCD
5.	Bazpur Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd., P.O. and Rly Station Bazpur, District Nainital	3000 to 4000 TCD

1	2	3
6.	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Sitarganj, Vill. Sarkara, Post Nakatpura, Tahsil Sitarganj, District Nainital	1250 to 2500 TCD
7.	UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Rohanakalan, District Muzaffarnagar	1676 to 2500 TCD
8.	Tulsipur Sugar Company Ltd., Tulsipur, District Gonda	1700 to 2500 TCD
9.	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Semikhera, P.O. Deorania, Tahsil Baheri, District Bareilly	1250 to 2500 TCD
10.	Shravasti Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Vill. Balha, Post Nanpara, Tahsil Nanpara, District Bahraich	1250 to 2500 TCD
11.	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Gadarpur, Vill. Baraknera, Tah and Post Gadarpur, District Nainital	1250 to 2500 TCD
12.	Bagpat Cooperative Sugar Mills, P.O. Bagpat Rly Station, Bagpat Road, District Meerut	1800 to 2500 TCD
13.	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Anoopshahr, P.O. Chini Mills, Jahangirabad, Tahsil Anoopshahr, District Bulandshahr	2000 to 3000 TCD
14.	UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Unit-Bhakri, Tahsil Salempur, District Deoria	1016 to 2500 TCD

STATEMENT—II

*Applications from U.P.—pending for
consideration*

New Sugar Factories:

Sl. No. Name of the Party

1 2

1. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories
Federation Ltd., Tashil and District
Saharanpur

1

2

2. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories
Federation Ltd., Tashil Bisauli,
District Badaun

3. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories
Federation Ltd., Jewar, Tahsil
Khurja, District Bulandshahr

4. U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories
Federation Ltd., Mau Khas, Tahsil
Mawana, District Meerut

1	2
5.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Nawabganj, Tahsil Nawabganj, District Bareilly
6.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Meerganj, Tahsil and District Bareilly
7.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Place and Tahsil Phoolpur, District Allahabad
8.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Baheri-Brahmman, Tahsil Thakurdwara, District Moradabad
9.	U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Mainpuri, District Mainpuri

Expansion Cases:

1. UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Place, Tahsil and District Bulandshahr (1524 to 2500 TCD)
2. UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Place Burhwal, Tahsil Fatehpur, District Barabanki (813 to 2500 TCD)
3. UP State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Maholi, Tahsil Mishrikh, District Sitapur (1524 to 2500 TCD)
4. Chhata Sugar Company Ltd., Tahsil Chhata, District Mathura (1250 to 2500 TCD)
5. M/s Treiveni Engineering Works Ltd., Unit—Upper India Sugar Mills, Khatauli, Tahsil Jansath, District Muzaffarnagar (3600 to 5000 TCD)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply

that nine applications are still pending in his Ministry in which the Government of Uttar Pradesh have sought to get the letter of intent issued. I would like to know since how long those applications have been pending and how long it would take to get the approval of the Government of India. Besides, how long would it take to issue licence to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SUKH RAM: At present I don't have the exact date since when these applications have been pending, but as soon as the State Government provides the required information, the matter is put before the Screening Committee. There is no question of delaying the things at our end. Even then, I would see that the applications which fulfil the conditions, should be considered in the screening committee without any delay.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted its scheme for the modernisation of sugar mills to the Central Government and asked to sanction special loan. If the hon. Minister has got any information in this regard, he may kindly share it with us and state categorically the view point of the Ministry in this respect.

SHRI SUKH RAM: As I have already pointed out the Government have given the permission for expansion in several cases, but I haven't got the exact information about the number of applications which have sought modernisation. Anyway, the mills which fulfil the conditions laid down for modernisation, will be considered at the earliest.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of sugar mills which have a capacity of less than 1200 TCD and out of them how many are running in loss. There are 14 sugar mills in Deoria district having a capacity between 800 and 1200 TCD. Sugarcane is the main crop in that area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many mills with a capacity of less than 1200 TCD have been recommended for modernization and increasing their capacity to 2500 TCD.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping this in view that the mills with a capacity of 1250 TCD are not economical, the Government of India have modified its policy and extended its minimum limit to 2500 TCD. At the moment I do not have the exact information about the number of sugar mills with a capacity of less than 1250 TCD or the number of those which are running in loss. If the hon. Member desires I would pass on this information to him afterwards. However, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had sought permission to acquire 4 mills which were uneconomical and running in loss and the Central Government had given its consent to the Ministry of Home Affairs which cleared the proposal. Now the Government of Uttar Pradesh will acquire them. I do not know how many more mills with a capacity of 1250 TCD are left now.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Shahganj Sugar Mill in Jaunpur district has been closed for many years. In view of the demands of the workers and farmers of that area, the State Government intends to reopen the mill and also to provide resources for it. Will the Central Government allow the Government of Uttar Pradesh to reopen this sugar mill in the eastern region of the state in view of the backwardness of that area.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have stated, if this mill is included in the approved list of four mills to be taken over by U.P. Government, you can rest assured that the approval has been granted. All the four sugar mills which were proposed to be taken over by the Government of Uttar Pradesh have been approved.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the hon. Minister has given a detailed reply, but we are not satisfied because the reply does not provide relevant information. The Uttar Pradesh Sugar Corporation has submitted some proposals to the Central Government for setting up of several new sugar mills and expansion of some of the existing ones. For instance the hon. Minister has not referred to Pipraich

