

انٹرویو یوز کیا تو اسکے پہلے انٹریں ایرلائس
 تو جو تیاری حینی تھی وہ بیس دی گئی اور
 اسے اچانک لاگو کیا گیا اور آج یہ نئی سرکار
 آنے کے بعد بھی ابھی اخبار میں طرح طرح کی
 رپورٹیں آرہی ہیں۔ اچھا ہے کہ فائینانس
 منسٹر میں یہاں ہیں۔ ری سینٹلی وہ سنسکا پور
 میں وزٹ کے کر اور اسکے بعد نیوز میون ہے
 کہ سنسکا پور ایرلائس کے جو چیف ہیں۔
 فائینانس منسٹر اور بہار سسول ایویشن
 منسٹر۔ ان لوگوں نے میسج کی اور اسکے
 بعد سنسکا پور انٹرنیشنل ایرلائس کو

ڈومیسٹک ایرلائس۔ یہاں کے ایک انٹرویو
 ہاؤس کے ساتھ ٹیک کر کے سہی۔ آر۔ ماما
 کے نام پر۔ کیا کوئی ایرلائس کو ۲۰ پیر سینٹ
 ملی ہو یا ۲۰ پیر سینٹ ہو کہ اب تک بہار
 یہاں ہے۔ کے۔ ایر ویز کے ساتھ ۲۰ پیر سینٹ
 انٹروی پارٹیسپیشن تھی۔ [۰۰۰۰]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put the question, please.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या
 ऐसी मीटिंग हुई थी और मंत्री महोदय ने सिविल
 एविएशन मिनिस्री में रिव्यू कमेटी बनाने के नाम पर
 हमारी पालिसी चेज करने के लिए ताकि टाटा सिआ को
 ऐकोमोडेट किया जाए। हमारी डोमेस्टिक सेक्टर में फॉरेन
 एयरलाइंस को मदाखलत और दाखिला देने का मौका
 दिया जाए। अगर ऐसा है तो क्यों और अगर नहीं तो वे
 सदन में इन्कार करें कि ऐसा कोई प्रपोजल नहीं है?

श्री اشرفی محمد سلیم: میرا سوال ہے کہ کیا ایسی
 میسج ہوئی اور منتری مہود سے سسول ایویشن
 منسٹری میں ریویو و کمیٹی بنانے کے نام پر
 بہاری پالیسی چینیج کرنے کیلئے کرتا ہے۔
 آر۔ ماما کو انکو موڈیٹ کیا جائے۔ ہماری
 ڈومیسٹک سیکٹر میں فائن ایرلائس کو
 مداخلت اور داخلہ دینے کا موقع دیا جائے۔
 اگر ایسا ہے تو کیوں اور اگر نہیں تو وہ سسول میں
 انکار کریں۔ کہ ایسا کوئی پریوزل نہیں ہے۔

श्री सी०एम० इब्राहीम: सभापति महोदय, मैंने अभी
 कहा है कि डोमेस्टिक एविएशन पालिसी गवनेमंट के
 कंसीडरेशन में है। एक बात मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ
 कि डोमेस्टिक एयरलाइंस के क्षेत्र में किसी भी फॉरेन
 एयरलाइंस के साथ सहयोग की हम परमीशन नहीं देंगे।
 यह बात हम पहले भी स्पष्ट कर चुके हैं। दूसरा, अगर
 फॉरेन कंपनी इक्विटी डालना चाहती है डोमेस्टिक
 एयरलाइंस में तो हम उसके भी खिलाफ हैं। हम उसको
 ऐसा नहीं करने देंगे। अगर कोई इंडियन कंपनी कर रही
 है तो हम उसको पूरी तरह से सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार
 हैं। एक बात हम यह भी कह रहे हैं कि अगर लोकल
 कंपनी बना रही है तो उसमें फॉरेन एयरलाइंस डायरेक्टली
 या इन्डायरेक्टली इन्वेस्ट न करें। कोई भी फॉरेन
 एयरलाइंस भारत के डोमेस्टिक ऐरिया में न चले, यह
 फैसला हमारी मिनिस्री ने लिया है।

High number of Iodine deficiency disorders despite iodine intake

*522. SHRI PARMESHWAR

KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite relatively higher level of dietary intake of iodine in India, as compared to some of the other countries in the world, the iodine deficiency disorders are high;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what specific measures have been

taken to minimise the iodine deficiency disorders; and

(d) the upper limits of safety for iodine intake and the status of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) vary between various geographical regions and due to different conditions related to daily consumption of food.

(c) In order to minimise the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders the Government of India is implementing National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme. The Programme envisages IDD Surveys, supply of iodated salt in place of common salt, health education to increase public awareness etc. All States and Union Territories except Kerala, Goa and Pondicherry have banned sale of non-iodised salt for consumption. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have imposed a partial ban on the sale of non-iodised salt.

