

available funds to States/UTs on the basis of reduction of actual birth rate, (4) increasing the coverage of younger age couples through promotion of spacing methods, (5) strengthening family welfare schemes in urban areas especially in slum pockets, (6) revitalising training activities of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counselling aspects, (7) sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and Child Health Care, (8) reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and inter-personal communication, (9) involving voluntary and non-governmental organisations to promote active community participation in the programme, (10) gearing up the implementation machinery in the States/UTs and (11) evolving high level inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the national state and district level etc.

Spreading of typhoid in India

304. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newsitem captioned "Typhoid spreading in India" as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 20-10-92;

(b) if so, whether during the National Conference of microbiologists held at New Delhi, it has been stressed that the typhoid is spreading in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to adopt any policy to check the spread of typhoid in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the conference of Microbiologists various scientific

papers presented, stressed on the emergence of drug-resistance in typhoid producing organisms necessitating the use of newer drugs for treatment, which are expensive.

Studies conducted by ICMR have revealed that the typhoid fever was hitherto caused by Chloraphyemicol sensitives *S. typhi*. But recently the typhoid cases which are being reported are believed to be caused by multi-drug resistant *S. typhi*. Results of these studies have shown that *S. typhi* isolated from cases of typhoid fever was resistant to all commonly used antibiotics. The organism was, however, found to be sensitive to Furazolidone which is an inexpensive antibiotic drug.

(c) and (d). The typhoid is primarily a water borne disease and proper disposal of excreta and provision of safe drinking water are crucial to control the disease. Steps on these are being taken by various concerned Ministries and Organisations.

Ban on Indian Chocolates in Foreign Countries

305. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the chocolates manufacture in the country and even popular here have been banned in several foreign countries;

(b) whether the popular brand of Indian chocolates have been found hazardous to health due to maximum concentration of nickel;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government on such ban in several foreign countries; and

(d) by when the use of chocolates would be banned in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a)