

Programme (NTCP) in 2007-08 with the objective of enforcing the provisions under COTPA, 2003, creating awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco and providing cessation facilities at district level in 42 districts of 21 states under NTCP.

Funds provided to Rajasthan under JSY

†*394. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided by the Central Government to Rajasthan under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) during the last two years; and

(b) the number of women in the State benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In the Programme Implementation Plan of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for the State of Rajasthan, financial outlay for Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) was Rs. 140 crores in 2009-10 and Rs. 143 crores in 2010-11.

(b) The number of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana for the State of Rajasthan was reported as 9,78,615 in 2009-10 and 9,11,000 in 2010-11.

Child care leave for PSUs/Banks employees

*395. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions for Child Care Leave has been introduced in all autonomous Bodies/PSUs/Nationalised Banks under Ministries/Departments of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the number of employees of PSUs/Nationalised Banks who have availed this facility since introduction of the scheme;

(c) if not, what are the reasons for not implementing this scheme in PSUs/Nationalised Banks as enjoyed by the Central Government women employees; and

(d) the time-frame for extending the provision of Child Care Leave to the employees of the Nationalised Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) So far as Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are concerned, they are commercial organizations and mostly set up under the Companies Act, 1956. The functions, requirements and responsibilities of employees of CPSEs differ from the Central Government employees. CPSEs like any other Company are required to follow the Labour Laws including the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The Leave Rules for the CPSEs employees including women are being framed by the respective CPSEs with the approval of their Board of Directors.

Regarding Public Sector Banks it is mentioned that the leave rules in banking industry are formulated in terms of Bipartite Settlement/Joint Notes. These Settlements/Joint Notes, the latest being signed on 27.04.2010 for a period of 5 years starting from 01.11.2007, provide that the female employees can take Maternity Leave for a period not exceeding six months on any one occasion and twelve months during the entire period of service. A childless female employee can avail two months leave for legally adopting one child below one year of age till the child reaches the age of one year.

Failure of Anaemia Control Programme

*396.SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in comparison to our neighbouring countries the problem of anaemia is very acute in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has had an Anaemia Control Programme since the 1970s;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for the failure of the Programme; and

(f) the details of further action proposed to be taken to control anaemia, particularly among women and children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey conducted (2005-06) in the country, the prevalence of anaemia among under five age children, pregnant women & ever married women (15-49 years) is 69.5%, 58.7% & 56.1% respectively.