(d) In our country the stipulated content of iodine in iodated salt is not less than 30 ppm (part per million) at manufacturing level and not less than 15 ppm at the consumption level. This limit is considered absolutely safe and is lower than that prescribed by most countries.

SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Sir, I have got a bulletin published by the Indian Council for Medical Research. According to this bulletin, "IDD are a significant global public health problem affecting 118 countries including India. It is estimated that about 160 million persons are at the risk of IDD in India." The replies given by the Minister are absolutely bureaucratic. None of the replies is a

direct reply to any of my questions. In his first reply to the questions (a) and (b) it is said, "The prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) varies between various geographical regions and is due to different conditions related to daily consumption of food." Now the reality is that even of iodine is added to salt and if that salt is not used for a long period, there will be deficiency of iodine.

In his reply to part (c) of my question it is said, "The programme envisages IDD surveys, supply of iodated salt in place of common salt, health education to increase public awareness, etc." These are the steps taken. Now my direct question is this. How much budgetary allocation has been made for this particular matter, which is causing great health hazard to the Indian masses, by the Ministry? That is number one. How are they going to reduce this deficiency in the near future? On the one hand, since 1962 all the programmes are failing and, on the other hand, iodine deficiency in the general health of the people is increasing. These are my first two supplementaries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two first supplementaries!

SHRI SALIM IQBAL SHERVANI: Sir, I respect the anxiety which the hon. Member has shown because this is really a problem which our country is facing. Our survey has shown that iodine deficiency is not restricted to a particular area. It is spread all over the country. Regarding his question as to how much budgetary allocation that the Government of India is providing, we have budgeted Rs. 1.5 crores for tackling this problem. At the same time, we are carrying out survey to find out of the districts where it has been there and our results show that out of the 255 districts surveyed 222 districts are suffering from this problem of iodine deficiency.

Regarding the second question as to what the Government of India is doing to counter this problem, we have formed a

strategy whereby we are doing a communication package. On radio and TV spots have been prepared and we are telling the people and making them aware of iodine deficiency. We are showing a ten-minute film on iodine deficiency, which is prepared and distributed to all States. Apart from that, out of the 32 States and Union Territories, 27 have banned the use of salt without the element of iodine in it. Only three States, which are Pondicherry, Kerala and Goa, have not banned. Maharashtra has imposed partial ban and Andhra Pradesh has also imposed partial ban. So, we are taking up these steps to bring about an awareness among the people so that all salt that is consumed is iodized salt.

SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Whenever I hear about budgetary provisions, I always remember late Rajiv Gandhi. Here the budgetary provision is only Rs. 1.5 crores. Late Rajiv Gandhi said that out of Re. 1/- only 15 paise were received at the real spot. I would like to know out of this budget how much money is being used for this purpose. Sir, I have got a copy of the Expenditure Budget of the Union Government. Here it is mentioned that for malaria eradication the budgetary provision is Rs. 137.50 crores and for the leprosy programme it is Rs. 74 crores and for Trachoma and Blindness programmes it is Rs. 75 crores. Would the Government increase the budget for Iodine Deficiency Disorder Programme to really tackle this problem or will it be tackled on paper only?

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI: Sir, we are very serious about tackling this problem. IDD cells have been established in most of the States to monitor the deficiency of iodine. So far as the hon. Member's suggestion is concerned, I will definitely take it up. I will try to get as much budget as possible to tackle this problem because it is becoming a problem for the whole country. As the hon. Member said, 160 million people are at

the risk of IDD. We will implement this programme with all seriousness and ask for a bigger budget, if possible.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, the hon. Member has already mentioned about iodine deficiency. There is another problem which the Adivasis are facing. During the rainy season there are some areas which are inaccessible. For the last 10 years, I know about one area which is known as Daryapur in Amravati district. Every year more than 5,000 children between the age groups of zero and five years die because of starvation. Starvation is of different kinds. Basically, it is related to drugs. There is a shortage of medicine in this area. I would like to know from the Minister what he is going to do to look into this problem because the area which I have mentioned is not the only one. It is there in Bastar, Madhya Pradesh. It is there in Gadchiroli surrounding Andhra Pradesh and Karimnagar from where the official figures are not coming. This is one area where a survey has already been conducted. Even this year, nearly 2,500 children have died in this area. A large number of children have died between Surat and Dhule just because they did not get proper medical facilities. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is going to look into it.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI: Sir, if the hon. Member sends it to me in writing, not only will I look into it, I will immediately send a team to study the problem and see what we can do to remove this problem.

DR. Y. RADHAKRISHNA MURTY: Sir, various studies have been conducted by ICMR, NIN and AIIMS on iodine deficiency. All of them have come to the conclusion that there is a continuous depletion of iodine from natural resources which the common man is taking. I would like to know whether any study has been done to restore its depletion and to see that the Indian people get the required iodine from natural resources.

