

further primary health care in the promotive, preventive and curative aspects in a large measure. About 2.33 lakhs village health guides have been trained so far.

3. The training of Traditional Birth Attendants (Dais) who assist at the time of child-birth in villages has been intensified so that there would be a trained dai also for a village of 1000 population to provide for hygienic deliveries. About 4 lakhs indigenous dais have been trained so far.

4. Special clinics to attend to pregnant mothers and small children are organised in all types of medical and health institutions. Besides keeping pregnant mothers and small children under regular health supervision, these clinics provide the preventive services as well as undertake health and nutrition education.

5. Preventive immunisation against tetanus is given to pregnant mothers in order that puerperal tetanus and neonatal tetanus which is a cause of infant deaths in many parts of the country is prevented. Facilities are provided for the protection of infants from tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Arrangements for immunising children against measles, typhoid and polio have also been made. The programme of immunisation for all these categories is being intensified from year to year. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, 10.5 millions mothers have been covered with T. T. Immunisation. Among children covered are 13.8 millions with D.P.T., 20.8 millions with D.T., 3.7 millions with polio and 3.8 millions with typhoid.

6. Nutritional anaemia is widely prevalent among pregnant and nursing mothers. A scheme is in operation to prevent nutritional anaemia among mothers and children. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, 20.80 millions mothers and 19.25 millions children have been covered under the scheme.

7. A programme to combat dehydration due to diarrhoeal diseases among

children through use of oral electrolyte solution has also been initiated.

8. Doctors in Primary Health Centres are being given inservice training in material and child health in selected districts headquarters hospitals. About 450 doctors have been trained so far.

9. Educational material/guidelines on all components of MCH Schemes including nutrition, are being produced and distributed to medical and para-medical staff.

10. Nutritional education to mothers is sought to be imparted through all the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives in sub-centres.

11. Care of the new-born—Intensive steps have been taken to provide adequate care to the new-born in the form of training of traditional birth attendants, midwives, nurses etc., defining minimum perinatal care, imparting training to teams of doctors in new born care and providing specialised equipments for care of sick new-born.

12. Paediatric units—Paediatric Units have been established in 321 districts hospitals and 20 sub-division hospitals and specialised equipments have been given to these units.

13. Besides, promotion of breast feeding among the population a curriculum has been developed for providing inservice training to doctors in management of problems in breast feeding and infant weaning. This is also being augmented by appropriate health education for infant nutrition.

14. A special integrated child development service project has been introduced in about 300 development blocks by the Ministry of Social Welfare. These projects, implemented in the tribal area, backward rural areas and urban slums aim at providing intensive health care for pregnant mothers and children below 6 years of age. The project is gradually being extended to about 1000 blocks during Sixth Five Year Plan.