

STATEMENT

The All India Services Act 1951, was amended in September, 1963 to provide for the creation, *inter-alia*, of the Indian Medical and Health Service.

2. Formal orders under Section 2A of the All India Services Act, 1951, constituting the Indian Medical and Health Service with effect from 1st February, 1969 were issued. The Rules regarding recruitment and cadre management were also finalised in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission and notified in the Gazette of India. However, no action could be taken either to constitute the State Cadres of the Service or to make initial recruitment thereto because seven State Governments, namely, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, who had earlier agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently either withdrew their consent to participate in the Service or expressed certain reservations regarding the need for the formation of this Service. The matter was taken up with the dissenting State Governments requesting them to agree to participate in the Service in the larger national interest. As a result of these efforts, the Governments of Assam, Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal have since agreed to participate in the scheme of the Service. The Government of Maharashtra have sent an interim reply saying that the matter is under consideration. However, the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil

Nadu have, even on reconsideration, reiterated their earlier stand not to participate in the scheme of the Service.

फ़ीरोजाबाद के कांच उद्योग को कोयला की सप्लाई

4907. श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फ़ीरोजाबाद के कांच उद्योग को प्रति मास कितना कोयला आवंटित किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह आवंटित कायला ढुलाई के लिए रेलों को उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और इस संबंध में क्या उपचारी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) पिछले छः मास में इस उद्योग को किस किस्म का और कितना कोयला उपलब्ध कराया गया ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन्) :

(क) फ़ीरोजाबाद के कांच उद्योग के लिए जनवरी से जून 1977 तक की अवधि में क्रमशः 863, 1245, 1374, 1188, 902 और 704 चार पहियों वाले बैगन भर के कोयला भेजा गया । .

(ख) ज्यादातर तो ऐसा ही हुआ है कि रेल अधिकारियों से बैगन मिलने पर आवंटित कोयला भेजे जाने के लिए उन्हें उपलब्ध करा दिया गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) भेजे गए कोयले की ठीक ठीक मात्रा तो अभी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है

किन्तु आवांति कोयले का किस्मवार विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

	जन० ७७	फर० '७७	मार्च '७७	अप्रैल '७७	मई '७७	जून '७७	कुल
(चार पहियों वाले बैगन)							
सैलेक्शन ग्रेड ए	40	87	43	—	—	50	220
सैलेक्शन ग्रेड बी	75	—	—	—	—	12	87
ग्रेड I	660	1058	1133	1100	726	642	5319
ग्रेड IIके	88	100	88	88	176	—	540
ग्रेड IIIएच एच और के	—	—	110	—	—	—	110
कुल	863	1245	1374	1188	902	704	6276

Per Capita Consumption of Essential Items

4968. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of different States and the national average of per capita income during the last three years;

(b) the per capita consumption of essential items during the last five years and whether there has been any reduction in these items; and

(c) if so, whether any steps being taken to increase the per capita consumption of essential items?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Please see statement 1 which gives per capita income of different states and the national average for the three years ending 1975-76. Similar estimates for 1976-77 are not yet available.

(b) Please see statement 2 which gives the per capita consumption expenditure (at constant prices) of essential items during the five years ending

1975-76. There has been no reduction in the per capita expenditure of essential items except in the case of sugar and textiles which recorded a slight fall in the last two years of the period.

(c) Consumption levels depend on the growth of incomes, the level of prices and the availability of essential commodities. Personal incomes are expected to rise as a result of planned development. Efforts are being made to stabilise the prices of essential commodities. The availability of certain commodities in short supply is being augmented: for instance the import of both raw cotton and synthetic fibre has been liberalised in order to increase the production of cloth. Arrangements have been made to import substantial quantities of edible oils. The supplies of cereals, sugar and other food items in the market are also adequate at present and efforts are being made to step up production.