

<i>States</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Haryana	5.8	7.2	5.3
Karnataka	16.5	17.0	14.7
Kerala	1.5	2.8	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	5.2	4.4	5.1
Maharashtra	12.0	14.0	12.2
Orissa	14.5	12.1	14.9
Punjab	2.7	4.8	5.0
Rajasthan	12.7	11.6	10.1
Tamil Nadu	7.7	7.1	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	12.8	16.5	16.3
India	10.5	10.2	9.8

The remedial measures taken by the Government to reduce infant mortality include programme of training and retraining of traditional birth attendants, expansion of health infrastructure and provision of trained manpower at rural sub centres, intensification of maternity & child health service, immunization of pregnant women and children, promotion of oral rehydration therapy to combat diarrhoeal diseases, promotion of breast feeding and proper weaning practices and extensive health and population education to promote spacing of birth interval and adoption of small family norm. Scheme of prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and Integrated Child Development Services have also been vigorously imple-

mented as part of the Primary health Care Programme.

\*The study has been conducted by the Registrar General of India during 1988 and relates to rural areas only. The findings of the study have been published in the Annual Report of the Registrar General of India.

#### **National Health Programme**

\*612. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:  
SHRI K. MANAVENDRA  
SINGH.

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

(a) the total number of National Health Programmes as on 15th March 1990;

(b) whether any additions were made in the National Health Programme during the year 1989-90;

(c) if so, the names of the programmes added; and

(d) the procedure adopted for deletion and inclusion of a programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a)

1. Malaria Eradication Programme (This also included Control of Kala Azar and Japanese Encephalitis)
2. Filaria Control Programme.
3. Leprosy Eradication Programme
4. Tuberculosis Control Programme
5. Programme for Control of Blindness
6. Goitre Control Programme
7. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme
8. AIDS Control Programme
9. Mental Health Programme
10. Diabetes Control Programme
11. Cancer Control Programme
12. Guinea worm Eradication Programme
13. Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Pro-

gramme

14. Maternal and Child health activities (including immunisation, prophylaxis against anaemia, prophylaxis against Vit. A deficiency, etc.) under Family Welfare Programme.

(b) No new National Health Programme were added during 1989-90.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A Programme is included in National Health Programme—

- 1) when a particular Health Problem/disease is cutting across the inter-State boundary and it has regional or inter-State character affecting large number of population causing heavy morbidity and mortality.
- 2) when the control/eradication of such health problem/disease will help in raising the standards of health of the people.

A National Health Programme is deleted when it has already achieved the objective stated above, i.e the particular health problem/disease is controlled/eradicated from the country and the morbidity and mortality due to that problem is negligible or absent.

[Translation]

#### Taking over of Sick Textile Mills

\*613. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the sick textile mills; and