

rance, are rehabilitated in the same areas after redevelopment, or in nearby localities.

**Setting up of more Government Hospitals in the Capital**

7828. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether medical facilities in Government Hospitals are not adequate to meet the growing needs of people of Delhi and surrounding cities;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the medical facilities available and those needed for the people; and

(c) whether it is proposed to open one or two more Government Hospitals to cope with the needs of people of the Capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) There are 9740 beds in Union Territory of Delhi for a population of 42.26 lakhs and this give bed population ratio of 2.3 as against the All India bed population ratio of 0.49 per one thousand population, which is also the highest as compared to other States of India.

(b) The Study Group in Hospitals conducted a Study in 1968 about the medical facilities available and those in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) Yes, Delhi Administration has already commissioned 54 beds for the 500-bed hospital to be opened in Hari Nagar and a 500-bed hospital is also being established in Shahdara.

**Utilisation of Medical Facilities in Private Hospitals in Delhi**

7829. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether beds in private hospitals are often found vacant, whereas Government Hospitals in Delhi are always overcrowded with patients who have to wait for months for wants of beds ;

(b) if so whether Government have analysed reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are proposing any steps to ensure full utilisation of medical facilities in private hospitals for the general benefit of people in Delhi and to avoid rush in Government Hospitals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :

(a) and (b) Almost all the private Hospitals with general beds have more than 90% of their beds fully occupied throughout the year. Specialised Hospitals like Eye Hospitals are fully occupied during the operation season (October - March). During the off season they are not so fully occupied. The great rush in Government Hospitals is mainly due to the services being free while in the private Hospitals the patients have to pay for the same.

(c) Does not arise.

**Break-through in Rice Production**

7830. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major break-through in rice production in the country is expected with the introduction of two new high yielding varieties-IET 1991 and IET 1039 with superior grain quality :

(b) if so, the main feature thereof; and

(c) production and cropped area, State-wise, expected to be covered by these two new high-yielding varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHAB P SHINDE): (a) These new high yielding varieties of rice are being tried during the current year - If proved successful in the trials, there are likely to become popular with the farmers and thereby help in substantial increase in production

(b) Both the varieties have long slender grain and their yield potential is close to that of the existing high yielding coarse varieties like Jaya and IR-8. They are medium early in duration and are suitable for areas where the fields do not suffer from water logging or poor drainage.

(c) Both the varieties have been included for district trial cum-demonstration under the Minikit Programme. During the ensuing kharif season evaluation of the possibilities of these varieties and the degree of acceptance by farmers will be judged and commercial production planned accordingly during next year.

#### Food Adulteration

7831 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether while inaugurating a two-day conference of the Central and State Health experts, the Director-General of Health Services said in New Delhi on the 1st May, 1972 that the evil of food adulteration has assumed such large proportions that 'We are on the top of a volcano and it will burst one day',

(b) if so, Government's reaction there to,

(c) the nature of increase in the evil of food adulteration in India during the last 3 years;

(d) the steps taken by Government to eliminate this evil, and

(e) the outcome of the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) The Director General of Health Services while welcoming the members and invitees to the 17th Meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards on 1st May, 1972, expressed the Government's concern on the prevalence of food adulteration in the country.

(b) Government are conscious of the need to check the menace of food adulteration and necessary steps are taken from time to time in this direction.

(c) According to the information furnished by the State Governments the percentage of samples found adulterated is on the decline

(d) The following steps have been taken to check the menace of food adulteration —

(i) The provision of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have already been made more stringent and the States asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act.

(ii) A Central Unit has been set up to check the menace of food adulteration along with the State Health Authorities concerned. The Unit is mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in Rule 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules in respect of Inter-State offences and helps in giving technical guidance to State Governments.

(iii) A new Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory is being established in Ghaziabad.

(iv) The training of Food Analysts has been started at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. The Food Inspectors are being trained at the Directorate of Health Services in the respective States.

(e) The percentage of samples found adulterated during the last 5 years has shown a decline from 31.1% (1963) to 20.7% (1970)