

(c) The month-wise allocation for BPL families from January, 1998 to August, 1998 in Gujarat are as under :—

(In '000 Metric Tonnes)

Month	Wheat	Rice	Total
January	20.00	—	20.00
February	20.00	—	20.00
March	20.00	—	20.00
April	10.00	10.00	20.00
May	10.00	10.00	20.00
June	10.00	10.00	20.00
July	10.00	10.00	20.00
August	10.00	10.00	20.00

(d) Government of Gujarat have identified 34 lakh BPL families for which the quantum of foodgrains allocated above is not sufficient.

(e) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) launched in June, 1997 the commitment of Government of India to make available especially subsidised foodgrains for BPL families is limited to the requirement of quantum of foodgrains @ 10 kg. per family per month based upon the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission. Any requirement over and above the quantum thus fixed has to be met by the State Government out of their own resources.

#### Super Bazar

4900. SHRI BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to blacklist the agency including Super Bazar and supplier that supply

goods to the Government Departments in case they charges unfair and unreasonable margin of profits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Super Bazar, Delhi the suppliers making supplies to the Super Bazar are registered after they are approved by their Purchase Committee. On receipt of complaints or other whenever the supplies are found to be of sub-standard quality or are at variance with the price quoted, such suppliers are black listed by the Purchases Committee of the Super Bazar, Delhi after proper verification. During the last five years the Purchase Committee of the Super Bazar has black listed six such suppliers. Three more cases have been taken up for investigation by the Vigilance Section of the Super Bazar with whom the Super Bazar has suspended further deals.

#### Regional Cancer Centre

4901. SHRIMATI RANI CHITRALEKHA BHONSLE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Cancer Centres functioning at present in the country, location-wise;

(b) the number of cases of cancer reported during 1996-97 till date;

(c) the total amount sanctioned as grants-in-aid to each Regional Cancer Centre and voluntary organisations during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide medical facilities to the cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) At present there are 12 Regional Cancer Centres in the country as listed below:

- (i) Cancer Institute, Adyar, Chennai;
- (ii) Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay;
- (iii) Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum;
- (iv) Gujarat Cancer Society, Ahmedabad;

- (v) Kidwai Memorial Cancer Centre, Bangalore;
- (vi) Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati;
- (vii) MNJ Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad;
- (viii) Acharaya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment, Cuttack;
- (ix) Cancer Hospital and Research Instt., Gwalior;
- (x) Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (AIIMS), New Delhi.
- (xi) Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad;
- (xii) Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta.

(b) No reliable Nation-wide data is available.

(c) Out of the 12 Regional Cancer Centres this Ministry provides funds to 10 Regional Cancer Centres

under the National Cancer Control Programme. The details of funds provided to 10 Regional Cancer Centres and Voluntary Organisations during the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 is at Statement.

(d) The following schemes have been identified for implementation under National Cancer Control Programme to reduce the incidence of cancer and its morbidity and mortality:

1. District Cancer Control Project.
2. Assistance to NGOs for undertaking health education and early detection activity.
3. Development of Oncology Wing in Medical Colleges/Hospitals.
4. Assistance for the purchase of Cobalt therapy unit.
5. Assistance to the Regional Cancer Research and Training Centres.

#### **Statement**

*Statement showing the releases during the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 to Regional Cancer Centres and Voluntary Organisations*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1996-97	1997-98
Cancer Institute, Madras	50.00	82.50
Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00	75.00
Gujarat Cancer Society, Ahmedabad	50.00	75.00
Kidwai Memorial Cancer Centre, Bangalore	50.00	75.00
MNJ Cancer Hospital, Andhra Pradesh	50.00	75.00
Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre for Research & Treatment, Cuttak	50.00	82.50
Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior	50.00	75.00
Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (AIIMS), N.D.	400.00	220.00
Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad	50.00	50.00
Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta.	150.00	150.00

*Details of Voluntary Organisations*

1996-97	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. P. Perichi Gounder Memorial Charitable Trust, Coimbatore	Rs. 5.00
2. Indore Cancer Foundation, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 5.00
3. Indian Cancer Society, Delhi	Rs. 5.00
4. FJFM Hospital and Community Health Unit, Maharashtra	Rs. 5.00
5. Dharmshila Cancer Foundation & Research Centre, Delhi	Rs. 5.00
<b>1997-98</b>	
1. Cancer Society of Madhya Pradesh, Indore	Rs. 2.00
2. Cachar Cancer Hospital Society, Silchar, Assam	Rs. 2.00
3. Bharat Charitable Cancer Hospital & Instt. Mysore	Rs. 2.00

[Translation]

**Family Planning Programmes**

4902. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :  
 SHRI S.S. OWAISI :  
 SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY :  
 SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :  
 SHRI AJAY KUMAR S. SARNAIK :  
 SHRI RANJIB BISWAL :  
 SHRI N. DENNIS :

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

(a) the names of the States having birth and death rates above the national average during the last two years;

(b) whether the country stood behind the progress in the family planning during 8th plan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the name of the states lagging behind the target of implementation of Family Planning Programme;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the birth rate;

(f) whether the Government determined to take fresh initiatives to popularise the small family norms in the country;

(g) if so, the details of special programmes for the traditional groups formulated for the purpose;

(h) whether the Government plan to slow down the implementation of FPP in remote tribal areas; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?