

Maternal and Child Health Programme

*198. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the Maternal and Child Health Programme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the targets fixed under the programme during the above period; and

(c) the details of progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAP):

(a) The following maternal and child health Programmes are being implemented by the Department of Family Welfare as 100%

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- 1 Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP).
- 2 Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme
- 3 Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children and pregnant & lactating women and prophylaxis against blindness among children due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency

The expenditure on the afore-mentioned programmes, State-wise, during the last 3 years is indicated at attached Statement-I

(b) and (c) The targets fixed and progress made under these programmes are indicated at attached Statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

*Expenditure Incurred on Mch Programmes
during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91*

State/U.T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Andhra Pradesh	297.52	487.42	412.22
2. Arunachal Pradesh	9.42	23.29	20.29
3. Assam	137.43	124.21	215.46
4. Bihar	254.10	406.81	527.9
5. Goa	3.07	7.98	5.47
6. Gujarat	233.26	353.37	292.44
7. Haryana	131.40	130.74	142.51
8. Himachal Pradesh	53.18	70.59	45.56
9. Jammu & Kashmir	74.67	48.03	56.73

	State/U. T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
10.	Karnataka	246.40	270.49	308.71
11.	Kerala	196.82	180.03	228.27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	254.25	483.03	522.69
13.	Maharashtra	464.23	54.43	620.19
14.	Manipur	17.76	355.52	29.86
15.	Meghalaya	21.39	21.81	17.49
16.	Mizoram	20.12	11.70	18.84
17.	Nagaland	22.6	9.79	21.88
18.	Orissa	216.07	262.22	255.62
19.	Punjab	139.36	135.28	128.47
20.	Rajasthan	217.79	283.46	454.64
21.	Sikkim	3.32	8.45	6.52
22.	Tamil Nadu	295.32	431.40	385.72
23.	Tripura	21.09	25.15	20.12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	804.20	878.5	1091.62
25.	West Bengal	341.76	291.29	343.82
26.	A & N Islands	6.52	2.94	7.73
27.	Chandigarh	6.16	5.66	6.19
28.	D & N Haveli	2.37	1.79	4.17
29.	Daman & Diu	1.43	0.52	1.58
30.	Delhi	28.54	34.33	53.28
31.	Lakshadweep	2.85	0.81	0.41
32.	Pondicherry	10.29	5.73	4.77
	Total	4534.74	5576.72	6250.86

STATEMENT -II

*Targets and Achievements for Maternal and Child Health Programmes during 1988-89, and 1990-91.**(a) Universal Immunisation Programme:*

The target is to immunise all infants and pregnant women against six vaccine preventable diseases viz. Poliomyelitis Tuberculosis, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Measles. Reported achievements, as percentage of the targets during the last three years is given below:

<i>Antigen</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
BCG	79.29%	106.03%	102.32%
DPT	79.61%	99.21%	99.50%
OPV	74.83%	98.93%	100.11%
Measles	55.17%	83.08%	90.2%
T.T. for pregnant women	65.15%	70.43	78.56%

(b) Prophylaxis schemes:

Targets and achievements under the prophylaxis schemes during the last three years is as follows:

	<i>(No. of Beneficiaries in Lakhs)</i>					
	<i>1988-89</i>		<i>1989-90</i>		<i>1990-91</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among women	216.90	207.88	216.90	197.43	202.39	181.82
Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children	344.50	214.76	293.90	220.97	345.07	220.22
Prophylaxis against Vit. A deficiency among children \$	295.00	407.72	239.90	381.94	294.82	370.45

\$ Note: Achievement for Vit. 'A' are in doses

(c) Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme

Since the programme is not preventive in nature, it is not possible to fix any physical targets.

[English]

River Action Plan

*199. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch the National River Action Plan to clean up polluted stretches of major rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost of the entire project;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has indentified such polluted stretches of the rivers in the country,

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Governments are to share any cost of the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) A National River Action Plan for pollution abatement of grossly polluted stretches of major rivers of the country is under formulation.

(e) and (f). The National River Action Plan is proposed to be taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme with sharing of the capital cost of the works on a 50: 50 basis

between the Centre and the State Governments.

Eco Destruction of Himalayas

*200. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the satellite data has revealed the eco-destruction of the Himalayas;

(b) the estimated forest cover in the Himalayas at the turn of the century;

(c) the reasons for deforestation of Himalayan slopes; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent the eco-destruction of the Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the latest assessment of the forest cover made by Forest Survey of India based on the visual interpretation of satellite imageries pertaining to the period 1987-89, on loss of forest cover has been reported in the Himalayan tract, except in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

(b) According to the National Forest Policy 1988 "the national goal should be to have a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. In the hills and in the mountainous regions the aim should be to maintain two third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system "

Presently forest cover in different Himalayan States/regions varies from as low as 9.03% in Jammu and Kashmir to 82.1% in Arunachal Pradesh averaging to about 39% for the entire Himalayan region. Therefore,