

month of July, 1998 and heavy sugar quota for the month of August, 1998 Gangavati Sugar Mill in Kamataka has a stock of 2617.2 M.Ts pertaining to 1997-98 (October '97 – September '98) season's production. Of the total production of sugar, 40% is released under levy while the remaining 60% is released for sale in the open market. The sugar which is produced within a period of 5-6 months of effective crushing has to be utilised round the year and therefore monthly releases are made on the prorata basis against the stocks held by the factories. Accordingly, the remaining stocks of Gangavati Sugar Mill in Kamataka will be released in subsequent months.

Regional Conference of Health Ministers

3954. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of decisions taken at the Regional Conference of Health Minister from Southern States held at Hyderabad recently;

(b) whether the Government have received any suggestions from them to review the health policy for involving private health sector with some regulations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the other specific measures suggested by them for prevention/control/cure of AIDS, STD, TB and other serious diseases;

(e) the total fund to be earmarked by the Government for the State; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) At the Regional Conference of Health Ministers of Southern States held on 19-20th June, 1998 at Hyderabad, there was broad agreement on the following issues;

It was agreed to review the National Health Policy of 1983 to incorporate emerging concerns regarding the private sector; ensure a regulatory framework for laying down quality and standards; redefinition of norms for manpower deployment and location of facilities; incorporate policies for the care of the old and aged; undertake registration of doctors under allopathy and Indian System of Medicine, ensure policies for reducing absenteeism of doctors in rural areas; evolve a framework for a greater involvement of panchayats; and strengthen implementation of all National Programmes related to communicable diseases, population stabilization and reproductive health care.

(b) and (c) The role of the Private sector was discussed and it was agreed that there was a need to:

(i) evolve a regulatory framework laying down strict standards for quality; and (ii) registration of all doctors for helping develop systems for ensuring greater accountability of health providers.

(d) Regarding communicable diseases such as AIDS, STD, TB and other serious diseases, it was resolved to initiate action to contain their further spread by timely release of funds, establishment of infrastructure and closer monitoring and involvement of non health departments particularly for AIDS for achieving program goals within a reasonable time frame.

(e) and (f) State-wise allocation of funds for these programs will be initiated on the approval of the Budget by Parliament.

[Translation]

Conservation of Petrol

3955. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production and consumption of petroleum products in the country;

(b) the annual import of such products and the amount of expenditure being incurred thereon;

(c) the percentage of demand for petrol and petroleum products met from the domestic production during the last three years and during the next three years; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to conserve petrol and to ensure the optimal utilization of petroleum product to bring down the petroleum import bill and meet the requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Information is given in the attached statement.

(d) Government have implemented a number of schemes for conservation of petroleum products. These include awareness campaigns, training programme in the transport sector, replacement of inefficient boilers, furnaces and other oil operated equipment with efficient ones in the industrial sector, rectification of existing pumps to make them more energy efficient in the agriculture sector, development as well as promotion of fuel efficient equipment and appliances like kerosene and LPG stove in the household sector, etc.