

progress has been made in this respect so far ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no difference in what I have Stated and what has been Stated by the scientist, because the doctor has developed it and prepared it, but many trials are required to be conducted and on its being found successful in these trials, it is tried at mass level and then prepared in the laboratory.

[*English*]

All over the world, we are conducting trials in six centres and it is found effective.

[*Translation*]

But it is not as effective as it should be. In many cases pregnancy took place. So it has to be made stronger because the antibody created, —

[*English*]

—it should be stronger to prevent pregnancy.

[*Translation*]

That trial goes on. There is no difference.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :**

Mr. Speaker, may I know whether it will prevent cholera also and whether a vaccine is also being developed to prevent typhoid ? I would like to have information about these two vaccines.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this vaccine is developed by mixing harmones with titanous oxide. It will have two effects. It will prevent pregnancy and also tetanus.

As regards cholera and typhoid, this vaccine has no relation to these diseases because we are dealing with anti-pregnancy. How does typhoid come in ?

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR :** Mr. Speaker Sir, trial on a drug is conducted in two stages. First it is tried on animals and

then it is tried on human beings will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the toxicity feature was found in this vaccine at the time of its trial on animals ? There are many phases of clinical trial. May I know whether this vaccine is in the phases of clinical trial ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**

As I said earlier, as per the medical ethics, the trial is first conducted on animals and not on human beings. It was tried on monkeys, rabbits and was found to be successful. And then started the clinical trials. We have chosen six centres all over the world where trials is going on. In the course of trial, cases of pregnancies from some places have been reported. This shows that there is need to make it a little stronger.

[*English*]

So far as the toxic effect on animals is concerned, it has no such effect on them also.

**MR SPEAKER :** Question 774-Mr. Ananta Prasad Sethi is not present. Now Prof. P.J. Kurien Question 775.

#### Calorie Consumption

\*775. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where the average calories consumed is less than required;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any concrete and time-bound plan to raise the calorie value consumed by the weaker sections of the people in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

The average daily calorie intake recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research is 2400K. calories. The State-wise calorie-consumption as established by surveys conducted by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau under the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Food and Nutrition Board under the Department of Food is as follows :

S. No	State/Union Territories	Calories (Kcal)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2011
2.	Bihar	1858
3.	Gujarat	2306
4.	Haryana	2420
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2474
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1988
7.	Karnataka	2711
8.	Kerala	2203
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2205
10.	Maharashtra	2120
11.	Orissa	2156
12.	Punjab	2429
13.	Rajasthan	1861
14.	Sikkim	1805
15.	Tamil Nadu	1964
16.	Tripura	2122
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2193
18.	West Bengal	2477
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2060
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2129

**Notes and Source :**

1. Data for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West

Bengal are taken from Report of the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB), NIN, ICMR of the year 1981-82.

2. Figures in respect of States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Sikkim, U.T. of Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are taken from the Report of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB), Department of Food, Government of India for 1973-80 period.
3. Data for Bihar has been taken from "Diet Atlas of India, 1971".

The average daily calorie intake was found to be less than the recommended level in the following States :

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Gujarat
- (iv) Jammu & Kashmir
- (v) Kerala
- (vi) Madhya Pradesh
- (vii) Maharashtra
- (viii) Rajasthan
- (ix) Sikkim
- (x) Orissa
- (xi) Tamil Nadu
- (xii) Tripura
- (xiii) Uttar Pradesh
- (xiv) U.Ts. of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

In order to combat the nutrition problem of the vulnerable segment of

the population viz. children and pregnant and nursing women the Government have launched several nutrition programmes as detailed below :

Programmes aimed at overcoming specific nutritional deficiency diseases (under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

- (i) Prophylaxis against Vitamin A deficiency leading to blindness.
- (ii) Prophylaxis against iron deficiency leading to anaemia.

Supplementary feeding programmes designed to improve the overall nutrition status under Ministry of Social Welfare :

- (iii) Special Nutrition Programme.
- (iv) Balwadi Nutrition Programme.
- (v) Integrated Child Development Services, under the Ministry of Education.
- (vi) *Mid-day Meal Programme*, under the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies.
- (vii) Development of low cost foods for supplementary feeding.
- (viii) Education, extension and publicity.

Besides these Government have launched several socio-economic programmes aimed at eradicating poverty and increasing the standards of living, which would have a bearing on calorie consumption, such as the IRDP, NREP, TRYSEM, RLEGP.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The Indian Council of Medical Research has conducted a study, and recommended that the daily *per capita* intake of fats should be 34 grams i.e. equivalent to 15% of the calorie intake, for an Indian. But another study conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad reveals that the average Indian diet contains only 8 to 10 grams of fats, i.e. less than the required quantity recommended

by the Indian Council of Medical Research. The *per capita* availability of conventional oils and fats in our country is also worked out to be equivalent to 50% of the required quantity of fat and oil contents.

