

the Army Staff. Moreover, mechanisms for achieving coordination in the counter insurgency operations in the North Eastern States and for intelligence sharing exist. These are reviewed from time to time and appropriate steps for improvements, if any, are taken.

Interaction of DBT with Scientists

***614. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM:
DR. SHRIKANT RAM-
CHANDRA JICHKAR:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists with whom the Department of Biotechnology interact every year;

(b) how many of them are from Uttar Pradesh and how many are from Maharashtra;

(c) what is the nature of this interaction; and

(d) what are the benefits that have accrued by this interaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPTTS. OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) The Department is interacting with more than 5000 scientists per year from various research and academic institutions in different States. Out of this about 300 are from Laboratories and Universities in Uttar Pradesh and 275 in Maharashtra.

(c) The nature of this interaction is in the form of research projects, task force meetings, site visits, training courses, brain storming sessions, popular lectures etc. Major scientific gatherings like national and international symposia, Indian Science Congress Sessions, meetings organised by various professional societies also provide forum for this interaction.

(c) The benefits which accrue to the scientists through such interactions are many. They are encouraged to develop relevant research proposals either individually or jointly with other scientists. Opportunities are provided to young scientists to interact with the senior scientists, and generate nationally relevant research & development projects with their guidance. It also helps them to keep abreast of latest developments in this field.

R & D In the Areas of Plant and Animal Cell Culture

***615. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAM-
CHANDRA JICHKAR:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the R&D efforts going on in our country in the areas of plant and animal cell culture and immunology besides recombinant DNA techniques;

(b) what are the new openings for product and process development being made for these in our country; and

(c) what steps are being taken to encourage the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPTTS. OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) A number of R&D programmes have been started in the areas of Plant and Animal Cell Culture and Immunology by various research institutions. Centres for plant molecular biology have been working on important crops like wheat, rice, chickpea and brassica. Two pilot plant facilities for large scale production of tissue cultured plants have been set up at National Chemical Laboratory, Pune and Tata Energy Research Instt. New Delhi, in

addition to research projects for development of multiplication protocols for important species. For research in animal cell culture, a separate autonomous research institution named as National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture has been set up at Pune. The National Institute of Immunology has been doing advance research on various aspects of immunology covering communicable diseases, reproductive biology, drug and vaccine development.

(b) and (c) A Biotechnology Consortium India Ltd. (BCIL) was set up with the help of financial institutions and industries to facilitate technology transfer from laboratory to industry and promote interaction between Academia, Research Institutions and Industry. Other mechanisms such as Expert Task Forces and brain storming sessions with industry have helped in generation of a number of new projects in the areas of Agriculture, Biomolecules and Immunodiagnositics. Close linkages with industrial institutions have been maintained in programmes which are product and process oriented and some joint projects with industries have also been started.

परिवार कल्याण योजनाओं का लागू किया जाना

*616. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल:

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) परिवार कल्याण योजनाएं कब लागू की गई थी;

(ख) क्या सभी राज्यों में एक जैसी योजनाएं लागू की गई थीं, इन योजनाओं पर अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और तदनुसार क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार कल्याण योजनाएं उत्तर भारत के राज्यों में अपेक्षित रूप से सफल नहीं हुई हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में इन योजनाओं को अपेक्षित सफलता नहीं मिली है और इसके क्या

कारण हैं तथा संबंधित राज्यों में इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इस योजनाओं की समीक्षा की है और क्या उत्तर भारत के इन राज्यों में परिवार कल्याण योजना को पूर्णतया सफल बनाने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम सरकार के पास है; यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सी० सिल्वेरा): (क) देश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम 1951 में चलाया गया।

(ख) सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एक समान योजनाएं हैं। वैसे, पिछड़े, क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त निवेश प्रदान किए जाते हैं। विभिन्न योजनाओं/वर्षों में खर्च किए गए व्यय को विवरण I में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए) इस कार्यक्रम की उपलब्धियां विवरण-II में हैं। (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) और (घ) जी, हां। ये राज्य बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश हैं। 1974-75 से 1993-94 तक इन राज्यों में किए गए व्यय को विवरण-III में दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिए)

(ङ) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है। कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए उपर्युक्त चार राज्यों में एक प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण-I

योजनावार व्यय विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये)

| अवधि | | व्यय |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------|
| पहली योजना | (1951—55) | 0.14 |
| दूसरी योजना | (1956—61) | 2.15 |
| तीसरी योजना | (1961—66) | 24.86 |
| वार्षिक योजना | (Inter Plan) (1966—69) | 70.46 |
| चौथी योजना | (1969—74) | 284.43 |
| पांचवी योजना | (1974—79) | 408.98 |