Unit proposed by Sugar Corporation. Similarly a proposal of setting up a unit of sugar corporation in Nichraul, is under consideration. Will the hon. Minister provide information in regard to these units so that we may share that information with the people in our respective constituencies.

SHRI SUKHRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is that

[*English*]

whether there is any proposal to open new sugar mills and to increase the capacity of the existing sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89

[*Translation*]

I have already replied to that. Letters of intent have been issued in three cases and the detailed information about the mills which have been allowed expansion, has also been provided. Now the other four units about which the information was sought, are Deoria Sugar Mill, Sitaram Sugar Mill, Ratna Sugar Mill and Nawabganj Sugar Mill. All these have been given permission.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the price of the levy sugar which is lifted for Government distribution varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in many States. For instance, the difference of the cost of lifting sugar in Bihar and Haryana is about Rs. 103. Would the hon. Minister tell why is it so? Will a policy be formulated to reduce this difference so that the farmers get same amount in every State.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I have understood the question properly, I am not aware if there is any difference in the rate of levy sugar; it is uniformly same throughout the country. However, the price of sugar-cane differs from State to State.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH: The price of levy sugar varies from one State to the other.

SHRI SUKH RAM: So far as levy sugar is concerned, its price is same throughout the country.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. He is referring to the levy that is paid in the distribution of sugar.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

[*English*]

Disposal of Industrial Disputes in Delhi

*931. **DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Disputes disposed of by the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts in Delhi during 1987 and 1988; and

(b) the efforts made to expedite settlement of Industrial Disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The number of Industrial disputes disposed of by the Delhi Administration's Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals during the years 1987 and 1988 were 2256 and 2054 respectively.

(b) According to the Delhi Administration, the following steps are undertaken to expedite the settlement of industrial disputes:—

- (i) norms have been fixed for disposal of cases by Industrial Tribunals and the Labour Courts;
- (ii) the pendency position of cases in the Industrial Tribunals and the Labour Courts is reviewed periodically, and the Presiding Officers are asked to give priority to old cases;
- (iii) cases are transferred from Courts

having larger pendency of cases to Courts with smaller pendencies; and

- (iv) the Courts have been requested to expedite disposal of cases.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, this is an important issue all over the country, not only in Delhi. Sir, out of 11 crores, about 98% of the unorganised labour never go to the Industrial Courts established in this country.

About 33% of the organised labour go to the court. In about 212 courts, there are 2,31,000 cases pending. This shows how the present Labour machinery in the country is helping about 20 crores of labour in this country. The cases are delayed because the existing laws under the Industrial Dispute Act or the Contract Labour Act, are not adequate. There is no principle followed in regard to the share of the workmen in the profit of the employer. The judges are also helpless. There is no right to work, there is no law in this regard. There is no provision in the contract to make the worker permanent. Sir, basically the whole Industrial laws of this country require to be changed. The Britisher had made the laws in this country and they are being followed for the last 40 years. But during these years, there have been 15-fold increase in the industrialisation. There is no policy as far as the labour is concerned. The present labour laws are out-dated and they require a total change. Therefore, my point is that instead of talking about these industrial courts and other laws, there should be changes in the labour laws. No worker is satisfied with these courts. On the contrary, delay in the courts means helping the employer. There is no assurance of reinstatement of the workers or sharing of the profit with the work-men. Nothing is done. The workers suffer. Therefore, my question is, in the case of labour laws which are out-dated, whether the Government are considering to amend them so that the cases can be expedited and the workers can get better deal.