

(a) what is the percentage of actual achievements with regard to the construction of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Rajasthan Canal) water courses as against the target for the year 1987 and what percentage of the target for 1988 has been achieved so far;

(b) what percentage of the funds required for the construction of water courses was provided by the Centre as against the demands and what is the actual amount spent by the State Government; and

(c) what are the reasons for the slow progress, if any, in the construction of water courses and what measures have been taken by Government to accelerate the progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Actual achievement of construction of water courses under Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-I for the year 1987-88 was about 80 per cent of the target. During 1988-89 the achievement under Stage-I and II of the Project upto September 1988 was about 10.5 per cent against the target.

(b) 50 per cent of funds necessary for construction of water courses was provided as matching assistance. Actual amount spent by the State including Central Share was Rs. 1000.16 lakhs during the year 1987-88.

(c) Main reasons for slow progress are—

(i) Non-availability of required quantity of water for construction, sitting up of canals/distributions as a result of dust storms;

(ii) Unprecedented flash floods in September/October, 1988 in Punjab and Haryana.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Board has started desilting of canals and distributaries on top priority. Concentrated efforts are being made by the State to achieve the current year's targets.

Business through Consultancy

2201. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to the Starred Question 443 given in the Rajya Sabha on 27th August, 1987 and state:

(a) to what extent the recommendations made by the Abid Husain Committee that different units should earn upto 30 per cent of their business through consultancy by 1990, has been implemented by different units and what is the number of units which are earning as per this yard stick; and

(b) what action is being taken against such units which are not following this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Considering the recommendation of the Abid Husain Committee, the CSIR Society had decided that the CSIR obtain 33.3 per cent of its R&D budget by 1992-93 from sources other than the Government grant. Presently the CSIR as a whole obtains around 23 per cent of its R&D funds from external sources; and the target of 33.3 per cent is for the year 1992-93.

(b) Does not arise.

Drug Testing Laboratories

2202. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the places and states where the drug testing laboratories are located as on the 31st October, 1988; and

(b) the steps taken to increase their number so that quality drugs are available to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The information is annexed as per Statement. (See below)

(b) States have been advised to strengthen their Drug Testing facility for stricter control on drugs available in the country. The States which do not have their own testing laboratories have also been advised to set up their own testing laboratory on priority.

Statement

State	Name of Laboratory
Andhra Pradesh*	Laboratory Drugs Control Administration, 1-5-15 Musherabad, Hyderabad.**
Gujarat	Food & Drugs Laboratory, Near Poly technic, Vadodra—2
Haryana	Government Analyst Haryana, State Drugs Laboratory, Sector 11-D, Chandigarh.
Jammu & Kashmir	Drug Control Laboratory, Opposite C.D. Hospital, Dalgate, Srinagar, Kashmir.
Karnataka	Drug Testing Laboratory, Palace Road, Bangalore—560001.
Kerala	Drug Testing Laboratory, Red Cross Road, Trivandrum—695037.
Madhya Pradesh	Drug Testing Laboratory, Food & Drugs Administration, Idgah Hills, Bhopal, M.P.
Maharashtra	Drug Control Laboratory, Griha Nirman Bhavan Kala Nagar, Bandra East, Bombay—400051.
Orissa	State Drug Testing & Research Laboratory, Orissa, Bhubaneswar—5.
Punjab	State Food, Drugs & Excise Laboratory, Sector-11, Chandigarh.
Rajasthan	Drug Testing Laboratory, Mandir Mrg, Sethi Colony, Jaipur—302004.
Tamil Nadu	Drug Testing Laboratory, No. 259-261, Anna Salaj Teynampet, Madras—600006.
Uttar Pradesh	(1) Public Analyst Laboratory, Lucknow University Campus, Lucknow. (2) Regional Public Analyst Laboratory, Varanasi.
West Bengal	Central Public Health & Drugs Laboratory (Drug Wing), 2, Convent Lane, Calcutta—700015.
Central Laboratories	(1) Central Drugs Laboratory, 3, Kyd Street, Calcutta—700016. (2) Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Sector—23,—Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad—201002.

*One regional laboratory started at Vijayawada and Chemically tested 240 samples per annum

**Will shortly move in newly constructed building, having approximately 5400 sq. ft. carpet area.