

Diseases like HIV, Hepatitis B, Surface Antigen (HbSag), Syphilis and Malaria. Under the National AIDS Control Programme presently under implementation, all the public sector Blood Banks have been modernised, by providing cash and commodity assistance. For testing of Blood for HIV, the Blood Banks are linked with 154 Zonal Blood Testing Centres where they can get their Blood Samples tested.

(b) All the Blood Banks in the country require License under Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules. This is being monitored by Drugs Controller General (India) and State Drug Administration Department through inspection of Blood Banks for issue/renewal of Licenses.

[Translation]

Modernisation on Hospitals in U.P.

973. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hospitals modernised and expanded in Uttar Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the name of hospitals in Uttar Pradesh proposed to be modernised and expanded during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any new hospitals/dispensaries have been set up or proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (b) 'Health' being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to modernise and expand the Hospitals under their administrative control.

(c) and (d) No Hospital or Dispensary has been set up in Uttar Pradesh with World Bank Assistance. A Project Proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the State Health System Development Project has been posed to the World Bank for assistance. Such State Projects are developed through detailed discussions with the World Bank. It is, therefore, not possible to comment on the final dimensions and Components of the Project at this juncture.

[English]

Suppliers of Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar

974. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the common suppliers of Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar are charging different rates of supply of their products;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of such suppliers and the items supplied by them indicating their rates; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Super Bazar Delhi and the Kendriya Bhandar, Delhi; they obtain their supplies of branded products from the manufacturers or their authorised distributors at rates applicable to the bulk purchasers. In respect of certain other items which these organizations procure through their approved suppliers, both these organizations take undertakings/affidavit from their approved suppliers to the effect that rates offered by them are the lowest and that the approved supplier shall not offer lesser price to any organization without giving the benefit of reduction to them. There is no system to verify as to whether these suppliers are the common suppliers or not.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Decreasing of Female against Males

975. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of females against males is decreasing in the country as per the census conducted recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to balance it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The number of females per thousand males in India has decreased from 934 in 1981 to 927 in the 1991 Census.

(b) The State-wise details of number of females per thousand males as per 1981 and 1991 Censuses are given in the enclosed Statement which shows that out of 32 States and Union Territories only in the case of 19, the number of females against males has decreased during 1981-91. The decrease in the number of females vis-a-vis males during 1981-91 may be due to :

- i) Strong son preference; and
 ii) Misuse of the pre-natal diagnostic test.

(c) The Government of India has taken a number of steps to improve the health status of women. Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres have been expanded through-out the country. In order to reduce the maternal, infant and child mortality rates, the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Scheme was launched during the year 1992-93. Immunization Programme has been universalized in a phased manner. Infanticide is a crime under the Indian Penal Code. The persons found involved in such acts are proceeded against under the law. The Central Government has also enacted the pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 to curb the misuse of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques for determination of the sex of the foetus leading to female foeticide. Besides, various programmes of action and advocacy are being implemented by the Government in the country for the welfare and development of women and the girl child. Attempts are also being made to project a positive image of the girl child so as to bring about changes in societal attitudes towards them. The Government has also initiated a media campaign to generate awareness on various issues relating to the girl child. A National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade (1991-2000 A.D.) for the girl child focussing on survival, protection and development of the girl child has been formulated. A special set of interventions for adolescent girls has been institutionalised through the Integrated Child Development Services Structure. The Balika Samridhi Yojna, a scheme to raise the status of the girl child has been Launched on 2.10.97 by Government of India. Under the Scheme a Grant of Rs. 500/- is given to mothers on the birth of a girl child, in families below the poverty level, as a gift from Government to supplement her nutrition.

Statement

Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males) for India and States as per the 1981 and 1991 Censuses

India/State/Union Territory	1981	1991
1	2	3
India	934	927
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	975	972
2. Arunachal Pradesh	862	859
3. Assam	910*	923
4. Bihar	946	911

	1	2	3
5. Goa		975	967
6. Gujarat		942	934
7. Haryana		870	865
8. Himachal Pradesh		973	976
9. Jammu & Kashmir		892	923=
10. Karnataka		963	960
11. Kerala		1032	1036
12. Madhya Pradesh		941	931
13. Maharashtra		937	934
14. Manipur		971	958
15. Meghalaya		954	955
16. Mizoram		919	921
17. NAGALAND		863	886
18. Orissa		981	971
19. Punjab		879	882
20. Rajasthan		919	910
21. Sikkim		835	878
22. Tamil Nadu		977	974
23. Tripura		946	945
24. Uttar Pradesh		885	879
25. West Bengal		911	917
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		760	818
2. Chandigarh		769	790
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		974	952
4. Daman & Diu		1062	969
5. Delhi		808	827
6. Lakshadweep		975	943
7. Pondicherry		985	979

* Based on population figures worked out by interpolation as 1981 census was not held in the State of Assam due to disturbed conditions.

= Based on projected population as 1991 census was not held in the State of Jammu & Kashmir due to disturbed conditions.