

A. Prevention and Control of Water Pollution:

- (i) Augmenting the capacity of existing sewage treatment plants and construction of new sewage treatment plants.
- (ii) Provision for sewer and sewerage facilities.
- (iii) Utilisation of treated effluents for irrigation purposes.
- (iv) Setting up of common effluent treatment plants in selected industrial areas to control pollution from small-scale industries.
- (v) Specific pollution control measures to check outgoing effluents from Thermal Power Stations.
- (vi) Monitoring of water quality.
- (vii) Financial incentives to the industries for providing pollution control system.

B. Prevention and Control of Air Pollution:

- (i) Installation of electrostatic precipitators in Thermal Power Stations.
 - (ii) Intensive education-cum-awareness programme for control of vehicular pollution.
 - (iii) Air quality monitoring.
- (b) The expenditure on anti-pollution programmes are met by different depart-

ments of Delhi Administration and Union Government, Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and public sector undertakings, etc. in Delhi. The annual expenditure varies from year to year depending on the actual programmes undertaken by the various agencies.

Target laid down for Family Planning Programme

6112. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the target laid down for family planning for the year 1987-88 and the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the allocation of funds made under this programme; and
- (c) the names of the countries which are helping Government of India for making these programmes a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Statement containing method-wise and State-wise target laid down for family planning programme for the year 1987-88 is given below.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 585 Crores was made in Budget Estimates, 1987-88 for Family Welfare Programme.

(c) Besides International agencies, the countries now assisting Indian Family Welfare Programme are: Norway, United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden and Denmark.

STATEMENT*Family Welfare Targets—1987-88*

S.No.	State/U.T. Agency	Sterilisation	I.U.D	C.C. Users	U.P. Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Major States (Population 1 crore or more)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600,000	250,000	540,000	70,000
2.	Assam	205,000	35,000	46,300	10,000
3.	Bihar	600,000	272,000	160,000	20,000
4.	Gujarat	300,000	313,000	508,000	100,000
5.	Haryana	105,000	167,000	470,000	25,000
6.	Karnataka	350,000	198,000	220,000	63,000
7.	Kerala	215,000	121,000	150,000	40,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	45,000	265,000	747,000	10,000
9.	Maharashtra	570,000	525,000	850,000	217,000
10.	Orissa	225,000	122,000	192,000	36,000
11.	Punjab	125,000	250,000	380,000	28,000
12.	Rajasthan	300,000	120,000	220,000	20,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Tamil Nadu	560,000	288,000	293,000	76,000
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650,000	982,000	1,000,000	117,000
15.	West Bengal	500,000	115,000	250,000	37,600
II.	Smaller States/UTs.				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	35,000	32,000	42,000	6,000
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	60,000	17,000	15,000	4,000
3.	Manipur	7,000	7,000	6,000	900
4.	Meghalaya	700	1,500	6,000	1,000
5.	Nagaland	1,000	1,500	600	500
6.	Sikkim	1,000	1,700	400	2,000
7.	Tripura	10,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
8.	A & N Islands	1,500	1,500	900	200
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	2,000	700	700
10.	Chandigarh	3,500	10,000	9,000	500
11.	D & N Haveli	1,000	200	700	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Delhi	40,000	100,000	248,000	1,500
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4,740	3,000	10,000	1,200
14.	Lakshadweep	60	100	500	100
15.	Mizoram	3,000	2,500	2,300	700
16.	Pondicherry	6,000	3,600	6,000	1,200
M.	Other Agencies				
1.	M/o Defence	30,000	16,000	65,000	3,700
2.	Deptt. of Railways	40,000	23,000	316,000	3,600
3.	Commercial Distribution			4,000,000	1,000,000
	ALL INDIA	6,000,000	4,250,000	10,750,000	2,000,000