

Snake Venom for the Treatment of Arthritis

***197. SHRI SUHRID MULLICK**

CHOUDHURY :

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR

SANYAL :

SHRI SALIL KUMAR GANGULI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that snake venom is very effective in the treatment of arthritis;

(b) whether any research has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The use of snake venom in Ayurvedic preparations for treatment of some diseases is well known. Its use in the treatment of arthritis is still at a experimental stage.

(b) and (c) The details are being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as they become available.

Provision of House-Sites to the Rural Backward Classes

***198. SHRI S. W. DHABE:**

SHRI K. N. DHULAP:

PROF. N. M. KAMBLE:

SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to provide house-sites for the rural poor and particularly the Harijans, Adivasis and other backward people in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes Sir, The Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas provides that in formulating projects, priority should be given to those blocks which have a sizeable population of landless rural workers, particularly of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) A statement showing the salient features of the Scheme is attached.

Statement

Salient features of the Scheme for Provision of House-sites to landless workers in Rural Areas

The Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas

was introduced in October, 1971. The Scheme aims at assisting the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories to provide house-sites free of cost to families of landless workers in the rural areas who do not already own a house-site or built up house or a hut on land of their own. It has been decided in June, 1974 that village artisans like carpenters, potters etc. will also be covered by this Scheme. With the house-sites so provided the workers will have to build houses huts thereon with their own resources or the funds provided by State Governments and Voluntary Organisations and live in live in peace without being constantly threatened with eviction by the owner of the land on which they have built their house/huts.

2. The Scheme was originally in the Central Sector and was implemented through the respective State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories. It has been transferred from the Central Sector to the State Government Sector from 1-4-1974. The main features of the Scheme are as under:-

(i) *Financial assistance.*—The entire cost of acquisition of land wherever necessary required for the purpose was given by the Central Govt. as grant-in-aid. In addition, the entire cost of development, not exceeding Rs. 150/- per house-site on an average was also made available to States and Union Territories. From the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Scheme is to be financed by the State Govt. from their Annual Plan Outlays. In view of the Importance of the Scheme which is treated as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme, specific funds are earmarked in the State Annual plan outlays for its implementation.

(ii) *Size of the Plot.*—The maximum size of a house site to be allotted to a landless family shall not exceed 100 sq. yds. However, it was decided in April 1974 that the number of house-sites per acre should not be more than 24.

(iii) *Unit of Project.*—The unit for formulation of a project under the Scheme is a Community Development Block. The Priority should, however, be given to those Blocks in the district which have a sizeable concentration of landless rural labourers particularly, of those belonging to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) *Provision of Water-Supply.*—In cases where an adequate supply of potable drinking water is not already available, a covered masonry well may also be provided to serve a cluster of say 40—50 house-sites (Normally, the State Govts.

should meet this expenditure from the provision for rural water supply).

(v) *Allotment of House-sites.*—In allotting house-sites the State Govts. are to ensure that there is no segregation of families belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Such families are to be suitably interspersed along with other families.

3. *Conferment of homestead rights on landless Workers.*—Under the Scheme, the State Govts. and Administrations of Union Territories are expected to take urgent action to enact suitable legislation (where this has not already been done) conferring homestead rights on landless workers in rural areas in respect of sites on which their houses/huts stand at present. This is one of the essential conditions to be fulfilled for drawal of Central assistance under the Scheme.

Dramatic Performance Act, 1876

*199. SHRI L. MAHAPATRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of stage artistes has urged Government for the repeal of the Dramatic Performance Act of 1876;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, was declared *ultra vires* of the Constitution by Allahabad High Court in 1956.

(c) "Dramatic Performances" is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to take action. So far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned a proposal to introduce legislation on dramatic performances is under the consideration of Government.

Idle Capacity of Dalda Producing unit of Hindustan Lever Limited at Trichy

*200. SHRI J. S. ANAND:
SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole capacity of the Dalda producing unit of

the Hindustan Lever Limited at Trichy has been lying idle for several months; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to restart production of Dalda at the said factory?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The factory has remained close since the middle of November, 1974, pending its proposed sale.

(b) After the Sale becomes effective, it is expected that the factory will be re-started by the new management.

Life Saving Drugs for Human Placenta at Haffkine Institute, Bombay

*201. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haffkine Institute in Bombay has decided to undertake a project for preparing life saving drugs from human placenta; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Haffkine Institute has a pilot project for production of Human Gamma Globulin from human placentae collected from hospitals in Bombay city. The drug is used as a prophylaxis against Infective Hepatitis (Epidemic Jaundice).

Basic Amenities in D.D.A. Colonies and the use of Substandard Material in the Construction of D.D.A. Flats

*202. SHRI M.P. VERMA:
SHRI LOKANATH MISHRA:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SITARAM SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some colonies built by the Delhi Development Authority lack several basic amenities like regular market, drainage, proper street lighting and sanitary arrangements;

(b) whether it is a fact that the material used by the Delhi Development Authority to build the flats is also of poor quality and several flats have developed cracks; and