

(c) by when the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PROF. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) to (c) In order to protect the non-smoking public, from the hazards of passive smoking, instructions have been issued to prohibit tobacco smoking to start with, in a few selected places, namely, hospitals, dispensaries and other health care establishments, educational institutions, conference rooms, domestic airflights, air-conditioned chaircars and airconditioned sleeper coaches in trains, sub-urban trains and airconditioned buses.

Higher incidence of mortality amongst female children

380. SHRI PRABHAKAR RAO KALVALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 12 million female children are born every year in India but 1.5 million do not live to see their first birthday as reported in the Indian Express of 4th October, 1990;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PROF. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) As estimated by Registrar General of India, the annual number of female live births was 11.4 million and female infant deaths was 1.1 million (9.65 per cent) for the year 1988. During the same year, number of male live birth is 12.4 million and male infant death was 1.2 million (9.68 per cent).

(b) Details in relation to major States is for 1985, 86, 87 is annexed. (*See below*)

(c) The Steps taken/proposed to be taken to further reduce infant mortality rate, *inter-alia*, include 100 per cent immunization of all infants and pregnant women, intensification and universalisation of Maternal and Child Health Programmes, like control of Acute Respiratory Infections. Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and propagation of Oral Rehydration Therapy to combat dehydration due to diarrhoea. It is also proposed to further strengthen the health infrastructure and undertake training of traditional birth attendants to promote safe delivery. Due emphasis will continue to be given on breast feeding, proper weaning practices and supplementary nutrition under Integrated Child Development Scheme. Specific area Development Projects for bringing about qualitative and quantitative improvement in the health delivery system has been undertaken in States/Districts with high infant mortality.

Statement

Infant mortality rates by sex India and Major States 1985, 1986, 1987

States	1985		1986		1987	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	86	79	83	80	80	77
Assam	116	105	110	107	103	100
Bihar	104	107	95	107	99	104
Gujarat	97	99	104	110	90	106
Haryana	78	93	77	93	79	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	77	92	89	87	77	87
Jammu & Kashmir	97	71	84	79	74	69
Karnataka	72	67	77	70	79	71
Kerala	34	28	26	27	27	28
Madhya Pradesh	123	122	123	112	122	118
Maharashtra	68	68	54	63	73	59
Orissa	137	126	134	110	137	113
Punjab	67	76	62	75	60	66
Rajasthan	107	109	103	111	97	107
Tamil Nadu	80	83	74	86	70	82
Uttar Pradesh	132	153	131	133	126	128
West Bengal	80	67	76	67	73	68
INDIA	96	98	96	97	95	96

Source RGI. SRS 1985, 1986, 1987 (Statement 30)

Use of harmful chemicals in synthetic detergent powders and cakes

381. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the harmful chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic detergent powders and cakes;

(b) whether there is any prescribed/maximum percentage of these harmful chemicals to be used; and

(c) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to protect the interests of the consumers from the ill-effects of harmful chemicals used in excess of the permissible limit in the manufacture of such detergents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PROF. SHA-KEELUR REHMAN): (a) and (b) The chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic detergent powders and cakes along with their permissible percentages are given in the statement attached (Annexure-D). Since exact chemical composition of

various detergent powders and cakes is a trade secret, hence generalization regarding chemical composition of detergents can not be made. Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Hydroxide and acid slurry can cause skin injuries. These are the main ingredients of the commercially available detergent powders. (See below)

(c) Consumer protection is brought about by education of the community through consumer protection forums.

Statement

Name of the Chemicals	Percentage
Alkyl Benzene Sulphonate	14-32%
Foam Booster Lauryl Alcohol	1-2%
Sodium Tri Poly Phosphate	2-45%
Sodium Cabroxy Methyl Cellulose	0.6-1%