

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि उस का एक बहुत बड़ा अंश गवर्नमेंट पेपर में है और यह बात गवर्नमेंट के लिए है कि वह जनता के लाभ के लिए रुपया खर्च करें ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रत्यक्ष रूप से वह रुपया लगाया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं बता सकते, तो नहीं लगाया गया होगा ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत: प्रत्यक्ष रूप में तो थोड़ा ही है, जैसे लैंड मार्गेज में 15 करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया है । अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बहुत काफ़ी है ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know the total premia that has been obtained from the Southern zone? What are the reasons for the two investment in that zone?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the premium income is concerned, I would like to have notice. I do not have that figure with me. So far as the low investment in the Southern region is concerned, perhaps there is low activity there.

Kerala Family Planning Scheme

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 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Pottekkatt:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Union Government have endorsed the Family Planning Scheme outlined by the Kerala Government on a "crash programme" basis, with the ultimate aim of reducing the birth rate by half in a decade;

(b) whether similar schemes are being devised for the different States in the context of local taboos and practices;

(c) whether Government have studied the Family Planning technique resorted to by the tribal population of Attapadi in Palghat district of Kerala, through the use of a herb; and

(d) if so, whether the particular herb can be brought into wider use?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) The Government of Kerala issued orders on the 20th March, 1964, for the reorganisation of the State Family Planning Programme in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India.

(b) Other States have also been requested to take similar action and a number of them have already initiated measures on the lines suggested.

(c) and (d). The Government have not studied family planning techniques resorted to by the tribal population of Attapadi in Palghat. Some herbs reported to have been used by the tribal people are being obtained for investigation.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know whether Government have examined different types of taboos and also inhibitions which stand in the way of acceptance of those schemes introduced by the Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): There are a large number of research schemes that are being carried on in different parts of the country. One of the subjects that they are studying is the very subject which the hon. Member has raised.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: What are the prospects of the use of the indigenous methods which are still obtaining in different parts of India?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Whenever we learn of any indigenous method we immediately try to study it as thoroughly as possible. This reported herb, as my colleague has already stated, is being collected for study by our institutions and I understand that the Government of Kerala is also studying it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that some of the areas and States have been lagging behind in accepting and popularising the family planning programmes, may I know what special steps the Government are taking to make those areas come up to the mark and what special facilities are being provided in those areas?

Mr. Speaker: The question does not relate to family planning in general in all the States; it relates only to family planning in Kerala. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Part (b) of my question is about Kerala.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि केरल में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बावजूद वहाँ की पापुलेशन प्राबलम हल नहीं हो रही है और अगर यह रुपया किसान को सबसिडी के रूप में दिया जाता, तो अनाज की प्राबलम हल हो जाती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रामेश्वरानन्द ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सरकार जो इस विधि पर केरल में इतना व्यय कर रही है क्या इस व्यय की अपेक्षा वहाँ के नर नारियों को ब्रह्मचर्य की शिक्षा दी जाए, इस पर भी सरकार ने विचार किया है, कोई इस बारे में भी सरकार यत्न करेगी ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The education for brahmacharya, high moral standards etc. is firstly, the responsibility of the parents, secondly, of the teachers and, perhaps thirdly, of the leaders of the nation like Swamiji.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Is there any proposal to establish a family planning institute in the capital; if so, what is the progress made so far?

Shri P. S. Naskar: There is one family planning institute in Delhi.

Shri Basumatari: Is it a fact that some sections of the people, that is, the minority community, are not accepting the family planning programme; if that is so, what steps has the Government taken to popularise family planning among them to check the population growth?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I submit in all humility that it is not a matter which should be made into a communal issue. There are backward people in every community who refuse to follow it and there are sensible people who follow it in all communities.

Shri Kapur Singh: Before embarking on a "crash programme" of lowering the birth rate in Kerala, have the Government got examined properly the factors responsible for the extra-ordinary fecundity, which is almost the highest in the world, of the Kerala *homo sapiens*? That is the basic question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I really could not catch what the hon. Member wants to know. The birth rate in India is relatively high as it has been in many other countries before they lowered it as a result of higher standard of living, education and motivation for small families.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it not a fact that the Kerala birth rate is the highest in the world; if so, why?

Mr. Speaker: That is the second question. Shri A. P. Jain.

Shri Kapur Singh: No, Sir; that was my first question.

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : अब तो देश में साधू समाज बहुत अच्छा तरह से संगठित है । क्या आपके मंत्रालय ने इस बात का कोई प्रयत्न किया है कि साधू समाज से या दूसरे साधुओं से इस मामले में सहायता ली जाए ? अगर ऐसा प्रयत्न किया है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर: साधू समाज से मीघा तो कोई पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन कहीं कहीं पर प्रचार करने वाले, कीर्तन वाले साधू स्वामी हैं तथा दूसरे लोग हैं जो बहुत अच्छी तरह से इस विषय में प्रचार करते हैं और समझाते हैं।

Irrigation Projects

*551. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of irrigation and drainage projects is held up in certain States because of inadequate allotment of cement by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) if so, to what extent the demands of the various States have been met; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet their full requirements?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Central Water and Power Commission sponsors allotment of cement to Irrigation and Power projects which cost more than Rs. one crore and the Ministry of Industry makes the bulk allocation against that demand. No work on any of the projects has been held up due to inadequate allotment of cement. However due to shortage of cement, demands of I&P projects could not be met in full and this affected the speed of construction of Projects.

(b) Demands of the State Governments for Irrigation and Power projects during the current quarter (October-December, 1964) were of the order of 6.70 lakh tonnes, against which about 4.08 lakh tonnes could be allotted. Allocation for the first quarter of 1965 has since been made which is 4.05 lakh tonnes against the

demand of 8.81 lakh tonnes received from the State Governments and project authorities.

(c) Efforts are being made to have the bulk allotment made for Irrigation and Power projects enhanced.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether complaints have been received from the States, particularly from UP, that the supply allotted for irrigation and power projects by the Central Water and Power Commission is substantially less than the orders placed on them and that even those supplies are not available with the supplies which is greatly hampering and delaying the execution of the works?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that on account of the shortage of cement in the country only 60 to 70 per cent of the demand is allotted. I have received quite a number of complaints and I am aware that in particular in UP projects like the Ramganga are suffering for want of cement.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: When these projects are sanctioned, what does planning come to if supplies even for Government projects are not available at the time they are needed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The question is bound up with the targetted planning for cement. The original target of cement in the Third Plan was about 15 million tonnes at the end of the Third Plan. Unfortunately, it has fallen short by about 2 million tonnes and it is reflected again in these projects.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: May I know whether the delay in execution of some at least of these irrigation projects, at any rate, in Andhra, is due not to any inadequacy of cement but due to a plentiful supply of political chicanery consequent on group politics as, for instance, the Bahuda Project in Chittoor District which is a fully sanctioned project and for which Rs. 36 lakhs were allotted by the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: Here we have to deal with inadequacy of cement.