

ion children from work in hazardous occupations and diverting them to education through the National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) Scheme. Presently, 76 NCLP Projects are under implementation covering over 1.5 lakh children withdrawn from hazardous employments. The children covered under the NCLP scheme are provided non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care and stipend etc.

It is also proposed to coverage the programmes of different Government agencies like ICDS, IRDP etc. in child labour endemic areas for the benefit of the families of child labourers. A comprehensive Circular in this regard has been adopted by the National Authority Elimination of Child Labour titled Circular on Identification, Release and Rehabilitation of Child Labour". This has been sent to all the State Governments for adoption and follow-up.

State Governments, have also been advised to rigorously enforce the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

Cases of Drug Abuse

2791. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of drug abuse in the country in the last three years. State-wise;

(b) the number of cases in which charge-sheets have been issued;

(c) number of drug de-addiction centres opened in each State;

(d) how many more centres are essential to control this menace; and

(e) how many more drug de-addiction centres are planned during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): (a) There is no record of total number of cases of drug abuse State-wise. However, the informa-

tion with regard to drug addicts registered during last three years for treatment in the drug de-addiction/counselling centres financially assisted by this Ministry under the scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention are as under:

Year	Addict registered
1993-94	2,90,628
1991-95	3,12,118
1995-96	2,82,266

(b) As per the information supplied by Nareoties Control Bureau, though consumption is an offence, so far no Jhatgosheels have been issued against consumers of drugs.

(c) State-wise list is attached as Statement. (See below)

(d) and (e) It is not possible to say exactly how many centres need to be opened. This is a continuing exercise on a year to year basis as the opening of centres depend on the viable proposals received from the NGOs suitable for this work which *inter-alia* includes their experience in the field, background, financial strength etc the State Governments recommendations, the extent and nature of the problem in that particular area as well as the financial resources available with this Ministry after meeting committed liability on the ongoing projects.

Statement

The Number of Centres under the Ministry of Welfare Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention as on 31.3.96 S No. Name of State De-addiction counselling centre

1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh		3	3
2. Assam		1	2
3. Bihar		10	19

1	2	3	
4	Goa	1	4
5	Gujarat	5	7
i.	Haryana	9	11
7,	J & K	1	—
8.	Karnataka	2	4
9	Kerala	11	13
10	Madhya Pradesh	5	4
11	Maharashtra	6	17
12	Manipur	11	17
13	Mizoram	5	5
14	Mcghalaya	—	3
15	Nagaland	3	3
16	Orissa	6	10
17	Punjab	6	7
18	Rajasthan	6	10
19	Tamil Nadu	8	26
20	Sikkim	—	2
21	Tripura	—	2
22	Uttar Pradesh	12	41
		9	14
23	West Bengal		
1.	Chandigarh	1	1
2.	Delhi	9	8
3.	Pondicherry	—	1
		130	233
	TOTAL		

Amendment to the Maternity Benefits Act, 1973

2792. SHRI KANAKSINH MOHAN SINGH MANGROLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Maternity Benefits Act, 1973 disallowing maternity leave to women, working in Super Bazar and other consumer cooperative sectors and establishments who have more than two children; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been aware of reaction of the women

organisations and particularly of women below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Central Legislation on maternity benefit is titled as "The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961." There is no proposal to amend this Act so as to impose any periodical restriction on grant of maternity benefit to the women employees covered under the Act.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा मिट्टी के तेल का आयात

2793. श्री जनार्दन यादव: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उपभोक्तकों के लिए मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य को कम करने के उद्देश्य से, राज्य व्यापार निगम को मिट्टी के तेल का आयात करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय तेल निगम ने अपने पास उपलब्ध तेल भंडारण टैंकों और पाइपलाइनों जैसी विभिन्न सुविधाओं का राज्य व्यापार निगम के साथ मिलकर उपयोग करने से संबंधित राज्य व्यापार निगम के प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार कर दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बोलो बुल्ली रामैया): (क) और (ख) स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (एस०टी०सी०) को सरकार की समानान्तर विपणन योजना के अंतर्गत सुपीरियर कैरोसीन आयल (एस०के०ओ०) के आयात के लिए सरकार से किसी विशेष स्वीकृति की जरूरत नहीं होती है, क्योंकि हर व्यक्ति द्वारा बिना किसी आयात लाइसेंस के एस०के०ओ० के आयात की अनुमति है।

(ग) और (घ) दिसम्बर, 1994 में एस०टी०सी० ने आयातित एस०के०ओ० के भण्डारण के लिए आई० ओ०सी० की भण्डारण सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने हेतु इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन के पास प्रस्ताव रखा। तथापि, आई०ओ०सी० ने इस आधार पर अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की कि एस०टी०सी० को देने के लिए उसके पास बम्बई और कांडला में फास्तु भण्डारण