

(c) the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Modernisation of the Amaravathi System in Tamil Nadu was accorded approval by Government of India level in December, 1989 under the World Bank assisted National Water Management Project (NWMP). The Project is under implementation and is scheduled to be completed by 1992-93.

Water and Sanitation Facilities

1453. **SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a Senior Advisor to U.N.I.C.E.F. for water supply nearly 40 per cent of humanity still lacks adequate access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;

(b) what is the estimated percentage of population in the country still deprived of these facilities;

(c) the details of any plan chalked out by Union Government in this regard for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether a global conference on the subject is to be held by India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The percentage however refers to safe drinking water only in the developing countries as a whole.

(b) On the basis of information received from the State Governments and Union Territories, 17.76% of the urban population of 1981 did not have access to safe drinking

water, and 56.10% to sanitation facilities as on 31.3.88.

(c) The Eighth five Year Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

(d) and (e). A Global consultation safe water and sanitation is proposed to be held under the joint auspices of the Government of India and U.N. Development Programme. The Global Consultation which will be at the level of officials from various countries is proposed to be held during September, 1990 at New Delhi. About 125 countries are likely to participate. The objective of the Global Consultation is to provide a forum for developing countries and the External Support Agencies, to formulate strategies for environmentally sound and sustainable water supply and sanitation services for the 1990s and beyond, based on the experience of the programme during 1981-90.

Training to Birth-Attendants and Midwives

1454. **SHRI K.S. RAO:**
SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI
VIDYA:

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

(a) whether an expert of the World Health Organisation has recently opined, at the Global Workshop on prevention and management of birth asphyxia through better care of infants and their mothers, held in New Delhi in February, 1990, that birth asphyxia is number three cause for infant mortality in India; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have drawn any programme for training of traditional birth-attendants and midwives in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) As the official report of the Workshop on birth asphyxia held in New Delhi during February, 1990 is not yet available and estimates of incidence of Birth Asphyxia in India are not available, it is not possible to confirm the statement referred in the question.

(b) and (c). As a large proportion of deliveries in our country, particularly in rural areas, are conducted by traditional birth attendants, a training programme to update the skills of the Dais for conducting aseptic delivery has been in question since 1974. In addition to the above, an intensified Training Programme for traditional birth attendants has been taken up as a pilot project in selected districts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Handling of cases of birth asphyxia is also taught to the traditional birth attendants under the intensified training taken up in these districts.

Seminar on Cancer

1455. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a one-day seminar on 'Cancer-its challenges in 20th Century' was held in New Delhi in January, 1990;

(b) if so, whether the experts participating in the seminar stated that the neoplastic diseases like cancer, lymphomas and ovarian malignancies were spreading tentacles at an alarming rate in the third world countries;

(c) whether Government have undertaken any study of the prevalence of these diseases and their cases in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A one day seminar on Cancer was organised in New Delhi on 28.1.90 by a Voluntary Organisation under the auspices of Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Trust, Delhi.

(c) and (d). Government is already engaged in studies and research work in the prevalence of the diseases, through autonomous bodies like Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and other Regional Institutions. In India a large proportion of the cancer cases are related to tobacco use. According to National Cancer Registry Project of ICMR, incidence of tobacco induced cancer is as follows:—

20 to 30 male per 100,000 population.

12 to 14 female per 100,000 population.

Incidence of Cervix cancer and Breast cancer are as follows:

Cervix cancer incidence:

11.6 to 34 per 100,000 population.

Breast cancer: 9.9 to 15.2 per 100,000 population. As preventive measure various health education programmes are undertaken to educate the people to create awareness amongst them about the likely causes of cancer and need for early detection. The ill effects of smoking are also highlighted.

National Workshop on Research and Documentation on Adoption

1456. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Workshop on Research and Documentation on Adoption organised by the Indian Council of Child Welfare was held recently in New Delhi;