In view of this, I would like to know from the Minister, what steps he is contemplating to see that the fat and conventional oil contents of our calorie intake is increased to the required minimum level recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Government of India has a number of programmes by which we supplement the efforts made by State Governments in this respect, for providing increased calories to the people. Prof. Kurien says that fat as well as oils should be provided to the people. In that context, I would say that a number of schemes are going on. Under these schemes, nutritious food is given to the rural population, particularly to the rural poor. There are schemes in the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, of Social Welfare, of Labour, of Food and Civil Supplies, and also of Rural Development. There are various schemes. If he wants me to give the names of these schemes, I can do so; and explain particular schemes, if he wants me to do it. Under all these schemes, Government makes efforts to provide proper calories of food to the population.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I am not fully satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister in his written reply, submitted that 13 States and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu are having calorie intake which is less than the recommended level by the Indian Council of Medical Research. The programmes mentioned by the hon. Minister, namely, the programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the programme of Social Welfare Ministry are being implemented. In spite of these programmes being implemented in these 13 States and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, they are lagging behind in the intake of calorie at the required level.

That means the programmes which you implement at present are not sufficient to cater to the needs of the calorie intake. For these 13 States, have you got any special programmes to be implemented so that the calorie intake for these States especially of the vulnerable sections children and pregnant women, etc. is brought to the level of calorie intake of other States ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**  
It is not a question of one or two States I have given a list of the States and the calorie intake of the population. All of us know that in the 6th Plan document, the Planning Commission has said that 50 percent of the population is living below the poverty line. That means the calorie intake is not sufficient in rural areas 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. But according to the mid-terms appraisal of the 6th Plan, it is said that nearly 8 per cent of the population has come above the poverty line, that means nearly 42 per cent of the population is still below the poverty line and that is spread throughout the country; it is not in one State alone. Though I have given the figure, it is on an average of a particular State; that does not mean that the States which are not enlisted here have the proper calorie intake in respect of their population, because this class of society, this vulnerable section of the society, particularly the people living below the poverty line and those who are poor, they are spread throughout the country; and it is the effort of the Government of India to bring them above the poverty line and to see that they get the proper calorie intake. For that a number of schemes are designed and special programmes are also being implemented. In the case of specially vulnerable section like SC & ST, there is a tribal sub-plan; then there are special component plan for the SC and agricultural labour and for rural poor there are a number of schemes; and we are not insisting on these schemes only; it is no good in going on giving them alms; we want that their purchasing capacity should be improved so that they are able to purchase things; and for that there are a number of schemes like TRYSEM and

other schemes like income generating scheme which can increase their income. So, this is the effort of the Government of India which is nothing but supplementing to the efforts of the State Government.

**SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** The question (c) is "whether there is any concrete and time-bound plan, etc". Here the answer is silent about that aspect of the question no, Sir. He gave us a list of programmes which are now under implementation. Since when are these programmes implemented? When does the hon. Minister hope that by implementing these programmes he will be able to make up the deficit and bring these States to the required level?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**  
Let me tell him the bitter truth. Not only the hon. member but all of us are responsible for it. There are a number of schemes designed right from 1947 by the Government of India in all the Ministries. What we have done as representatives of the people, is to take these programmes from the government to the people and see that they are properly implemented.

I can say that in all the States—barring none the programme is not properly implemented, that is, the speed with which it is implemented is not what it should be. There are lacunas in all States, all over the country and the money which the Government of India provides or the money which the State Government provides when it reaches the lowest level, that is, to the beneficiaries it is not properly spent. There lies our duty, it is the duty of the people's representatives to see that this programme is properly implemented and we should be a party to it. But unfortunately, talking here is different from doing something in the field. That we are not doing and that is the reason why this problem is not properly implemented and in spite of the various schemes, in spite of the huge amounts that are allocated under the Plan, the desired results are not achieved.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Sir, I want to ask a question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is nothing more in this question.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** If the Government is not implementing them, who is responsible for it ?

**SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** I have asked about the time-frame.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Time-frame cannot be done like that. It is to be just attempted.

Shrimati Kishori Sinha.

#### Merger of Shipping Companies

\*777 SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA†;  
SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to merge shipping companies to make them more viable ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined its implications ;

(c) if so, the extent of resources that the shipping companies could generate for development of shipping during the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide funds to the Shipping Companies if these resources are not adequate ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI)**

(a) Government has received various suggestions for restructuring of Shipping Industry including merger of shipping companies for making them more viable. No decision has been taken by Government in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from

the hon. Minister when did the Government receive suggestions for merger and I would also like to know how long would the Government take to come to a decision, and does the Government realise that delay in taking a decision is causing a great national loss ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** Sir, actually the question of merger is a question on which the companies will have to take a decision ; whether two companies agree to merge with each other or not is for them to decide. No such proposal, except one of Surendra and Sagar where these two private shipping companies in the private sector want to merge with each other, is known to us. The Ministry of Company Affairs has cleared that proposal. As far as we are concerned, the question of merger between two companies does not come before us. It is a matter which is being looked into by the Department of Company Affairs and if two companies agree to merge with each other the proposal goes there and after the Department of Company Affairs clears it the merger takes place.

**SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** I want to know whether the Government know that foreign buyers of Indian goods and suppliers of foreign goods to India insist on using their national carriers for trade and they succeed in doing so. If it is so, why should not Indian nationals exporting Indian goods use our own national carriers ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** This question does not arise out of the present question because this Question relates to the merger of shipping companies. Therefore, I am afraid, that this question does not arise out of this question.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** The slip building industry and shipping is now passing through a recession all over the world. It is a world wide phenomenon. But broadly, the merger of companies always used to take place in countries like Japan and other where the companies which are not viable are merged. Sometimes herealso some