Secondly, there is a programme of universal iodised salt to be supplied to all the people. I would like to know the difference between the price of common salt which is used by the common man and the price which is being charged for iodised salt which is manufactured by the public sector as well as the multinational companies. Will the Government assure us that the price of iodised salt would be in tune with the common salt; otherwise, the common man will not be able to afford the iodised salt? You will be penalising the people of certain States who do not use iodised salt. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is fair to do so.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI:

Sir, feeding programme is with the Human Resource Development Ministry. But I would like to tell the hon. Member that looking into the iodine deficiency, we have taken up this matter with a lot of States. And, as I said, out of 32 States and Union Territories, 27 have already banned the use of common salt. They are allowing only iodised salt to be used. Regarding the price difference, I am not aware of the difference in the prices of common salt and iodised salt. I was just told that the price of iodised salt is Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 4 per kg. It may be so. I am not aware of it. But we are, definitely, taking up this programme with a lot of State Governments. We are putting a lot of pressure on them to do it. There is a tremendous amount of shortfall, at the moment, in the production because if we take the consumption of just about 10 to 15 grammes per person, there will be a requirement of 50 lakh tonnes of iodised salt to be produced in the country. But, at the moment, we are producing only about 34 lakh tonnes. So, we are taking steps to give more people manufacturing licences for iodised salt. We are also looking into the possibility of removing the imbalance where consumption and supply matters are concerned.

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister

whether there is any proposal to give subsidy to the people who want to use iodised salt in view of the fact that there is a big difference in the prices of common salt and iodised salt. The right of the people to have the common salt manufactured by themselves is associated with the freedom movement. In Kerala, one Swamiji took the initiative for a fight against the ban. Therefore, there is no ban in Kerala. In the other States, nobody has taken that initiative. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Minister will consider two options, namely, No.1, to allow common salt and No.2, consider the question of subsidising iodised salt so that the common people also can afford it.

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI:

Sir, there is no proposal at the moment. I am not aware of any subsidy on iodised salt...

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL: Will you consider it?

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI:

But looking at the problem that the country is facing today, as I said, more than 160 million people are at the risk of IDD. So, this is a very serious problem and we are trying to bring more and more people into the ambit of using iodised salt. Keeping that in view, as I said, we have taken a decision whereby we have forced the State Governments, we have recommended to the State Governments, to ban common salt and allow only iodised salt. This has been taken up in 27 States and Union Territories. So, keeping in view how the deficiency is affecting the common people, I cannot say at the moment that we will allow the production of common salt to continue because the problem is such that we have to emphasise more and more on iodised salt....*(Interruptions)* We have no proposal at the moment. As I told the hon. Member, we will look into this proposal.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: This subsidy should be for tribals,

women and people living in hilly areas. Poor people should be given the subsidy; it should not be for each and every one of us.

DR. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: Sir, obviously, there is national iodine deficiency and steps are being taken in this regard. But, as has already been mentioned, 167 million people in India run the risk of IDD. With continuous depletion of iron from natural resources, it is essential to iodise the edible salt. And, as I understand, the Government of India had made a commitment to iodise the entire edible salt by 31st December, 1992. That has not been done. So, my questions in this context, are: (a) As Dr. Murthy said before me, is it true that even in the national capital itself, a very large number of families use non-iodised salt, plain salt, because it is cheaper and what are the steps being taken to enforce the ban?

Secondly, Sir, has any survey been made about the number of children in this country who suffer from iodine deficiency, and if so, what are the details, please?

SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI: Sir, we have not made any separate survey covering children, but we have made surveys covering whoever has been affected by iodine deficiency. So, we cannot say that we have specifically done the survey for women or specifically for children. But, we have done it as a general survey and this survey is a continuous process. As I said, we keep on adding about 30-35 districts every year in our survey. But, sometimes the reason why we lack is that more and more districts keep coming. We did a survey in Orissa in three districts. In that very area, now nine districts have come out of those three districts. So, more and more districts are being added. We are now continuing with our survey of 30-35 districts. At the same time, regarding enforcing our ban, we do take up the matter with the State Governments wherever from we hear that the ban is

not being followed in totality and our team is there to continuously monitor about sale of iodised salt through whichever outlets they are having.

Black-Listing of 'Shaw Wallace and Company Limited'

*523. **SHRI JIBON ROY:** Will the **MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Shaw Wallace and company Limited' has been black-listed by many financial institutions including Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that those having public deposit with the company are not getting even the interest on their deposit; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not evolved any system under which the borrowers of banks and financial institutions are black-listed and as such the question of black listing of Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd. does not arise.

(c) A number of complaints have been received against Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd. regarding non-payment of deposits on maturity and interest thereon.

(d) According to available information, the Company Law Board (Eastern Region) has admitted six applications under Section 58A (9) of the Companies Act, 1956 against Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd. for non-payment of deposits by it.