

Purchase of Vehicles for Family Planning Programme

117. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any aid from the United States Agency for International Development for purchase of vehicles for Family Planning Programme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the amount and number of vehicles purchased; and

(c) the number out of them given to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Under the Rupee Agreement signed in 1969-70, the USAID agreed to a grant of Rs. 60 million out of which Rs. 38.2 million were meant for the purchase of 1540 vehicles for the Family Planning Programme. Against this amount, a sum of Rs. 20 million as the cost of 1076 vehicles has been received from USAID during the year 1970-71.

Against 1540 vehicles provided in the Agreement, 1376 vehicles were received upto 1971-72. State-wise details of these vehicles are given below:

State	Vehicles supplied during		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	64	30	18
2. Assam	—	—	6
3. Bihar	67	32	12
4. Gujarat	41	2	16
5. Haryana	16	8	8
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	—	2	3
8. Kerala	18	27	4
9. Madhya Pradesh	17	4	13
10. Maharashtra	130	69	—
11. Mysore	2	6	1

	1	2	3	4
12. Orissa		64	49	8
13. Meghalaya		—	—	—
14. Punjab		19	24	5
15. Rajasthan		106	56	—
16. Tamilnadu		21	81	10
17. Uttar Pradesh		39	146	33
18. West Bengal		42	49	6
19. Delhi		1	1	—
		647	586	143

Use of Coal-Tar Colour in Foods and Sauces

118. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether the Central Committee for Food Standards set up by the Health Ministry has expressed concern regarding the use of coal-tar colour in foods and sauces;

(b) whether the Central Food Committee has recommended that coal-tar colours should be sold only under ISI marking; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government and steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) The Central Committee for Food Standards is aware of the use of non-permitted coal-tar colours in foods and sauces.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have accepted in principle the recommendation of the Central Committee for Food Standards and necessary action for amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules has been initiated.

Rural water supply scheme in Problem Villages

119. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering the question of raising additional

financial resources to provide money to the States for the improvement of rural water supply schemes in the areas having permanent disadvantages;

(b) the total amount required for the purpose; and

(c) whether about 27,000 problem villages will be covered by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) Water Supply Schemes to the extent of Rs. 20 crores are being sanctioned during 1972-73 under the Central Scheme for accelerated rural water supply programme to States and Union Territories for making assured and safe source of drinking water in villages broadly under the following categories:—

(i) Villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (say one mile).

(ii) Villages which need protection or treatment of their existing sources of water supply if they lie in areas which are cholera endemic or guineaworm infested or have other reasons such as presence of flourides, salinity or iron in excessive quantities, and

(iii) Villages which have inadequate arrangements of supply of drinking water for weaker sections of society such as the tribals, Harijans etc.

Under this scheme cent per cent financial assistance would be given to the States and Union Territories for meeting expenditure on schemes taken up for implementation under this programme.

(b) At the end of the Fourth Plan, 1,24,645 villages in disadvantaged areas will need to be provided drinking water facilities according to available estimates. According to broad estimates an expenditure of Rs. 670 crores would be required.

(c) Yes. It is expected that by the end of Fourth Plan, 28,830 villages in disadvantaged areas would be covered with drinking water facilities.

Conference of state health secretaries

120. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether there was a Conference of State Health Secretaries in New Delhi on the 6th June, 1972;

(b) whether the Conference recommended for mass vasectomy and extent to which mass vasectomy helped family planning; and

(c) the other subjects discussed at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, a Conference of State Health Secretaries, Administrative Medical Officers, State Family Planning Officers and Mass Education and Media Officers was held from 6th to 8th June, 1972.

(b) Yes. The number of sterilisation operation increased from 1.32 million cases in 1970-71 to 2.16 million cases in 1971-72. Out of the latter, 0.756 million cases were done in the Mass Camps organised on an experimental basis in some States during 1971-72.

(c) The following other subjects were discussed at the Conference:—

(i) Steps needed for bridging the gap between awareness and acceptance of the Family Planning Programme.

(ii) Greater involvement of voluntary organisations in the Family Planning Programme.

(iii) Measures to improve the work of Primary Health Centres, etc.