

(a) whether there is great demand for Indian sarees and blouses in the European countries as also in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned from

their exports during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The exports of Sarees to European countries and USA during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are as shown below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sarees	1987-88	1988-89
European Countries	11.07	11.80
USA	1.44	1.62

Exports of blouses usually worn with sarees are negligible.

[Translation]

#### Utilization of Funds for Family Welfare Programme

1551. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by the Centre for different States for the Year 1989-90 under the Family Welfare Programme;

(b) whether this amount has been utilised fully by different States on this programme;

(c) whether this programme has not become as popular as was expected; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) The grant-in-aid for implementation of Family Welfare Programme are

released to States within the total outlay for the programme. The amount released to various States during 1989-90 (as on 21-3-90) is given in the statement below.

(b) The amount released to various States is likely to be utilised fully.

(c) and (d). As a result of implementation of Family Welfare Programme in the country, birth rate has declined from 41.2 per thousand in 1961-71 to 31.3 in 1988 (provisional), infant mortality rate has come down to 94 per thousand in 1988 (provisional) from 139 in 1972 and couple protection rate has risen to 41.9% as on 31.3.89. More than 106 million births are estimated to have been averted so far. However, there are some factors inhibiting better results under the Family Welfare Programme which are low female literacy, rates, low age at marriage of females, strong preferences for male children, high infant mortality rates; low socio-economic status of women, lack of community participation and lack of inter-sectoral coordination.

**STATEMENT**

The grants-in-aid released to various States under National Family Welfare Programme during 1989-90 (as on 21.3.90).

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4409.97
2.	Assam	1062.06
3.	Bihar	2002.27
4.	Gujarat	2039.06
5.	Haryana	861.03
6.	Himachal Pradesh	455.53
7.	J & K	420.11
8.	Karnataka	3306.37
9.	Kerala	2367.28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3818.67
11.	Maharashtra	3777.44
12.	Manipur	205.65
13.	Meghalaya	136.29
14.	Nagaland	56.37
15.	Orissa	2502.60
16.	Punjab	1346.79
17.	Rajasthan	2347.75
18.	Sikkim	83.95
19.	Tamil Nadu	2919.13

20.	Tripura	196.87
21.	U.P.	7540.61
22.	West Bengal	5444.29
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.45
24.	Goa	89.28
25.	Mizoram	76.38

Total: 47515.20

[English]

**Advisory Committees on Equal Pay for Equal Work**

1552. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committees on Equal remuneration for equal work are functioning in States;

(b) if so, the States where such Committees are effectively functioning and the States where these are not functioning together with reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken for effective functioning of the Committees in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). Advisory Committees under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 have been set up in all the States except in Mizoram and the Union Territories of Daman, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

The State Government and the Union Territories have been addressed to ensure effective functioning of the Committees by